Cascading Style Sheets
CSS

Asst. Prof. Dr. Özgü Can

CSS

- Language for formatting and designing information on the web, including ASP.NET pages.
- Change the appearance of pages.
- CSS code → to style pages

CSS

- In the early days of the Internet → Web pages consisted mostly of text and images.
- Web developers needed more power to format their pages.
- CSS was created to address HTML's styling shortcomings.

Problem's of HTML Formatting

- Limited set of options to style pages.
  - Not rich enough to create attractive web pages.

- HTML forces you to embed your formatting in your HTML document, making it harder to reuse or change the design later.

```
<p><font face="Arial" color="red" size="+1">
   This is red text in an Arial type face and slightly larger than the default text.
</font></p>
```

Problem's of HTML Formatting

```
<p><font face="Arial" color="red" size="+1">
   This is red text in an Arial type face and slightly larger than the default text.
</font></p>
```

- You can't easily change the formatting at runtime in the user's browser.
  - No way to let your visitor change things like the font size or color.
- Additional Markup → increase in the size of the page → slower download & display and harder to maintain pages

Problem's of HTML Formatting

- Limits the formatting possibilities.
- Data and presentation are mixed within the same file.
  - Harder to maintain your pages
- HTML doesn't allow you to easily switch formatting at runtime in the browser.
- Your page gets larger → Slower to load and display

CSS

- Define all formatting information in external files.
  - Separation of mixed data and presentation
- With this separation;
  - HTML → what you want to display
  - CSS → how you want to display

CSS

- It’s easy to offer the user a choice between different styles.
  1. Create a copy of external style sheet
  2. Make the necessary changes
  3. Offer this alternative style sheet to the user

CSS

- Separate style sheet file → Decrease in bandwidth
- Style sheets don't change with each request
  - Browser saves a local copy of the style sheet the first time it downloads it.
  - Browser uses a *Cached copy*
    - CTRL+F5 → Get a fresh copy!

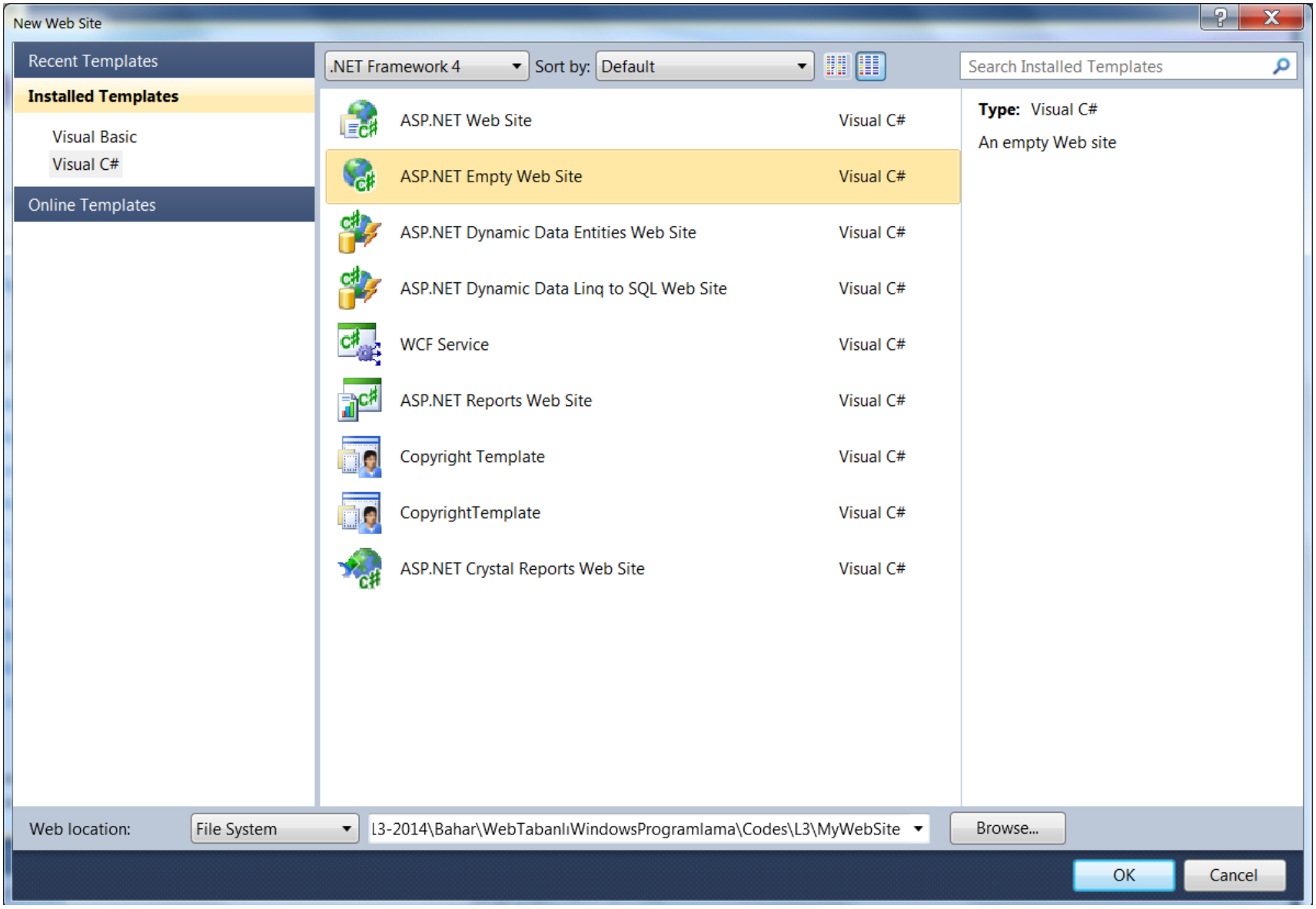
CSS

- Maintained by World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)

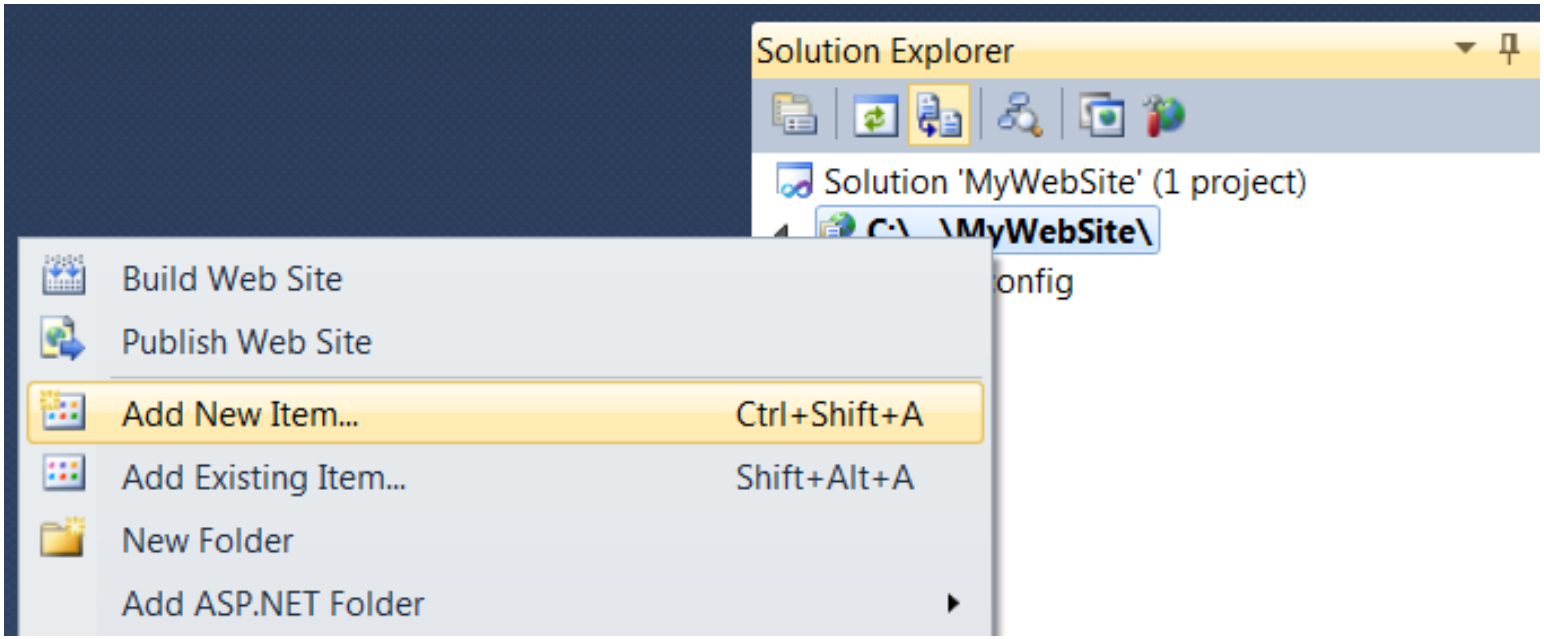
- For more information :

  http://www.w3.org/Style/CSS/

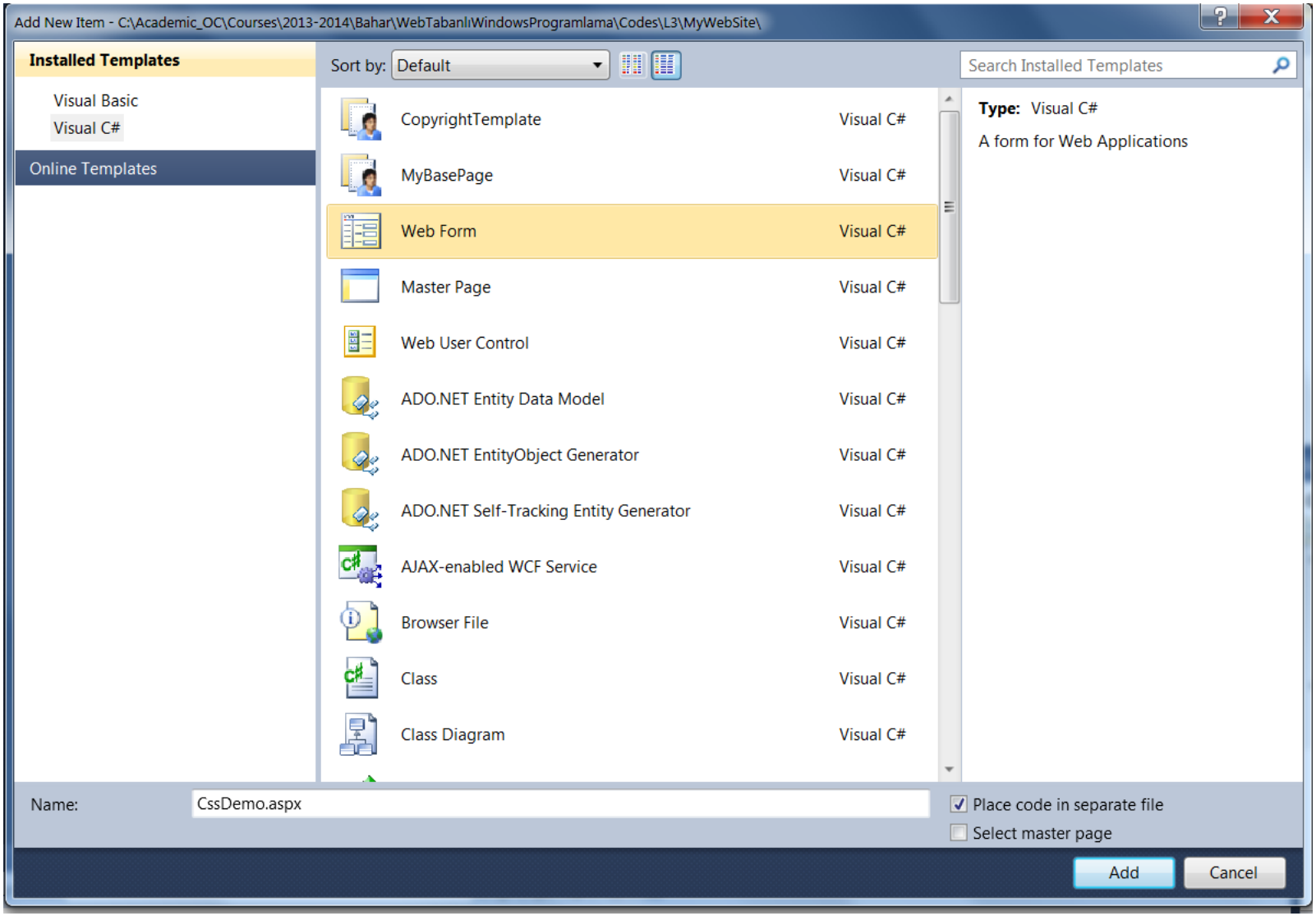
CSS Example


New Web Site
Recent Templates
Installed Templates
Visual Basic
Visual C#
Online Templates
.NET Framework 4
Sort by:
Default
Search Installed Templates
ASP.NET Web Site
Visual C#
ASP.NET Empty Web Site
Visual C#
ASP.NET Dynamic Data Entities Web Site
Visual C#
ASP.NET Dynamic Data Linq to SQL Web Site
Visual C#
WCF Service
Visual C#
ASP.NET Reports Web Site
Visual C#
Copyright Template
Visual C#
CopyrightTemplate
Visual C#
ASP.NET Crystal Reports Web Site
Visual C#
Type: Visual C#
An empty Web site
Web location:
File System
l3-2014\Bahar\WebTabanlıWindowsProgramlama\Codes\L3\MyWebSite
Browse...
OK
Cancel

CSS Example


Solution Explorer
Solution 'MyWebSite' (1 project)
Build Web Site
Publish Web Site
Add New Item... Ctrl+Shift+A
Add Existing Item... Shift+Alt+A
New Folder
Add ASP.NET Folder

CSS Example


Add New Item - C:\Academic_OC\Courses\2013-2014\Bahar\WebTabanliWindowsProgramlama\Codes\L3\MyWebSite\
Installed Templates
Visual Basic
Visual C#
Online Templates
Sort by: Default
Search Installed Templates
CopyrightTemplate Visual C#
MyBasePage Visual C#
Web Form Visual C#
Master Page Visual C#
Web User Control Visual C#
ADO.NET Entity Data Model Visual C#
ADO.NET EntityObject Generator Visual C#
ADO.NET Self-Tracking Entity Generator Visual C#
AJAX-enabled WCF Service Visual C#
Browser File Visual C#
Class Visual C#
Class Diagram Visual C#
Type: Visual C#
A form for Web Applications
Name: CssDemo.aspx
Place code in separate file
Select master page
Add
Cancel

CSS Example

```
<head runat="server">
    <title></title>
</head>
```

```
<head runat="server">
    <title></title>
    <style type="text/css">
    </style>
</head>
```

`<style>` tag is used to wrap a style sheet that is embedded in the page

CSS Example

Heading at the first level

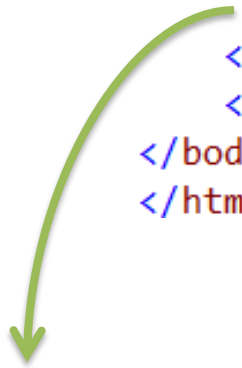
The look and feel for all <p> elements

Right-align some text in the page.

```
<head runat="server">
    <title></title>
    <style type="text/css">
        h1
        {
            font-size: 20px;
            color: Green;
        }

        p
        {
            color: Blue;
            font-style: italic;
        }

        .RightAligned
        {
            text-align: right;
        }
    </style>
</head>
```

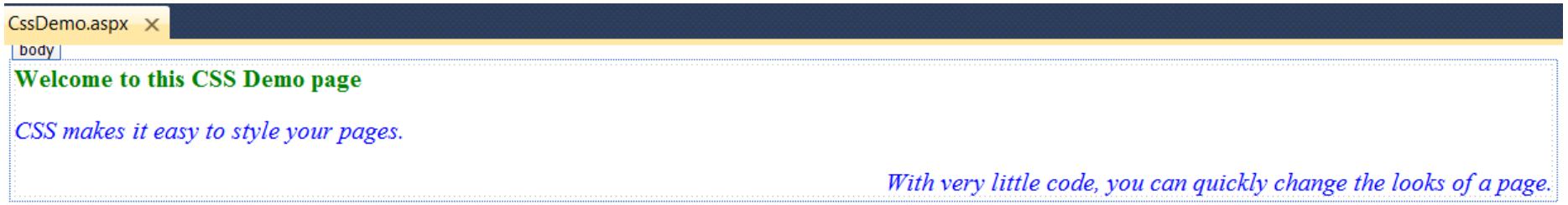
CSS Example

```
<body>
    <form id="form1" runat="server">
    <div>

    </div>
    </form>
</body>
</html>
```



```
<body>
    <form id="form1" runat="server">
    <div>
        <h1>Welcome to this CSS Demo page</h1>
        <p>CSS makes it easy to style your pages.</p>
        <p class="RightAligned">With very little code, you can quickly change the looks of a page.</p>
    </div>
    </form>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Example



- CSS → Case sensitive
  - RightAligned ≠ rightaligned
- Ctrl+F5

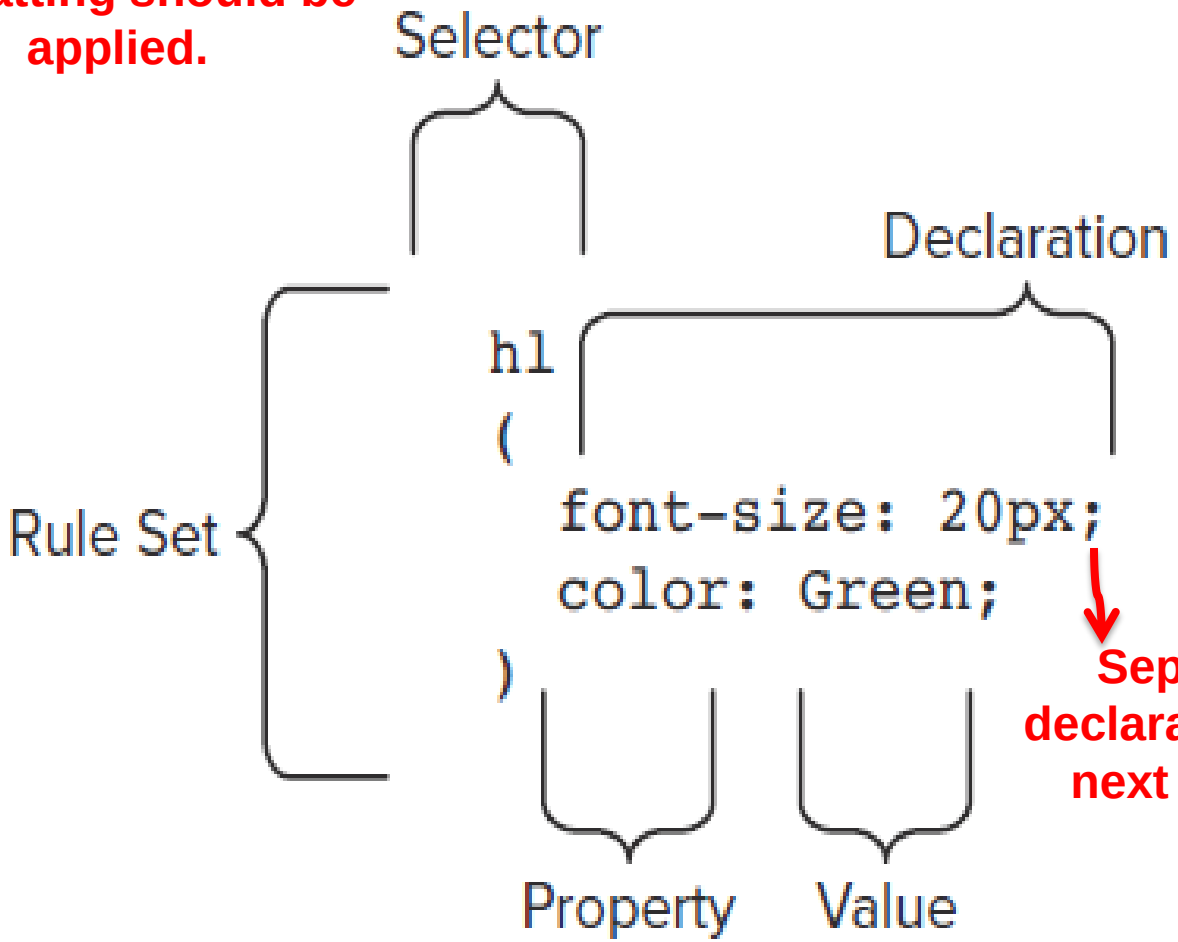
Welcome to this CSS Demo page

CSS makes it easy to style your pages.

With very little code, you can quickly change the looks of a page.

CSS

What element the formatting should be applied.



Separates the declaration from the next declaration

CSS

- A cascading style sheet is actually a collection of rules.
- A rule is a combination of a selector and one or more declarations, which in turn can be broken down to a property and a value.
- In its simplest form, a style sheet looks like this:

```
h1
{
  color: Green;
}
```

CSS

- A style sheet can also contain more than one rule. At the same time, each rule can contain multiple declarations, enabling you to group them under a single selector:

```
h1
{
  font-size: 20px;
  color: Green;
}
```

CSS

- A style sheet can also contain more than one rule. At the same time, each rule can contain multiple declarations, enabling you to group them under a single selector:

```
h1
{
  font-size: 20px;
  color: Green;
}
```

```
h1
{
  font-size: 20px;
}
h1
{
  color: Green;
}
```

CSS

- To be able to style an element on a page, a browser has to know three things:
  1. What element of the page must be styled?
     Selectors
  2. What part of that element must be styled?
     Properties
  3. How do you want that part of the selected element to look?

     Values

Selectors

- ***What element of the page must be styled?***
  - The Universal Selector
  - The Type Selector
  - The ID Selector
  - The Class Selector

The Universal Selector

- Indicated by an asterisk (*)
- Applies to all elements in your page
- Can be used to set global settings
  - Font family
- Changing the font for all elements in the page to **`Arial`**:

```
*
{
  font-family: Arial;
}
```

The Type Selector

- Points to an HTML element of a specific type

```
h1
{
   color: Green;
}
```

- Not case sensitive!
  - H1 = h1

The ID Selector

- Always prefixed by a hash symbol (**#**)
- Enables to refer to a single element in the page.
- Within an HTML or ASPX page, you can give an element a unique **ID** using the **`id`** attribute.
- ID Selectors are case sensitive!

The ID Selector

- With the **`ID`** selector, you can change the behavior for a unique single element

```
#IntroText
{
  font-style: italic;
}
```

- Reuse the **`ID`** across multiple pages in the site

```
<p id="IntroText">I am italic because I have the right ID.</p>
<p id="BodyText">I am NOT italic because I have a different ID.</p>
```

The Class Selector

- Enables to style multiple HTML elements through the `class` attribute.
- Handy when you want to give the same type of formatting to a number of unrelated HTML elements.

```
.Highlight
{
  font-weight: bold;
  color: Red;
}
```

The Class Selector

- Uses a period (.) in its name!

```
.Highlight
{
  font-weight: bold;
  color: Red;
}
```

- Do not use period (.) is when referring to it!

```
This is normal text but <span class="Highlight">this is Red and Bold.</span>
This is also normal text but
   <a href="CssDemo.aspx" class="Highlight">this link is Red and Bold as well.</a>
```

Grouping Selectors

- Enables you to *group* multiple selectors by separating them with a comma.

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

- Handy if you want to apply the same styles to different elements.

Combining Selectors

- Enables to target to a specific element in a page.
- Separate the selectors with a space

```
#MainContent p
{
  font-size: 18px;
}
```

All <p> elements that fall within an element with an `id` of `MainContent`, leaving all other paragraphs unmodified.

Combining Selectors

- Also use it with the other selectors.

```
#MainContent p.Attention
{
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

This rule changes all paragraphs with the class **`Attention`** within the element with its id set to **`MainContent`** and leaves all others untouched.

```
<div id="MainContent">
  <p class="Attention">My class is Attention, so my text is bold.</p>
  <p>My text is not bold, as it lacks the Attention class.</p>
</div>
<p class="Attention">I am NOT bold because I don't fall within MainContent.</p>
```

Grouping vs. Combining

- ***Grouping*** is just a shortcut to avoid typing the same declarations over and over again.

- ***Combining*** enables you to target specific elements in your document.

Properties

What part of that element must be styled?

- The element that you want to change with your style sheet.

- You don’t have to remember them all.

Properties - 1

PROPERTY	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
`background-color` `background-image`	Specifies the background color or image of an element.	`background-color: White;` `background-image: url(Image.jpg);`
`border`	Specifies the border of an element.	`border: 3px solid black;`
`color`	Changes the font color.	`color: Green;`
`display`	Changes the way elements are displayed, enabling you to hide or show them.	`display: none;` This causes the element to be hidden, and not take up any screen space.
`float`	Enables you to "float" an element in the page using a left or right float. Other content is then placed on the opposite side.	`float: left;` This setting causes other content following a float to be placed at the top-right corner of the element. You see how this works later in the chapter.

`font-family`
`font-size`
`font-style`
`font-weight`
	Changes the appearance of fonts used on your page.	`font-family: Arial;`
		`font-size: 18px;`
		`font-style: italic;`
		`font-weight: bold;`

Properties - 2

PROPERTY	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
`height` `width`	Sets the height or width of elements in your page.	`height: 100px;` `width: 200px;`
`margin` `padding`	Sets the amount of free space inside (padding) and outside (margin) of an element.	`padding: 0;` `margin: 20px;`
`visibility`	Controls whether an element is visible in the page. Invisible elements still take up screen space; you just don't see them.	`visibility: hidden;` This causes the element to be invisible. However, it still takes up its original space in the page. It's as if the element is still there, but completely transparent.

Values

How do you want that part of the selected element to look?

- The available values depend on the property.

```
h1
{
  color: Red;
}
```

Named color

```
h1
{
   color: #FF0000;
 }
```

Hexadecimal Number

```
h1
{
  color: rgb(100%, 0%, 0%);
}
```

RGB Value

Shorthand

- Border property applies a border to all four sides of an HTML element.
- The border size will be 1px, the style will be solid and the border color will be set to Black.

