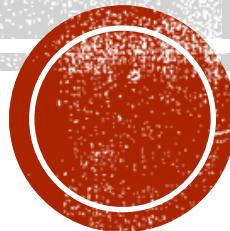


# CASCADING STYLE SHEETS



# CONTENTS

- CSS Overview
- CSS Rules
- CSS Syntax and Style



# CASCADING STYLE SHEETS STYLES

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets Styles define **how to display** HTML elements
- Greatly simplifies styling HTML
- Easy to keep consistent styling
- Instructions are written as a rule-set
- Editing and formatting text and colors on websites

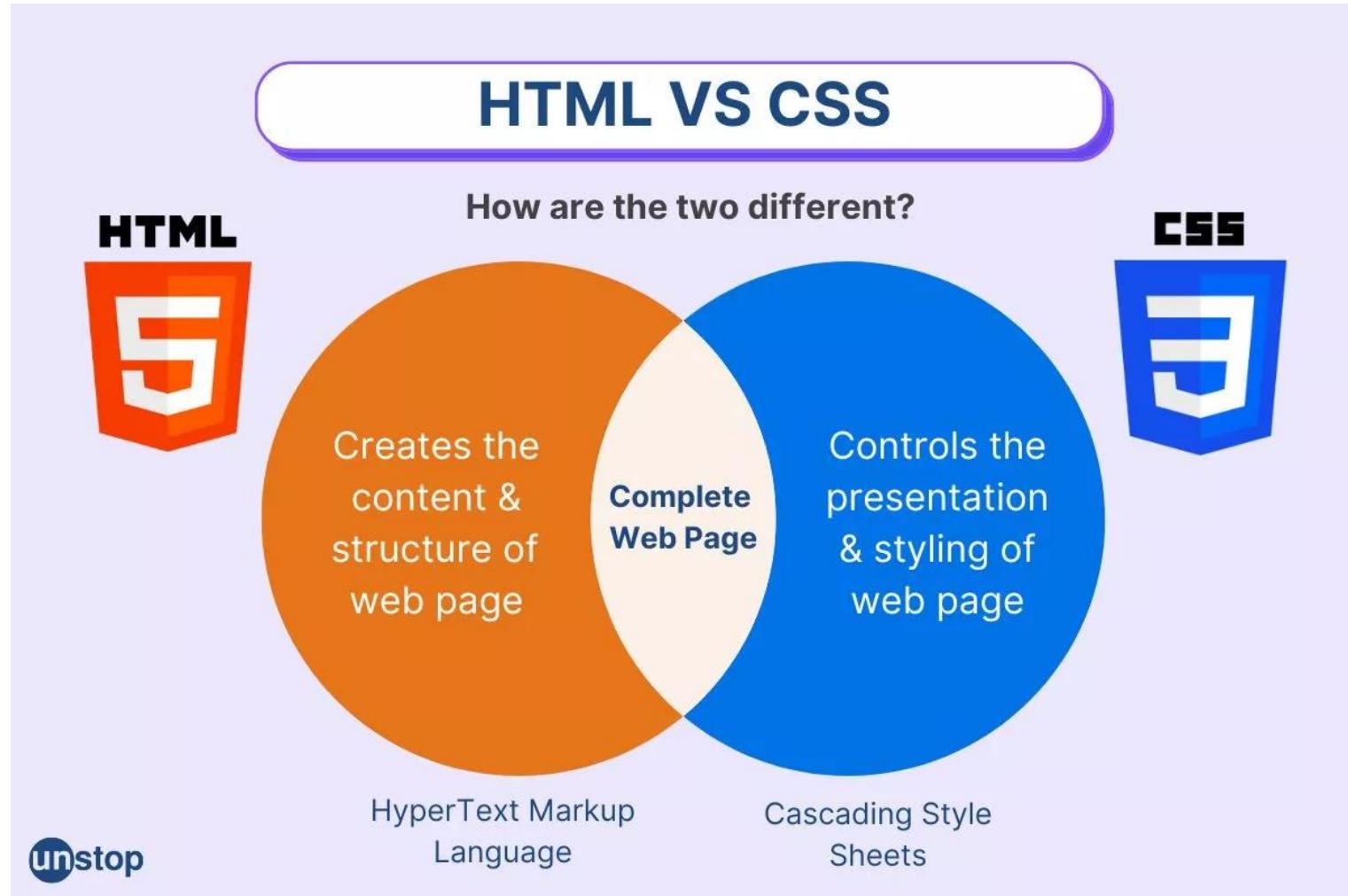


# CASCADING STYLE SHEETS STYLES

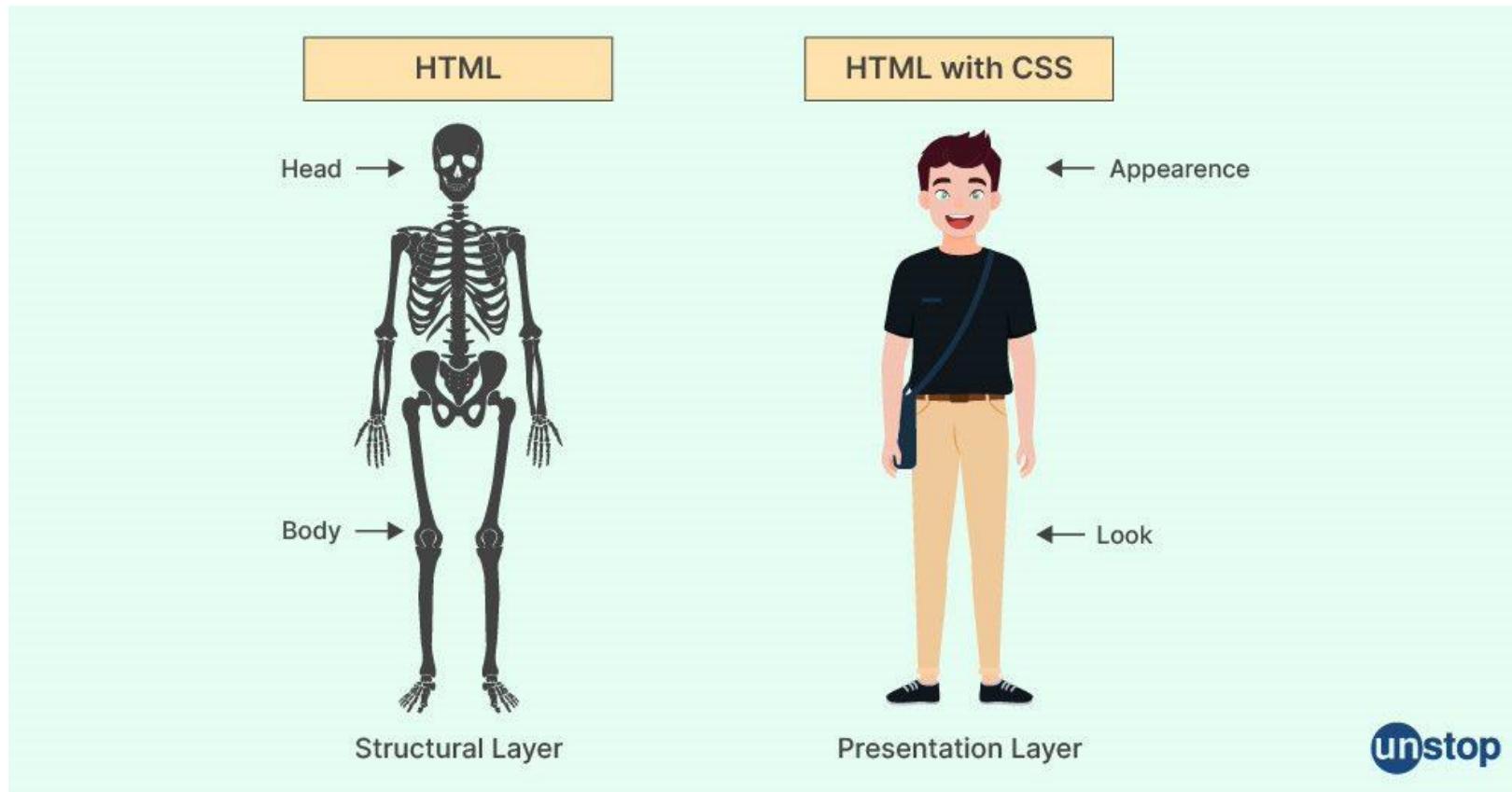
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes



