

I HOPE  
THIS  
GETS  
ON A  
GRAPHIC  
DESIGN  
BLOG®

I FOLLOWED ALL THE RULES.  
EXTRA WORDS.

# Web Technology

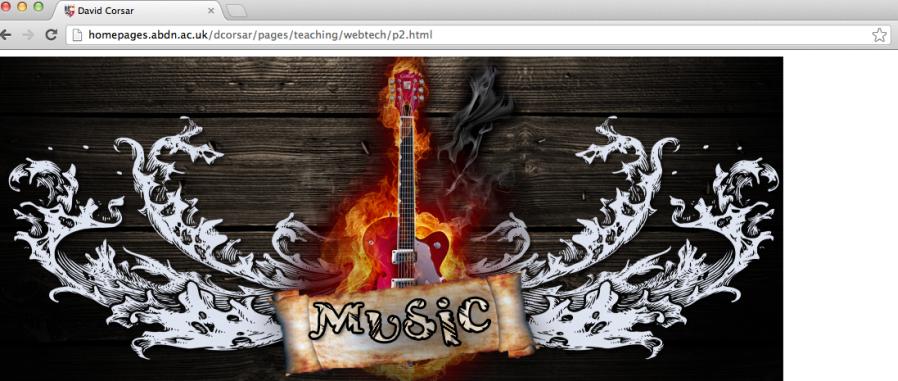
Introduction to CSS



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OF ABERDEEN

computing@aberdeen

# So, I know some HTML but it looks dreadful.



The screenshot shows a web page titled "My taste in music". The header features a banner with a flaming guitar and the word "MUSIC". Below the banner, there is a large amount of placeholder text (Lorem ipsum) and a section about favorite bands. A list of favorite albums is provided, followed by a section on favorite lyrics from "Yellow Submarine".

**My taste in music**

*Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Proin aliquet urna sit amet libero volutpat ut auctor ante pulvinar. Sed congue fringilla volutpat. Fusce odio sapien, cursus vitiis fringilla sit amet, semper bibendum justo. Ut viverra sagittis justo ut eleifend. In sed sem mauris, eget egestas libero. Maecenas consectetur purus eget sapien ultricies elementum. Maecenas consectetur tempor hendrerit. Nam at justo laetus, vitae vulputate ligula. Aliquam et urna nulla, in volutpat sem. Suspendisse a bibendum nunc. Quisque fringilla posuere quam non egestas. Sed nulla turpis, bibendum quis eleifend pharetra, molestie ac metus. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad litora torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos himenaeos. Aenean ut velit eget purus scelerisque aliquam vitae vitae nulla. Aenean tempus, leo vel tempus bibendum, sapien arcu facilisis elit, a interdum nulla leo vitae massa.*

Donec ipsum leo, vestibulum placerat pharetra in, bibendum sed lacus. Curabitur at nunc in nisi egestas hendrerit in sed ligula. Integer elementum urna id tortor eleifend ullamcorper. Maecenas sagittis suscipit consectetur. Integer vitae ligula velit, sit amet rutrum ante. Aenean ac felis non sapien pretium viverra. Aliquam ligula nunc, pretium eu molestie non, pulvinar non tellus. Integer id odio augue, vitae dictum diam. Morbi non magna non erat convallis egestas. Vivamus facilisis ante sit amet nibh tempus ut auctor odio dignissim.

My favourite band is [The Beatles](#).

**My favourite music albums**

- *Push the Sky Away* by the Nick Cave and the Bad Seeds
- *Rumours* by Fleetwood Mac
- *Babel* by Mumford and Sons
- *The Trevor Nelson Collection* by various
- *The Lumineers* by The Lumineers

**My favourite music lyric**

There are lots of lyrics, but I really like

In the town where I was born  
Lived a man who sailed to sea  
And he told us of his life  
In the land of submarines

So we sailed up to the sun  
Till we found the sea of green  
And we lived beneath the waves  
In our yellow submarine

from the song *Yellow Submarine* by *The Beatles*

What can we do about that?