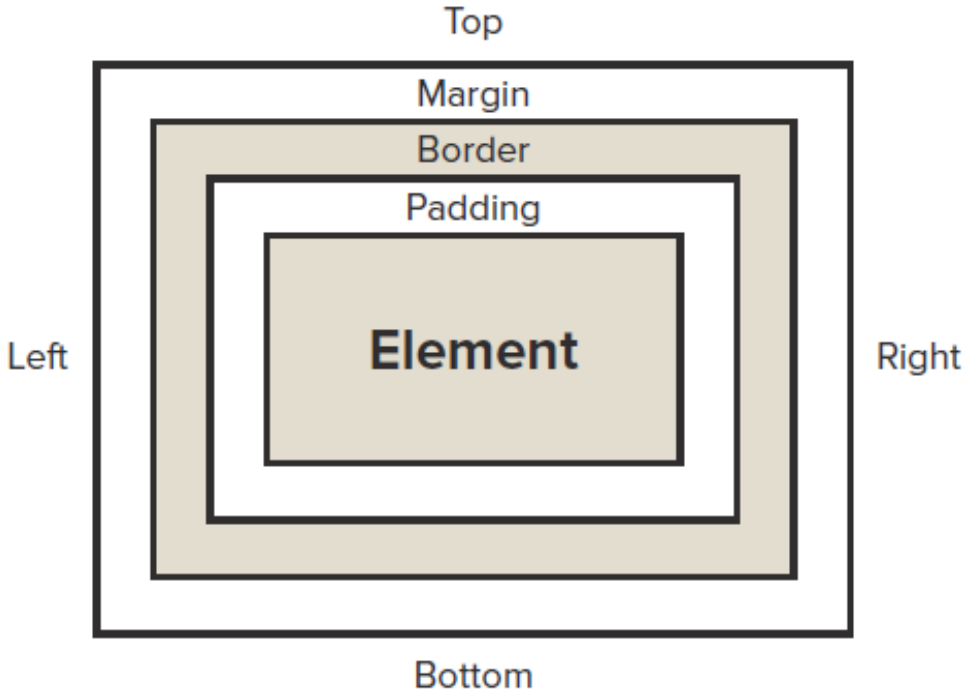
```
border: 1px solid Black;
```

=

```
border-top-width: 1px;
border-top-style: solid;
border-top-color: Black;
border-right-width: 1px;
border-right-style: solid;
border-right-color: Black;
border-bottom-width: 1px;
border-bottom-style: solid;
border-bottom-color: Black;
border-left-width: 1px;
border-left-style: solid;
border-left-color: Black;
```

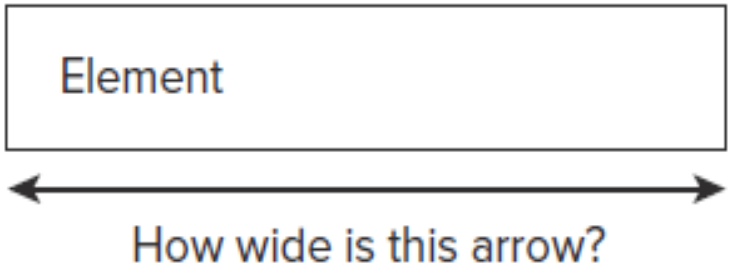
The CSS Box Model

- The CSS Box Model describes the way three important CSS properties are applied to HTML elements:
  - Padding
  - Border
  - Margin



The CSS Box Model

```
.MyDiv
{
  width: 200px;
  padding: 10px;
  border: 2px solid black;
}

...
<div class="MyDiv">Element</div>
```



When things end up wider or taler than you anticipated, check the width, height, padding, border, and margin properties in the CSS style sheet.

Example

- Open **`Default.aspx`**

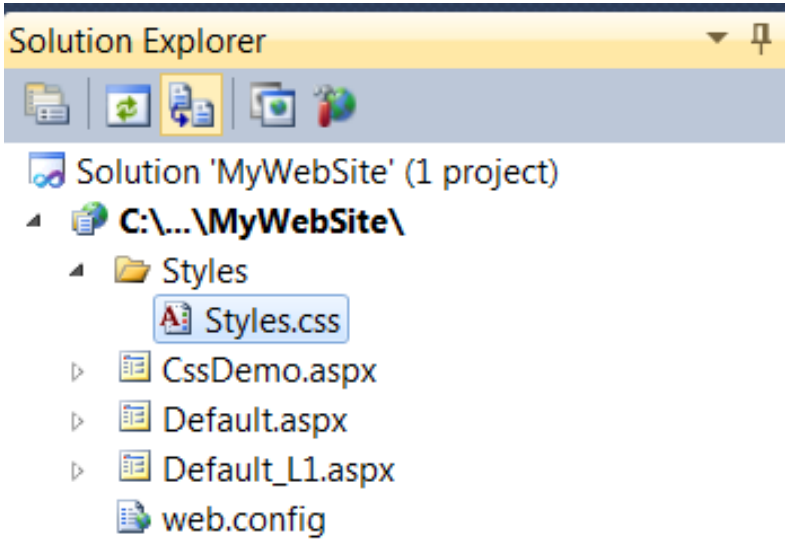
```
<form id="form1" runat="server">
<div>
    <h1>
        Hi there visitor! Welcome to my Web Site :-)</h1>
    <p>
        I&#39;m glad that you are visiting my web site <a href="http://www.mywebsite.com">
        http://www.mywebsite.com</a>
    </p>
    <p>
        <strong>Feel</strong> <span class="style1"><strong>free</strong></span> to have a look around.</p>
</div>
</form>
```

Example

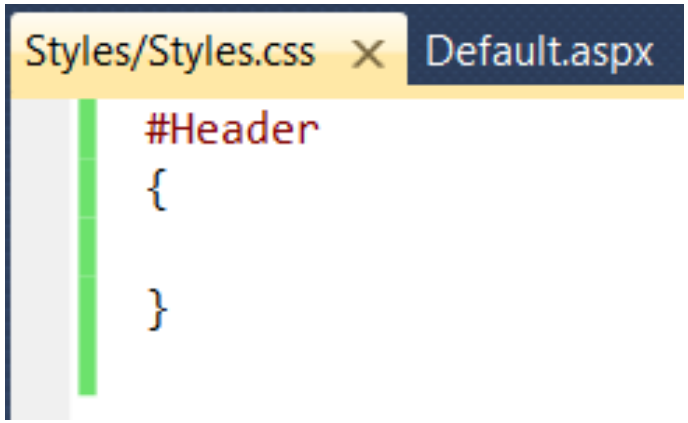
```
<form id="form1" runat="server">
    <div id="PageWrapper">
        <div id="Header">Header goes here.</div>
        <div id="MenuWrapper">Menu goes here.</div>
        <div id="MainContent">
            <h1>
                Hi there visitor! Welcome to my Web Site :-)</h1>
            <p>
                I&#39;m glad that you are visiting my web site <a href="http://www.mywebsite.com">
                http://www.mywebsite.com</a>
            </p>
            <p>
                <strong>Feel</strong> <span class="style1"><strong>free</strong></span> to have a look around.</p>
        </div>
        <div id="Sidebar">Sidebar goes here.</div>
        <div id="Footer">Footer goes here.</div>
    </div>
</form>
```

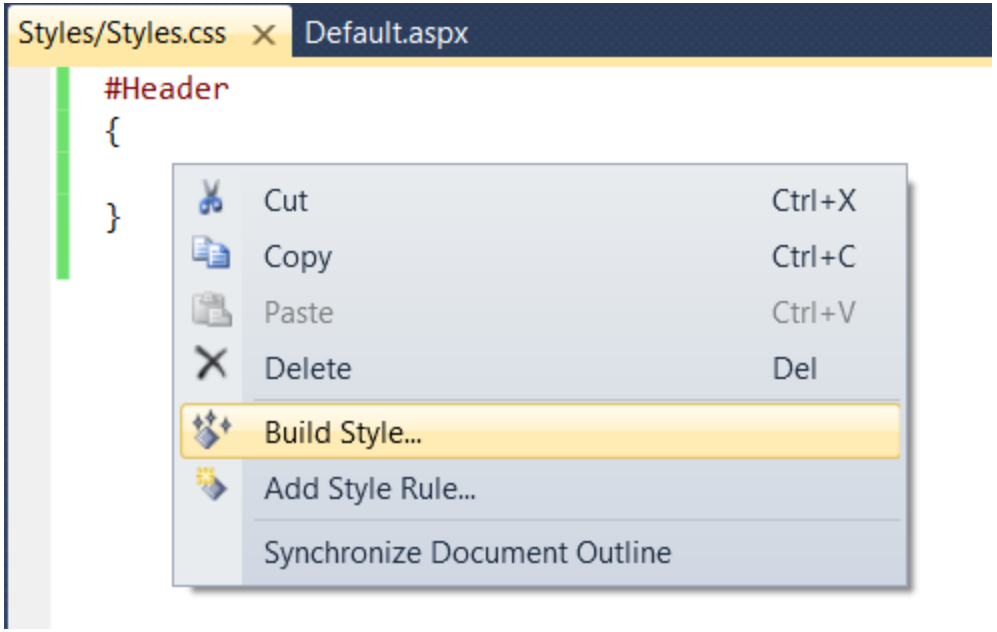
Example

- Open **`Styles`** > **`Styles.css`**

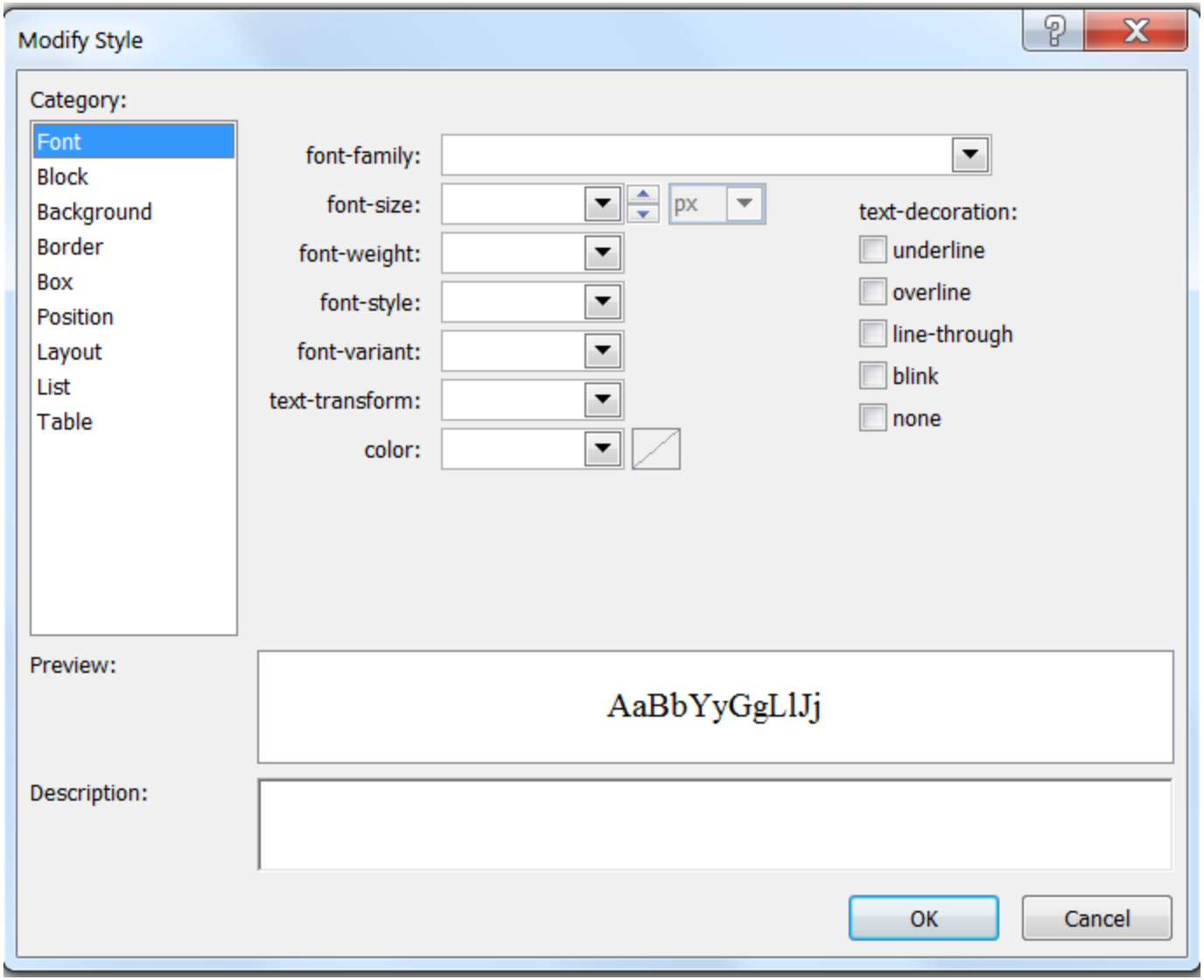


Example

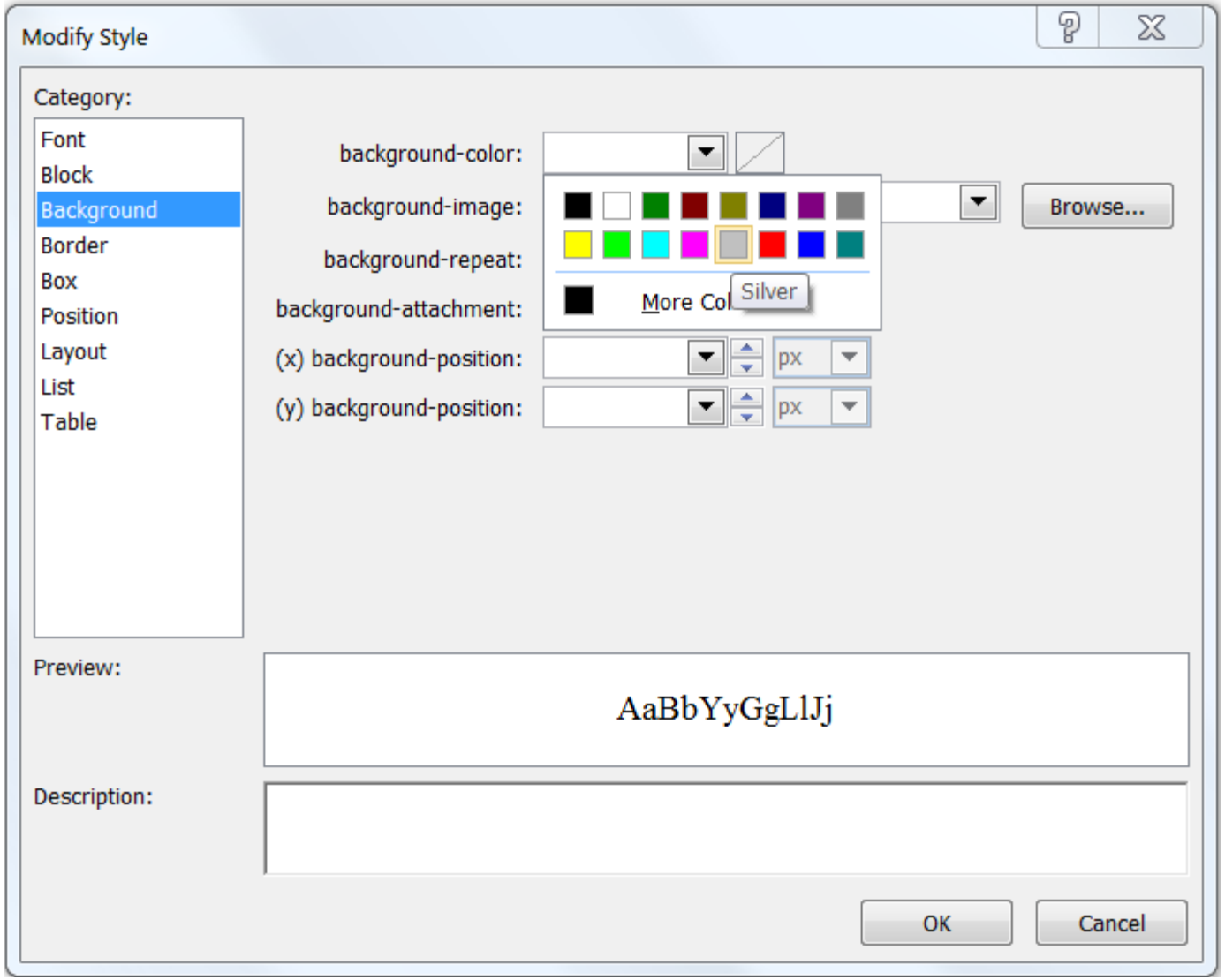

Styles/Styles.css
Default.aspx
#Header
{
}


Styles/Styles.css
Default.aspx
#Header
{
}
Cut Ctrl+X
Copy Ctrl+C
Paste Ctrl+V
Delete Del
Build Style...
Add Style Rule...
Synchronize Document Outline

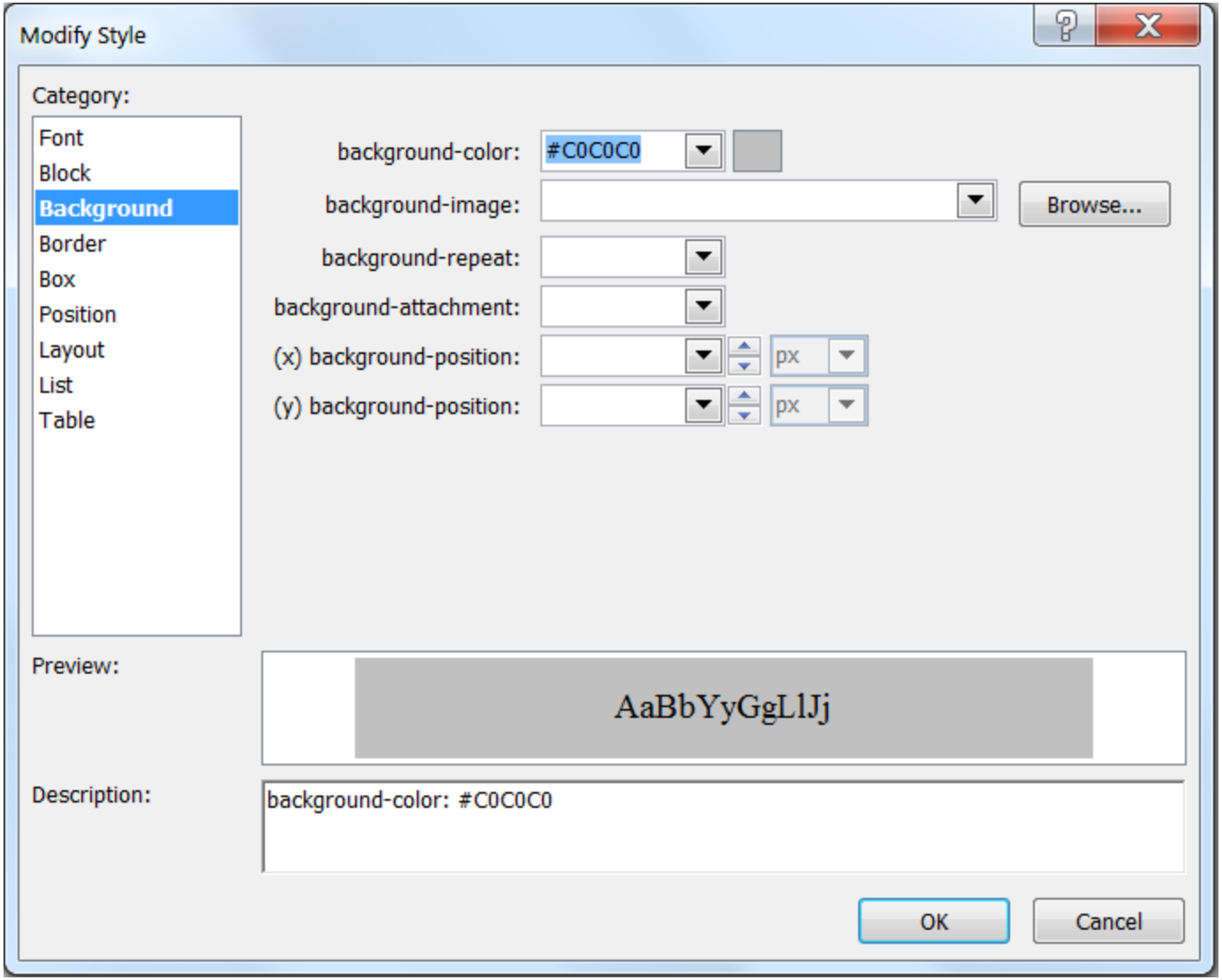
Example


Modify Style
Category:
Font
Block
Background
Border
Box
Position
Layout
List
Table
font-family:
font-size:
px
font-weight:
font-style:
font-variant:
text-transform:
color:
text-decoration:
underline
overline
line-through
blink
none
Preview:
AaBbYyGgLlJj
Description:
OK
Cancel

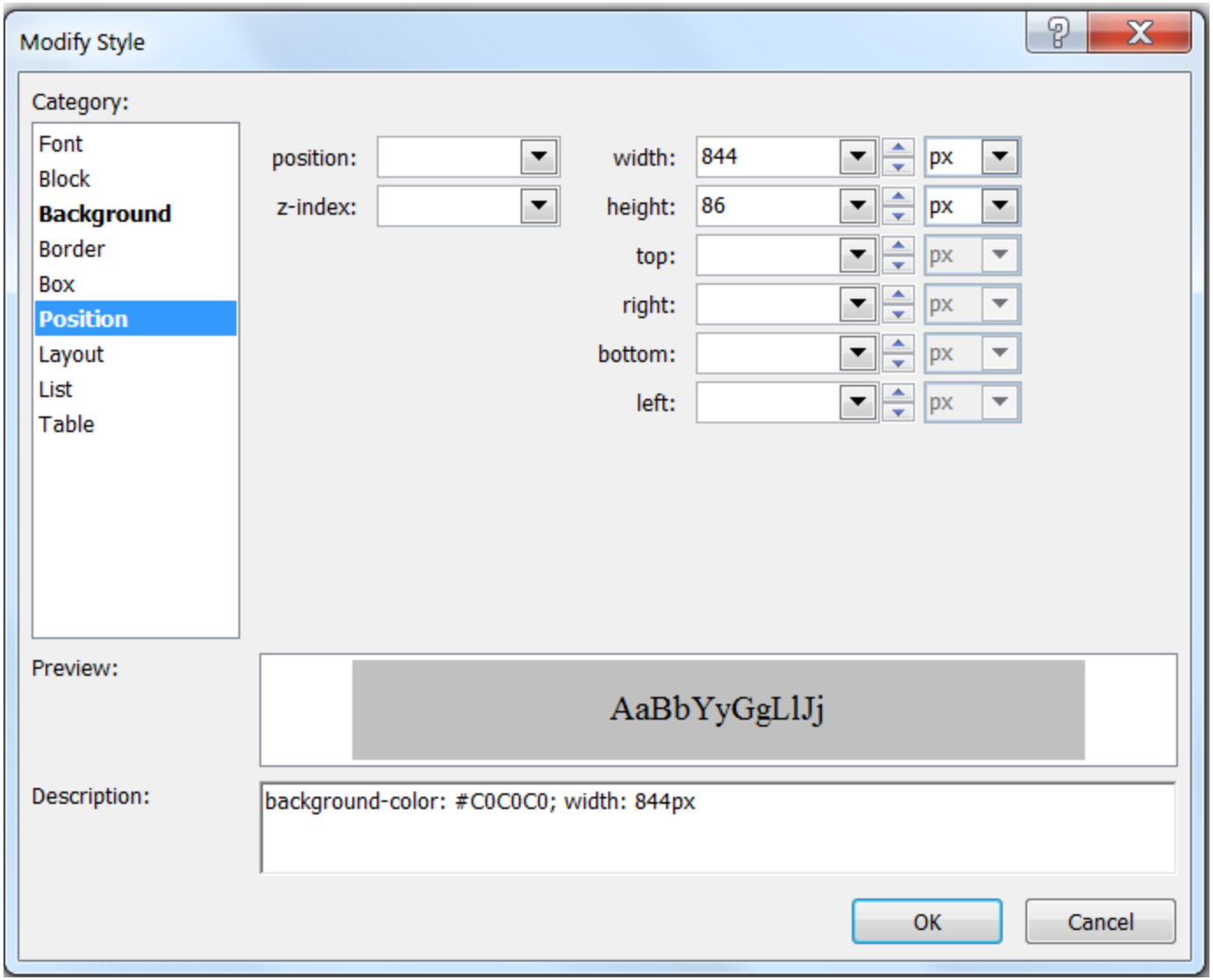
Example


Modify Style
Category:
Font
Block
Background
Border
Box
Position
Layout
List
Table
background-color:
background-image:
background-repeat:
background-attachment:
(x) background-position:
(y) background-position:
Browse...
Silver
More Co
px
px
Preview:
AaBbYyGgLlJj
Description:
OK
Cancel

Example


Modify Style
Category:
Font
Block
Background
Border
Box
Position
Layout
List
Table
background-color:
#C0C0C0
background-image:
Browse...
background-repeat:
background-attachment:
(x) background-position:
px
(y) background-position:
px
Preview:
AaBbYyGgLlJj
Description:
background-color: #C0C0C0
OK
Cancel

Example

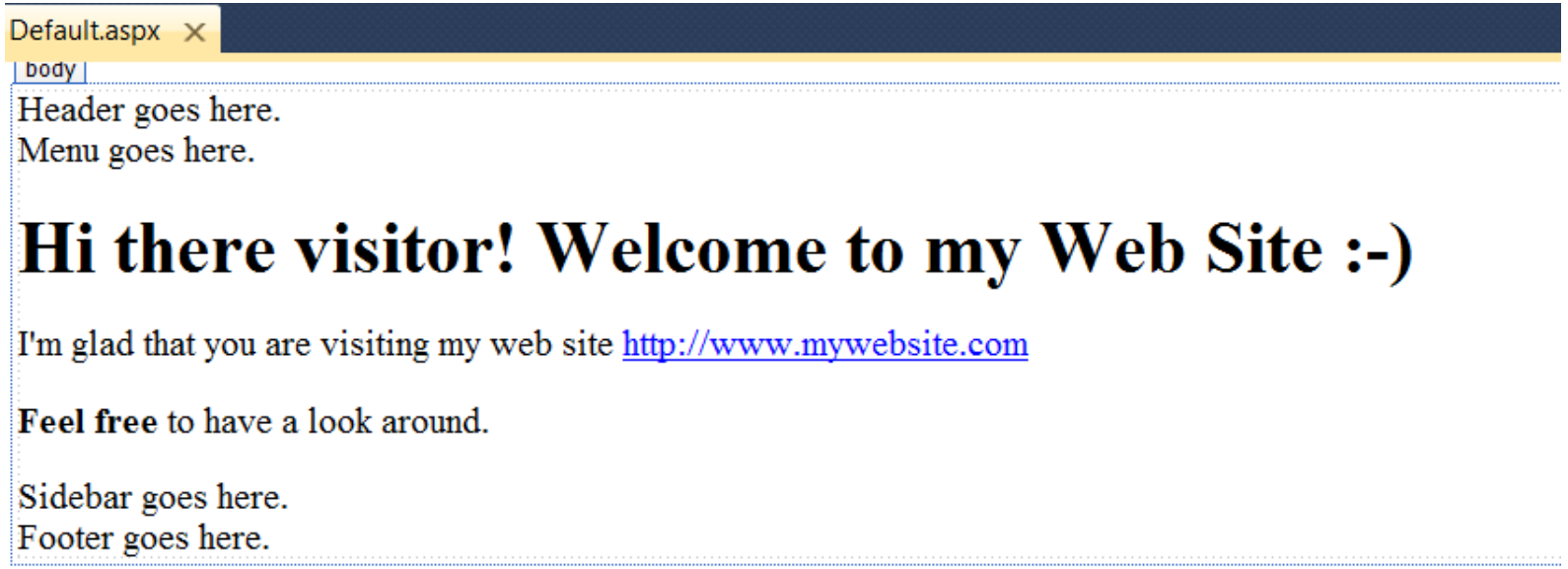

Modify Style
Category:
Font
Block
Background
Border
Box
Position
Layout
List
Table
position:
z-index:
width: 844 px
height: 86 px
top: px
right: px
bottom: px
left: px
Preview:
AaBbYyGgLlJj
Description:
background-color: #C0C0C0; width: 844px
OK
Cancel

Example

```css
#Header
{
    background-color: #C0C0C0;
    width: 844px;
    height: 86px;
}
```

```css
*
{
    font-family: Arial;
}

h1
{
    font-size: 20px;
}

#PageWrapper
{
    width: 844px;
}

#MenuWrapper
{
    width: 844px;
}
#MainContent
{
    width: 664px;
    float: left;
}

#Sidebar
{
    background-color: #808080;
    width: 180px;
    float: left;
}

#Footer
{
    background-color: #C0C0C0;
    width: 844px;
    clear: both;
}
```

Example

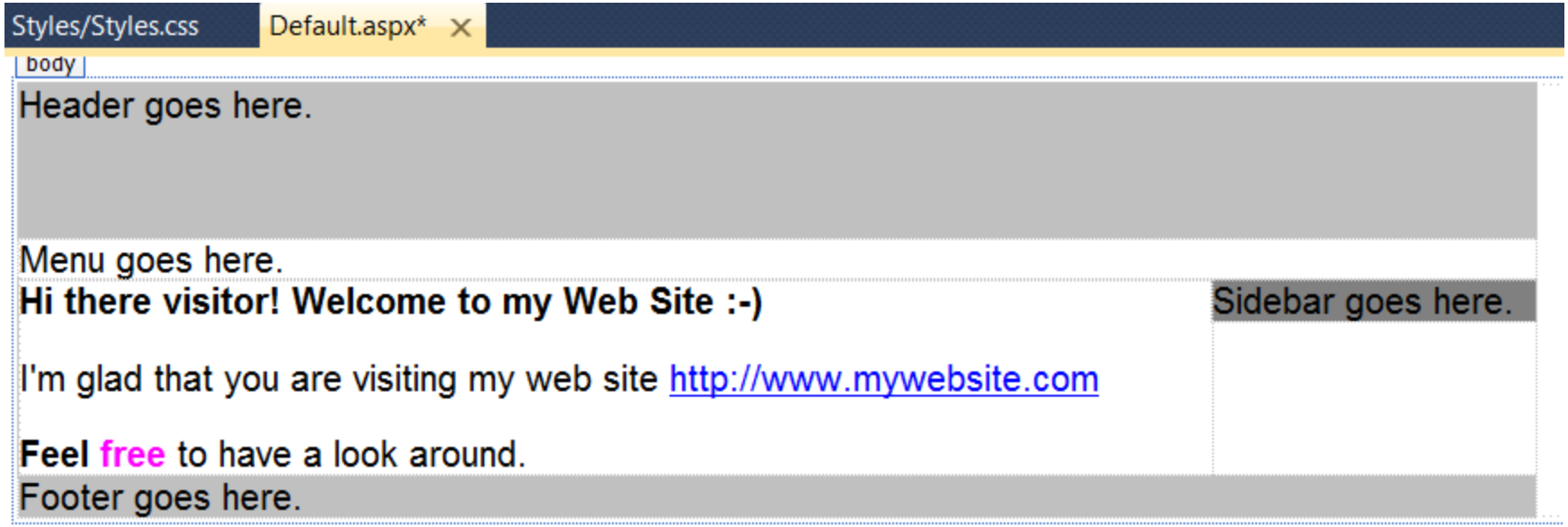



```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head runat="server">
    <title></title>
</head>
```

Example

- From the Solution Explorer, drag the file **`Styles.css`** from the **`Styles`** folder onto the page.

