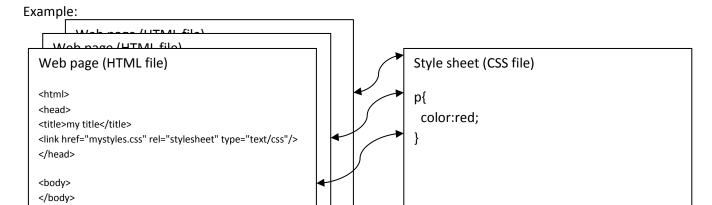
## **CSS Study Guide**

A stylesheet (CSS file) provides formatting for one or many web pages (HTML files).



## Link tag

</html>

The <link> tag is required inside the <head> tag to tell the HTML file where to go to get its style rules/formatting. It must be of the format:

```
k href="mystyles.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"/>
```

Where mystyles.css is the name of the CSS file where style rules are found.

rel ="stylesheet" type="text/css" is required to tell the browser it's a stylesheet file.

The above assumes that the CSS file is in the same folder as the HTML file. If not, then the HREF attribute needs to point to the CSS file. Example: href="..\styles\mystyles.css" would be in a "styles" folder next to the folder that contains the HTML file.

#### **CSS Rules**

CSS rules are created inside the CSS file, and are of the form:

```
Selector {
  property: value;
  property2: value2;
}
```

Where selector determines which HTML tags the rule applies to.

Property is a CSS property name, and value is the value to set the property to.

Note that the { } : and ; are required.

Multiple properties can be listed, each separated by semi-colons.

### **Selectors**

There are 5 types of selectors:

- 1. HTML tag selector
- 2. ID selector
- 3. Class selector
- 4. Pseudo-class selector (for hover, visited, etc.)
- 5. Combinations of the above with modifiers

#### **HTML Selector**

Any HTML tag can be used as a selector. When used, all tags on the HTML web page will get the properties (formatting) applied to it for that rule. Examples:

#### **ID Selector**

Using ID allows the author to mark ONE (and only ONE) tag for each web page with a unique name, and apply formatting for only that tag. To mark the HTML tag, use id="name", such as:

### **Class Selector**

}

Using CLASS allows the author to mark MANY tags on each web page with a class name, and apply formatting for those tags. To mark the HTML tag, use class="name", such as:

```
This is a paragraph
  This is a another paragraph
  This is a cell in a table
                                                              - Both bluebackground and italtext rules apply
Now, a rule can be applied using the period (.) selector: .classname
                                                              such as:
.bluebackground{ /* only the tags with class=" bluebackground" will get blue background text */
  background-color:blue;
}
To allow more flexibility, HTML tag selectors can be combined with Class selectors by placing the HTML tag name before
the period. For example:
p.bluebackground{ /* only the p tags with class=" bluebackground" will get blue background text */
  background-color:blue;
}
td. bluebackground{ /* only the td tags with class=" bluebackground" will get blue background with red font text */
  background-color:blue;
  color:red;
}
.italtext{
              /* all tags with class="italtext" will become italic */
  font-style:italic;
```

## **Property names**

For a full reference of property names to use, refer to w3schools.com (use the Learn CSS link on the left).

Here are some common properties:

color:red; sets text color

background-color:#0000FF; sets background color background-image:url('paper.gif'); sets the background image

background-repeat:repeat-x; sets how the background image repeats

text-align:right; sets horizontal alignment of text and other tags within the tag

can also use center, left

vertical-align:top; sets vertical alignment of text and other tags within the tag

can also use middle, bottom

text-decoration:none; decoration values: none, overline, line-through, underline, blink

text-indent:50px; left indent

font-family: "Goudy", "Garamond", serif; sets font names, chosen in order if they exist on the computer

use serif or sans-serif as generic font names

font-style:italic; italic text. Can also have value:normal;

font-size:20px; sets font size

font-weight:bold; sets bold font. Can also have value:normal; list-style-type:circle; sets bullet type for lists on and tag.

