

# OIM3690 - Web Technologies



# Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

An Introduction

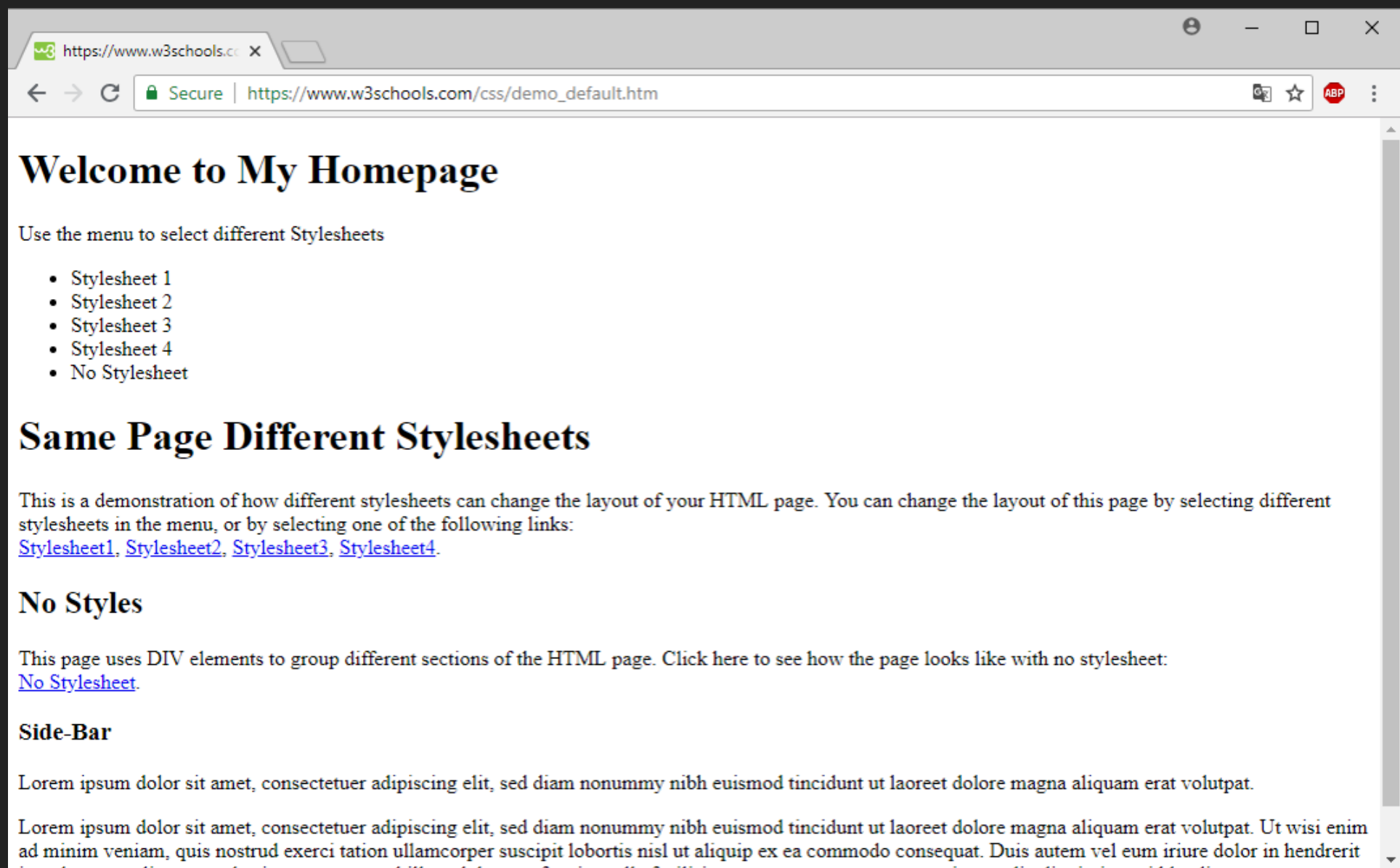
# Why styles?