# By the end of the next 50 minutes

My taste in music

My favourite band is [The Beatles](#).

My favourite music albums

- [Push the Sky Away](#) by the Nick Cave and the Bad Seeds
- [Rumours](#) by Fleetwood Mac
- [Babel](#) by Mumford and Sons
- [The Trevor Nelson Collection](#) by various
- [The Lumineers](#) by The Lumineers

My favourite music lyric

There are lots of lyrics, but I really like  
In the town where I was born  
Lived a man who sailed to sea  
And he told us of his life  
In the land of submarines

So we sailed up to the sun  
Till we found the sea of green  
And we lived beneath the waves  
In our yellow submarine  
from the song [Yellow Submarine](#) by The Beatles



# What we'll cover

- What is CSS?
- Why do we use it?
- How do we use it?
- Will I be examined on it?



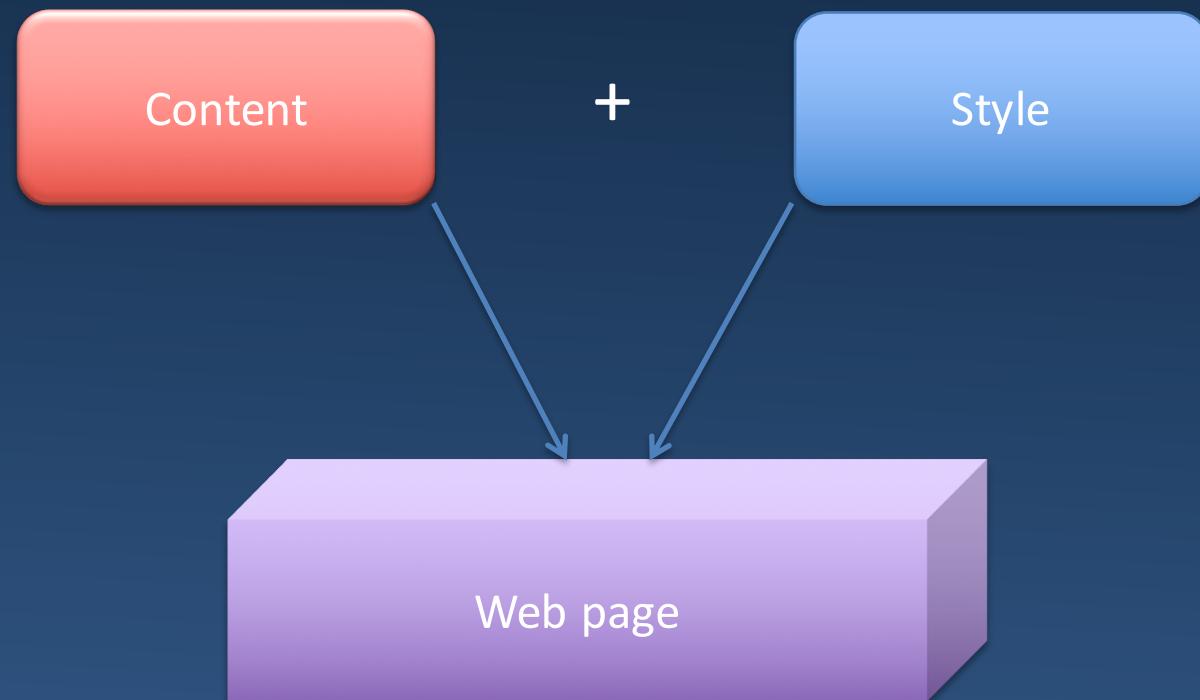
# What is CSS?

It stands for “**Cascading Style Sheet**”

- **Cascading** – Multiple styles can overlap in order to specify a range of style from a whole website down to a unique element.
- **Style** – CSS deals specifically with the *presentation* of a webpage (colours, fonts, etc).
- **Sheet** – Normally, CSS is in a separate (linked) file to the HTML.



