

# CSS

## *CASCADING STYLE SHEETS*

*CIM 111*

# CSS

## *Stylesheet Language*

- Defines a Web page's appearance
  - CSS separates style and content
  - Consists of a plain text file with rules for the display of HTML elements
  - Formatting includes fonts and colors as well as layout and position
  - **Can be created outside of your HTML and applied to multiple Web pages**
  - Well-formed HTML is important for your CSS to work properly
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# *History*

- Prior to CSS, Web pages were commonly styled with HTML tags and **structured with tables**
  - This was both tedious and inefficient  
Nine different style sheet languages were proposed, two were chosen as the foundation
  - CSS Level 1 emerged as a W3C Recommendation in December 1996
  - Browsers began to support CSS over the next few years
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# Using CSS

- CSS can be applied in three different ways to a Web page:

- In an external .css file

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="all" href="/css/style.css" />
```

- In the **<head>** section of an HTML document  
The **<style>** tag is used to insert CSS

- **Inline** with HTML code

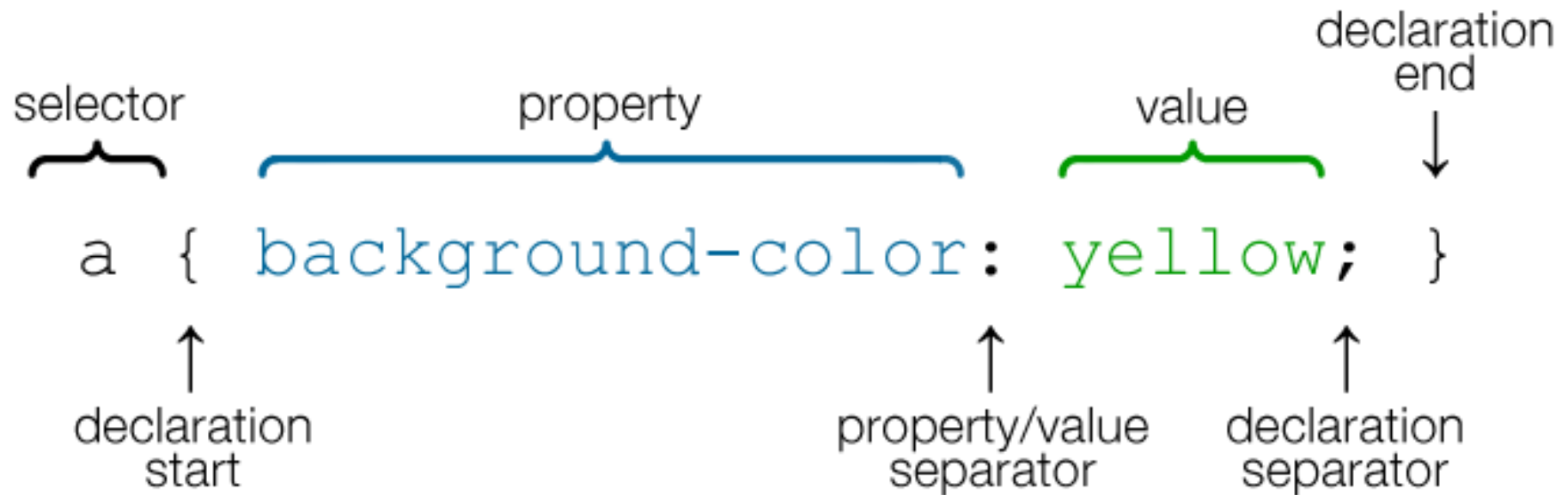
```
<h1 style="color:red; margin:20px">The Text</h1>
```

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# *Selectors*

- Specific Elements  
h1, h2 -h6, body, p, etc
  - Id  
An **attribute** Identifier unique to the document
  - Class  
An **attribute** Identifier that groups multiple elements in a document
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# Structure



# *Whitespace*

- Whitespace between properties and selectors is ignored.