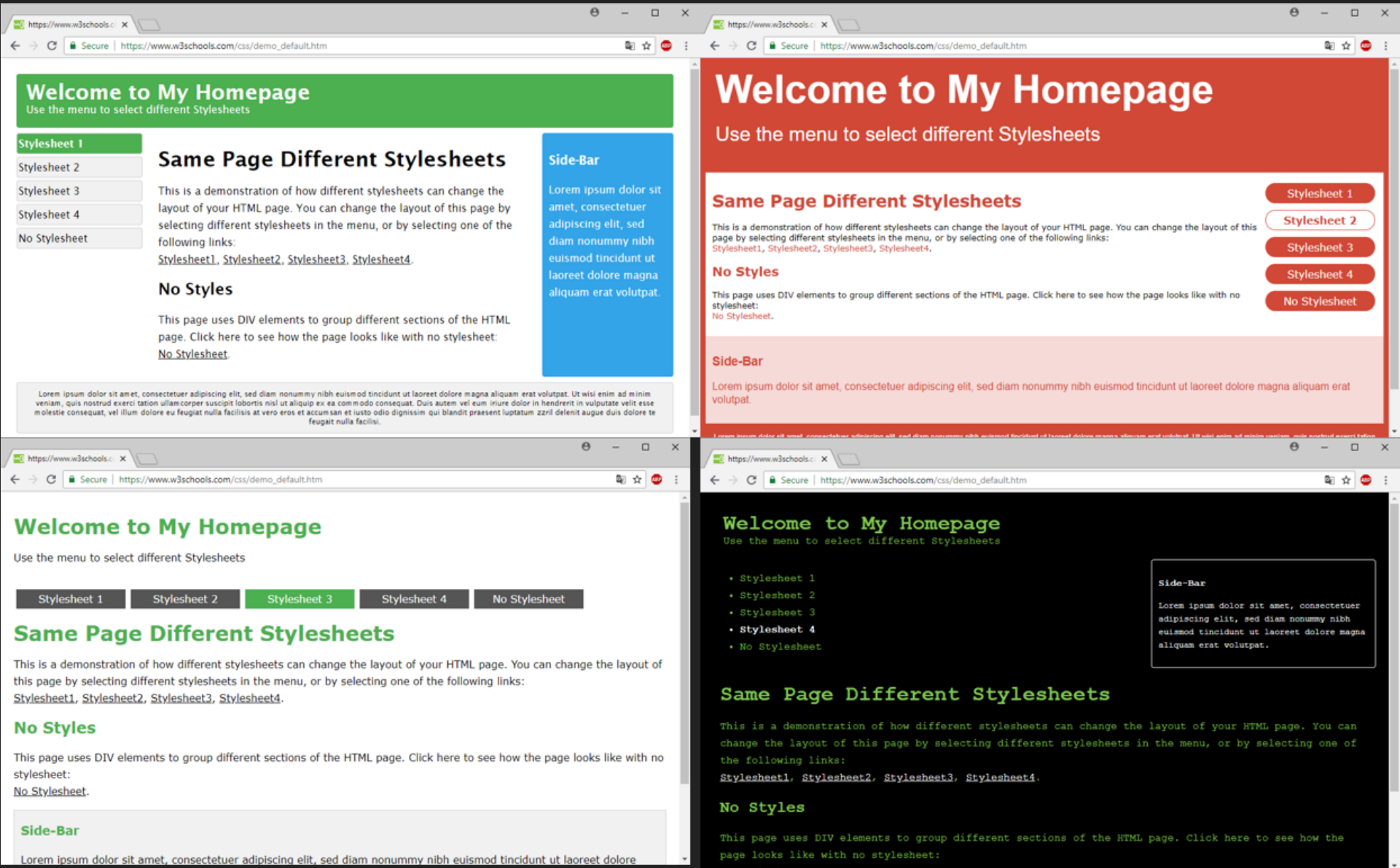
Styles define how to display HTML elements.

We can use CSS to

- easily change look of a page
- provide consistency in look among pages on a site
- do more than you can with HTML tags







# Three ways to use styles

## 1. **External** styles

- place stylizing commands in a separate document
- you can use the same document to stylize multiple pages

## 2. **Internal** styles

- place stylizing commands in the same HTML document
- We will use this in today's class to learn CSS

## 3. **Inline** styles

- place stylizing commands within the specific HTML tag in the document.
- will apply only to that specific line/tag.

