Cascading Style Sheets

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CSS Tutorial

- Introduction
- Syntax
- How to use style specifications.
- Styles

Introduction

- CSS
- HTML element
- CSS *style*
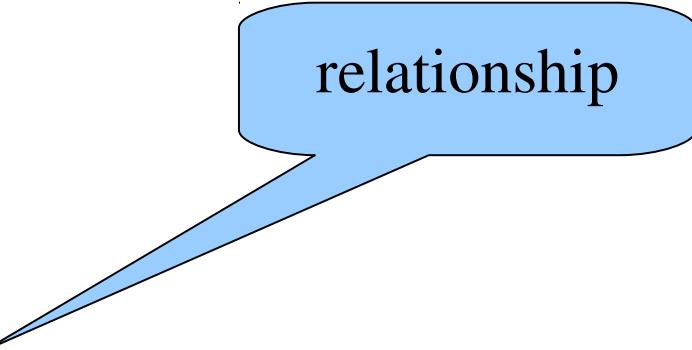- Advantages of CSS versus HTML formatting

Syntax

selector {property: value}

Examples:

body {color: black}
p {font-family: "sans serif"}
p {text-align:center;color:red}

How to ... - External Style Sheet

Styles are specified in an external file. This is the most common and useful way of using style specifications.

relationship

```
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
    href="mystyle.css">
</head>
...
```

How to ... - Internal Style Sheet

Styles are specified inside the header of the HTML document.

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
    hr {color: sienna}
    p {margin-left: 20px}
    body {background-image:
url("images/back40.gif")}
</style>
</head>
...
```

How to ... - Inline styles

A style is applied to only one occurrence of an element.

```
<p style="color: sienna; margin-left: 20px">
    This is a paragraph
</p>
```

Use this method sparingly!

How to … - Styles Priority

1. Browser default
2. External style sheet
3. Internal style sheet
4. Inline style

Syntax - Grouping

You can set a property for more than one element (tag) at a time.

Example:

h1, h2, h3 {color: green;}

Syntax – Class Selector

With the class selector you can set different styles for the same type of HTML element. Example:

```
p.right {text-align: right}
p.center {text-align: center}
```

```
<p class="right">
This paragraph will be right-aligned.
</p>
<p class="center">
This paragraph will be center-aligned.
</p>
```

Syntax – Class Selector (cont.)

You can omit the tag name to define the style for all HTML elements with a certain class.

Example:

```
.center {text-align: center}
```

```
<h1 class="center">
This heading will be center-aligned
</h1>
<p class="center">
This paragraph will also be center-aligned.
</p>
```

Syntax – id selector

You can define styles for HTML elements with a certain 'id' attribute. Example 1:

#verde {color: green}

```
<h1 id="verde">
This heading will be green
</h1>
<p id="verde">
This paragraph will also be green</p>
```

Example 2

```
p#rojo
{
  text-align: center;
  color: red
}
```

```
<p id="rojo">
This paragraph is center and red.
</p>
```

Syntax – Pseudo-classes

A link that is active, visited, unvisited, or when the mouse is above it can be displayed differently using CSS.
selector:pseudo-class {property: value}

Example:

```
a:link {color: #FF0000}     /* unvisited link */
a:visited {color: #00FF00}  /* visited link */
a:hover {color: #FF00FF}   /* mouse over link */
a:active {color: #0000FF}   /* selected link */
```

Syntax – CSS Comments

CSS comments start with a /* and end with */

Example:

```
/* This is a comment
*/
p
{
text-align: center;
/* This is another
comment */
color: black;
font-family: arial
}
```

Styles - Background

The CSS background properties allows you to
- change background color of an element
- set an image as the background
- repeat a background image vertically or horizontally
- position an image on a page.

```
<html>
<head>

<style type="text/css">
body {background-color: yellow}
h1 {background-color: #00ff00}
h2 {background-color: transparent}
p {background-color: rgb(250,0,255)}
</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is header 1</h1>
<h2>This is header 2</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is header 1