# In other words...



# Why do we use CSS?



Because we no  
longer live in the  
past!

# Question

- Which of the following is NOT true regarding CSS:
  - A) The same style can be used throughout a webpage.
  - B) CSS can alter the content and style of a webpage.
  - C) CSS separates style from structure.
  - D) CSS isn't **fully** supported by every browser.



# So to summarise...

CSS gives us:

- Greater control of page layout
- Structure separated from presentation
- Smaller documents – less code in page
- Easier maintenance of complete website
- Consistency throughout a site
- Allows for greater accessibility
- Multiple styles of the same page
- Unfortunately:
  - Not all CSS properties work in all browsers  
(Internet Explorer 6/7/8).



# Checkpoint

- What is CSS?
- Why do we use it?
- How do we use it?
- Will I be examined on it?



```
<body>
  <h1>Heading 1 should be green</h1>
  <p>Heading 4 is applied in the following line.</p>
  <h4>This text is red and the left margin indented.</h4>
  <h2>This should be blue</h2>
  <h5>Heading 5: indented </h5>
  <h3>This should also be blue</h3>
  <h6>Heading 6: indented </h6>
</body>
```

```
h1      {color:green;}
h2, h3  {color:blue;}
h4,h5,h6 {color:red; margin-left:50px;}
P       {color: black;}
```



Becomes...

## **Heading 1 should be green**

Heading 4 is applied in the following line.

**This text is red and the left margin indented.**

**This should be blue**

**Heading 5: indented**

**This should also be blue**

**Heading 6: indented**



# Let's look a little more closely..

```
h1      {color:green;}  
h2, h3  {color:blue;}  
h4,h5,h6 {color:red; margin-left:50px;}  
p       {color: black;}
```

↑  
HTML  
element

↑  
CSS  
property

Value



# ..Which is the same as..

```
h1 {  
    color:green;  
}  
  
h2, h3 {  
    color:blue;  
}  
  
h4,h5,h6 {  
    color:red;  
    margin-left:50px;  
}  
p {  
    color: black;  
}
```



# Question

- Which of the following is NOT valid CSS:
  - A) p {color: blue; font-size:12;}
  - B) h4 (color:white; font-weight:bold;)
  - C) a {color: #000000;}
  - D) td { padding: 10px; margin: 10px;}



# Classes in CSS

- In the previous example, all HTML tags that featured in the CSS document are changed. However, usually it is necessary to only change particular *instances* of tags.
- Similarly, we may want to apply the same style to multiple *kinds* of tags.
- We use ***Classes*** to do this.



# Example

## CSS

```
.class1{  
    color: red;  
    font-size: 12px;  
    font-weight: bold;  
}  
  
.class2{  
    color: blue;  
    font-size: 9px;  
    font-family: Verdana;  
}
```

## HTML

```
<p class="class1">This is using class 1</p>  
  
<div class="class2">  
    <p>  
        This has inherited the  
        properties from class 2  
    </p>  
</div>
```

This is using class 1

This has inherited the properties from class 2



# IDs in CSS

- Classes find **ALL** elements of a given classname.
- IDs find a **SINGLE** element that's been given a unique id value.

```
#id1 {  
    color: red;  
    font-size: 12px;  
    font-weight: bold;  
}
```

```
<div>  
    <p id="id1">  
        Some text goes here.  
    </p>  
</div>
```



# CSS Pages

We traditionally save Web pages as “.html”; we save CSS pages as “.css”.

But how do we call CSS from within an HTML file?



# Three Ways to Utilise CSS

- External
  - Placed in a separate text file and linked to web page. Traditional approach.
- Embedded
  - Placed in the head of the web page and applied to the whole of the web page.
- Inline
  - Applied to specific element in body of web page.