Example




```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head runat="server">
    <title></title>
    <style type="text/css">
        .style1
        {
            color: #FF00FF;
        }
    </style>
    <link href="Styles/Styles.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
</head>
```

Tells the browser to look in the `Styles` folder for a file called `Styles.css` and apply all rules in that file to the current document.

Adding CSS to Page

- **External**

```
<link href="StyleSheet.css" rel="Stylesheet" type="text/css" media="screen" />
```

- **Embedded**

```
<head runat="server">
  <title></title>
  <style type="text/css">
    h1
    {
      color: Blue;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

The `<style>` element should be placed at the top of your ASPX or HTML page, between the `<head>` tags.

- **Inline**

```
<span style="color: White; background-color: Black;">
    This is white text on a black background.
</span>
```

You don't need a selector.

Overriding

External over Embedded over Inline

Overriding

- **External** style sheets enable you to **change** the appearance of the **entire site** through a single file.

- **Make one change** to your external style sheet file, and **all pages** that use this style sheet pick up the **change automatically**.

Overriding

- If you want **to change the look of a single page**, without affecting other pages in your site, an **embedded** style sheet is your best choice.
- If you only want **to change the behavior of a single element in a single page**, and you're pretty sure you're not going to need the same declaration for other HTML elements, use an **inline** style.

Overriding

If you have multiple identical selectors with different property values,

the one defined last takes precedence.

Overriding

```
h1
{
   color: Green;
}
```

Styles.css

```
<link href="Styles/Styles.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
<style type="text/css">
  h1
  {
    color: Blue;
  }
</style>
```

Embedded overrides External

Embedded

```
<style type="text/css">
  h1
  {
    color: Blue;
  }
</style>
<link href="Styles/Styles.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
```

External overrides Embedded

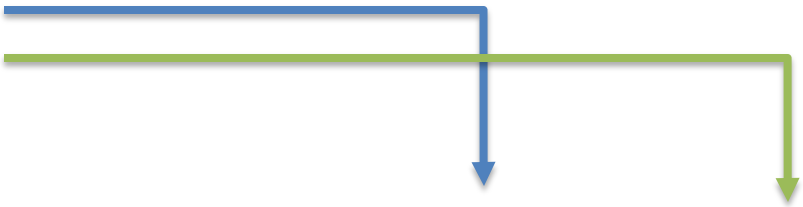
Overriding

Inline style sheets **take precedence over** embedded and external style sheets.

They're defined directly on the HTML elements.

CSS overrules attributes on HTML elements

```
img
{
  height: 100px;
  width: 100px;
}
...
<img src="SomeImage.jpg" width="200px" height"200px" />
```

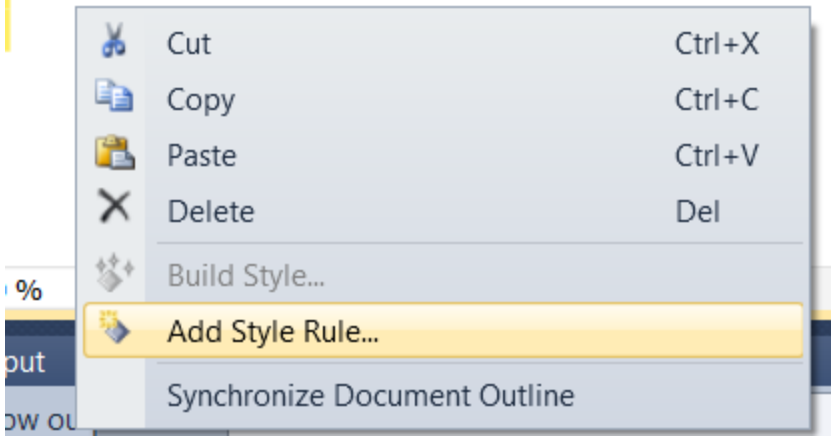


100px 100px

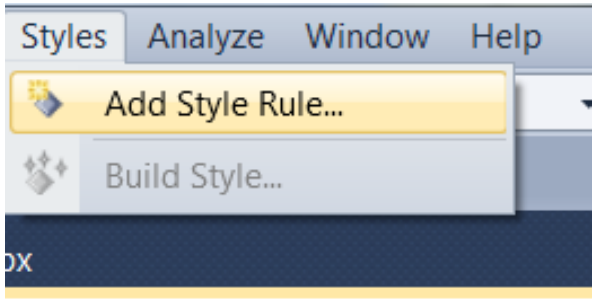
Example

- Open **`Styles.css`**
- At the end of the file:

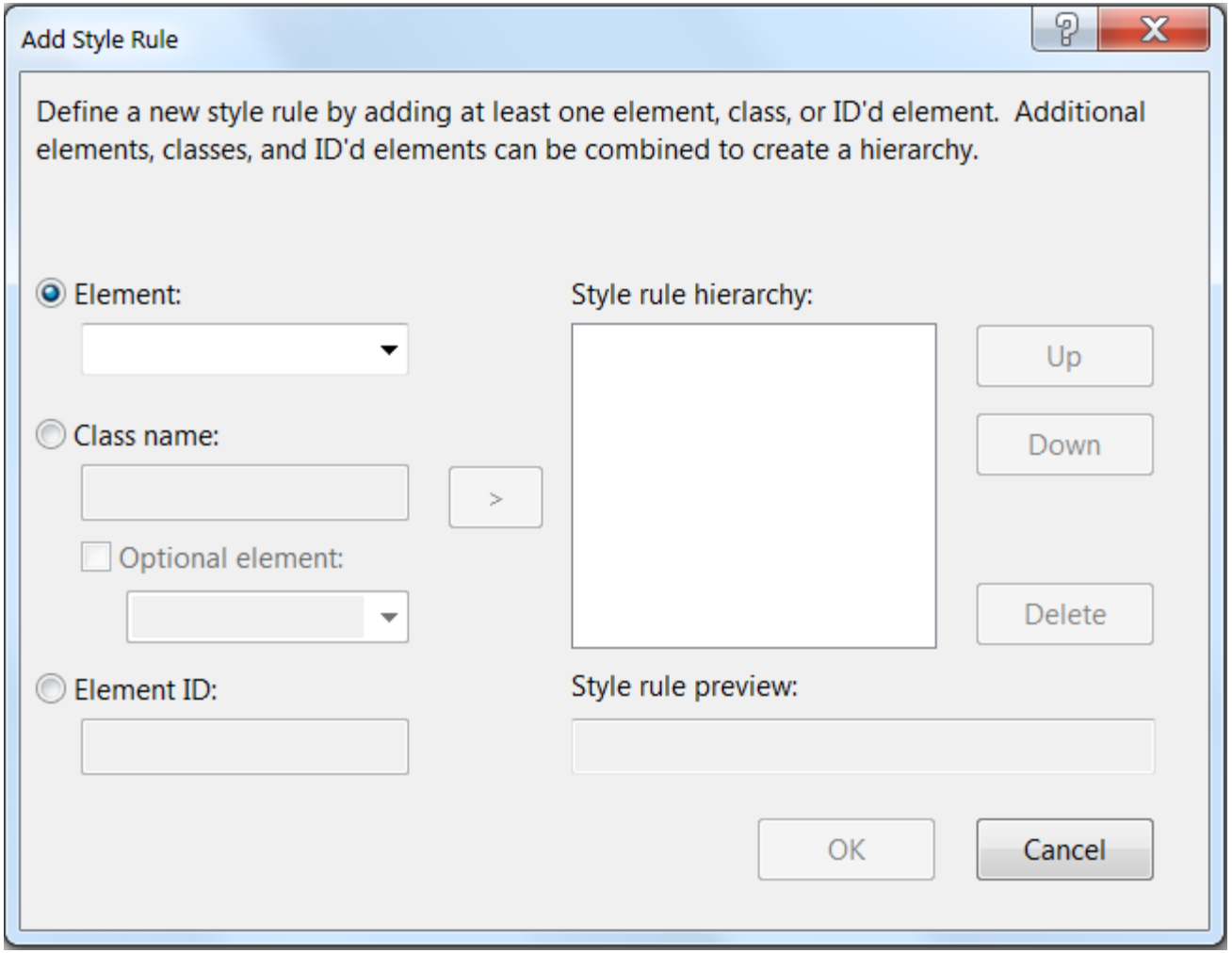
```
#Footer
{
    background-color: #C0C0C0;
    width: 844px;
    clear: both;
}
```



OR

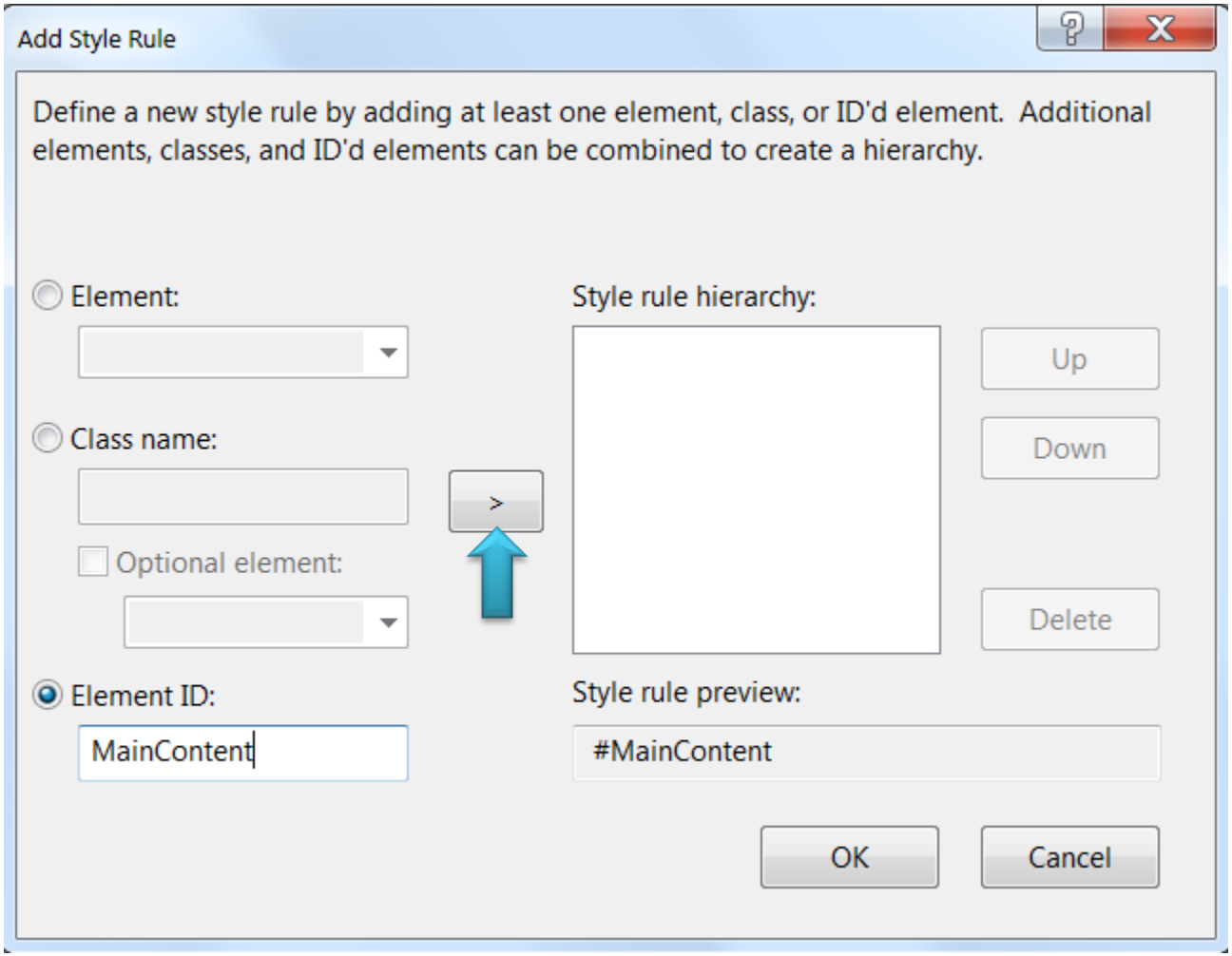


Example

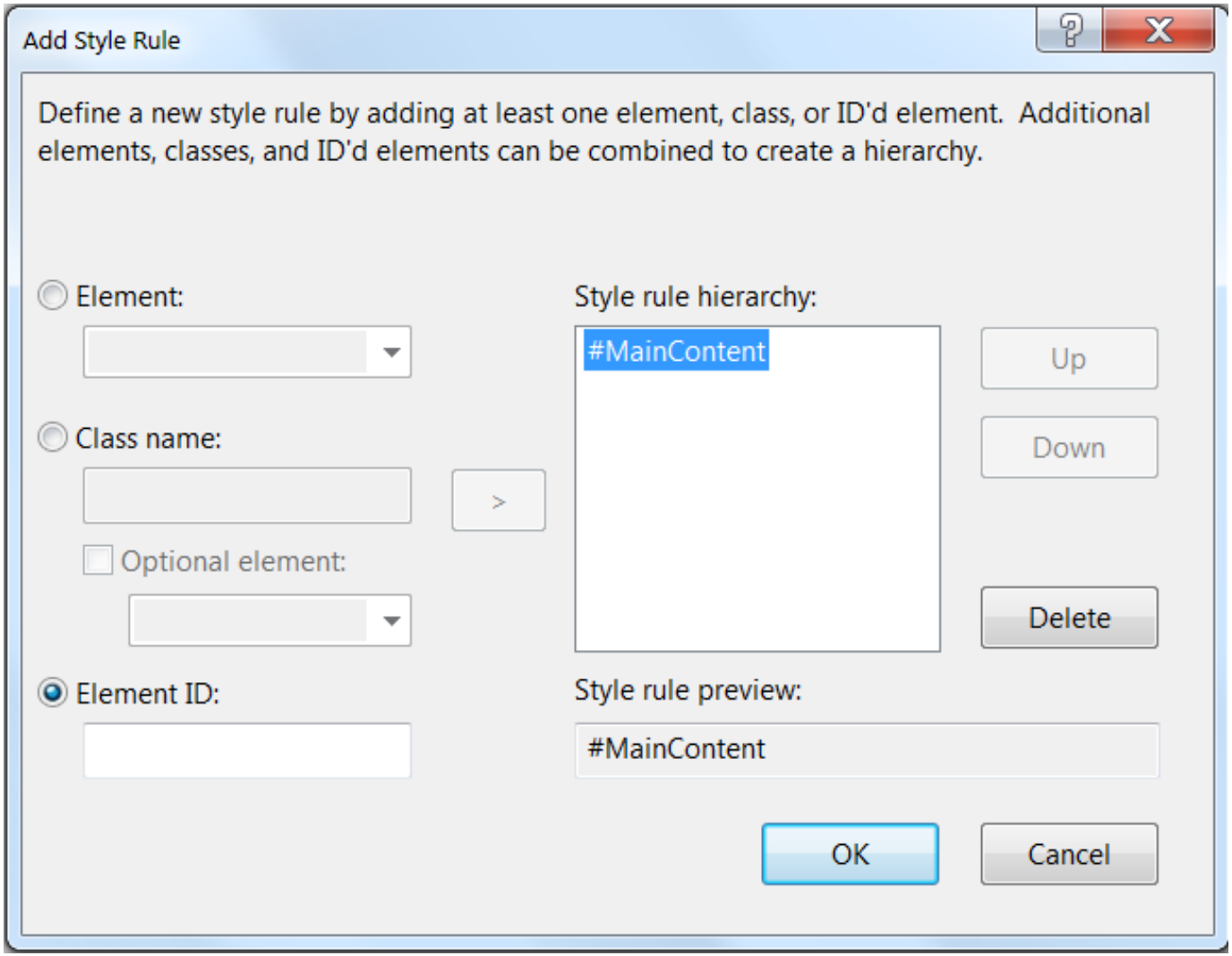

Add Style Rule
Define a new style rule by adding at least one element, class, or ID'd element. Additional elements, classes, and ID'd elements can be combined to create a hierarchy.
Element:
Class name:
Optional element:
Element ID:
>
Style rule hierarchy:
Up
Down
Delete
Style rule preview:
OK
Cancel

Example

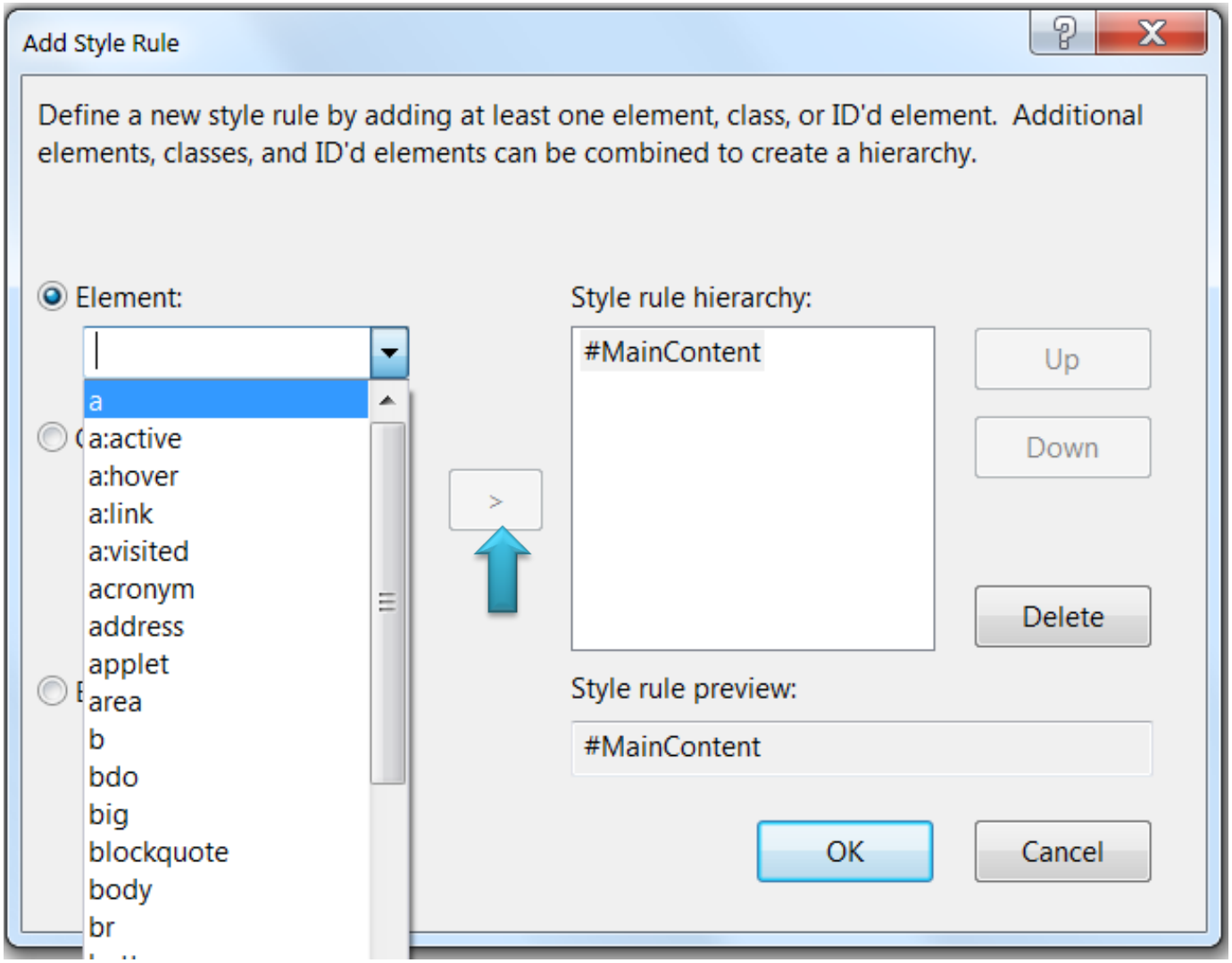
- Select **`Element ID`**



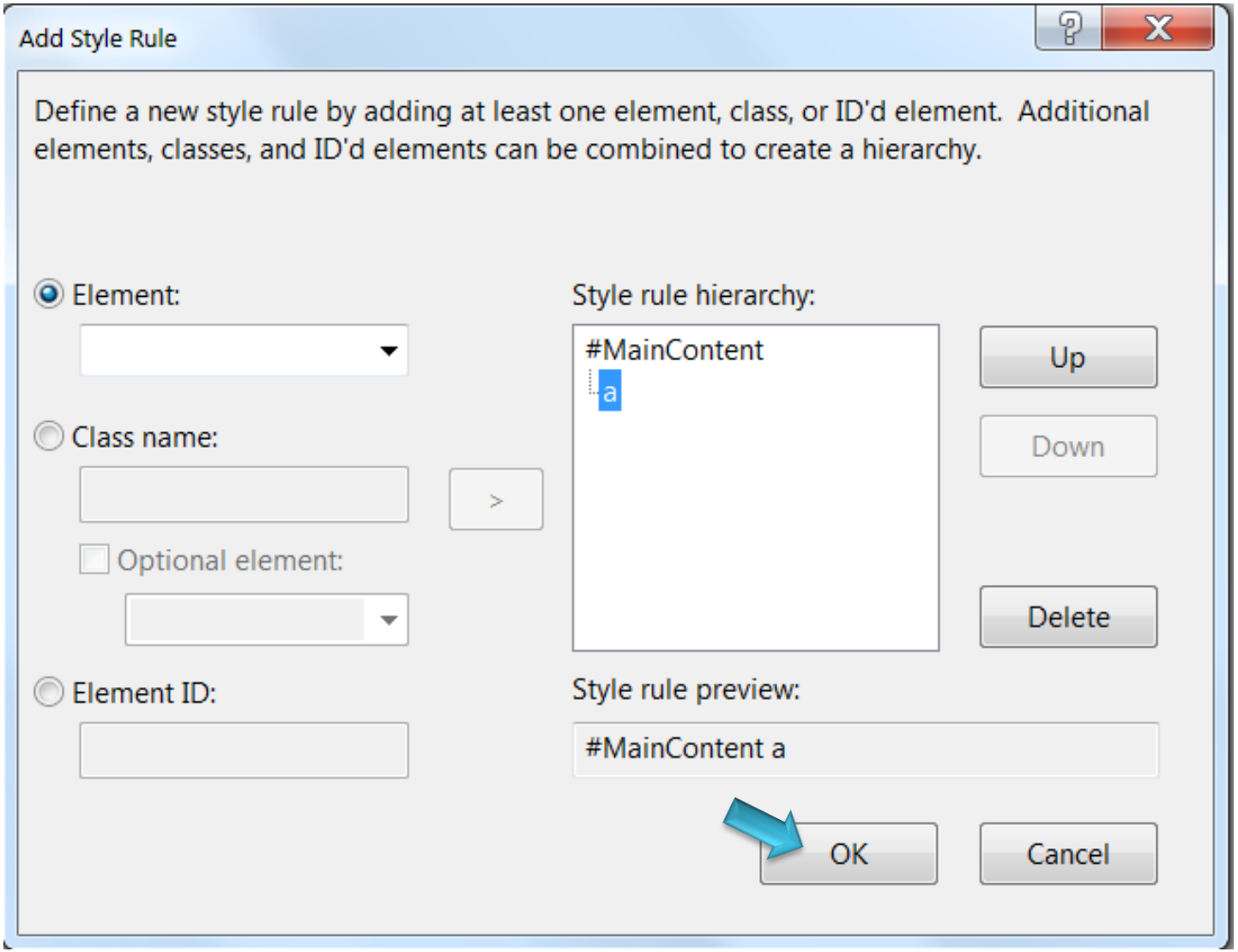
Example


Add Style Rule
Define a new style rule by adding at least one element, class, or ID'd element. Additional elements, classes, and ID'd elements can be combined to create a hierarchy.
Element:
Class name:
Optional element:
Element ID:
>
Style rule hierarchy:
#MainContent
Up
Down
Delete
Style rule preview:
#MainContent
OK
Cancel

Example


Add Style Rule
Define a new style rule by adding at least one element, class, or ID'd element. Additional elements, classes, and ID'd elements can be combined to create a hierarchy.
Element:
a
a:active
a:hover
a:link
a:visited
acronym
address
applet
area
b
bdo
big
blockquote
body
br
>
Style rule hierarchy:
#MainContent
Up
Down
Delete
Style rule preview:
#MainContent
OK
Cancel

Example

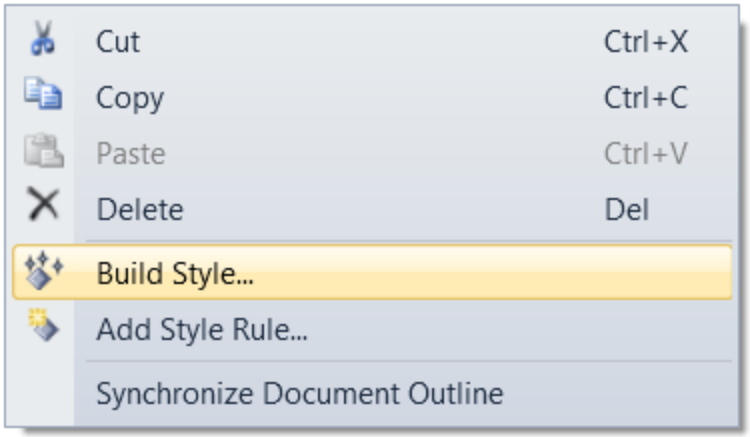

Add Style Rule
Define a new style rule by adding at least one element, class, or ID'd element. Additional elements, classes, and ID'd elements can be combined to create a hierarchy.
Element:
Class name:
Optional element:
Element ID:
>
Style rule hierarchy:
#MainContent
a
Up
Down
Delete
Style rule preview:
#MainContent a
OK
Cancel

Example

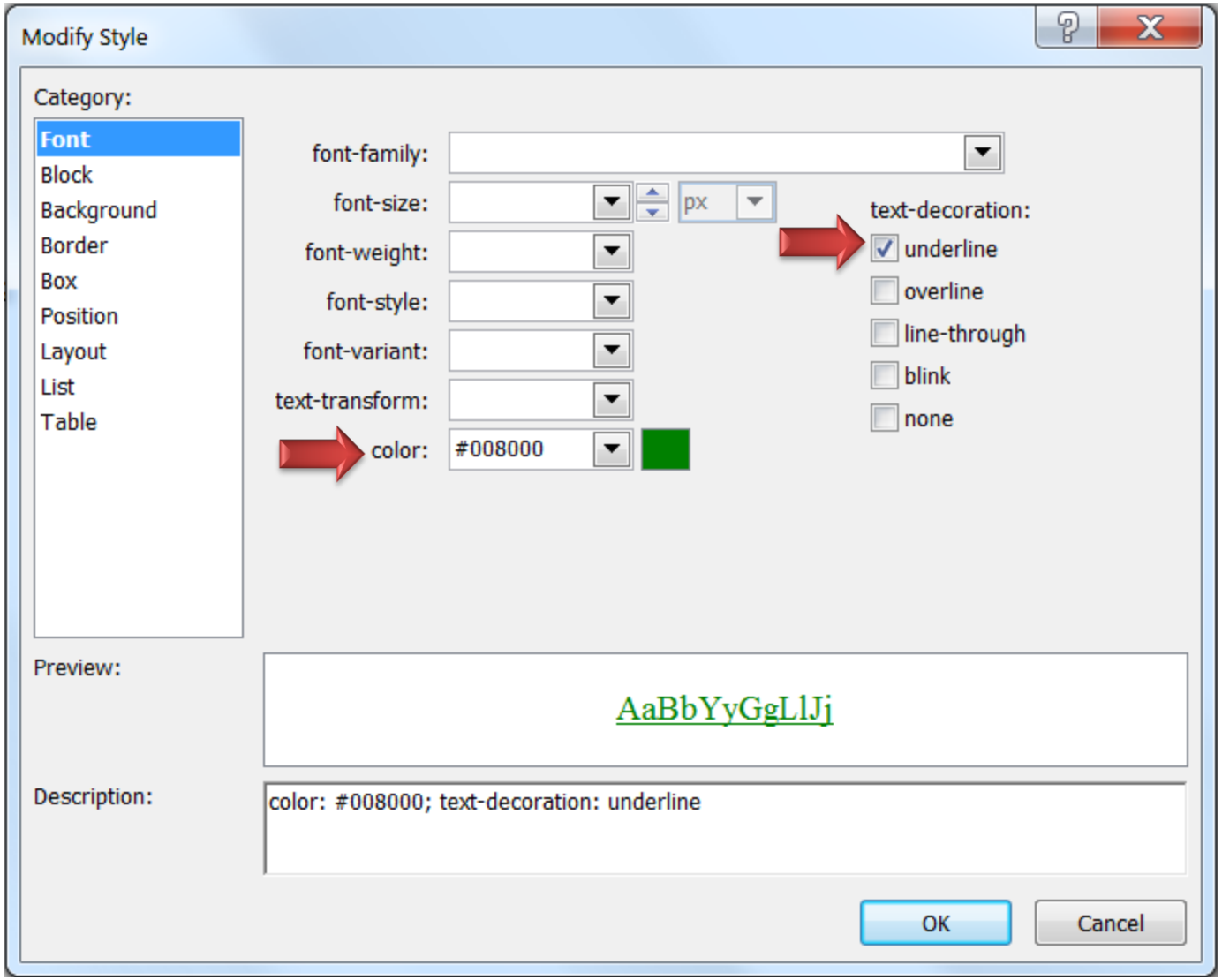
Styles/Styles.css* | Default.aspx

