

- **What is Style?**
  - Objects in an HTML document have “style” attributes
    - Font, font size, font color, of headings, paragraphs
    - Background color,
    - Size and shape of images,
    - Hyperlinks, colors, behaviors
    - Placement of objects on the page

# *Cascading Style Sheets*

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- **Applying style**
  - Within each tag on a page?
    - Difficult to maintain, No Consistency
  - Within each page?
    - Difficult to maintain across many pages, No consistency
  - Within an external file, pulled into each page for a website
    - Easy to maintain
    - Saves time for support & maintenance
    - Saves page load time
    - Enables consistency across the website

# *Cascading Style Sheets*

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- **What is a Style Sheet?**

- The style sheet is an EXTERNAL document (.css) containing the rules of style to be applied to your document
- You “link” to it to bring it into one or more pages

- **Why do we use them?**

- Consistency from Page to Page
- Faster, Easier Page Construction

# *Cascading Style Sheets*

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- **What does “cascading” mean?**
  - 3 ways to apply “style” to your document
    - External style sheet
    - Internal `<style>` tag in `<head>` section
    - Inline style attributes
- **Hierarchy of Applying Style**
  - Child tags Inherit Style from Parent tags
  - Detail-Level Overrides High-Level

# *Style Sheets - Hierarchy*

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```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mainstyle.css" />
```

```
<style type="text/css">
```

```
Body {color:purple;}
```

```
</style>
```

```
<p style="color:red;">
```

**Red Text**

```
</p>
```

- **Using the <style> tag**
  - Entered in <head> section
  - Applies to entire document
- **Style Rules are Not HTML**
- **Rule Syntax**
  1. selector – the tag that the rule applies to
  2. { } Braces to contain the rule
  3. Property:value pair
  4. Ends with semicolon

- **Let's Look at Some Examples**
- [www.w3schools.com/css](http://www.w3schools.com/css)

- **Examples**

```
<style type="text/css">
  body  {font-size: 10pt;
         color: blue;
         background-color: pink;}
  h1    {font-size: 24pt;
         color: black; }
  p     {margin-left: 10%;
         margin-right: 10%;}
</style>
```



- **Multiple selectors are OK**

```
h1, h2          {color:purple;
                  text-align:center;}
```

- **Nested selectors are OK**

```
div h1 {color:red;}
```

- **Named References are OK**

```
<h1 name="beginning">
```

```
<style> #beginning {color:red;} </style>
```

- **Classes**

- A class allows you to set different styles for the same tag
- Example:

```
<style>
```

```
    h1.majorheading {font-family: arial;  
                      color: blue;}
```

```
</style>
```

then you refer to the **class** in the tag:

```
<h1 class=majorheading>
```

- **Types of Style Rules**

- element (tag)
- # id
- .class
- Element.class
- Group (multiple selectors)
- Nested (selector within a selector)
- Psuedo-elements -- :first-line, :first-letter
- Psuedo-classes -- a:link, a:active, a:visited

- **“!important” override indicator**
  - For a rule that must NOT be overridden in cascade
  - “!important” must follow the rule  
`<p style=“color: green !important;”>`
- **Best Web Tutorials:**  
[www.w3cschools.com/css](http://www.w3cschools.com/css)
- **Review examples**

- **Some Style Properties**
  - Font Size
  - Font Family
  - Font-weight
  - Text-transform – capitalization
  - Word-spacing
  - Letter-spacing
  - Text-align
  - Text-indent

- **More Style Properties**
  - Color – for text
  - Background-color
  - Background-image
  - Box properties