# Why call it cascading styles?

- You can use all three to stylize a document
  - **Inline** style is **NOT** recommended
- When there is a conflict...
  - i. **Inline** style (inside an HTML element)
  - ii. **External** and **internal** style (in the `head` section)
    - If some properties have been defined for the same selector (element) in different style sheets, the value from the **last** read style sheet will be used.
  - iii. Browser default
- Example: [https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss\\_howto\\_multiple](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_howto_multiple)

# Creating an internal CSS

- Put styling rules in the `<head>` section
- Surround rules by `<style>` and `</style>` tags

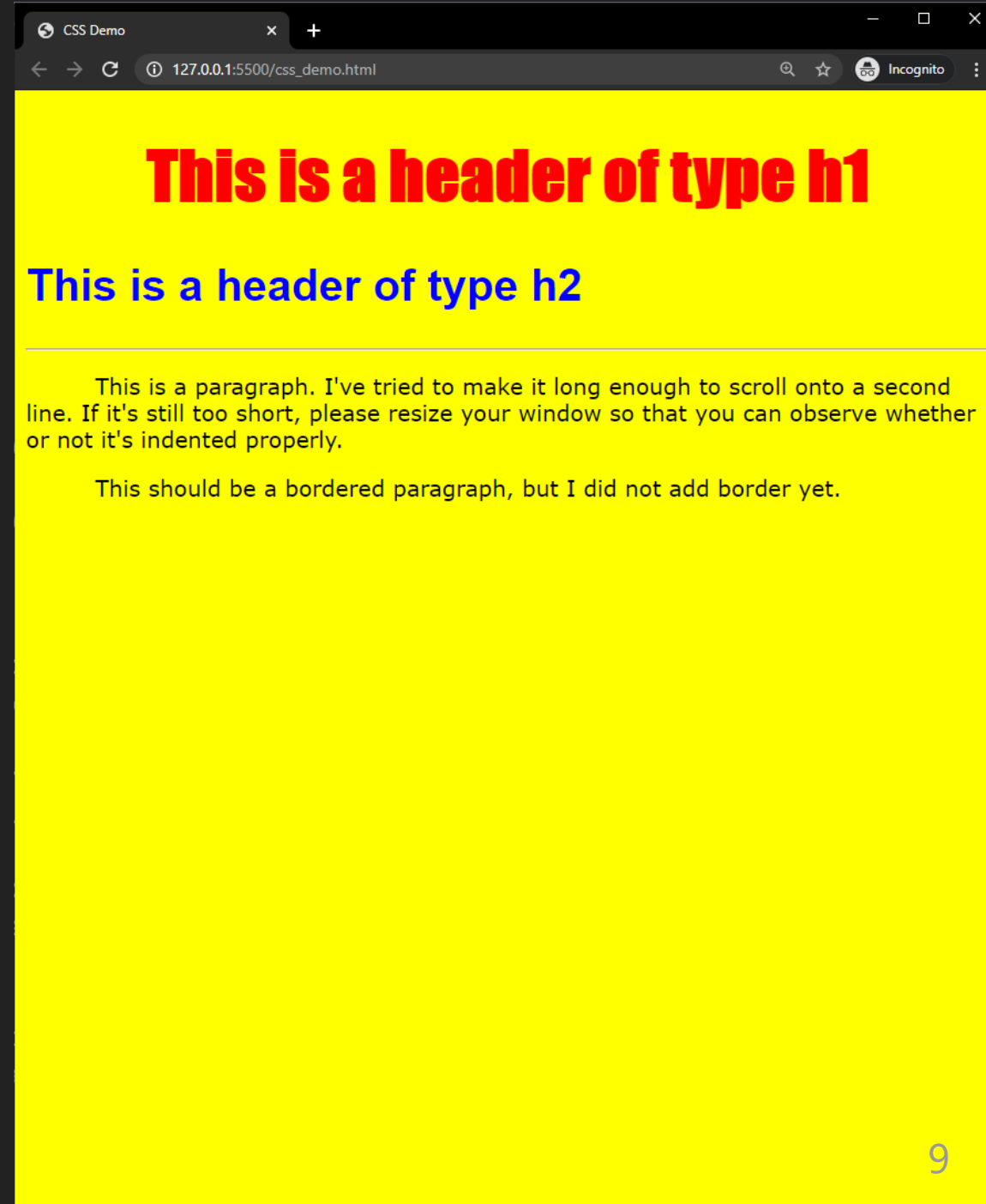
## Example:

```
<style>
/* rules go here*/
h1 {
  color: red;
  /* ... */
}
/* ... */
</style>
```