```
}

#Sidebar
{
    background-color: Gray;
    width: 180px;
    float: left;
}

#Footer
{
    background-color: #C0C0C0;
    width: 844px;
    clear: both;
}

#MainContent a
{
}
```

```
#MainContent a
{

}
```



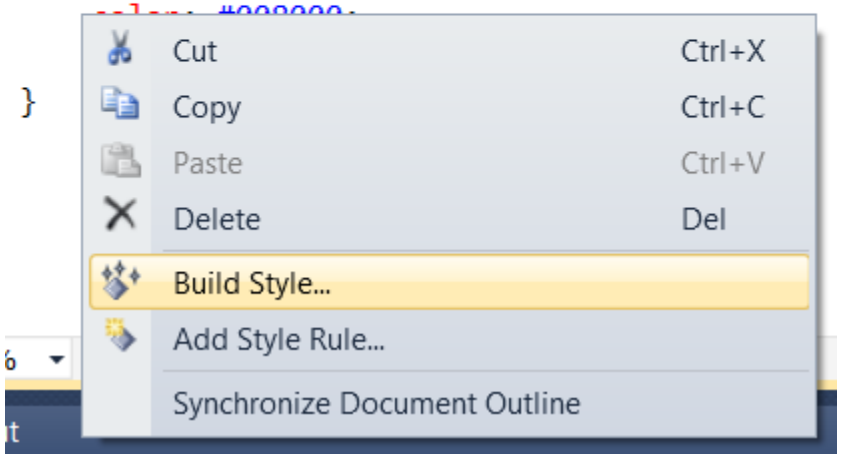
Example

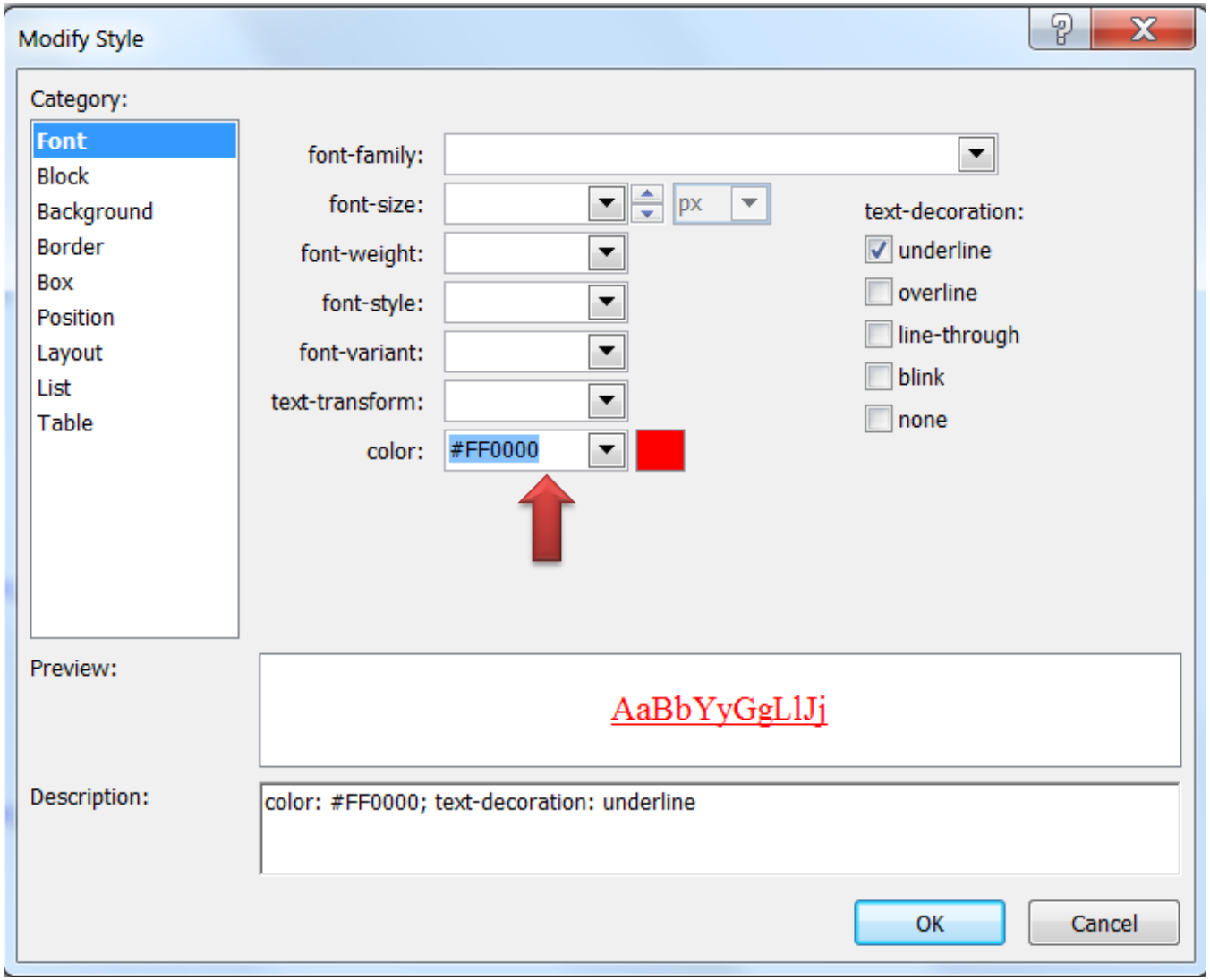

Modify Style
Category:
Font
Block
Background
Border
Box
Position
Layout
List
Table
font-family:
font-size:
px
font-weight:
font-style:
font-variant:
text-transform:
color:
#008000
text-decoration:
underline
overline
line-through
blink
none
Preview:
AaBbYyGgLlJj
Description:
color: #008000; text-decoration: underline
OK
Cancel

```
#MainContent a
{
    color: #008000;
    text-decoration: underline;
}
```

- Copy this rule set and paste it twice.
- Rename: `#MainContent a` → `#MainContent a:visited`

```
#MainContent a
{
    color: #008000;
    text-decoration: underline;
}

#MainContent a:visited
{
}
```





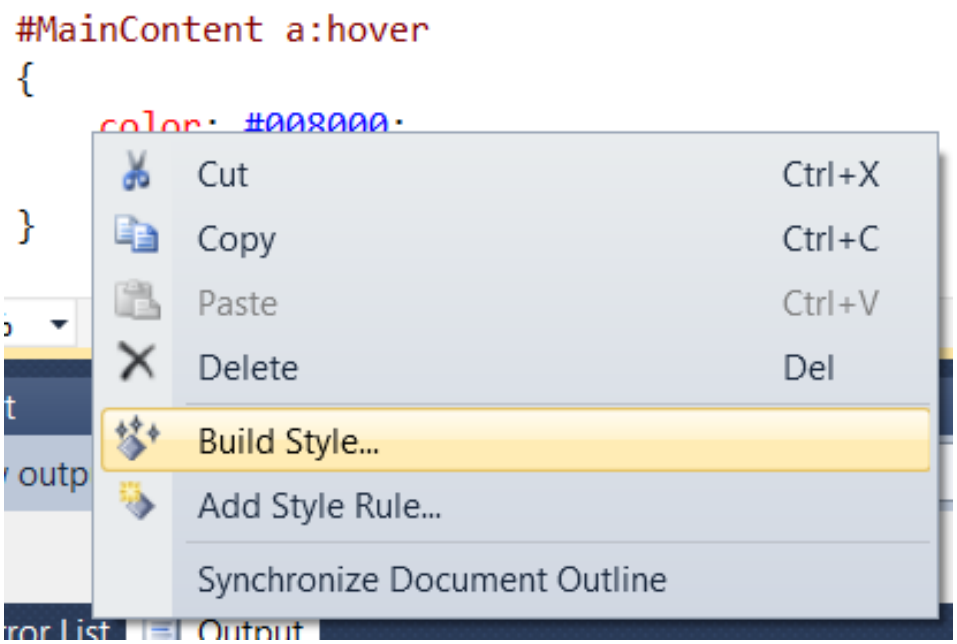

```
#MainContent a:visited
{
    color: #FF0000;
    text-decoration: underline;
}
```

Example

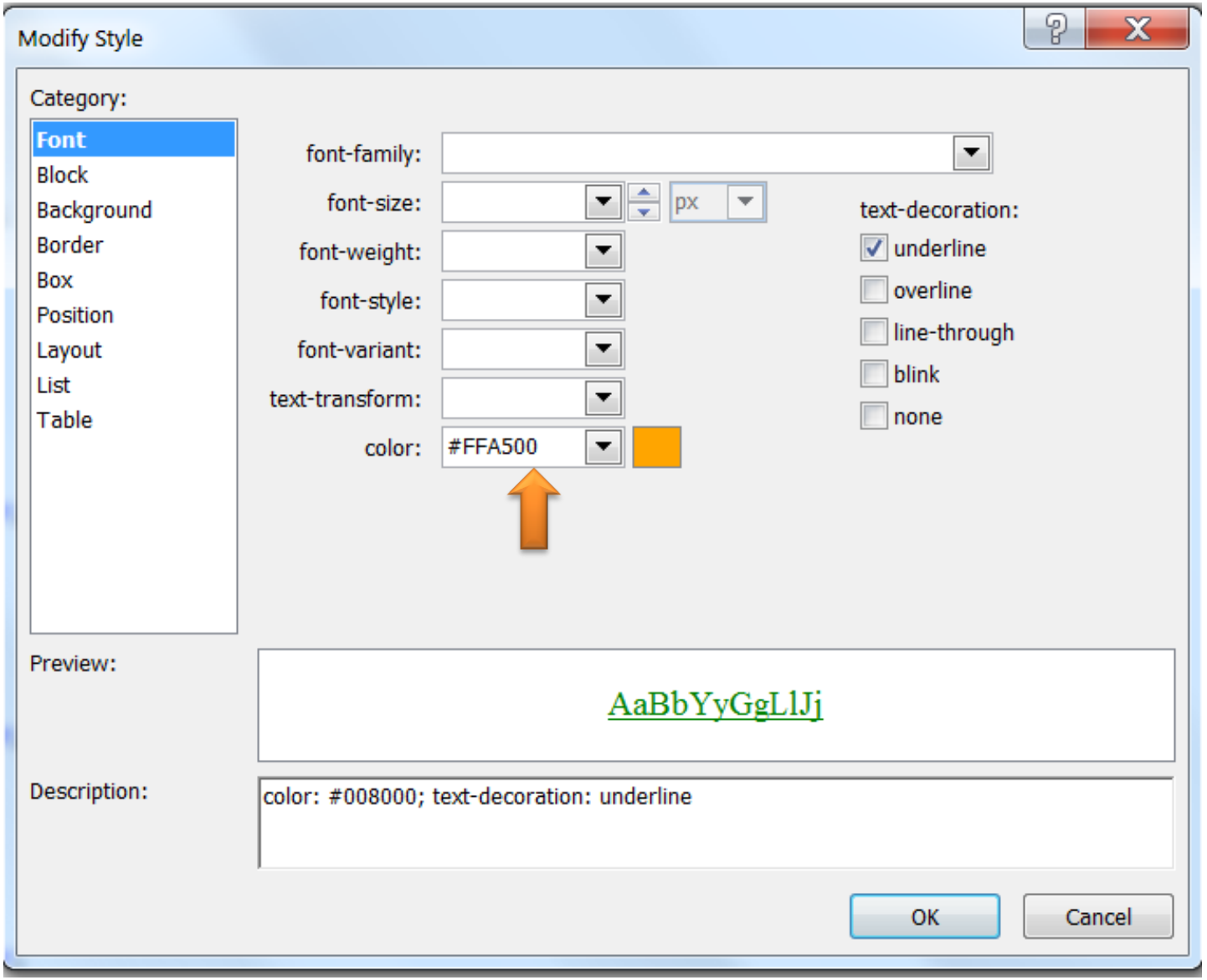
- Rename the third selector:

```
#MainContent a
```

```
#MainContent a:hover
```



Example


Modify Style
Category:
Font
Block
Background
Border
Box
Position
Layout
List
Table
font-family:
font-size:
px
font-weight:
font-style:
font-variant:
text-transform:
color:
#FFA500
text-decoration:
underline
overline
line-through
blink
none
Preview:
AaBbYyGgLlJj
Description:
color: #008000; text-decoration: underline
OK
Cancel

Example