# HTML VS CSS



# HTML VS CSS



# FEATURES

- Separation between the information contained in a document and its presentation
- Presentation can be made persistent
- Gives the consistent appearance to all elements consistent look and feel
- Provides precise control over font size



# PROS AND CONS OF USING CSS

- Pros

- Greater designer control of the appearance of the page
- Easier management of site-wide changes
- Greater accessibility to web sites by non-graphical browsers and web-page-reading software

- Cons

- Different browsers may interpret Style Sheets in different ways
- Some styles may not be seen at all on some browsers



# CSS BASICS

- Under standard HTML, to create a web site with `<h2>` tags that have the standard features of a Header tag (that is, their own paragraph, bold, with a size change) and also are dark blue, you have to code each one as follows:
- `<h2><font color="darkblue">This is a darkblue H2 tag</font></h2>`



# CSS RULES

- To change the color of ALL `<h2>` tags from dark blue to green, simply change the called for color to “green.”
- The next time anyone sees the site, all the `<h2>` tags on all the pages will be green instead of dark blue.
- These styles are called **rules**.
- Each rule consists of a **selector and a declaration** (which is made up of a property and a value).



# CSS RULES

- In the example below, h2 is the selector, color is the property, and dark blue is the value. When used with web pages, selectors are usually HTML tags.

- `h2 { color: dark blue; }`

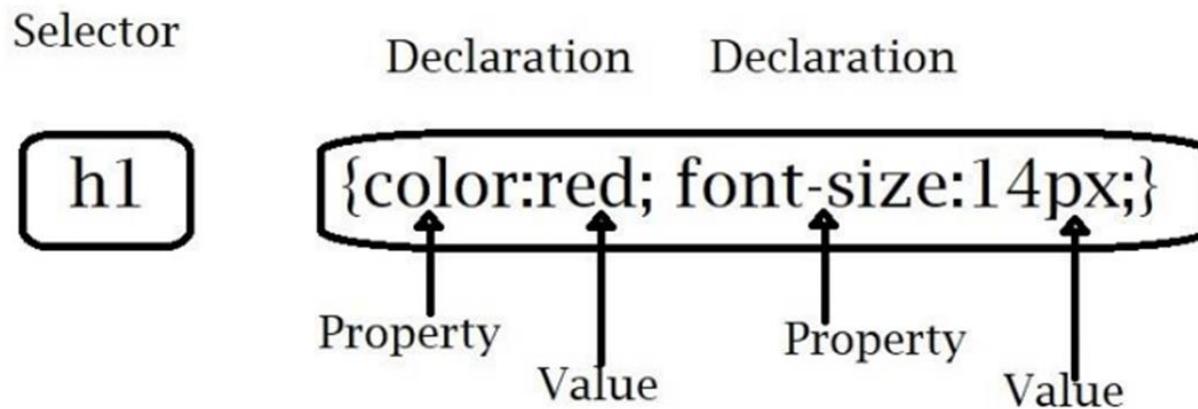
- Syntax for a CSS rule:

- `selector { property: value; }`



# CSS

- CSS is what makes web pages more aesthetic
- It changes things like text color, font, and things
- **Selectors** indicate the **tag or other element**
- **Property/value** pairs **give the attribute to define** and the **value of the attribute**
- Property/value pairs are separated with a semicolon



# CORE SYNTAX

```
<style type="text/css">  
  
h1  
  
{  
  
Font-family:Arial;  
  
Color:green;  
  
}  
  
</style>
```



# GROUPING STYLES AND SELECTORS

- Each rule can include *multiple styles* by simply separating them by semicolons:

```
h2 { color: darkblue; font-style: italic;}
```

- Additionally, *multiple selectors* that have the same styles can be grouped by separating them with commas:

```
h1, h2, h3 { color: darkblue; font-style: italic;}
```

- *Contextual selectors* allow you to specify that something will change, but only when it is used in conjunction with something else.

- With the following style, strong will be displayed in red, but only when it occurs within li within ul.

```
ul li strong { color: red;}
```