This is header 2

This is a paragraph

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```html
<html>
<head>

<style type="text/css">
body
{
background-image:
url('bgdesert.jpg')
}
</style>

</head>

<body>
</body>

</html>
```
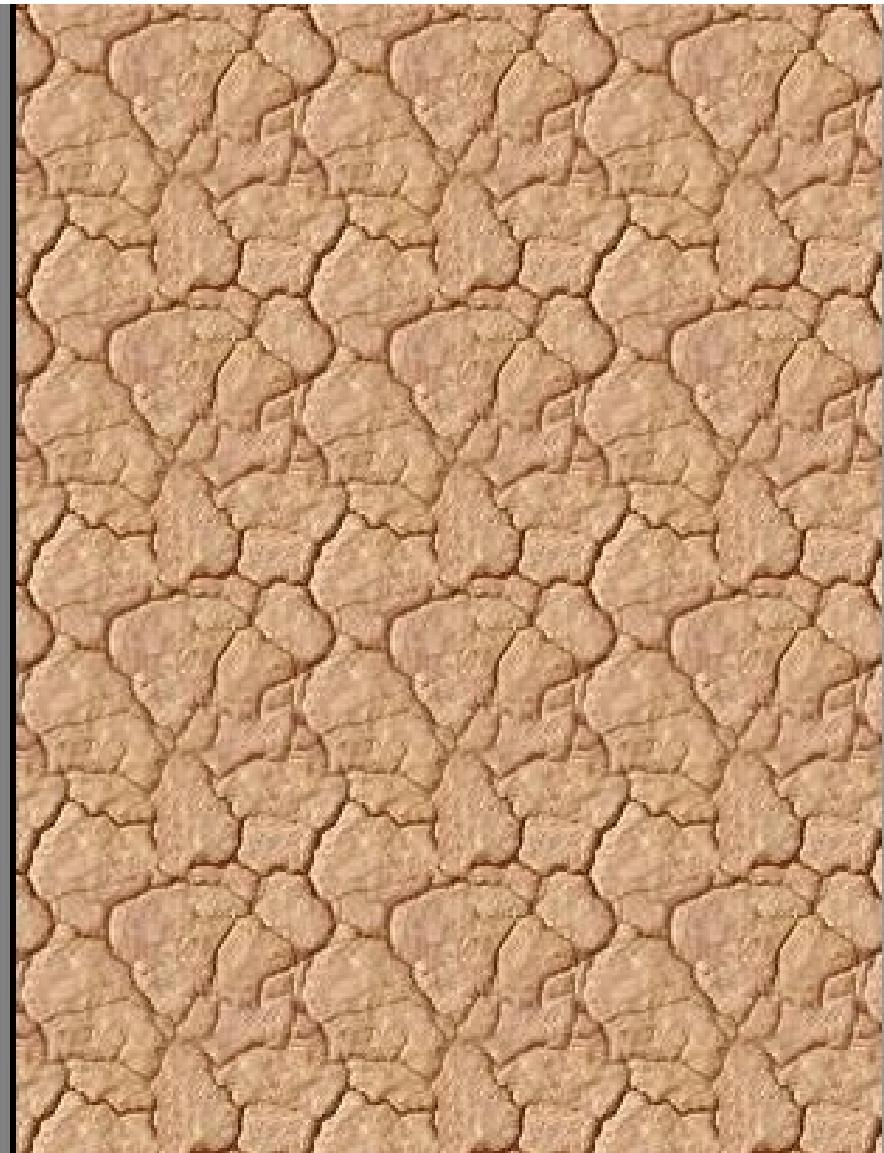
Styles - Text

The CSS text properties allow you to control the appearance of text. It is possible to change the color of a text, increase or decrease the space between characters in a text, align a text, decorate a text, indent the first line in a paragraph, and more.

```
<html>

<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1 {color: #00ff00}
h2 {color: #dda0dd}
p {color: rgb(0,0,255)}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<h1>This is header 1</h1>
<h2>This is header 2</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>

</html>
```

This is header 1

This is header 2

This is a paragraph

Styles - Font

The CSS font properties allow you to change the font family, boldness, size, and the style of a text.

```html
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h3 {font-family: times}
p {font-family: courier}
p.sansserif {font-family: sans-serif}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<h3>This is header 3</h3>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p class="sansserif">This is a
paragraph</p>
</body>

</html>
```

This is header 3

This is a paragraph

This is a paragraph

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1 {font-size: 150%}
h2 {font-size: 130%}
p {font-size: 100%}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<h1>This is header 1</h1>
<h2>This is header 2</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>

</html>
```

This is header 1

This is header 2

This is a paragraph

Styles – Border, Margin, Padding

Border
 Specify the style and color of an element's border
Margin
 Specify space around elements
Padding
 Specify space between the element border and the element content

Styles - Margin

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p.leftmargin {margin-left: 2cm}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>This is a paragraph with no margin
specified</p>
<p class="leftmargin">This is a
paragraph with a specified left
margin</p>
</body>

</html>
```

This is a paragraph with no margin specified

　　　　This is a paragraph with a
　　　　specified left margin

Styles – List

Allow you to change between various list item markers.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
ul
{
list-style-image: url('arrow.gif')
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<ul>
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>
</body>

</html>
```

▶ Coffee
▶ Tea
▶ Coca Cola