```
body{overflow:hidden;background:#000000;}
```

is functionally equivalent to this one:

```
body {  
    overflow: hidden;  
    background: #000000;  
}
```

# *Cascading*

- The principle of the “cascade” is applied when style rules are in conflict
  - Three primary factors determine which style rule wins out:
    - Inheritance
    - Specificity
    - Location
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# CSS 3






<http://css3please.com>

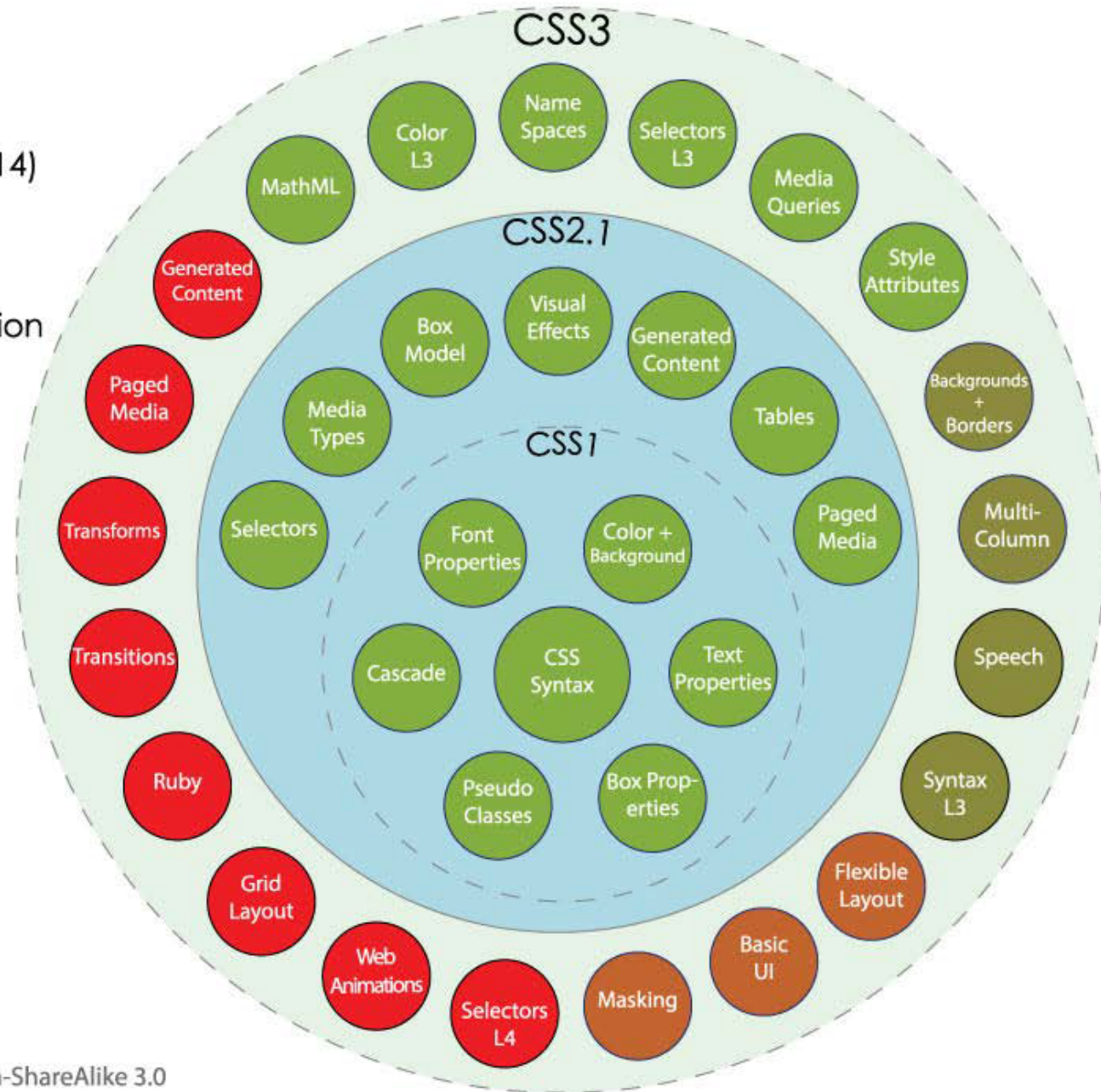
- Latest standard for CSS
- CSS2 is best supported
- CSS3 is **still evolving** but offers new features for designers and developers
- Modern browsers support many aspects of CSS3
- Backwards compatible with CSS2



# CSS3

Taxonomy & Status (October 2014)

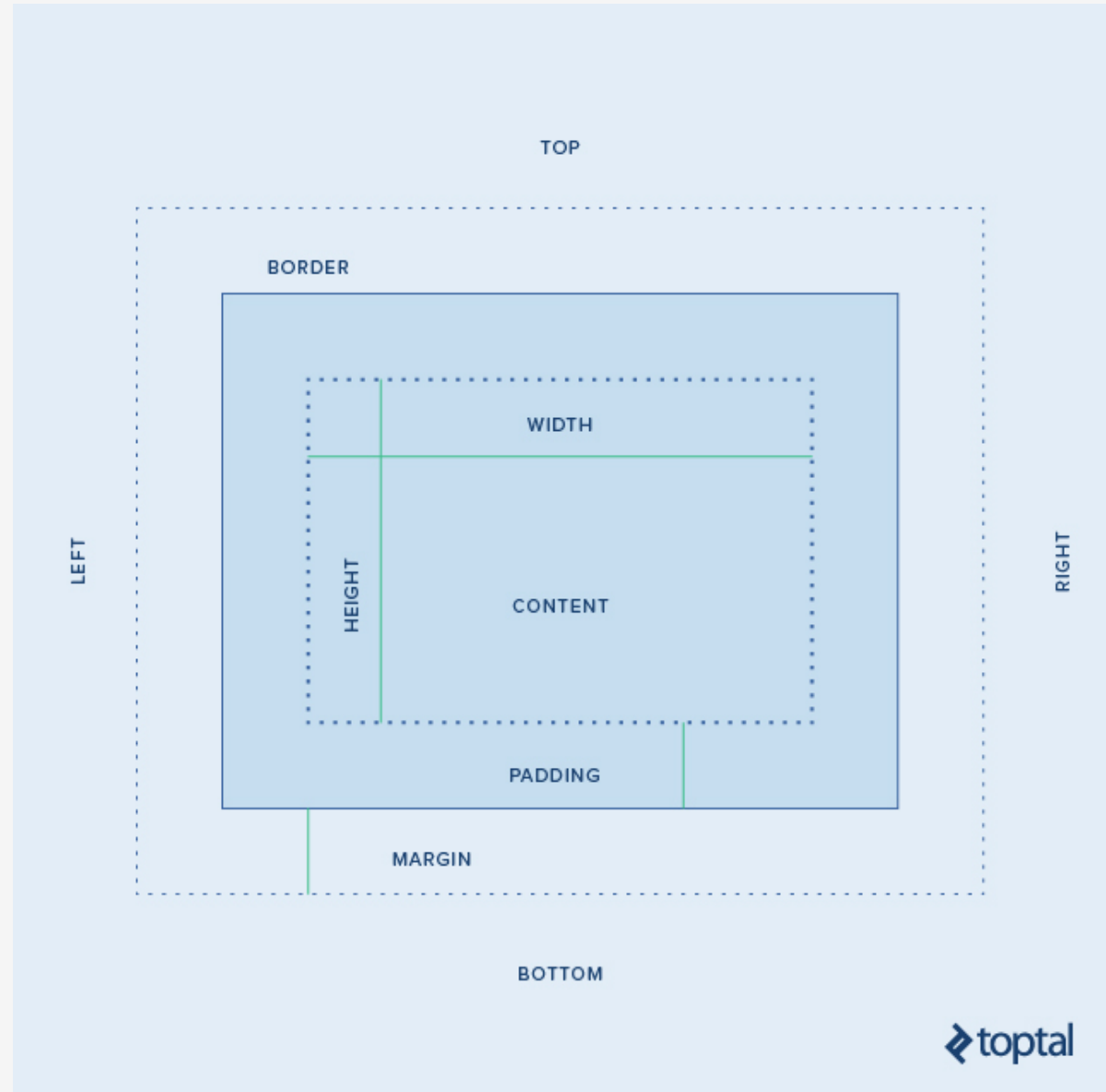
-  W3C Recommendation
-  Candidate Recommendation
-  Last Call
-  Working Draft
-  Obsolete or inactive



# *The Box Model*

All HTML elements can be considered as **boxes**. In **CSS**, the term "**box model**" is used when talking about design and layout. The **CSS box model** is essentially a **box** that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: **margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.**

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# CSS Cheat Sheet

## Selector

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<b>div</b>	all DIV tags
<b>div, span</b>	all DIV tags and all SPAN tags
<b>div span</b>	all SPAN tags inside DIVs