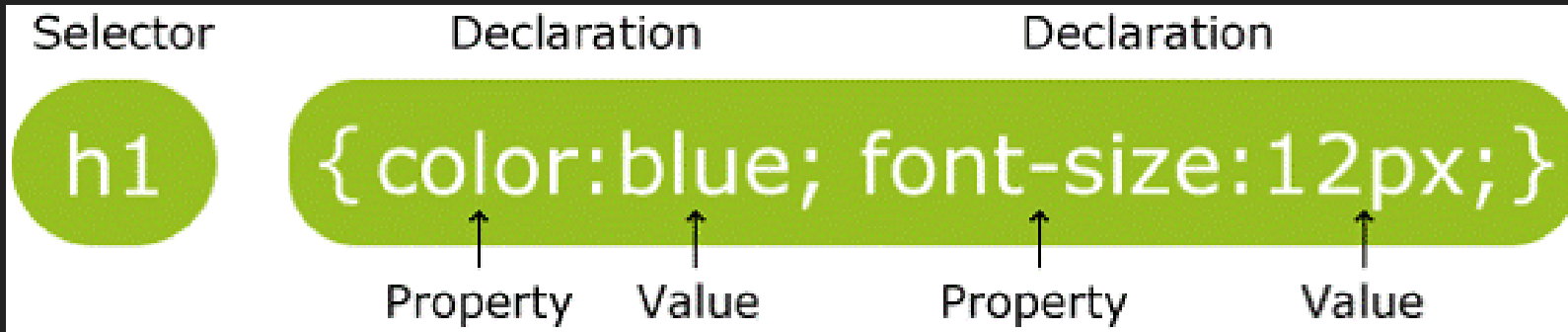


# CSS Example

```
<html>
  <head>...
  <style>
    body {
      background-color: yellow;
    }
    h1 {
      text-align: center;
      font-family: impact;
      font-size: 36pt;
      color: red;
    }
    h2 {
      font-family: arial;
      font-size: 24pt;
      color: blue;
    }
    p {
      font-family: verdana;
      text-indent: 50px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>...
</body>
</html>
```



# CSS Syntax



## Example:

```
p {  
  color: red; /* This is a single-line comment */  
  text-align: center;  
}  
/* This is  
a multi-line  
comment */
```

# Let's explore CSS

Take 10 minutes to play with ...

- CSS [Text](#)
- CSS [Fonts](#)
- CSS [Colors](#)
- CSS [Backgrounds](#)