list-style-image: url('sqpurple.gif'); sets bullet type to a small image

border: 1px solid black; sets a 1 pixel wide black solid border. Use on , , ,

border-collapse:collapse; removes space between td borders. Use on

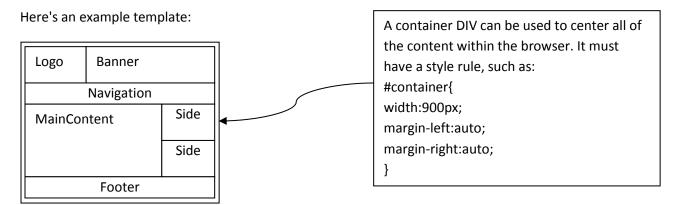
width:30px;

height:50px; sets width or height of the tag. Can also use %, width:50%;

padding:15px; sets extra white space padding in td tags in tables float:left; (must be combined with width) sets a div to allow content to flow to the right of it float:right; (must be combined with width) sets a div to allow content to flow to the left of it

## **CSS Layout**

CSS Layout is about using DIVs to define boxes on a page to act as a page template, and hold specific pieces of content that may change across pages. A web site may contain templates for the home page, for sub-pages, and for product-detail pages (for a commerce site like Amazon, for instance). With just a few templates, content can be inserted to create a consistent set of pages that looks, feels, and interacts similarly across the whole site, even though thousands of products may be available. This makes the site friendly and easy to use if done well.



Assume that the names above match the classes of each DIV. For example:

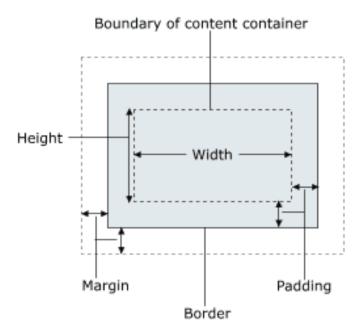
```
<div class="Logo"><img src="logo.jpg"/></div>
```

To get a layout like the above, some of the DIVs must be set to float, and must be given widths. Floating a DIV allows the content to flow along side of it. The following styles must be used:

```
.Logo{
float: left;
width:200px;
}
.Banner{
width:700px;
}
.MainContent{
float: left;
width:700px;
}
.Side{
width:200px;
}
```

All DIVs on the page likely have a height property set as well (not shown above).

## The CSS Box Model



# **Border Properties**

Property	Description	Example Values
border	Specify thickness, style, color in order	10px solid #FF0000
border-width	Width of border on all 4 sides	10рх
border-style	Style of border on all 4 sides	none, hidden, dotted, dashed, double, groove, insert, outset, ridge, solid
border	Combined styles for width, style, color in that order	10px solid #FF0000
border-top, border-bottom, border-left, border-right	Style for one side of the borders	10px solid #FF0000

# **Padding / Margin Properties**

Property	Description	Example Values

padding	Padding for all 4 sides:  - One value for all 4 sides - In clock-wise order:  Top Right Bottom Left	5px 2px 3px 3px 2px (T R B L )
<pre>padding-top, padding-right, padding-bottom, padding-left</pre>	Padding for one side of the box	10px
margin	Margin for all 4 sides:  - One value for all 4 sides - In clock-wise order:  Top Right Bottom Left	5px 2px 3px 3px 2px (T R B L )
<pre>margin-top, margin-right, margin-bottom, margin-left</pre>	Margin for one side of the box	10px

# **Other Properties**

Property	Description	Example Values
float	Set a block to one side of the page The floating block must have a width	left, right, none
clear	Turns off float effects	left, right, both, none
display	How an HTML element should be display. {display:none} hides the element and does not take up any space.	inline, block, none
visibility	Show or hide an element. {visibility:hidden} hides the element but still takes up the same space.	visible, hidden

The above can be used to automatically center a container DIV (that has a fixed width) on a page.

If you want a DIV to never flow next to a FLOATED DIV (or other element), setting:

clear: both;

will always put that DIV on a new line, at the left side of the page.