```
#MainContent a
{
    color: #008000;
    text-decoration: underline;
}

#MainContent a:visited
{
    color: #FF0000;
    text-decoration: underline;
}

#MainContent a:hover
{
    color: #FFA500;
    text-decoration: underline;
}
```

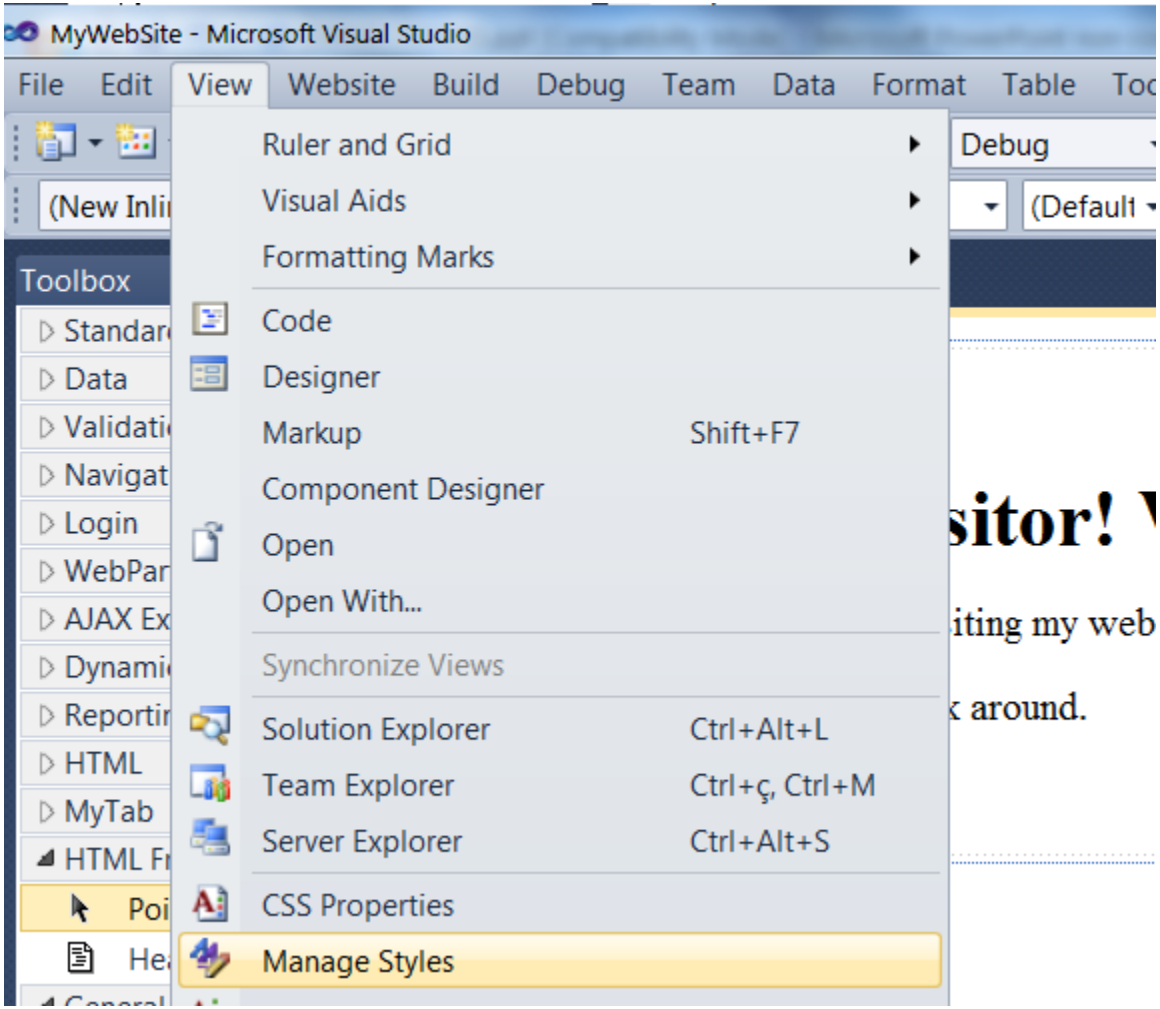
Example – Apply Style Sheet

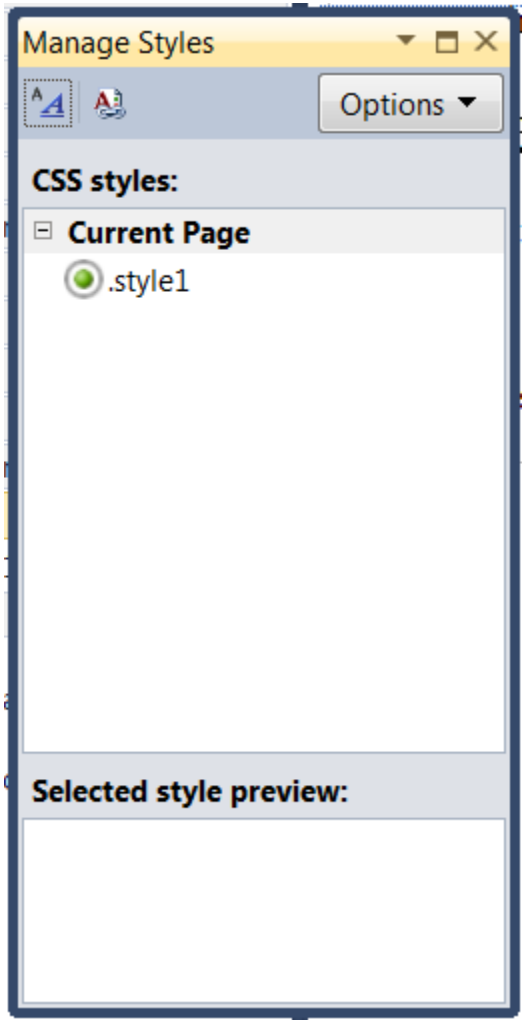
- Open **`Default.aspx`** in Source View
- Remove **`<link />`** element

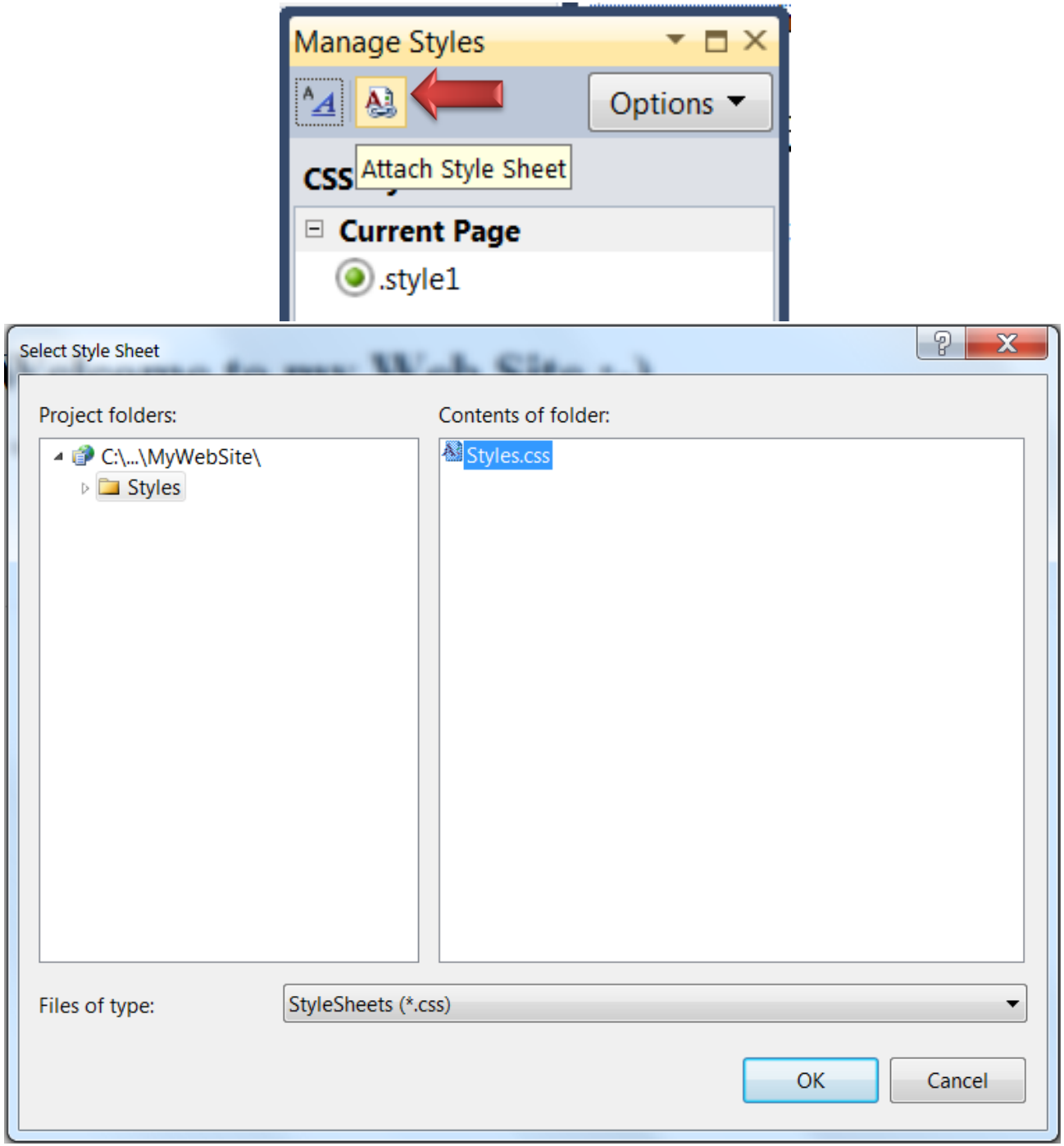
```
<head runat="server">
    <title></title>
    <style type="text/css">
        .style1
        {
            color: #FF00FF;
        }
    </style>
    <link href="Styles/Styles.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
</head>
```

Example – Apply Style Sheet

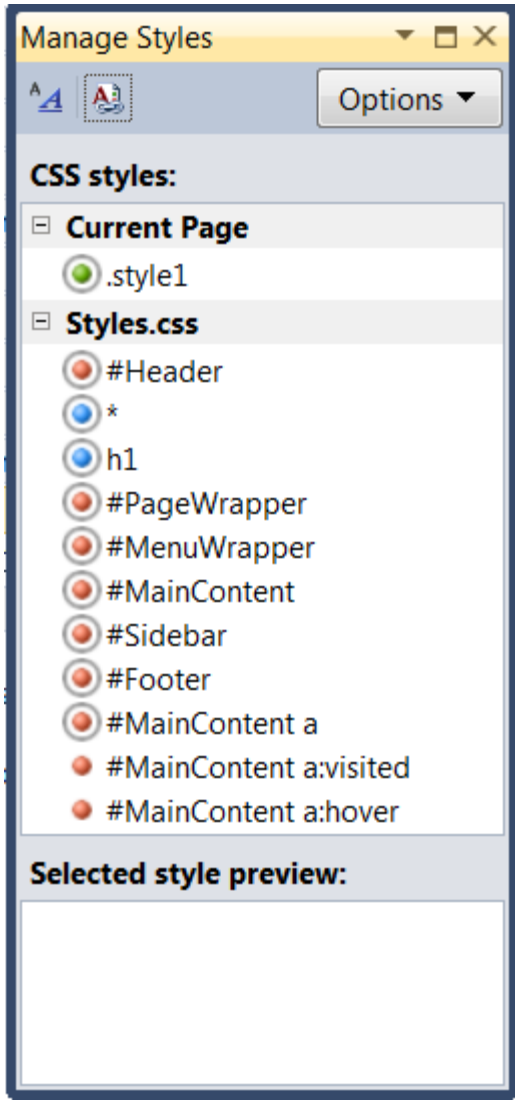
In Design View:





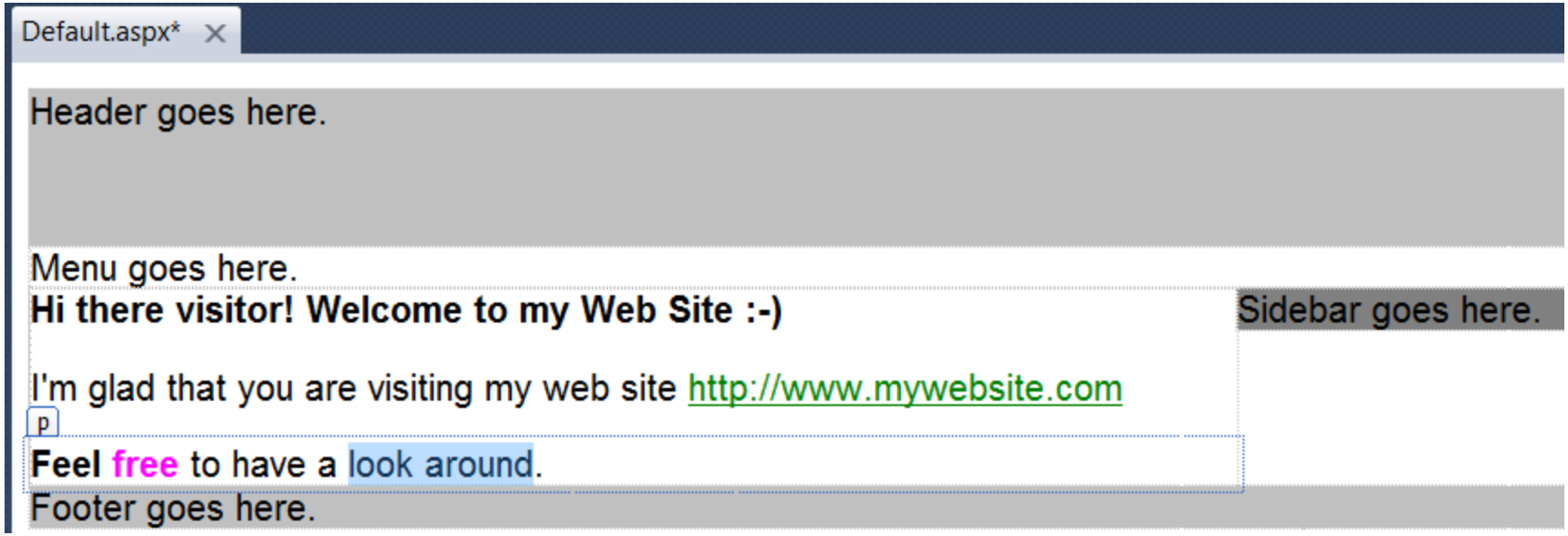

Manage Styles
Options
Attach Style Sheet
CSS
Current Page
.style1
Select Style Sheet
Project folders:
C:\...\MyWebSite\
Styles
Contents of folder:
Styles.css
Files of type:
StyleSheets (*.css)
OK
Cancel

Example – Apply Style Sheet

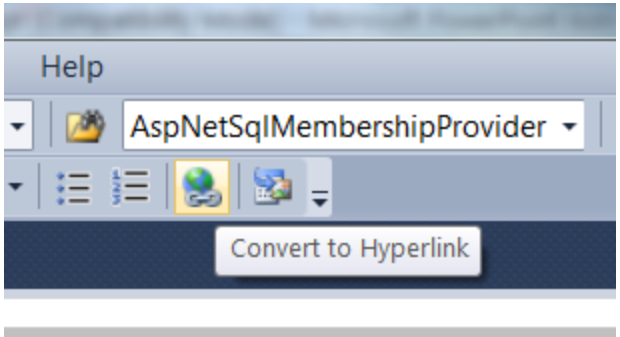


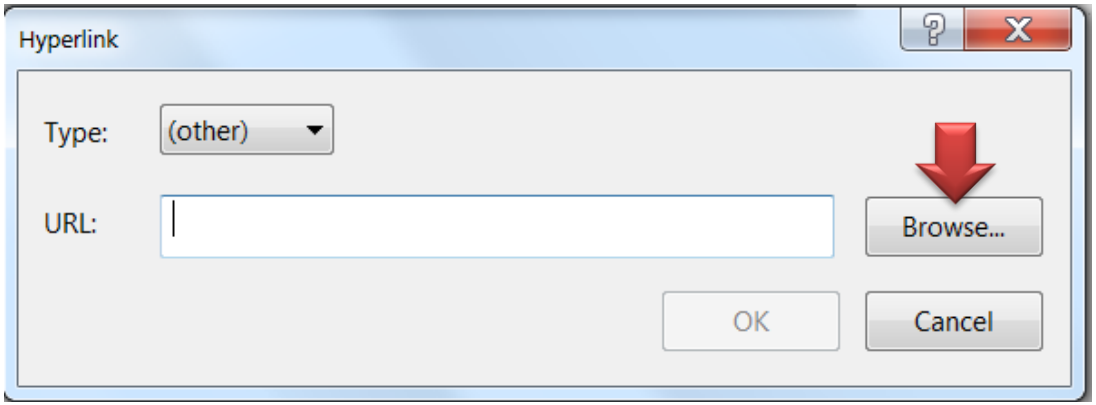
Example – Apply Style Sheet

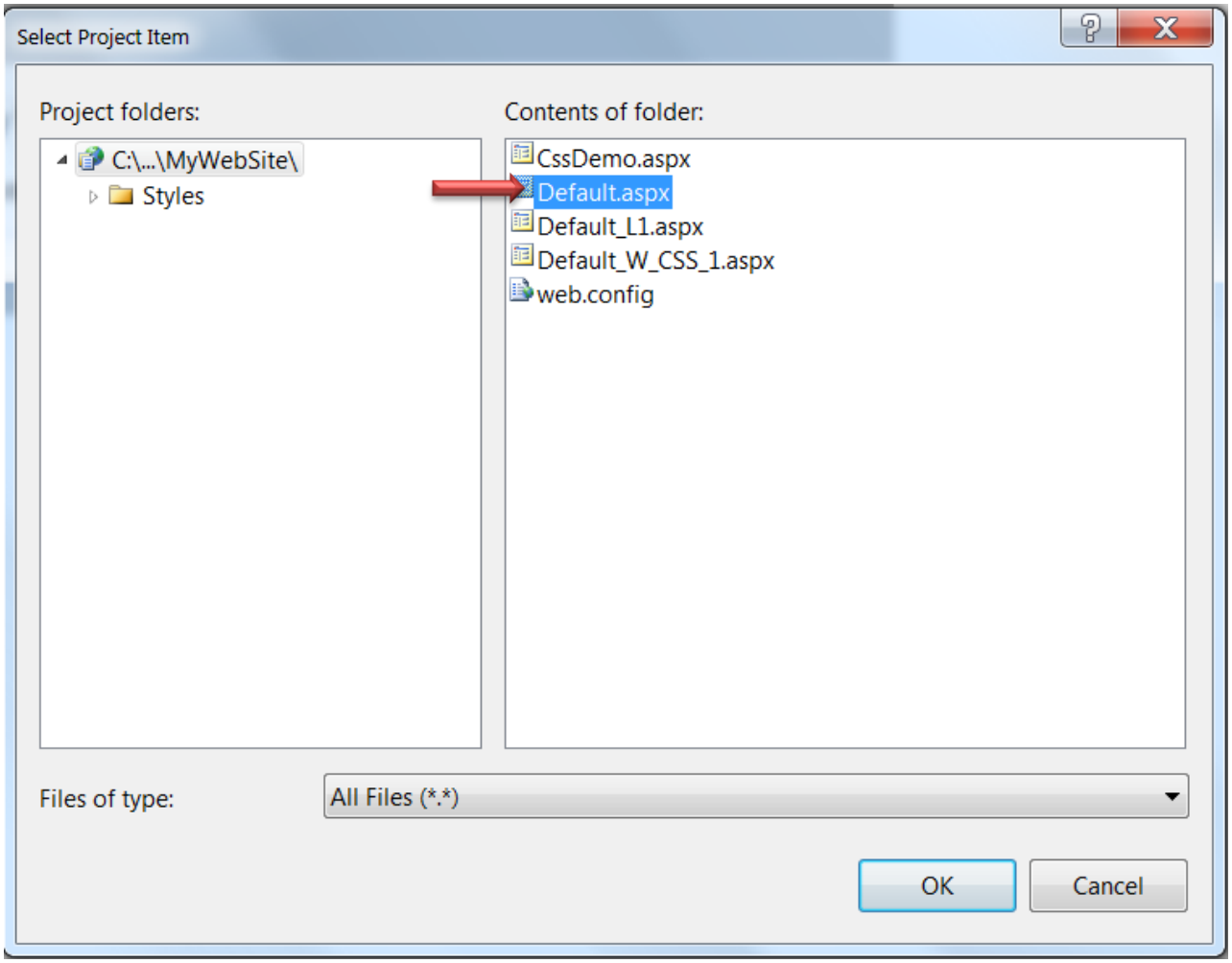
- Select "`look around`"

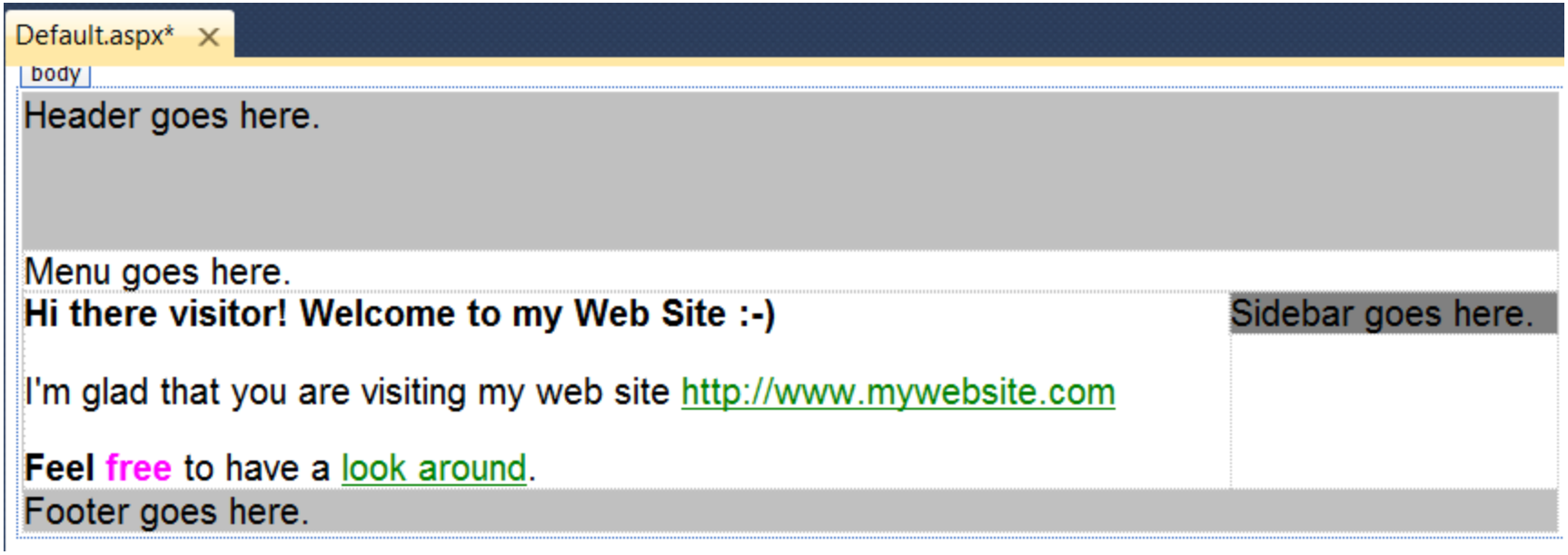


- Convert to hyperlink




Hyperlink
Type:
(other)
URL:
Browse...
OK
Cancel


Select Project Item
Project folders:
C:\...\MyWebSite\
Styles
Contents of folder:
CssDemo.aspx
Default.aspx
Default_L1.aspx
Default_W_CSS_1.aspx
web.config
Files of type:
All Files (*.*)
OK
Cancel



View in browser

Header goes here.

Menu goes here.

Sidebar goes here.

Hi there visitor! Welcome to my Web Site :-)

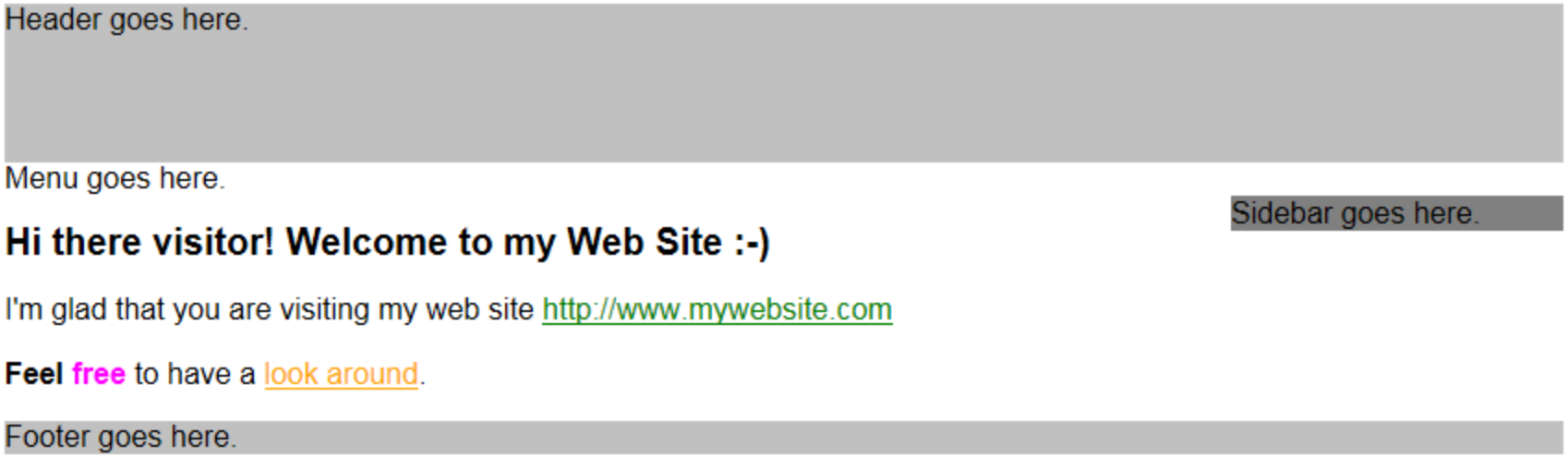
I'm glad that you are visiting my web site http://www.mywebsite.com

Feel free to have a look around.

Footer goes here.

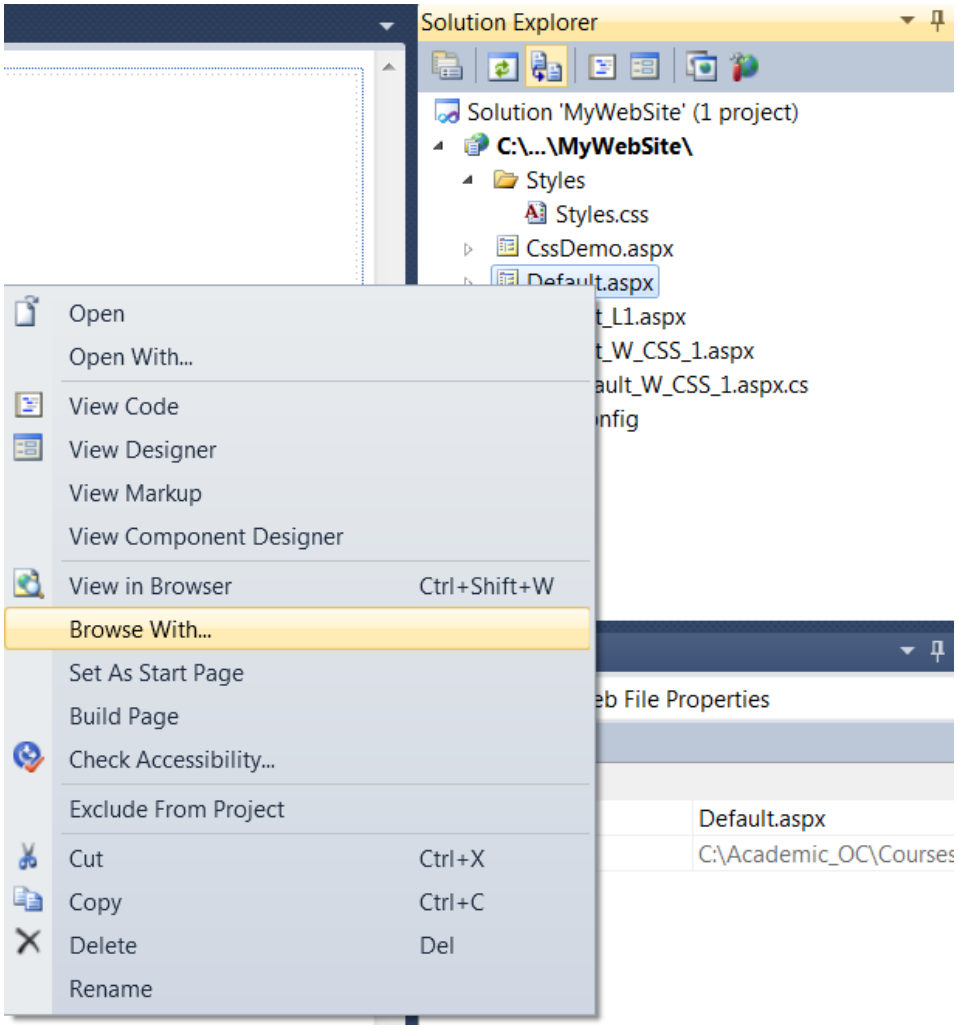
Example – Apply Style Sheet

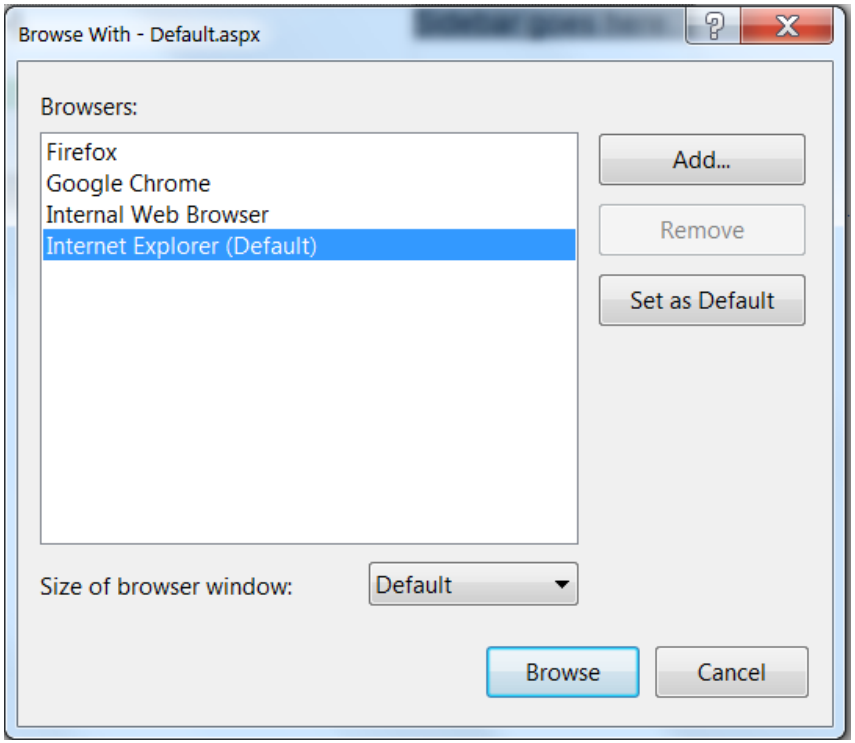
- Hover your mouse



NOTE

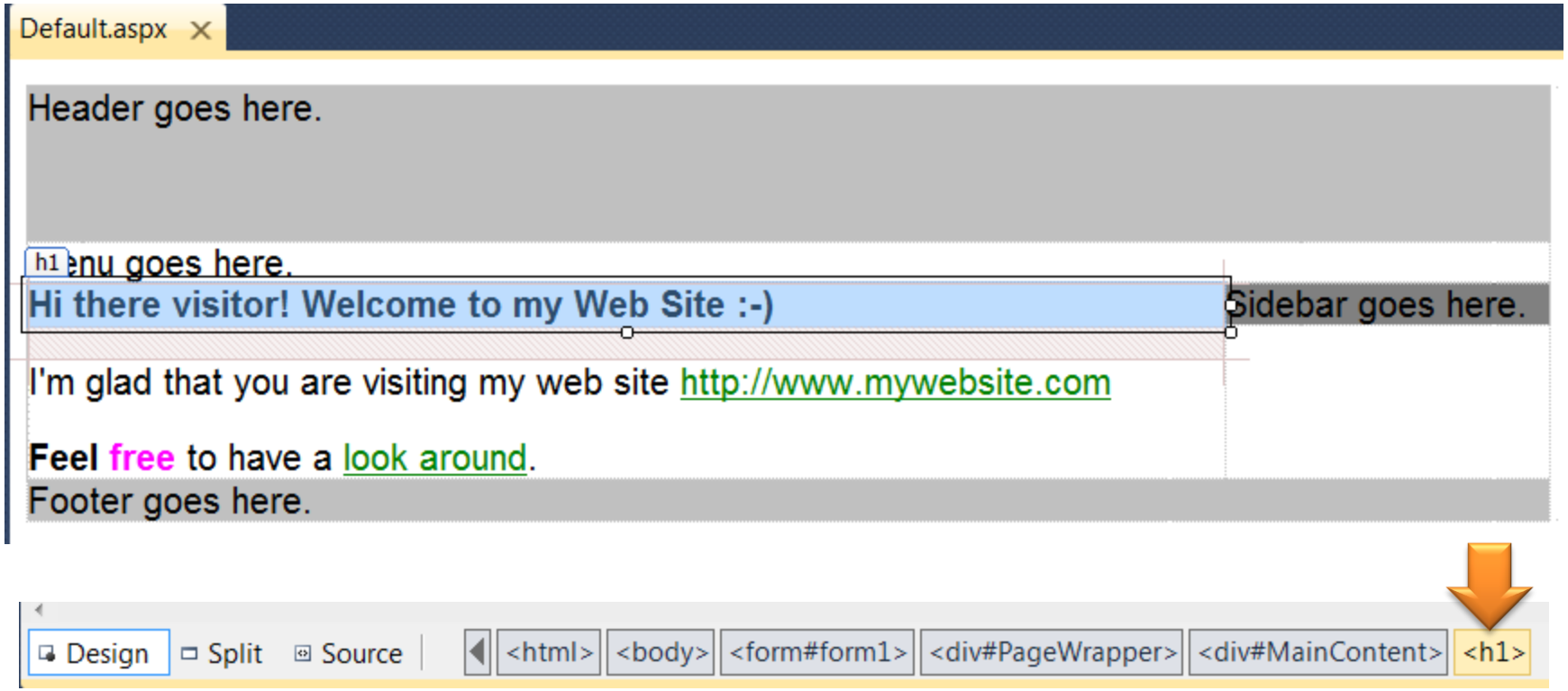
- Browse with different browsers

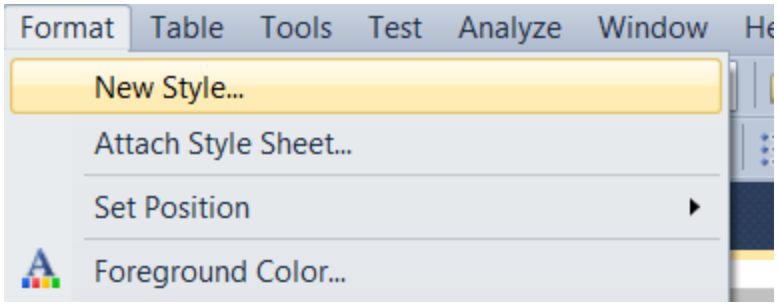


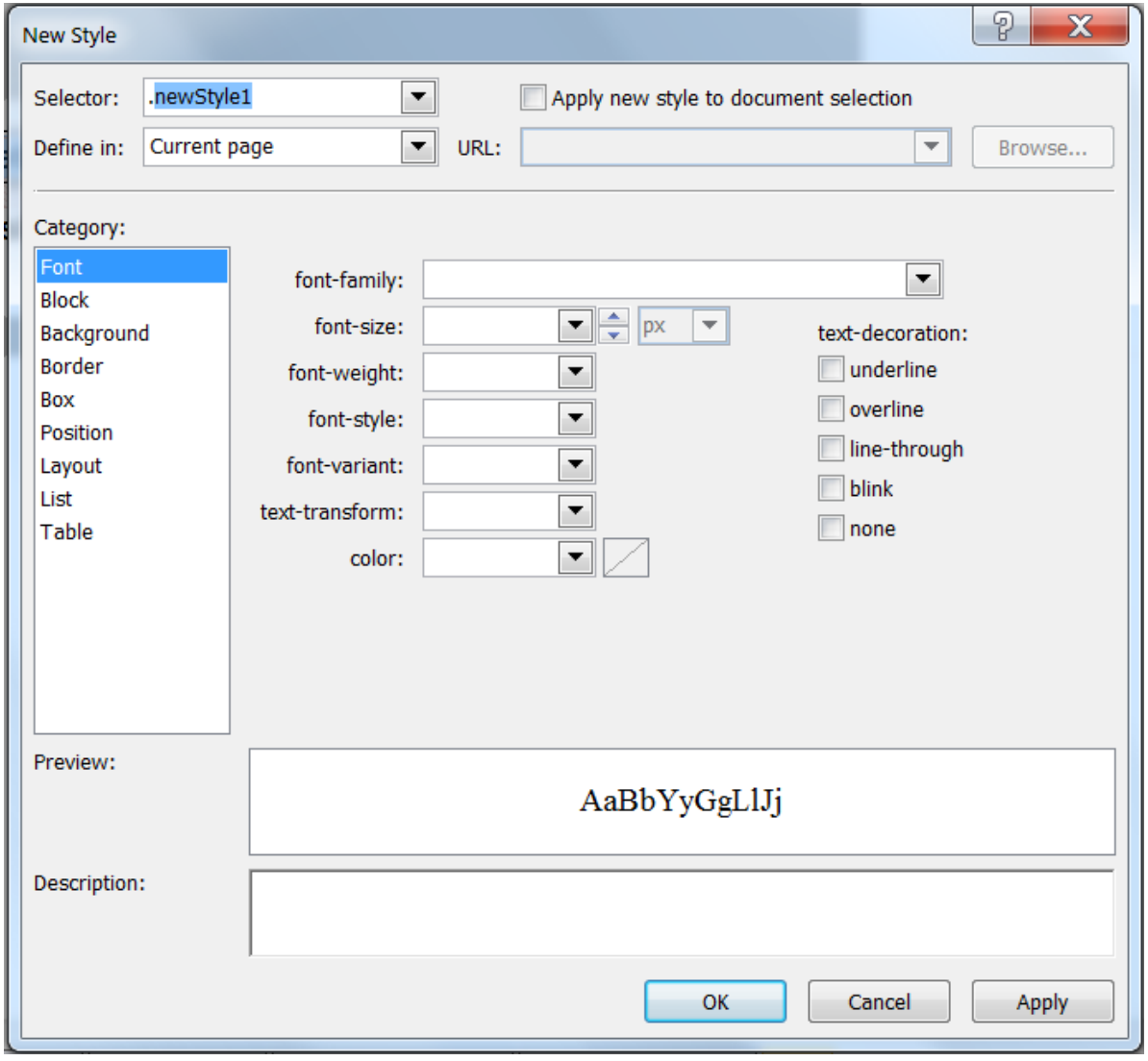


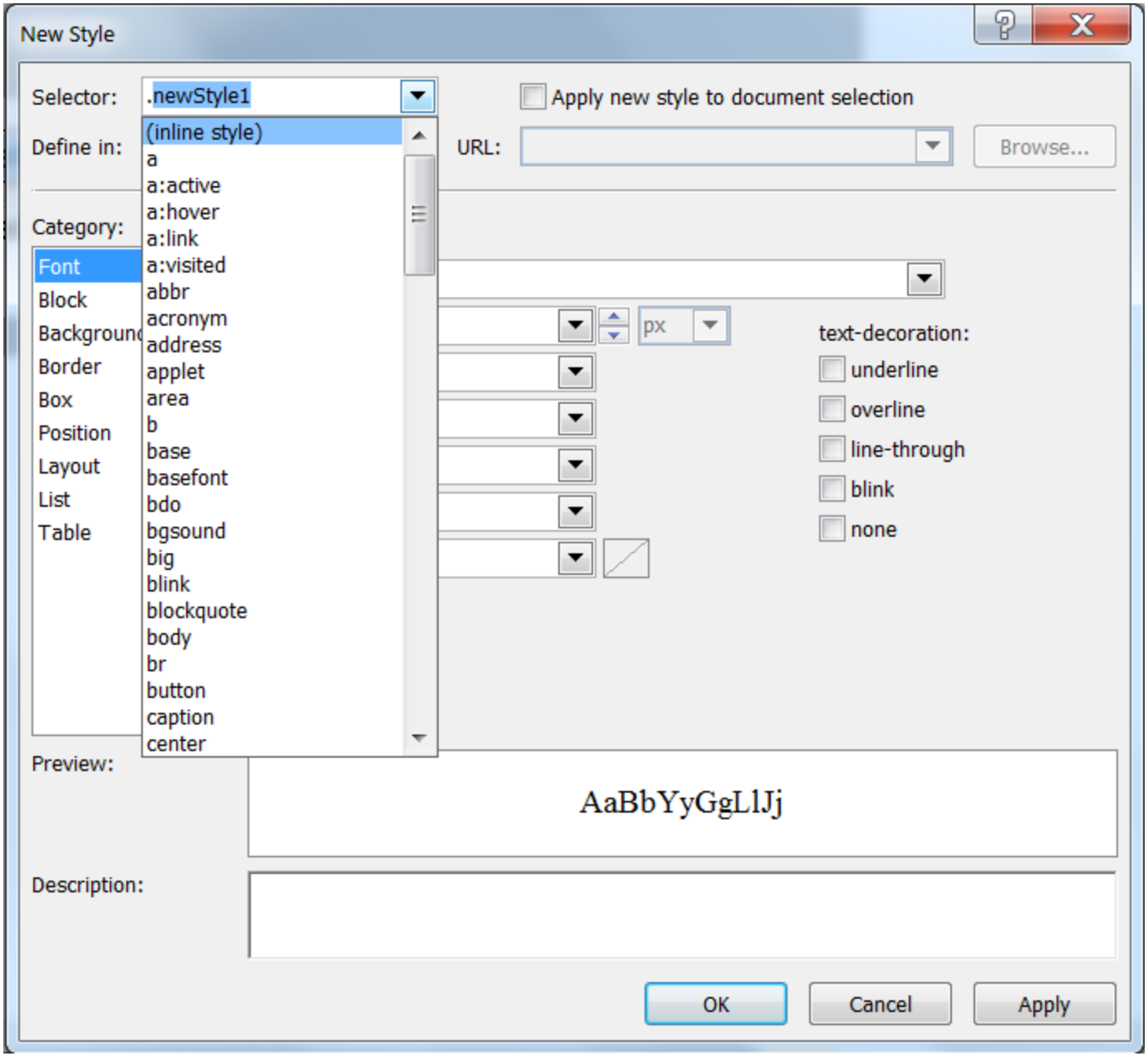
Example
Embedded & Inline Styles

- Open Default.aspx in Design View
- Click **`h1`** element

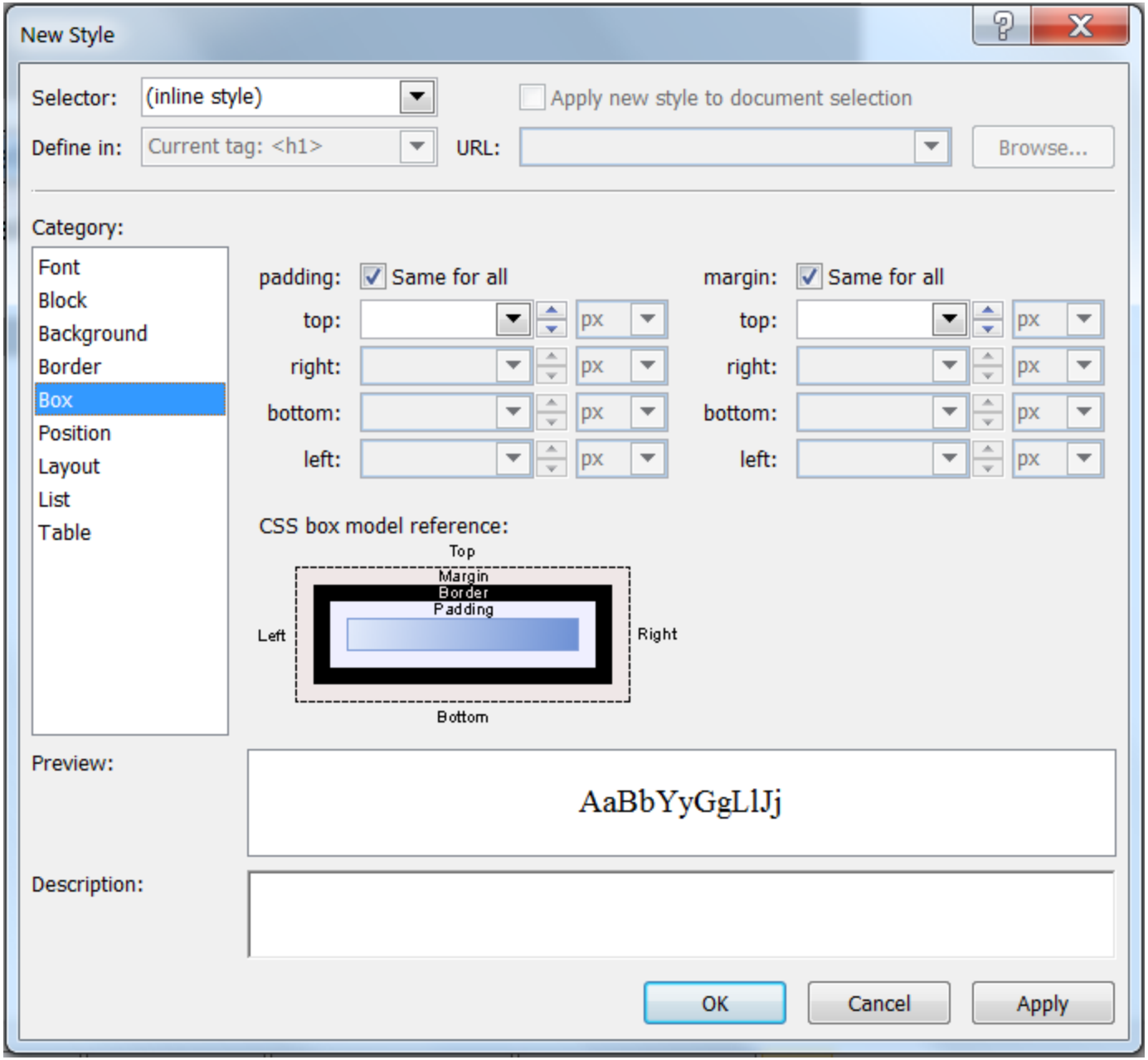


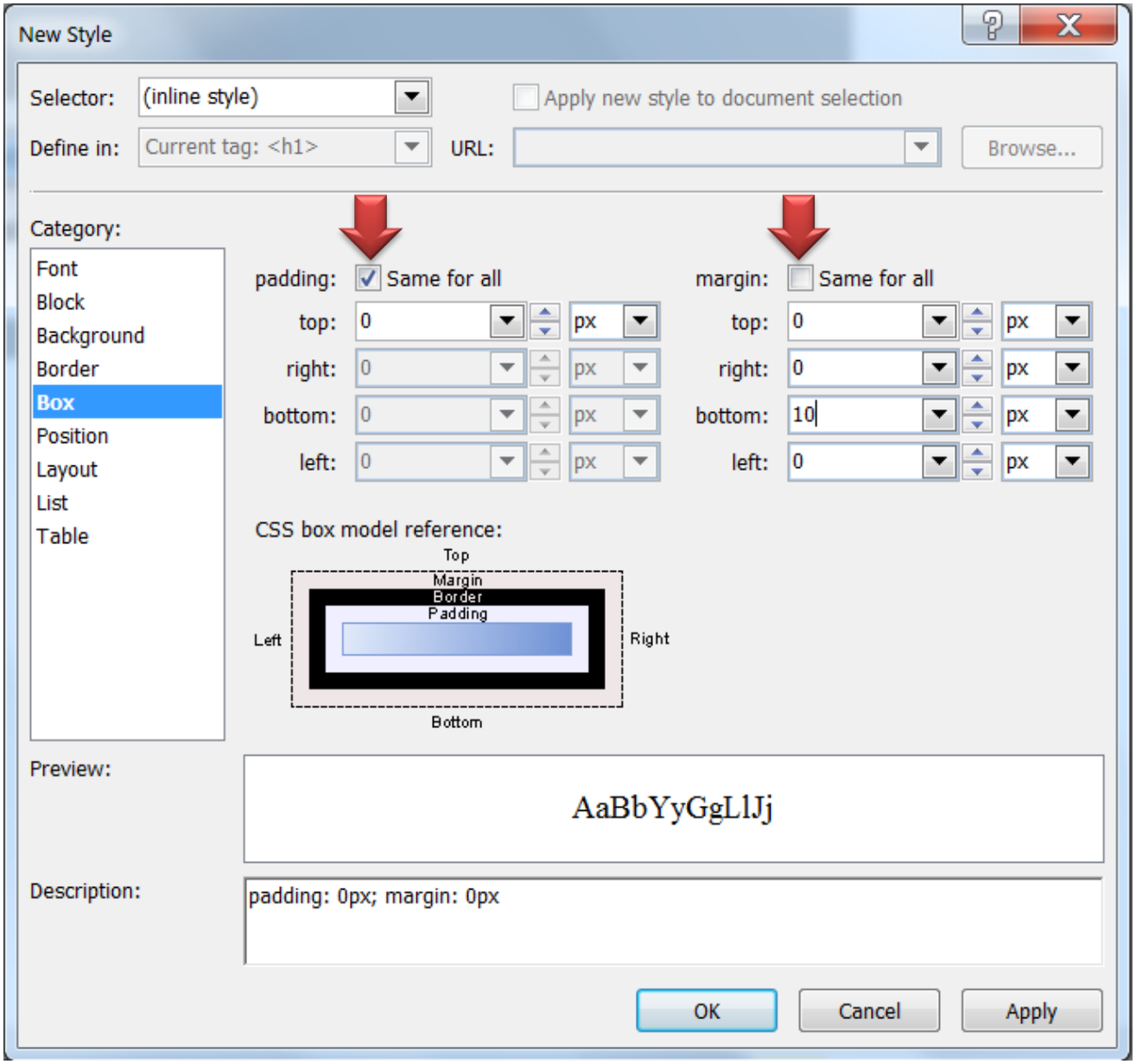

Format
Table
Tools
Test
Analyze
Window
New Style...
Attach Style Sheet...
Set Position
Foreground Color...


New Style
Selector:
.newStyle1
Apply new style to document selection
Define in:
Current page
URL:
Browse...
Category:
Font
Block
Background
Border
Box
Position
Layout
List
Table
font-family:
font-size:
px
font-weight:
font-style:
font-variant:
text-transform:
color:
text-decoration:
underline
overline
line-through
blink
none
Preview:
AaBbYyGgLlJj
Description:
OK
Cancel
Apply



Choose inline style

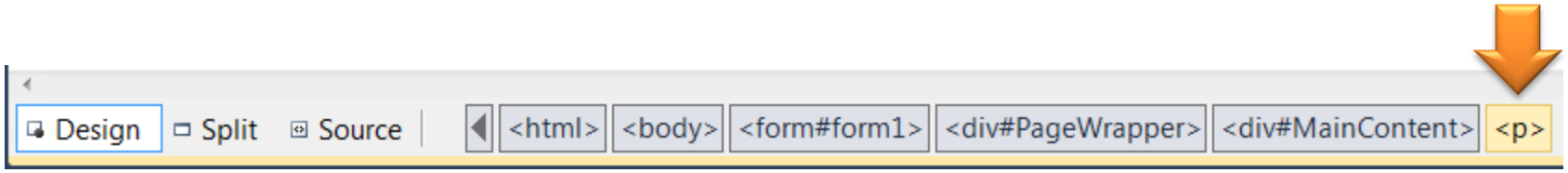

New Style
Selector:
(inline style)
Apply new style to document selection
Define in:
Current tag: <h1>
URL:
Browse...
Category:
Font
Block
Background
Border
Box
Position
Layout
List
Table
padding:
Same for all
top:
right:
bottom:
left:
px
margin:
Same for all
top:
right:
bottom:
left:
px
CSS box model reference:
Top
Margin
Border
Padding
Left
Right
Bottom
Preview:
AaBbYyGgLlJj
Description:
OK
Cancel
Apply

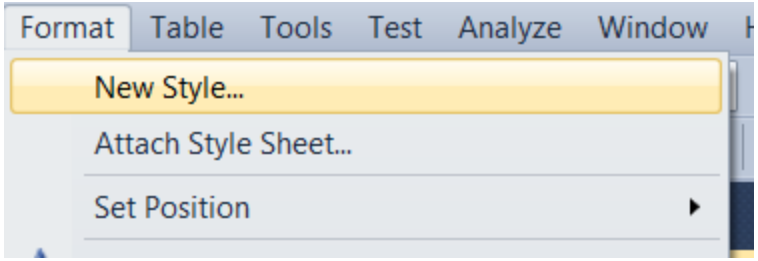


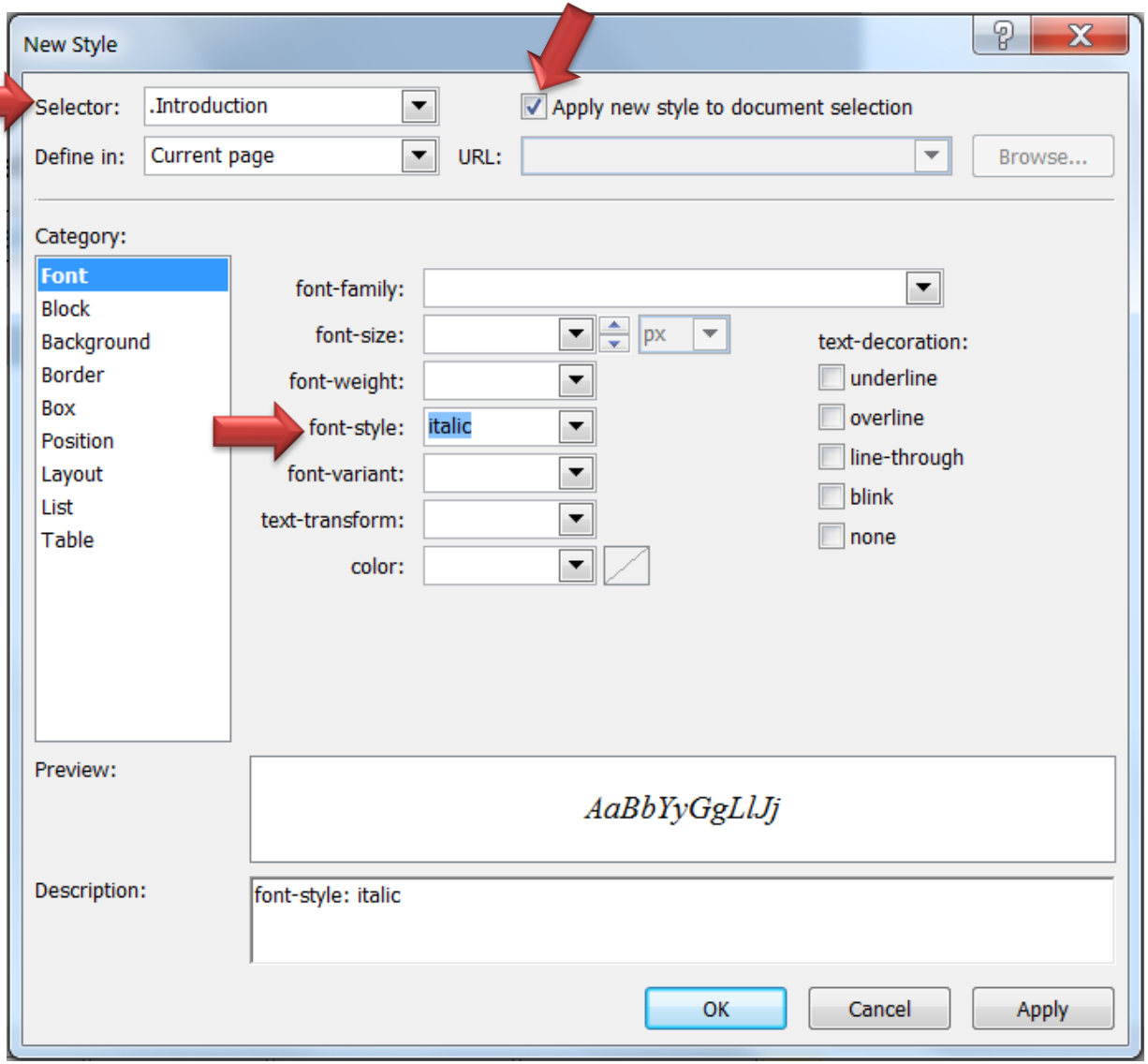

