



CSS

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1



CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

- **CSS** stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**
- Styles define **how to display** HTML elements
- Styles are normally stored in **Style Sheets**
- Styles were added to HTML 4.0 **to solve a problem**
- **External Style Sheets** can save you a lot of work
- External Style Sheets are stored in **CSS files**
- Multiple style definitions will **cascade** into one

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2

Styles Solve a Common Problem



HTML tags were originally designed to define the content of a document.

As the two major browsers - Netscape and Internet Explorer - continued to add new HTML tags and attributes (like the tag and the color attribute) to the original HTML specification, it became more and more difficult to create Web sites where the content of HTML documents was clearly separated from the document's presentation layout.

All major browsers support Cascading Style Sheets.

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3

Save a Lot of Work



- Styles sheets define HOW HTML elements are to be displayed, just like the font tag and the color attribute in HTML.
- Styles are normally saved in external .css files.
- External style sheets enable you to change the appearance and layout of all the pages in your Web, just by editing one single CSS document!
- CSS is a breakthrough in Web design because it allows developers to control the style and layout of multiple Web pages all at once.
- As a Web developer you can define a style for each HTML element and apply it to as many Web pages as you want. To make a global change, simply change the style, and all elements in the Web are updated automatically.

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4

CSS Syntax



The CSS syntax is made up of three parts: a selector, a property and a value:

selector {property: value}

- The selector is normally the HTML tag you wish to define.
- The property is the attribute you wish to change.
- Each property can take a value.

The property and value are separated by a colon, and surrounded by curly braces:

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5

Example



- selector {property: value}
body {color: black}
p {font-family: "sans serif"}
- p {text-align:center; color:red}
- p { text-align: center;
color: black;
font-family: arial
}

To make the style definitions more readable, you can describe one property on each line.

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6

CSS How To?



When a browser reads a style sheet, it will format the document according to it.

- External Style Sheet
- Internal Style Sheet
- Inline Styles
- Multiple Style Sheets

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7

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>**

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8

Internal Style Sheet



- An internal style sheet should be used when a single document has a unique style.

```
<head><style type="text/css">  
  p {margin-left: 20px}  
  body {background-image:url("images/back40.gif")}  
</style> </head>
```

Note: old browser that does not support styles, will ignore the <style> tag, but the content of the <style> tag will be displayed on the page.

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9

Inline Styles



- 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>
```

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10

Grouping



You can group selectors. Separate each selector with a comma. In the example below we have grouped all the header elements. All header elements will be displayed in green text color:

`h1,h2,h3,h4,h5,h6 { color: green }`

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11

Class Selector



- With the class selector you can define different styles for the same type of HTML element.

`p.right {text-align: right}`

`p.center {text-align: center}`

HTML

`<p class="right">This paragraph will be right-aligned. </p>`

`<p class="center">This paragraph will be center-aligned.</p>`

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12

Class Selector



- You can also omit the tag name in the selector to define a style that will be used by all HTML elements that have a certain class.

.center {text-align: center}

All HTML elements with class="center" will be center-aligned.

NOTE: Do not start a class name with a number! It will not work in Mozilla/Firefox.

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13

Styles to Elements with Particular Attributes



- input[type="text"] {background-color: blue}***

The style rule below will match all input elements that have a type attribute with a value of "text".

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14

The id Selector



You can also define styles for HTML elements with the id selector. The id selector is defined as a #.

- ***#green {color: green}***

The style rule below will match the element that has an id attribute with a value of "green".

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

The style rule below will match the p element that has an id with a value of "para1"

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15

CSS Comments



- Comments are used to explain your code.

```
p { text-align: center;
    /* This is another comment */
    color: black;
    font-family: arial
}
```

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16

CSS Background



Background Color

- The background-color property specifies the background color of an element.
- The background color of a page is defined in the body selector:

```
body {background-color:#b0c4de;}
h1 {background-color:#6495ed;}
p {background-color:#e0fff;}
div {background-color:#b0c4de;}
```

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17

CSS Background



- body


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

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18

CSS Text



- **Text Color**

```
body {color:blue;}  
h1 {color:#00ff00;}  
h2 {color:rgb(255,0,0);}
```

- **Text Alignment**

```
h1 {text-align:center;}  
p.date {text-align:right;}  
p.main {text-align:justify;}
```

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19

CSS Text



- **Text Decoration**

```
h1 {text-decoration:overline;}  
h2 {text-decoration:line-through;}  
h3 {text-decoration:underline;}  
h4 {text-decoration:blink;}
```

- **Text Transformation**

```
p.uppercase {text-transform:uppercase;}  
p.lowercase {text-transform:lowercase;}  
p.capitalize {text-transform:capitalize;}
```

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20

CSS Font



- **Font Style**

```
p.normal {font-style:normal;}
p.italic {font-style:italic;}
p.oblique {font-style:oblique;}
```

- **Font Size**

```
h1 {font-size:40px;}
h2 {font-size:30px;}
p {font-size:14px;}
```

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21

Styling Links



- ```
a:link {color:#FF0000;} /* unvisited link */
a:visited {color:#00FF00;} /* visited link */
a:hover {color:#FF00FF;} /* mouse over link */
a:active {color:#0000FF;} /* selected link */
```
- ```
a:link {text-decoration:none;}
a:visited {text-decoration:none;}
a:hover {text-decoration:underline;}
a:active {text-decoration:underline;}
```

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22

CSS Tables



- `table, th, td`
`{`
`border: 1px solid black;`
`}`
- `th`
`{`
`background-color: green;`
`color: white;`
`}`

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23