<b>#content</b>	An element with ID content
<b>#box *</b>	all elements inside #box
<b>ul#box</b>	UL tag with ID "box"
<b>span.box</b>	all SPAN tags with CLASS "box"
<b>*</b>	All elements
<b>a:link, a:active, a:visited, a:hover</b>	links in normal state, in clicked state, and in visited state link with mouse over it
<b>div &gt; span</b>	all SPANs one-level deep in a DIV

# *CSS Cheat Sheet*

## *Positioning*

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<b>Position</b>	places elements on screen, e.g. absolute, fixed, relative
<b>Float</b>	stacks elements horizontally in a particular direction, e.g. left
<b>Top, left, right, bottom</b>	specifies the offsets used in absolute, fixed, and relative positions, e.g. top:10px;left:10px
<b>display</b>	sets how the element is placed in the doc flow, e.g. block, inline, none
<b>Z-index</b>	sets the stacking order of elements, e.g. z-index of 1 is below z-index of 2
<b>overflow</b>	sets what happens to content outside of container, e.g. auto, hidden

# CSS Cheat Sheet

## Text

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<b>font-family</b>	font used, e.g. Helvetica, Arial
<b>Font-size</b>	text size, e.g. 60px, 3em
<b>Font-weight</b>	how bold the text is, e.g. bold
<b>Font-style</b>	what style the text is, e.g. italic
<b>color</b>	text color, e.g. #000, #abcdef
<b>Text-decoration</b>	sets a variety of effects on text, e.g. underline, overline, none
<b>Text-align</b>	how text is aligned, e.g. center