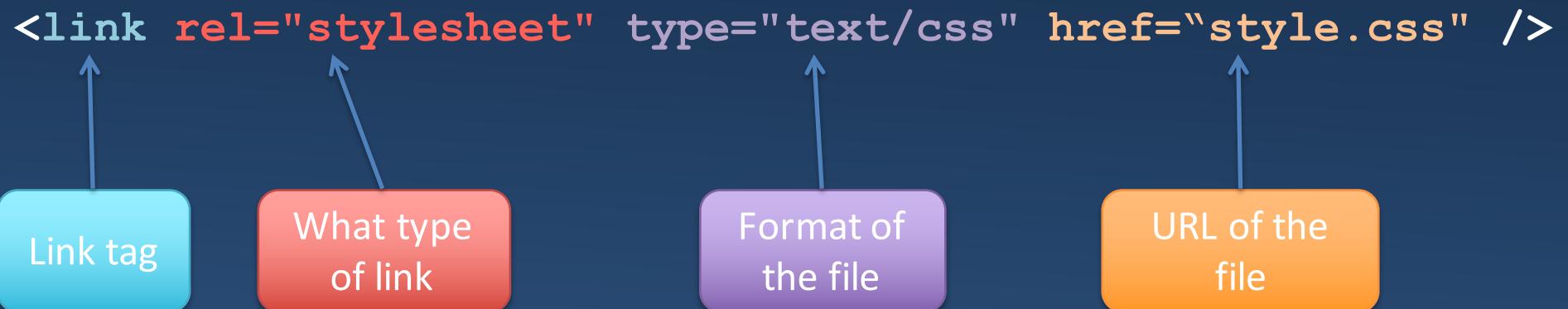
# External Styles

- Naming conventions: extension is **.css** e.g. style.css
- There are **NO HTML** tags within an external style sheet.
- There may be comments.

```
/*This is an example of an external */  
/* style sheet */  
  
p { margin-left: 20px; }  
  
h1 { margin-left: 2cm; }  
  
.banner { font-family: Arial; }
```



# Okay but how do we link our HTML files with our external CSS files?



Let's see it in action...

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"  
http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">  
  
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">  
  <head>  
    <title>simple css example</title>  
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" />  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>  
    <p>this is a simple paragraph</p>  
  </body>  
</html>
```



# Embedded Styles

```
<head>  
  
    <title>Contextual  
    Selectors</title>  
  
    <style type = "text/css">  
  
        h1 {  
            color:green;  
        }  
  
        h2, h3 {  
            color:blue;  
        }  
  
        h4,h5,h6 {  
            color:red;  
            margin-left:50px;  
        }  
  
    </style>  
  
</head>
```



# Inline Styles

- Applied to a single element.
- Used with the **style** attribute.

the style attribute

CSS property

```
<p style = “font-size: 24pt; color: #0000ff”>
```

semi-colon separating out  
properties from each other

colon separating a  
property from its value



# Inline Styles



```
<body>  
  <p style = "font-size: 24pt; color: blue;">  
    This text is blue and of point size 24.  
  </p>  
  <p style = "font-size: 20pt; color: red;">  
    This text is red and of point size 20.  
  </p>  
</body>
```

# Question

- Which of the following IS true:
  - A) External stylesheets are called by the `<style>` tag.
  - B) Inline stylesheets require a CSS page (e.g. `style.css`).
  - C) Embedded stylesheets usually feature in the `<body>` tag.
  - D) All CSS properties can be used in either External, Embedded and Inline styles.



# Checkpoint

- What is CSS?
- Why do we use it?
- How do we use it?
- Will I be examined on it?



Yes



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# Summary

- CSS - separate style from content
- Control layout
- Three types
  - External
  - Embedded
  - Inline



# Next

- Thursday
  - More HTML
- Practical
  - Building first HTML page



# References

- <http://www.slideshare.net/teddygopi/basic-css>



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