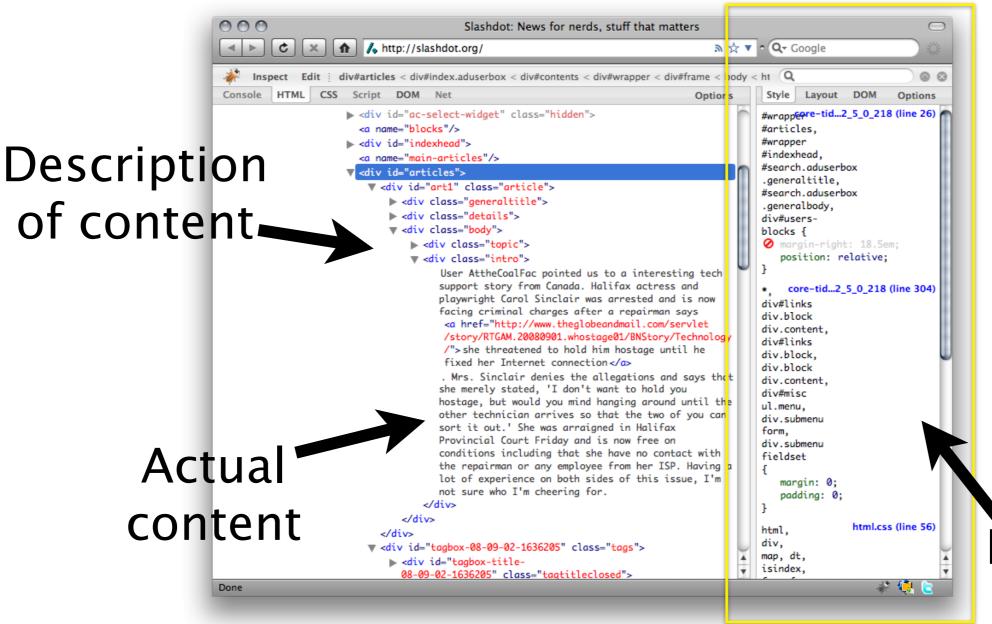
# the cascade of styles

let's make documents that don't look like this slide!

# Making things look interesting

# What does it mean to style a document?

- Literally, to apply style
- Replaces the browser's default styling with your own
- Create the "presentation" layer of your html



Presentation Information

# Computer

#### **Cooper Union**

Cooper Union's 305.1 XHTML / CSS / PHP class blog

#### Welcome to the first post of the rest of this blog

September 15th, 2008

With a default installation of wordpress, we can finally start discussing the intricacies of the web in the most relevant medium: the web.

One of the most important parts of the first section of this class is the basic understanding of information. Specifically, a semantic representation of information as tagged by xhtml. At the moment, this site has no more visual appeal than that of what we've covered in class, which is to say none.

The purpose of this lackluster appearance is to emphasize the value of proper hierarchical representation of information.

Despite there being absolutely no visual styling, the default behavior of tags in a browser and the accurate representation of content within the most appropriate tag ensures that this content is entirely readable.

When content is properly expressed with xhtml, no matter how poorly styled the content is, the meaning of the information is still correctly interpretable. This is the fundamental purpose of semantic markup.

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- Archives
  - September 2008
- Categories

# Unstyled HTML

#### **Cooper Union**

Cooper Union's 305.1 XHTML / CSS / PHP class blog

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» Uncategorized (1)

