

# Web Development

## 2<sup>nd</sup> lecture

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# Today on Web Development

- Cascading Style Sheets
- CSS syntax
- How to insert CSS
- Selectors
- CSS cheat sheet

# What is CSS?

- **CSS** stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**
- CSS defines **how HTML elements are to be displayed**
- Styles were added to HTML 4.0 **to solve a problem**
- CSS saves a lot of work
- External Style Sheets are stored in **CSS files**

- The style definitions are normally saved in external .css files.
- With an external style sheet file, you can change the look of an entire Web site by changing just one file!

[http://www.w3schools.com/css/demo\\_default.htm](http://www.w3schools.com/css/demo_default.htm)

# CSS syntax

A CSS rule set consists of a selector and a declaration block:

**selector {property:value; property:value; }**

*h1 {color:blue; font-size:12px;}*

# Three Ways to Insert CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

- Inline style
- Internal style sheet
- External style sheet

# Inline style

- An inline style loses many of the advantages of a style sheet (by mixing content with presentation).
- To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant tag.

```
<h1 style="color:blue;margin-left:30px;">This is a heading.  
</h1>
```

# CSS selectors

- CSS selectors allow you to select and manipulate HTML elements.
- CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) HTML elements based on their id, class, type, attribute, and more.



# The element selector

The element selector selects elements based on the element name.

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

# The id Selector

- The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.
- An id should be unique within a page, so the id selector is used if you want to select a single, unique element.

`<style>`

`#para1 { text-align: center; color: red; }`

`</style>`

- *The style rule below will be applied to the HTML element with id="para1"*

# The class Selector

- The class selector selects elements with a specific class attribute.
- To select elements with a specific class, write a period character, followed by the name of the class:

```
.center {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```

```
<h1 class="center">Red and center-aligned heading</h1>
```

# Grouping Selectors

- If you have elements with the same style definitions to minimize code you can group them.

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

# Internal Style Sheet

- An internal style sheet should be used when a single document has a unique style.
- You define internal styles in the head section of an HTML page, inside the `<style>` tag

# External Style Sheet

- An external style sheet is ideal when the style is applied to many pages.
- With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire Web site by changing just one file.

# External Style Sheet

- Each page must include a link to the style sheet with the `<link>` tag.
- The `<link>` tag goes inside the head section

*`<head>`*

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

*`</head>`*

# External Style Sheet

- The file should **not** contain any **html tags**.
- The style sheet file must be saved with a **.css** extension.

```
body {  
    background-color: lightblue;  
}  
h1 {  
    color: navy;  
    margin-left: 20px;  
}
```



# CSS cheat sheets

<http://www.1stwebdesigner.com/css-cheat-sheets-designers/>

Game -> <http://flukeout.github.io/>

# GO TO THE MISSION NR.2



# Useful to try and remember

- `<link>`
- `width; min-height; margin`
- Navigation bar -> `<ul><li> list-style-type; display`
- `border-bottom-style`
- `font-family; font-style; font-size`
- Links -> `text-decoration; color`
- `float:`
- `p:nth-child`
- `@media print -> display:none`

# Styling Links

- Links can be styled with any CSS property (e.g. color, font-family, background, etc.).
- In addition, links can be styled differently depending on what **state** they are in.
- The four links states are:
  - [a:link](#) - a normal, unvisited link
  - [a:visited](#) - a link the user has visited
  - [a:hover](#) - a link when the user mouses over it
  - [a:active](#) - a link the moment it is clicked