```
<h1 style="padding: 0px; margin: 0px 0px 10px 0px">
    Hi there visitor! Welcome to my Web Site :-)</h1>
```

Example
Embedded & Inline Styles

- Select the first paragraph

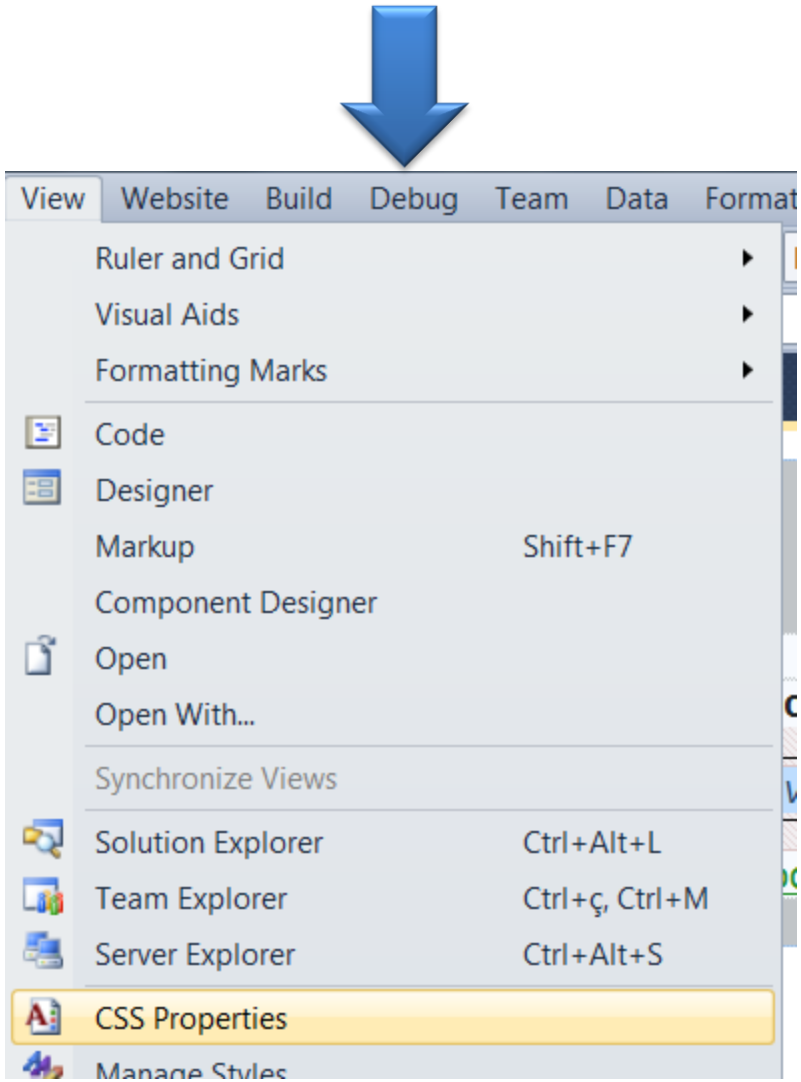


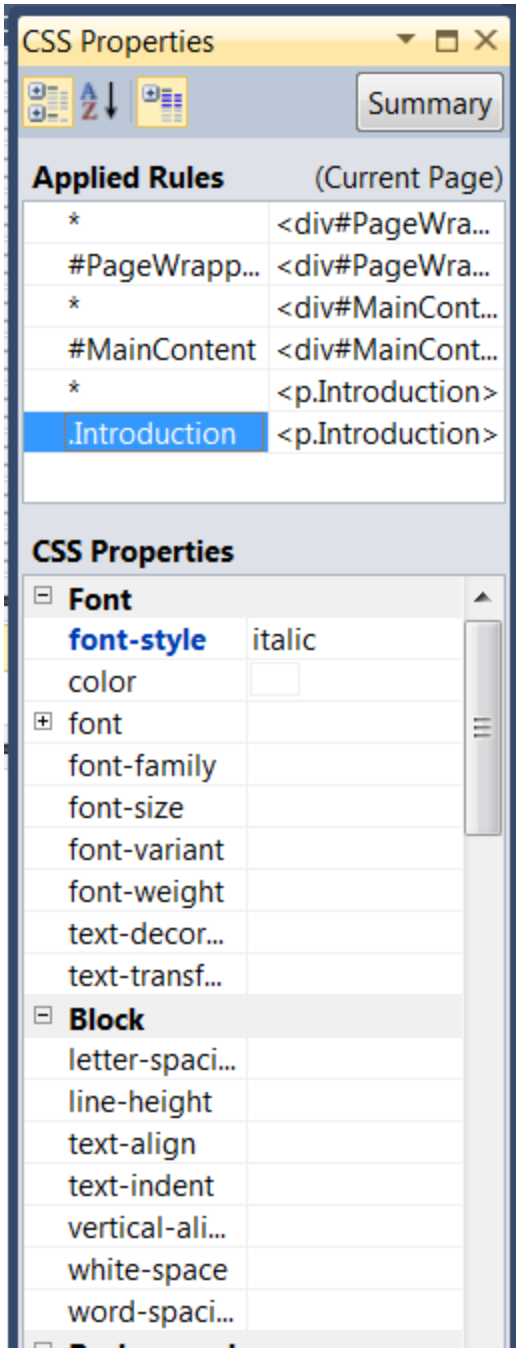

Format
Table
Tools
Test
Analyze
Window
New Style...
Attach Style Sheet...
Set Position


New Style
Selector:
.Introduction
Apply new style to document selection
Define in:
Current page
URL:
Browse...
Category:
Font
Block
Background
Border
Box
Position
Layout
List
Table
font-family:
font-size:
px
font-weight:
font-style:
italic
font-variant:
text-transform:
color:
text-decoration:
underline
overline
line-through
blink
none
Preview:
AaBbYyGgLlJj
Description:
font-style: italic
OK
Cancel
Apply

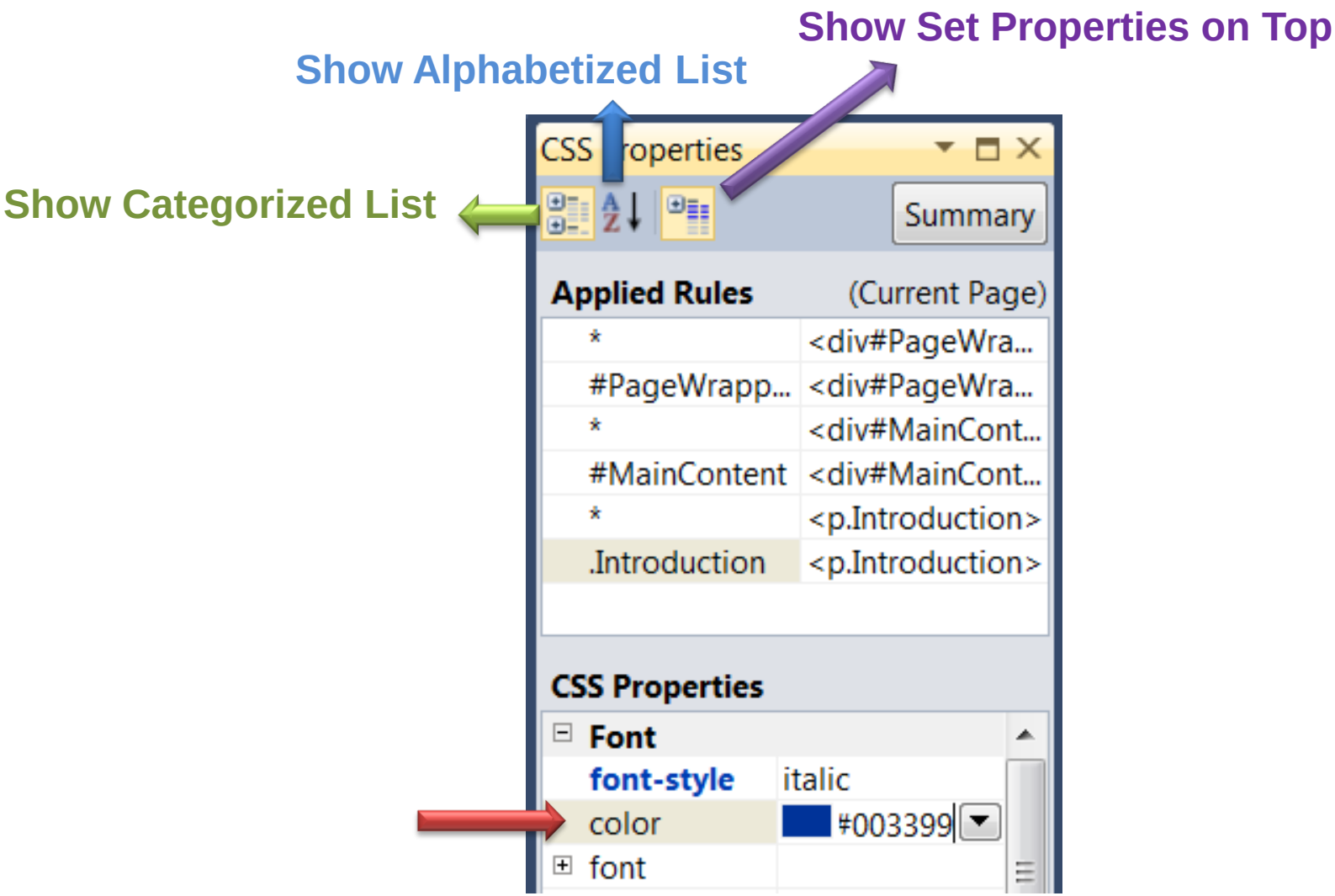
Example
Embedded & Inline Styles

With the <p> tag still selected





Example
Embedded & Inline Styles

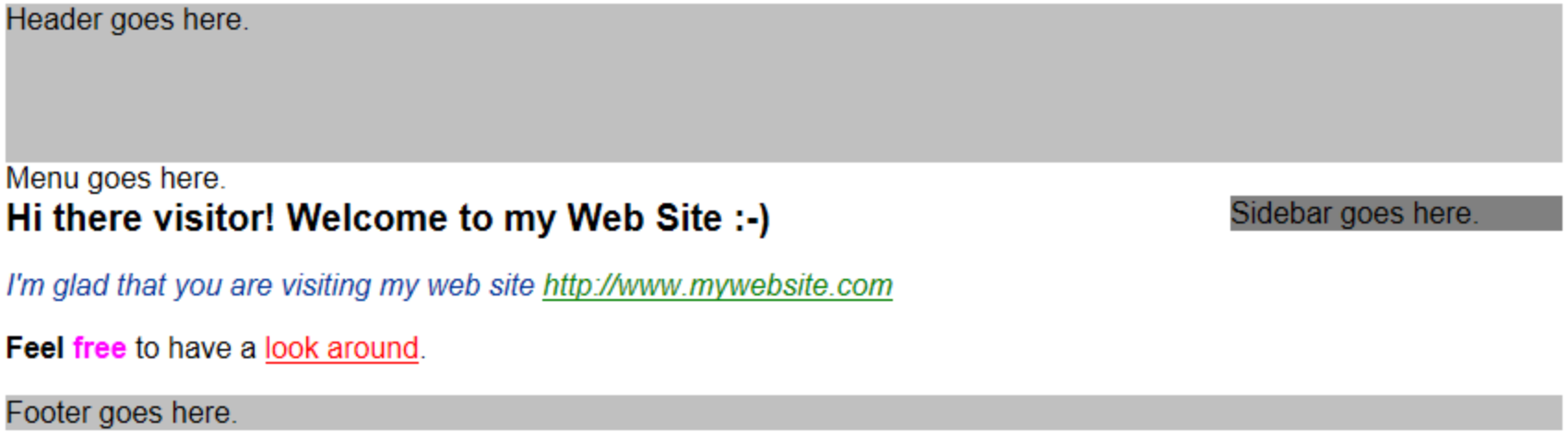


Example
Embedded & Inline Styles