#### Class Presentations

- » Class 1 Presentation
- » Class 2 Presentation
- » Class 3 presentation

#### Resources

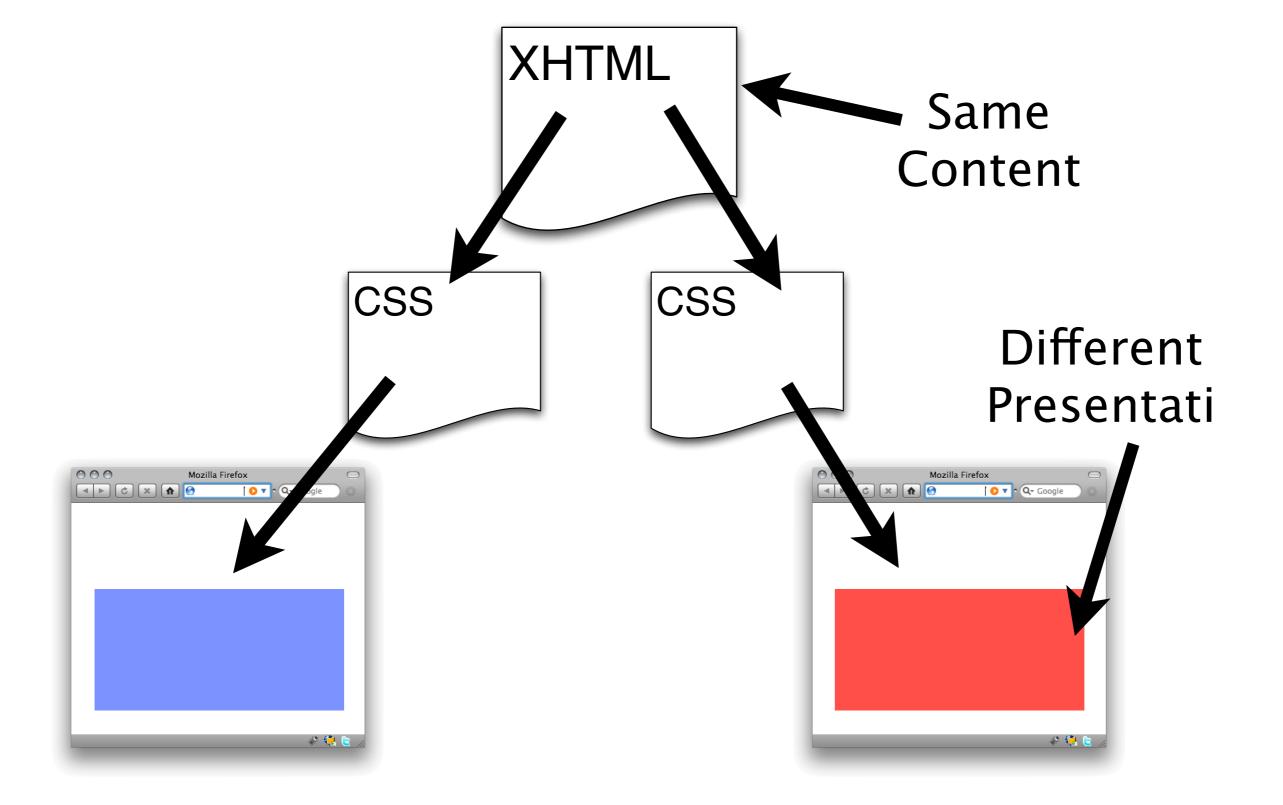
» W3School's tag list

#### Meta

- » Site Admin
- » Log out
- » Valid XHTML
- » XFN
- » WordPress

Cooper Union is proudly powered by WordPress Entries (RSS) and Comments (RSS).

