

Cascading Style Sheets



Computer Science

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO **BOULDER**

Cascading Style Sheets

- **Web Pages**
 - Content (what's there: text, links, images, forms)
 - Style (how it looks)

- **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

- **Applying style**

- Most granular: Within each tag on a page.
 - Difficult to maintain, No Consistency
- Page-level: Style defined within each page.
 - Difficult to maintain across many pages, No consistency
- Site-Level: Within an external file, pulled into each page for an entire website
 - Easy to maintain
 - Saves time for support & maintenance
 - Saves page load time
 - Enables consistency across the website

Cascading Style Sheets

- **What is a Style Sheet?**

- The style sheet is 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

- **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

```
<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 or tags that the rule applies to
 2. { } Braces to contain the rule
 3. Property:value pair
 4. Ends with semicolon

- **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;}
```

- **ID References are OK**

```
<h1 id="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)

- **“!important” override indicator**
 - For a rule that must NOT be overridden in cascade
 - “!important” must follow the rule
- <p style=“color: green !important;”>

- **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