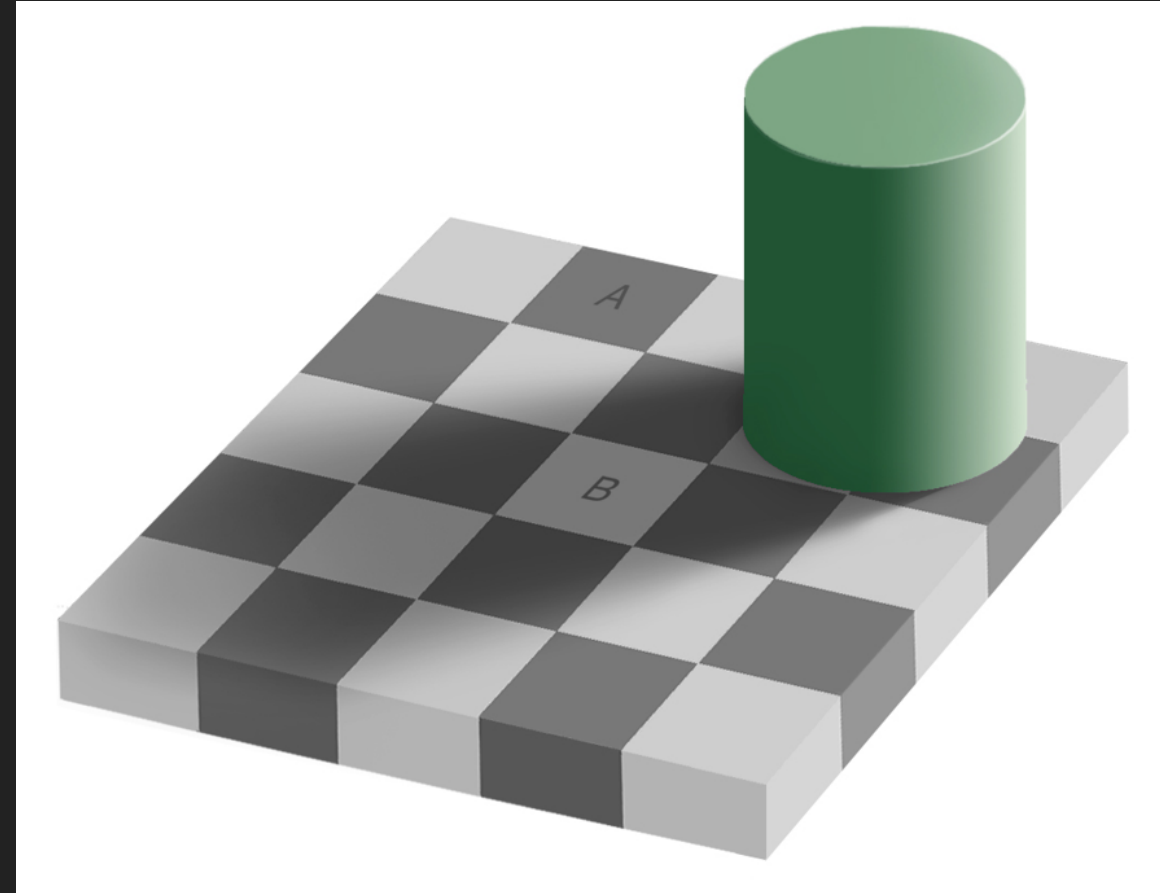
# Questions: How to ...?

1. ... center text?
2. ... set font type to `Arial`?
3. ... use non-standard fonts?
  - more about [fonts](#)
4. ... change color of text?
  - What is RGB? How does it work?
  - [HTML color names](#)? in [Japanese](#)? in [Chinese](#)? [CSS color conversion](#)
5. ... change background color?
6. ... create [Apple Watch activity dials animation](#)? (via [CSS Animation Tutorials](#))

# Checker Shadow Illusion

Q: Are Square A and B the same color?

- You can use **color picker** in Chrome DevTools to verify



# CSS reference

- CSS examples
  - <https://www.w3schools.com/cssref>
  - <https://www.30secondsofcode.org/css/p/1>
- CSS Cheat Sheets
  - <https://htmlcheatsheet.com/css/>
  - <https://adam-marsden.co.uk/css-cheat-sheet>
  - <https://websitesetup.org/css3-cheat-sheet>
- CSS Generator:
  - <https://webcode.tools/css-generator>
  - <http://css3generator.com>

# Exercise: adding CSS

- Download *ex04.html* from [GitHub](#) (*OIM3690/resources/templates*)
- Make the following style changes:
  - For all `h1` tags, set font-family to `'Gill Sans'`, color to `navy` and center the text on the page.
  - For all `h2` tags, set font to `Arial`, color to any color using *RGB values*, set size to `22pt` and left align the text.
  - For all `h3` tags, set font to any font, color to any color using *hex values*, size to any font size and right align the text.
  - For all `p` tags, set font to any *handwriting* font.

# Styling images

- Positioning an image
  - Typically, images are not centered
  - An image may be "*floated*" left or right:

```
img {float:left;}
```

- To center an image:

```
img {display:block; margin-left:auto; margin-right:auto;}
```