```
<head runat="server">
    <title></title>
    <style type="text/css">
        .style1
        {
            color: #FF00FF;
        }
        .Introduction
        {
            font-style: italic;
            color: #003399;
        }
    </style>
    <link href="Styles/Styles.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
</head>
```

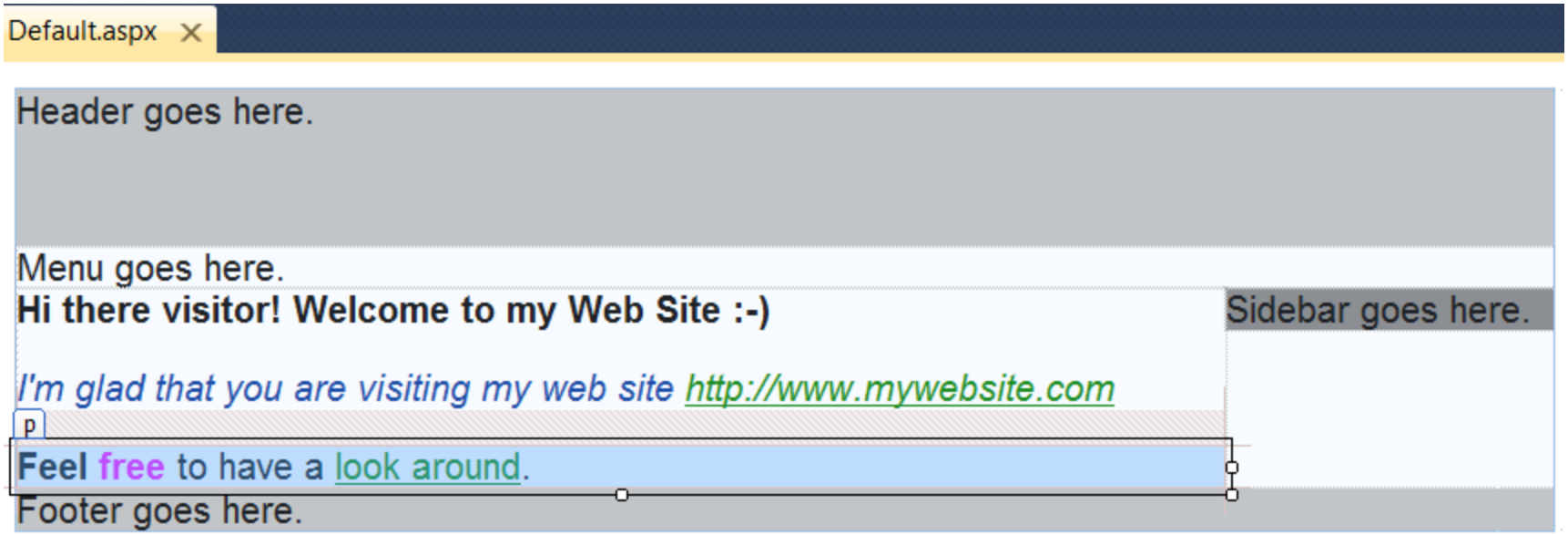
Example
Embedded & Inline Styles

- View in browser

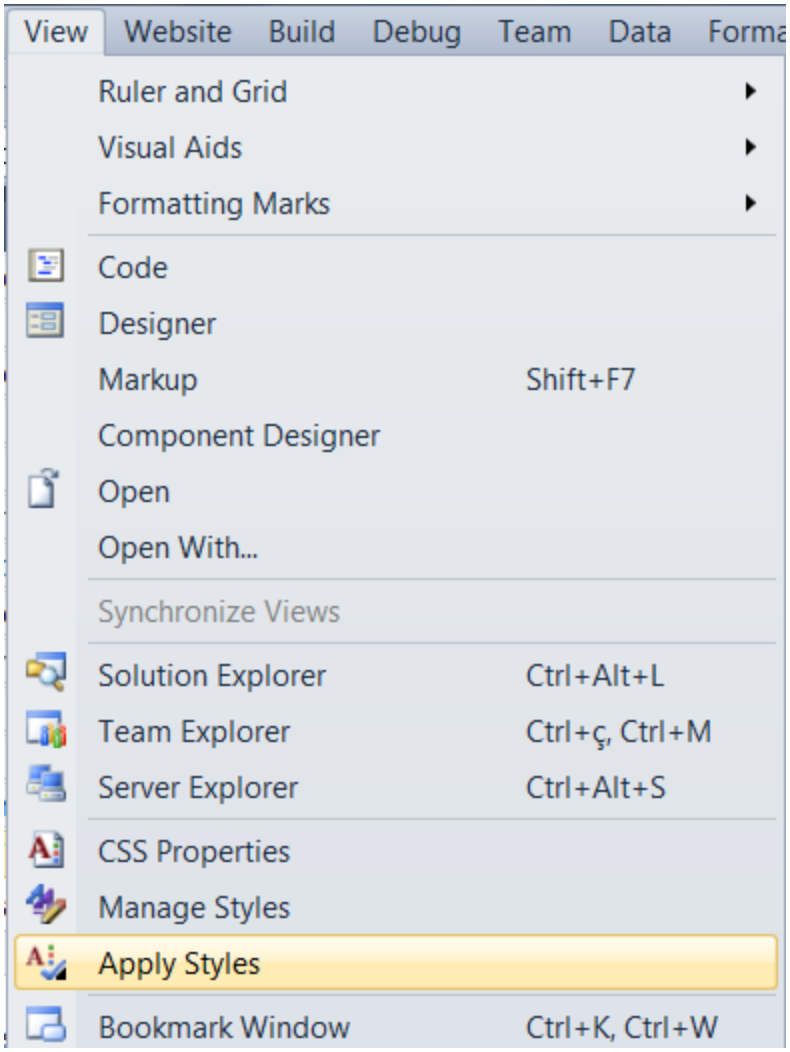


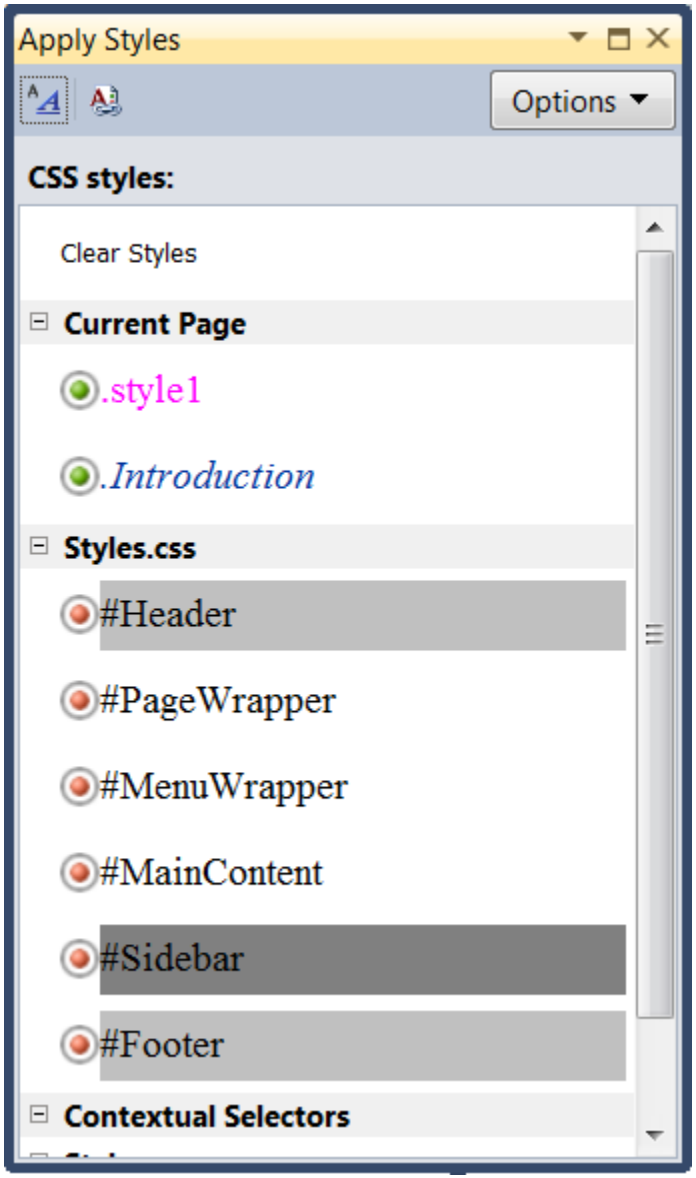
Example – Applying Styles

- Open **`Default.aspx`** in Design View
- Select second paragraph



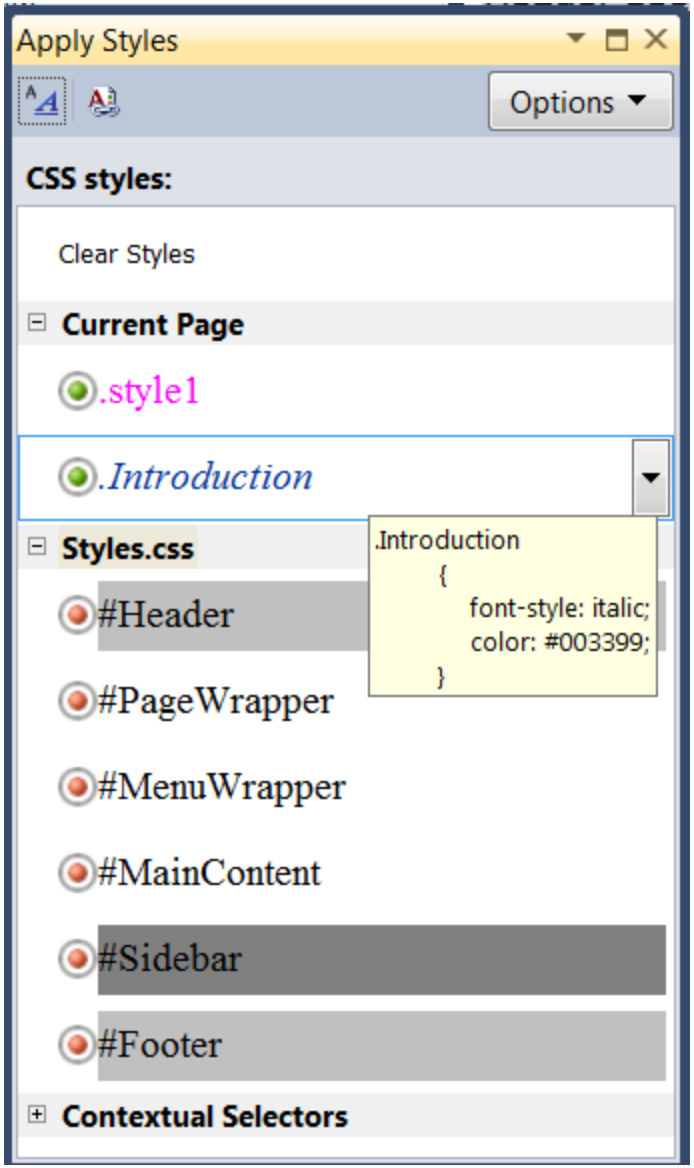
Example – Applying Styles





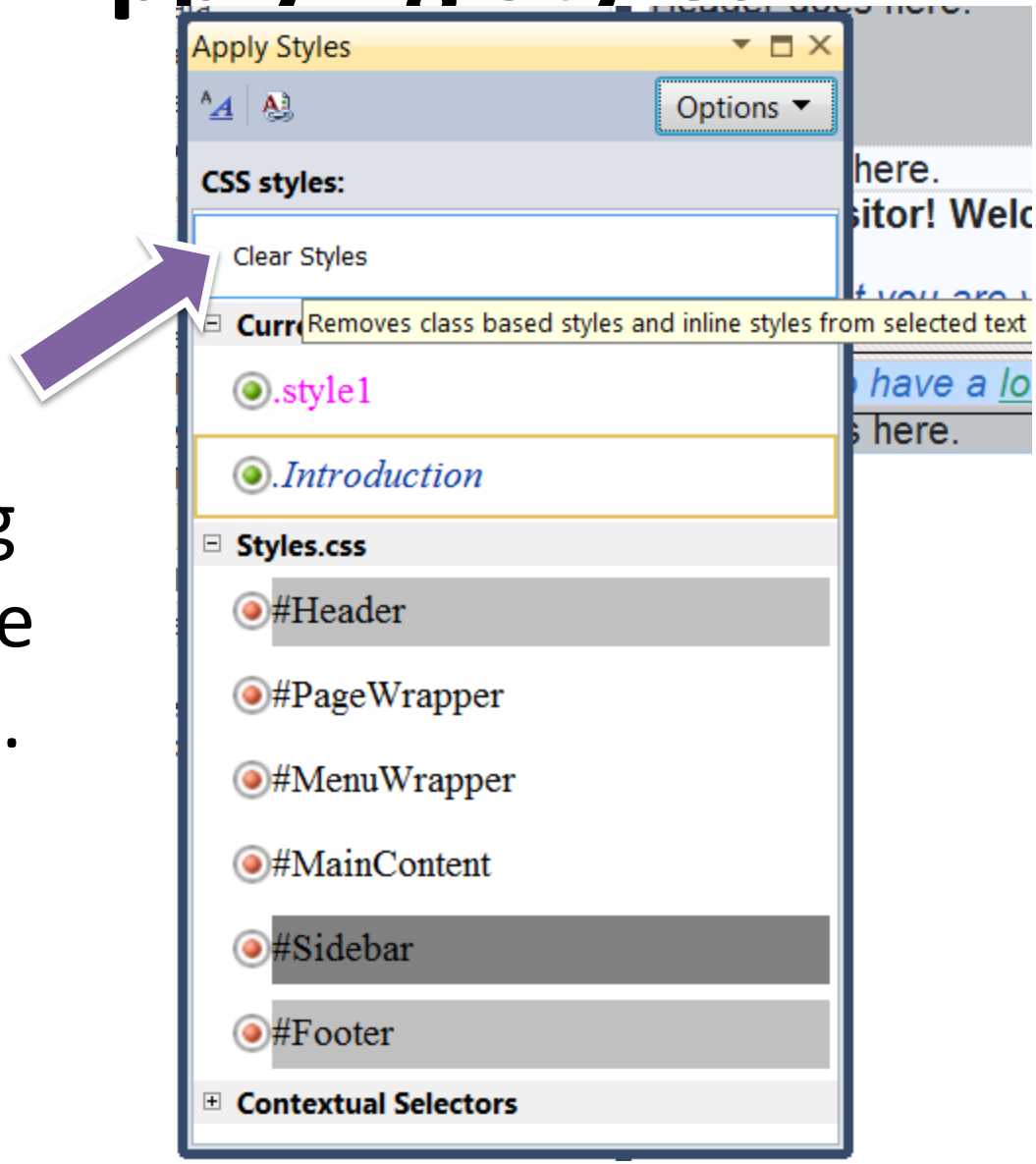
Example – Applying Styles

Click **`Introduction`** class



Example – Applying Styles

`Clear Styles` removes existing classes and inlilne styles from a tag.

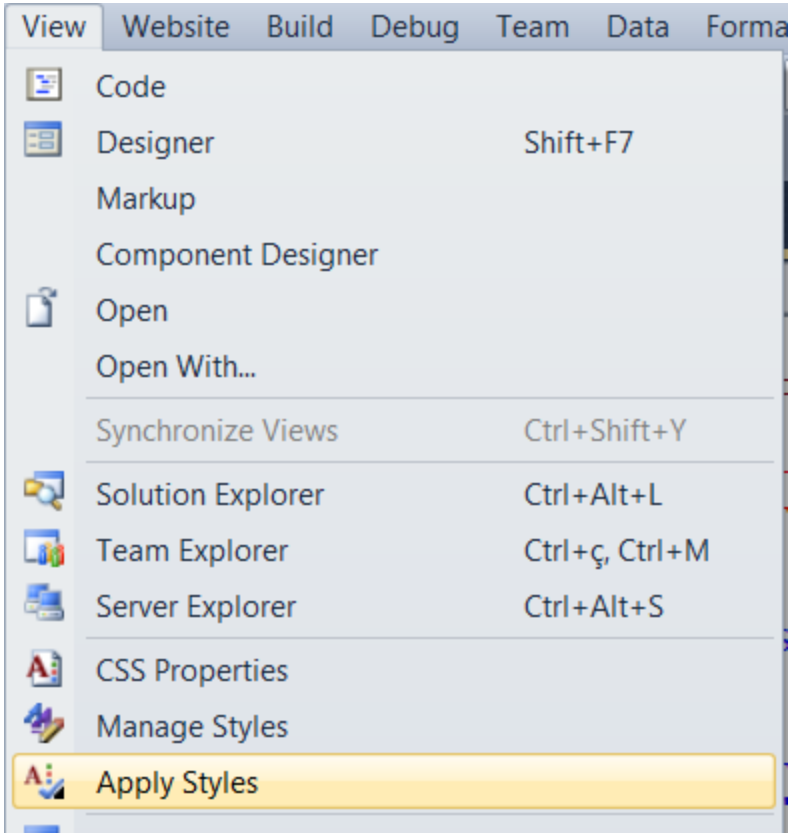


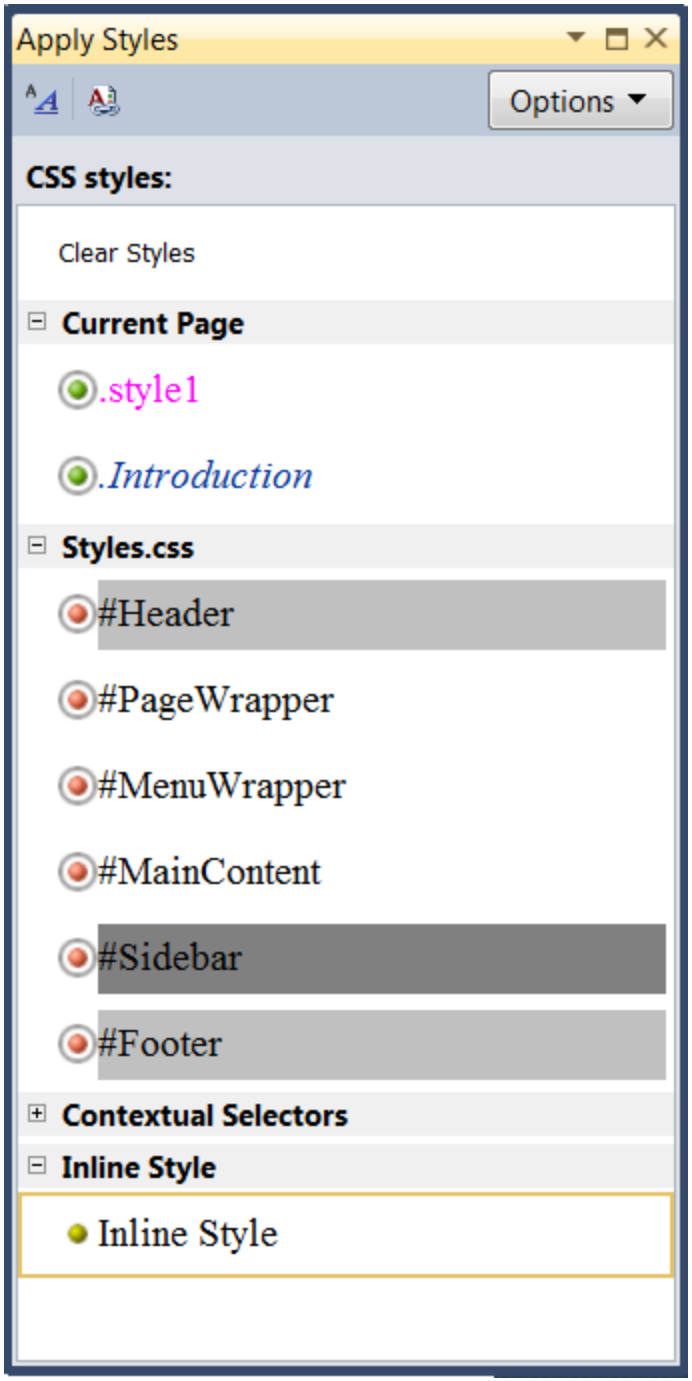
Example – Managing Styles

- Open **`Default.aspx`** in Source View.

- Locate the **`<h1>`** element and click it once.

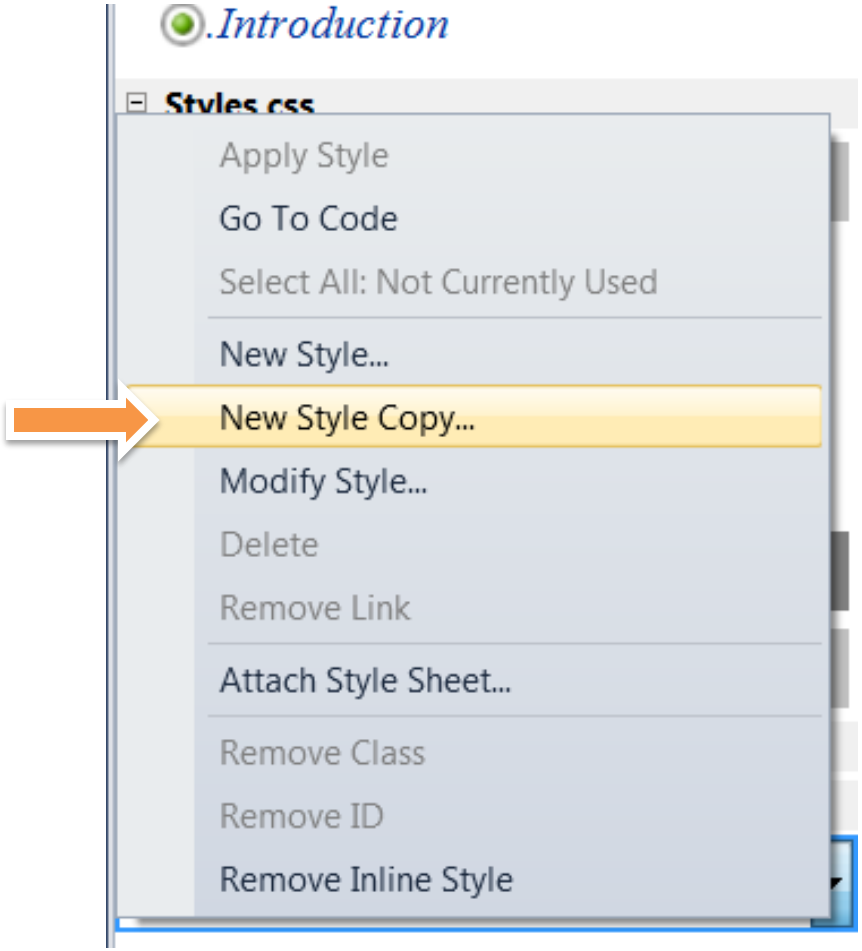
```
<h1 style="padding: 0px; margin: 0px 0px 10px 0px">
    Hi there visitor! Welcome to my Web Site :-)</h1>
```

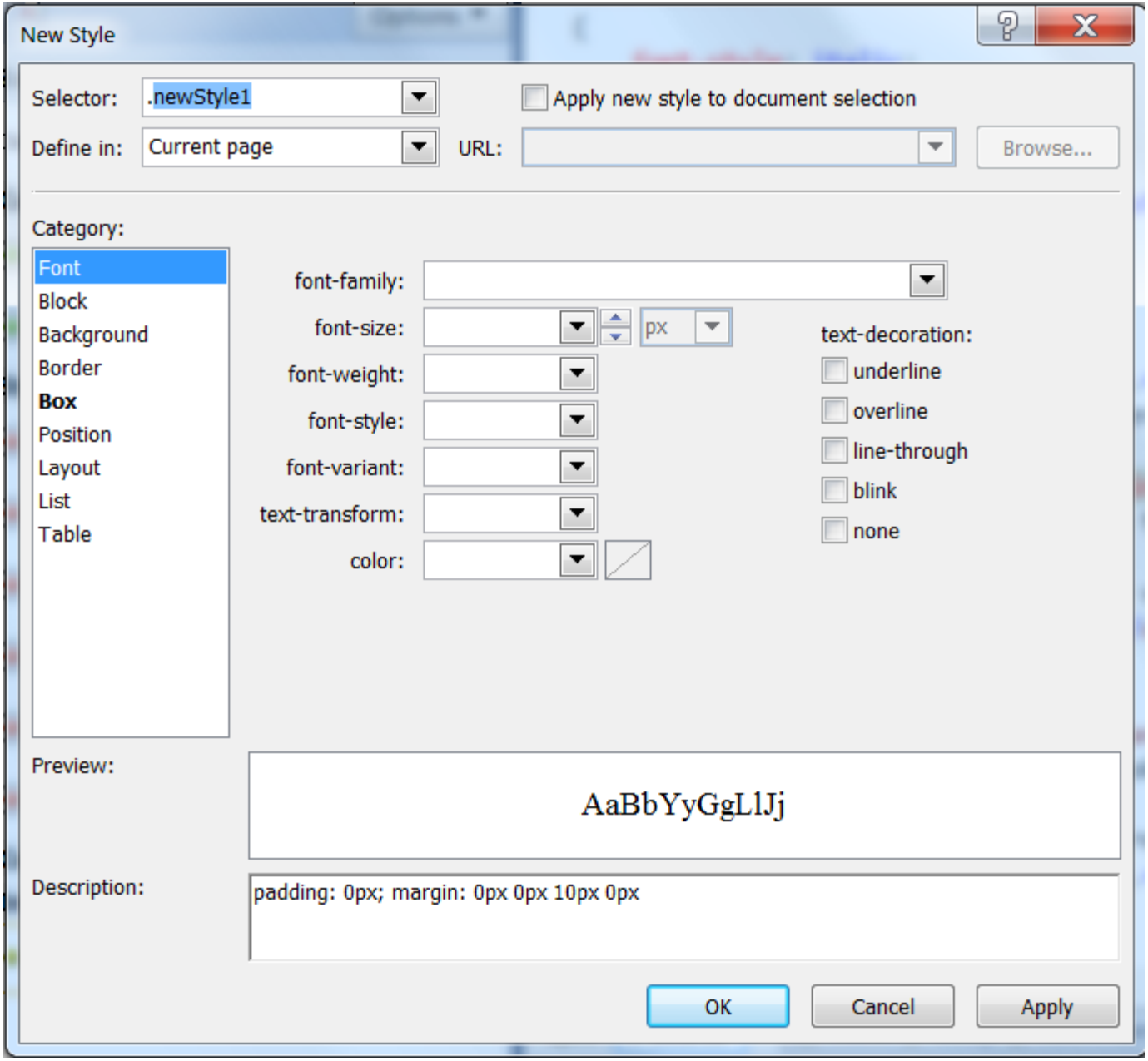

View
Website
Build
Debug
Team
Data
Forma
Code
Designer
Shift+F7
Markup
Component Designer
Open
Open With...
Synchronize Views
Ctrl+Shift+Y
Solution Explorer
Ctrl+Alt+L
Team Explorer
Ctrl+ç, Ctrl+M
Server Explorer
Ctrl+Alt+S
CSS Properties
Manage Styles
Apply Styles


Apply Styles
Options
CSS styles:
Clear Styles
Current Page
.style1
.Introduction
Styles.css
#Header
#PageWrapper
#MenuWrapper
#MainContent
#Sidebar
#Footer
Contextual Selectors
Inline Style
Inline Style

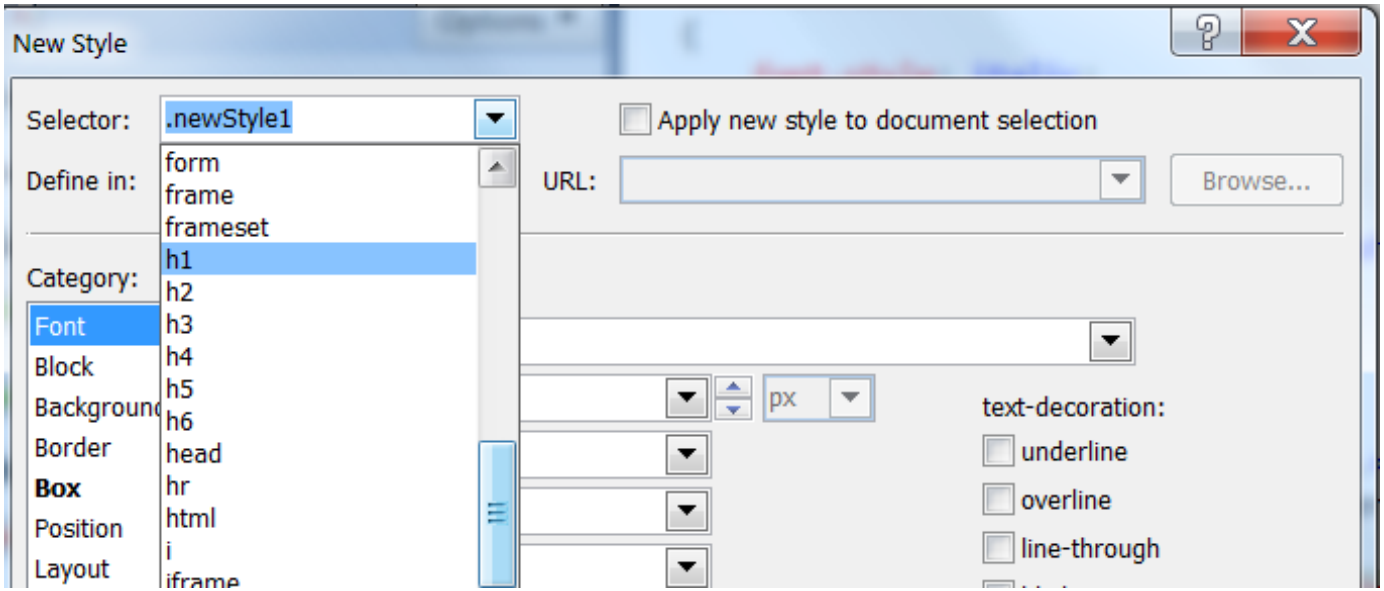
Example – Managing Styles

- Right-click **`Inline Style`**

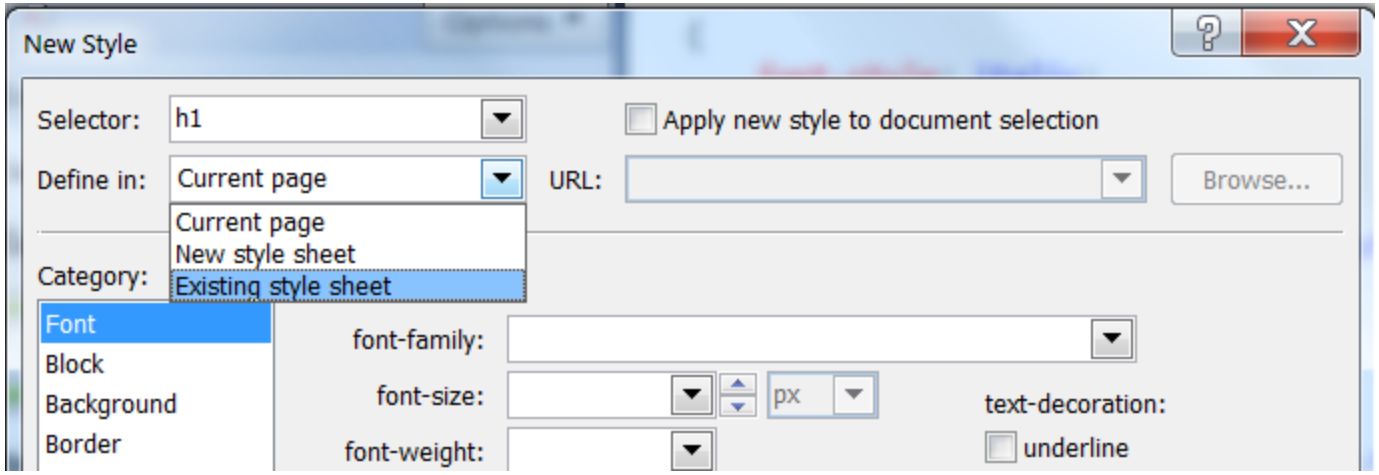



New Style
Selector:
.newStyle1
Apply new style to document selection
Define in:
Current page
URL:
Browse...
Category:
Font
Block
Background
Border
Box
Position
Layout
List
Table
font-family:
font-size:
px
font-weight:
font-style:
font-variant:
text-transform:
color:
text-decoration:
underline
overline
line-through
blink
none
Preview:
AaBbYyGgLlJj
Description:
padding: 0px; margin: 0px 0px 10px 0px
OK
Cancel
Apply

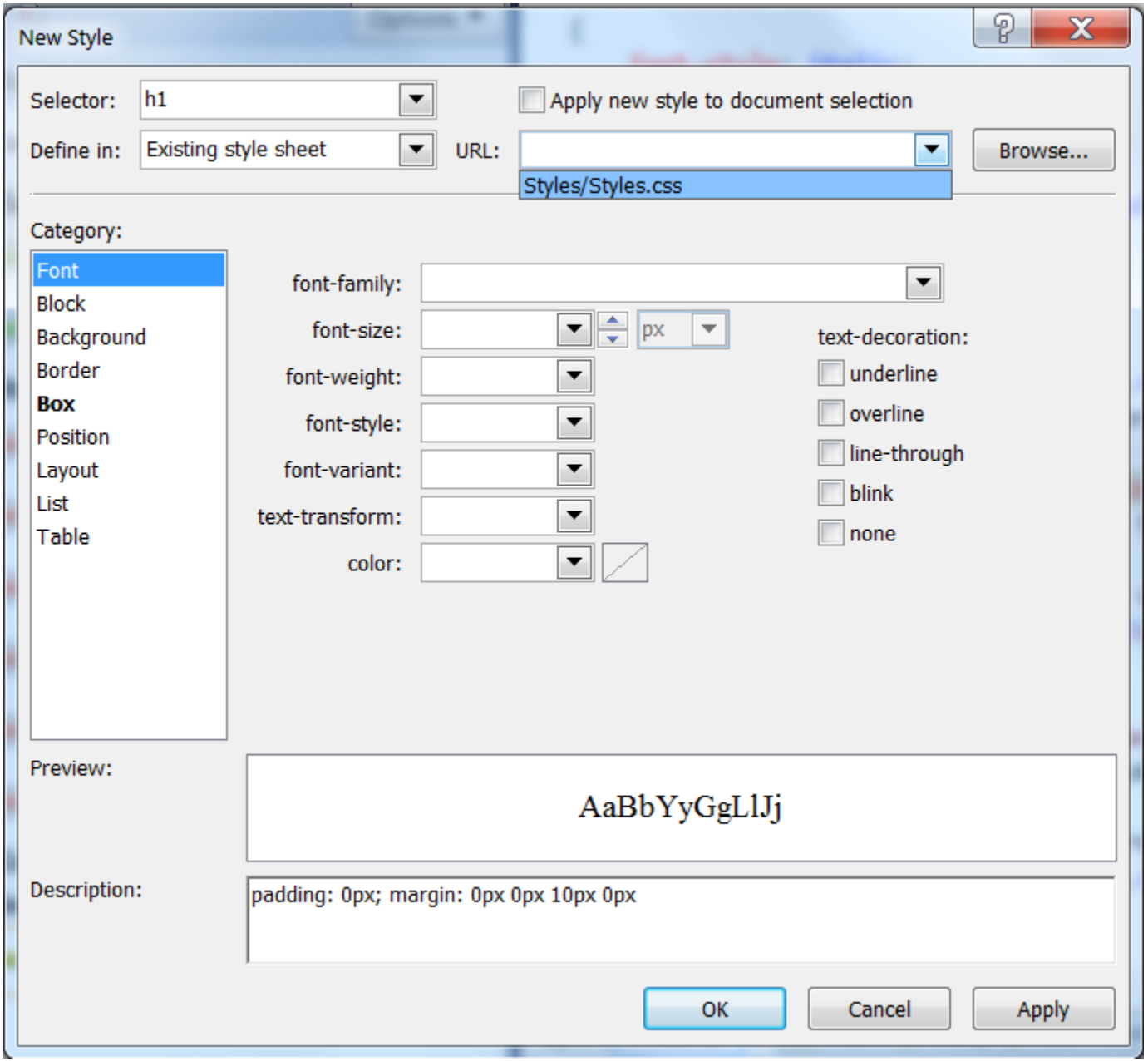
Choose **h1** from the **Selector**



Choose **Existing Style Sheet** from **Define in**



URL → **Styles/Styles.css**



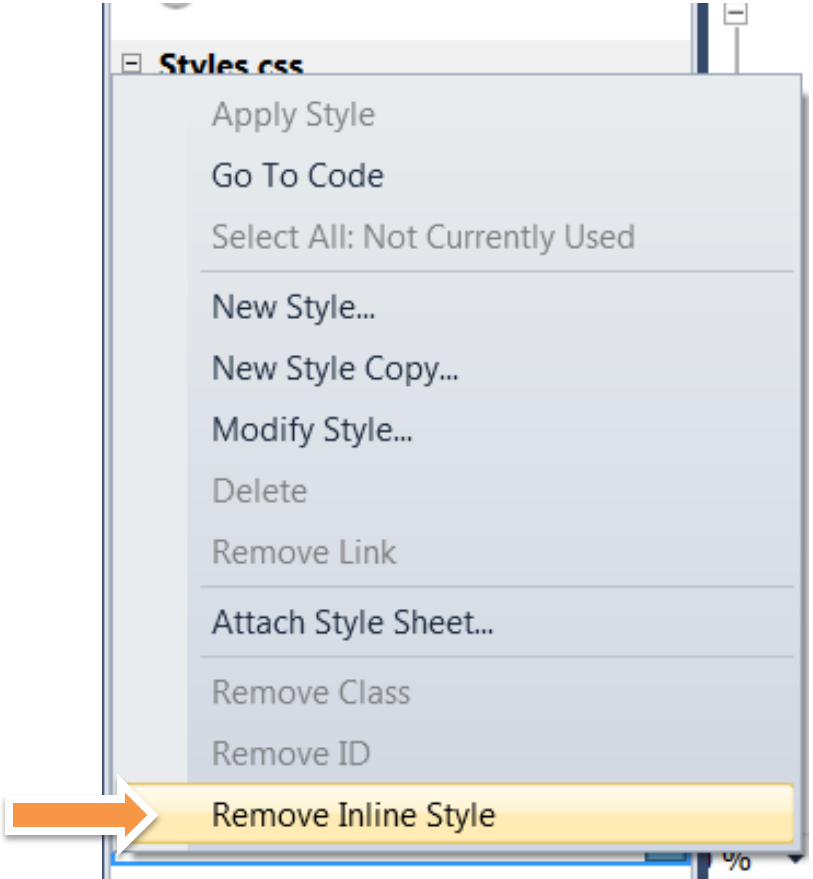
Example – Managing Styles

- Check out **`Styles.css`**
  - A copy of **`h1`** style is created

