

# Styling a Button with CSS

Hello and welcome to the video lesson on styling a button with CSS. So this would be a very simple overview of some most common CSS properties you'll be working with. So what we referred as a button in most cases, well, in Divi at least it would be just a link element, styled to look like a button. But in HTML is also a button tag. So in this lesson, I would like to kind of style both of them because as you can see by default each of these HTML elements has a bit different styling used by the browser by default. As you can see link is an inline element and it's actually, you won't be able to see it, but you can trust me that the button is treated as inline-block by default.

But let's kind of separate them to a new line with a `<br>` tag and now inside the style sheet let me add a few CSS properties to change the appearance of these elements. So we going to target "a" and a "button", now let's add some margin to it. And as you can see the margin-top and bottom was not applied to my link because as you remember inline elements will not respect top and bottom margin. So to fix that we have to change the display tag to inline-block. Now, let's change the background color. You can use "background" property which is a bit more complex and can include background URL, image, it's a shorthand, but we can also inside that property use only the background color. And we can actually define our color using HSL, so I want this background to be blue, I know that blue is around 200 in the hue, so let's try 210. And then for saturation let's use nice, vivid color, so maybe 80% and lightness close to 50, but bit lighter, so 60%, that gives us nice blue

color.

Now let's change the text color, and to do that we only specified the color property, triple f is for white. Ok that starts to look nice, but we do need to add some padding. So let's try with "padding-top" 10px, "padding-bottom" 10px, "padding-right", let's do more I think it always looks good if the buttons have more padding on the side, let's try with 20px and the same for left. And we can actually include all these values in the single property, we will talk more about it in the lesson of CSS Shorthands, but just to show you "padding" property would include 4 values or 2 values. If we are using 2 values, the first value is for top and bottom and the second value is for right and left. So by using that single property we achieve the same effect with what was here before. Now the button tag has a border added so let's try changing it to our own border. Let's define "border-width" - 2px, "border-style" - solid, and "border-color" - and we can actually use this and just change it a little bit. So let's say I want my border a little bit darker I can decrease the lightness but I would also decrease a saturation a little bit, so maybe something like that, just a subtle darker border here. Now, border can have a radius, let's try with 80px or maybe 10px, ok it's not bad.

Now the font. So the links have text decorations, underline by default, we can remove that "text-decoration:none". Now the font family, we can specify the exact font family name for example Montserrat, and then define the fallback dividing it with the comma, so the fallback would be any sans-serif font. But I have Montserrat installed on my computer so this does display Montserrat. Now let's make it uppercase, text-transform, and remember for the spacing lesson that when we're using text transformation it's good to add some letter spacing, let's try 0.1em that will make this size relative to font size. And we should also define

the font size, so let's try with 14px, lovely. I would also use the bold font, so font-weight, you can use value, light is 300, regular is 400, bold is 700, so let's just say bold. Actually, I would add some padding here, let's try 20px and 30px, ok that looks better. Now we can add text-shadow and it uses a shorthand for horizontal shadow, vertical shadow, and blur-radius its horizontal offset. So if we offset that by 1px or actually the negative one pixel and negative for vertical shadow and then zero blur-radius, so we don't need to specify that value and color would be same as the border color, let's try with that. That gives this 1px text-shadow that sort of if I maybe make it a little bigger so you can see it better. It kind of makes the text look like it's inserted inside it works better with 1px but it may be harder for you to see. It's not something I do often but I just wanted to show you all the different properties you may find helpful and I'm sure you'll see a lot of these properties when you inspect your website source, so I just want to cover as much as possible.

Now this gives us a nice looking button but let's try changing the hover state, and let's change the background, we can make it darker. So again we will decrease the lightness and maybe increase the saturation a little bit so it doesn't.. Ok it's nice. But you see the change in color is instant and if we want a smooth transition we need to add a transition property, and we can specify which property we want to transition so in our case is a background. Specify the duration, let's say 1.3 seconds, and the function so ease-in-out for example. Lovely.

So now let's match the border color with the background color. And the border color will not transition so instead of background we can say All so that every property is transitioned. Lovely. And now we can also style the active state which is happening when we click. Let's instead of hover

let's try active and let's make it even darker. Let's see. You see?

So hopefully getting familiar with some of these properties will help you become more confident when writing your own code. I think the best way to kind of know which property to use is just to just inspect and inspect and with your website CSS using the browser inspector which properties are affecting the website in which way and so on. I also included a little cheat sheet that will list all these properties for you. You can print this out and keep it close to You while You're learning. Hopefully, that's helpful.