- Add a border to an image

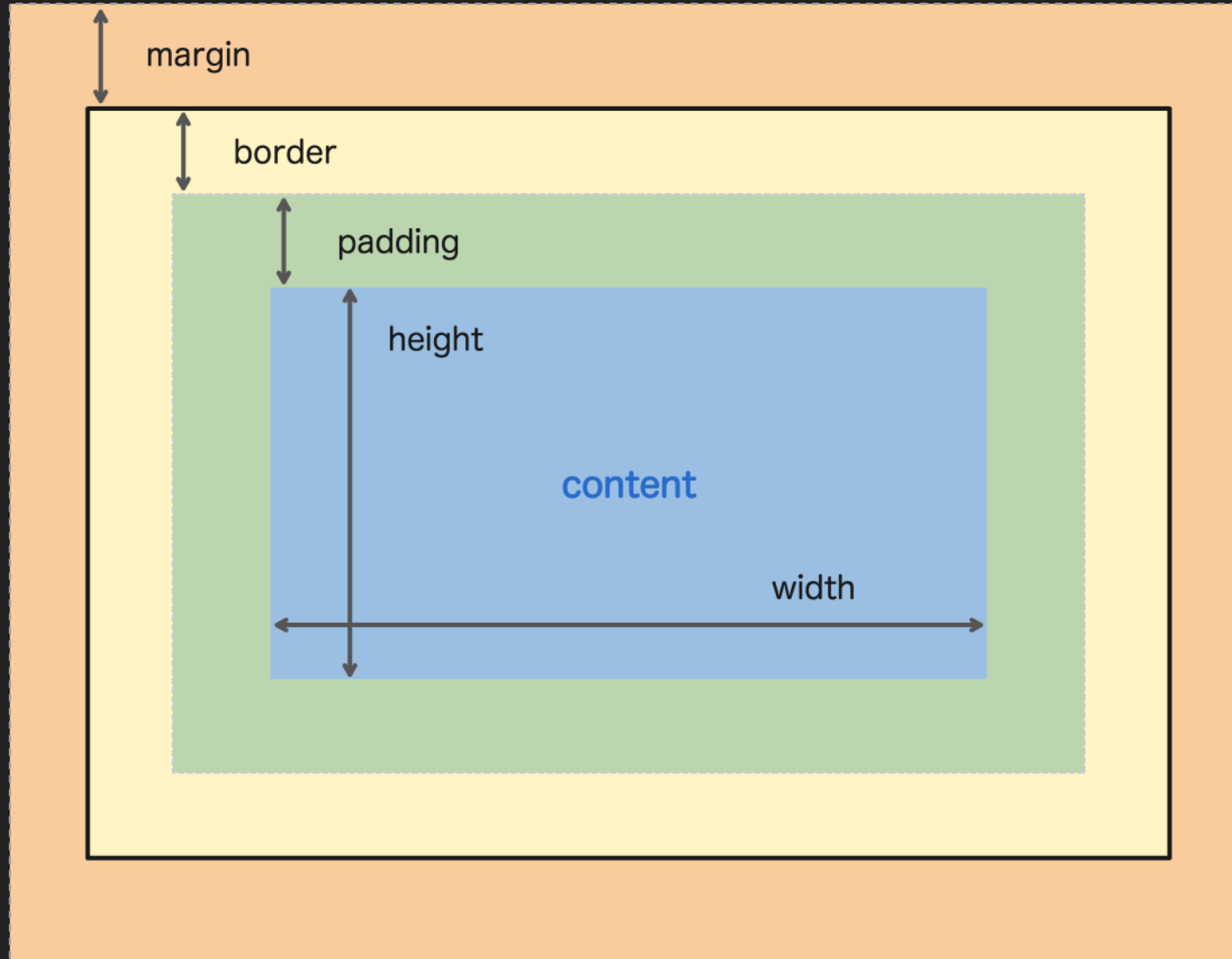
```
img {border-width:4px; border-color:green; border-style:solid;}  
/* or */  
img {border:4px solid green;}
```



## Exercise: styling an image

- Download *tiger1.jpg* from GitHub (*OIM3690/resources/templates/images*) and save it to *WebTech/images* folder
- Add the image to *ex04.html*, just before the line "In zoos, tigers live for 20 to 26 years..."
- Save the file and see how it looks
- In `<style>` section, add a rule to float the image to the left
- Add a `border` to the image, with `5px` border width, `solid` style and `red` color
- Save again and check.

# CSS basic box model



# Exercise: adding paddings and margins

- Understand *paddings* and *margins* using the tiger image.
  - Please search how to set paddings and margins.
- Set the padding for the image to `10px` on top, right, bottom and left.
- Let us set the margin at the top and right to `30px` and the margin at the bottom and left to `10px`.
- Check what changes and what does not
- Update *sitemap.html* and *commit/push* to GitHub.

# Questions?