```
h1
{
    padding: 0px;
    margin: 0px 0px 10px 0px;
}
```

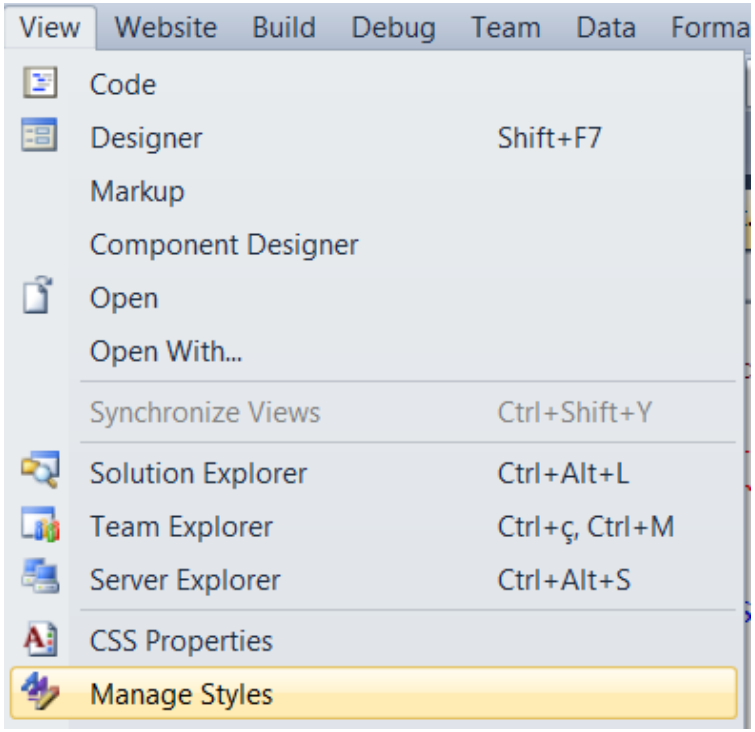
Example – Managing Styles

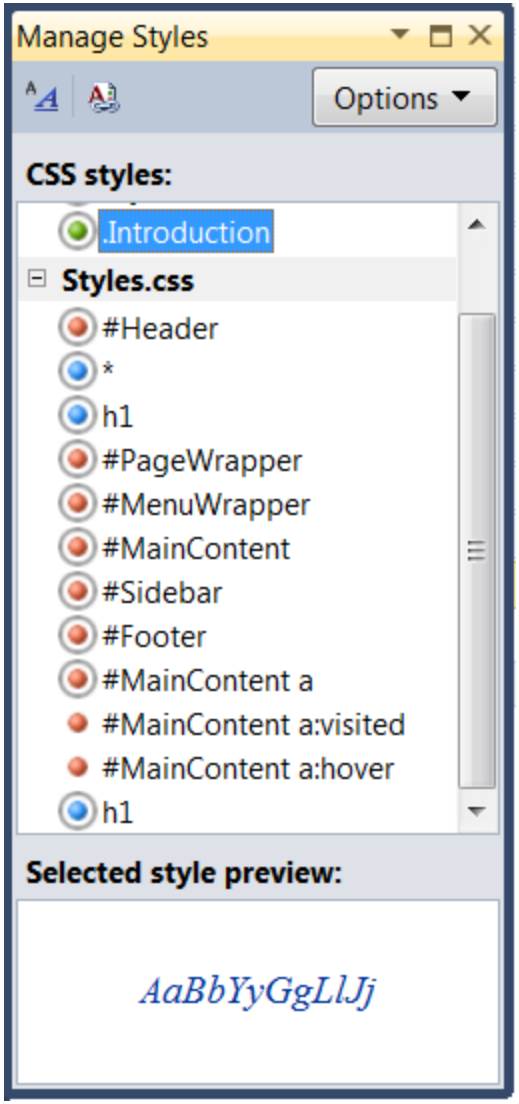
- In the **`Apply Styles`** window, right-click **`Inline Style`** again



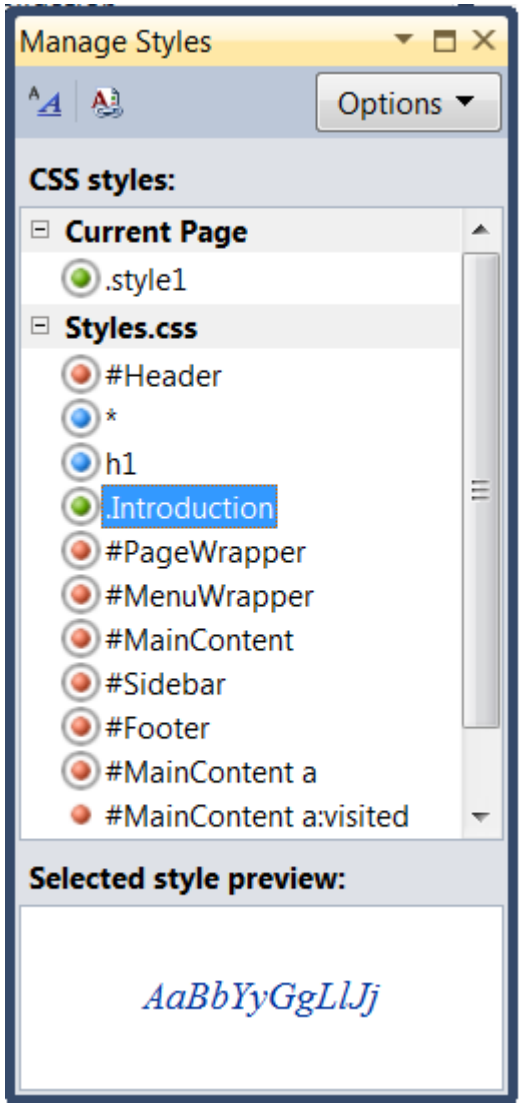
Removes the style attribute from the `h1` element.

Example – Managing Styles



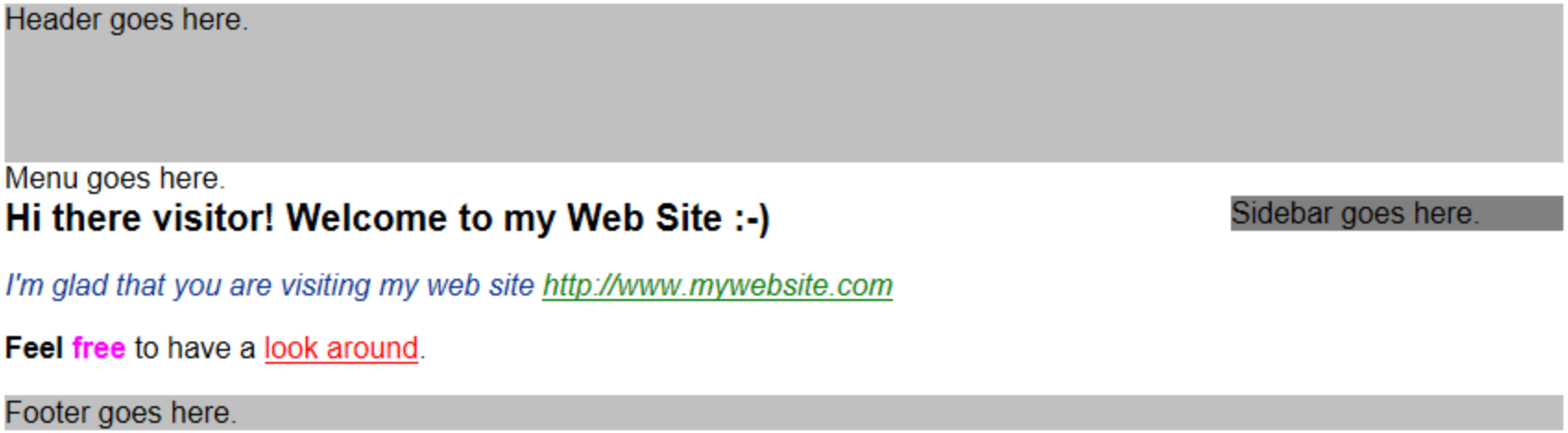


- Click the **`.Introduction`** selector and drag it into the area for **`Styles.css`**, for example after the **`h1`** selector.



Example – Managing Styles

- View in browser



NOTE

- Try to create smaller and reusable rule sets that you can combine if required, rather than creating large, monolithic rules that can only be used on a single UI element.

```
.ImportantHeading
{
  font-size: 20px;
  font-weight: bold;
  color: red;
}
```

```
h1
{
  font-size: 20px;
}

.Attention
{
  font-weight: bold;
  color: red;
}
```

```
<h1 class="Attention">
```