<b>Line-height</b>	spacing between lines, e.g. 2em
<b>Letter-spacing</b>	spacing between letters, e.g. 5px
<b>Text-indent</b>	indent of the first line, e.g. 2em
<b>Text-transform</b>	applies formatting to text, e.g. up-per case, lowercase, capitalize
<b>vertical-align</b>	align relative to baseline, e.g. text-top

# *CSS Cheat Sheet*

## *Borders and Lists*

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<b>border</b>	sets border style for all borders, in the format: border: (solid, dashed, dotted, double) (width) (color), e.g. border: solid 1px #000
<b>border-top</b> <b>border-bottom</b> <b>border-left</b> <b>border-right</b>	sets border style for a specific border (same property syntax used for padding and margin, e.g. margin-left)
<b>list-style-type</b>	sets style of bullets, e.g. square
<b>list-style-position</b>	sets how text wraps when bulleted, e.g. outside, inside
<b>list-style-image</b>	sets an image for a bullet, e.g. list-style-image:url(bullet.png)

# *CSS Cheat Sheet*

## *Others*

background	sets background of an element, in the format: background: (color) (image) (repeat) (position), e.g. background: #000 url(bg.png) repeat-x top left
cursor	sets shape of cursor, e.g. pointer
outline	a border drawn around an element that doesn't affect the box model
border-collapse	sets how borders within tables behave, e.g. collapse
clear	sets on what side a new line starts in relation to nearby floated elements, e.g. left, right, both