CSS

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EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL DECLARATIONS FORMATTING TEXT

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 one file. Each page must link to the style sheet using the **`<link>`** tag. The **`<link>`** tag goes inside the head section:

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

- The browser will read the style definitions from the file **`mystyle.css`**, and format the document according to it.
- Your style sheet should be saved with a .css extension.

Inline Styles

- An inline style loses many of the advantages of style sheets by mixing content with presentation. Use this method sparingly, such as when a style is to be applied to a single occurrence of an element.

```
<p style="color: sienna; margin-left: 20px">
This is a paragraph
</p>
```

Multiple Style Sheets

- If some properties have been set for the same selector in different style sheets, the values will be inherited from the more specific style sheet.
- In an external CSS:

```
h3 {color: red;text-align: left;font-size:
   8pt}
```

In an internal CSS:

```
h3 {text-align: right; font-size: 20pt}
```

- Together the properties for h3 will be:

```
color: red; text-align: right; font-size:
   20pt
```

Multiple Styles Will Cascade Into One

- Style Sheets allow style information to be specified in many ways. Styles can be specified inside a single HTML element, inside the **`<head>`** element of an HTML page, or in an external CSS file. Even multiple external Style Sheets can be referenced inside a single HTML document.
- Generally speaking we can say that all the styles will "cascade" into a new "virtual" Style Sheet by the following rules, where number four has the highest priority:
  1. Browser default
  2. External Style Sheet
  3. Internal Style Sheet (inside the **`<head>`** tag)
  4. Inline Style (inside HTML element)

Background colour

- The Background properties allow you to control the background effects of an element:

```
body {background-color:#b0c4de;}
```

- With CSS, a colour is most often specified by:
- a HEX value - like "#ff0000"
- an RGB value - like "rgb(255,0,0)"
- a color name - like "red"

Background Image

- The background-image property specifies an image to use as the background of an element.

```
body {background-image:url('paper.gif');}
```

- By default, the background-image property repeats an image both horizontally and vertically.
- You can repeat an image horizontally or vertically or not at all with **background-repeat:**

```
body {
  background-image:url('gradient2.png');
  background-repeat:repeat-x;
  }
```

- Values for it: **repeat-x**, **repeat-y** or **no-repeat**

- You can control the position of the background with the **background-position** property:

```
body
  {
  background-image:url('img_tree.png');
  background-repeat:no-repeat;
  background-position:right top;
  }
```

Shorthand notation

- As you can see, there are many properties to consider when dealing with backgrounds.
- To shorten the code, it is also possible to specify all the properties in one single property, called **background**:

```
body {
  background:#ffffff url('img_tree.png') no-repeat
  right top;
}
```

Some CSS Text Properties

Name	Effect	Values
color	set the colour of the text	a HEX value - like "#ff0000" an RGB value - like "rgb(255,0,0)" a colour name - like "red"
text-align	set the horizontal alignment	left, right, center, justify (as in word) inherit – what ever the containing element has
text-decoration	Underline etc	overline, line-through, underline
text-transform	uppercase and lowercase letters	uppercase, lowercase, capitalize
text-indent	indentation of the first line	Fixed length 50px, 60cm, Percentage 30% inherit – what ever the containing element has

Some CSS Font Properties

Name	Effect	Values
font-family	Select a font type, font family, serif	"Times New Roman", Times, serif Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif "Courier New", Courier, monospace Etc.
font-style	Select style	normal, italic, oblique
font-size	sets the size of the text	Fixed length 50px, 60cm, Percentage 30% inherit – what ever the containing element has

Some CSS List Properties

Name	Effect	Values
list-style-type	type of list item marker	circle, square (for ul) upper-roman, lower-alpha (for ol)
list-style-image	an image as the list item marker	url('sqpurple.gif')
list-style	Shorthand notation	All the above