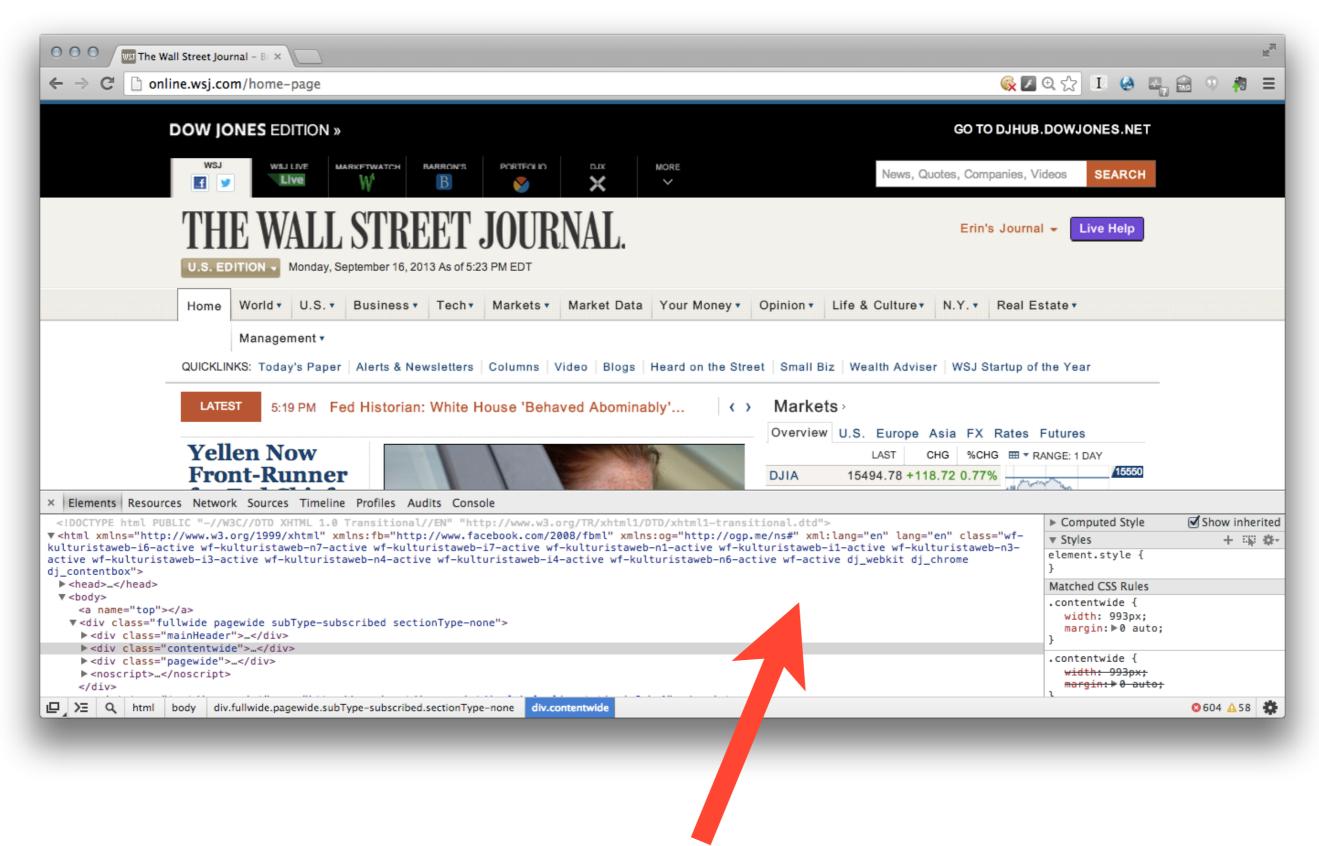
# Styled HTML



# Browser-specific

# Tools of the trade

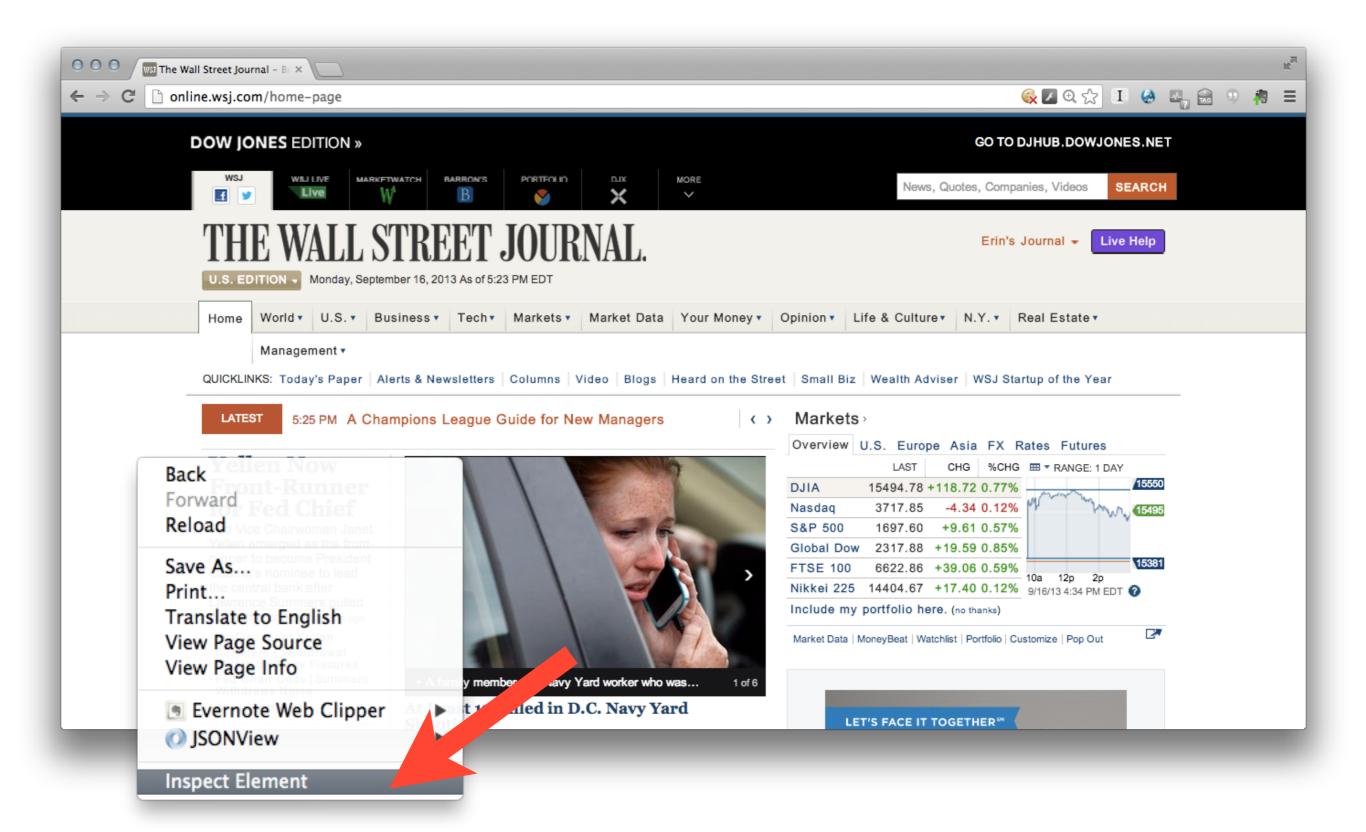
(really, there's only one tool you'll ever use)



Google Chrome Inspector

### Inspector?

- A part of Google Chrome (and Apple's Safari, with an equivalent in Firefox and IE)
- A tool for examining web pages
- Useful for quickly finding what you want to style
- Useful for quickly understanding a document's structure



# Using Inspector

# Inspector Demo

# Declaring Styles

Finally!

### Different ways of declaring styles

- <Style> tag
- Style attribute
- External file

The most common configuration

# Writing Styles

### Stylesheet Syntax Overview

- Totally different than html syntax
- Contains absolutely no structure
- Contains only style

# Declaring a Style

- Selector
- Attribute
- Value

# Stylesheet <style> Syntax

```
tag, id, class
     or combination
     of all 3
selector
 attribute: value;
            almost as many
            attributes as there
            are html tags
```

# Stylesheet External Syntax

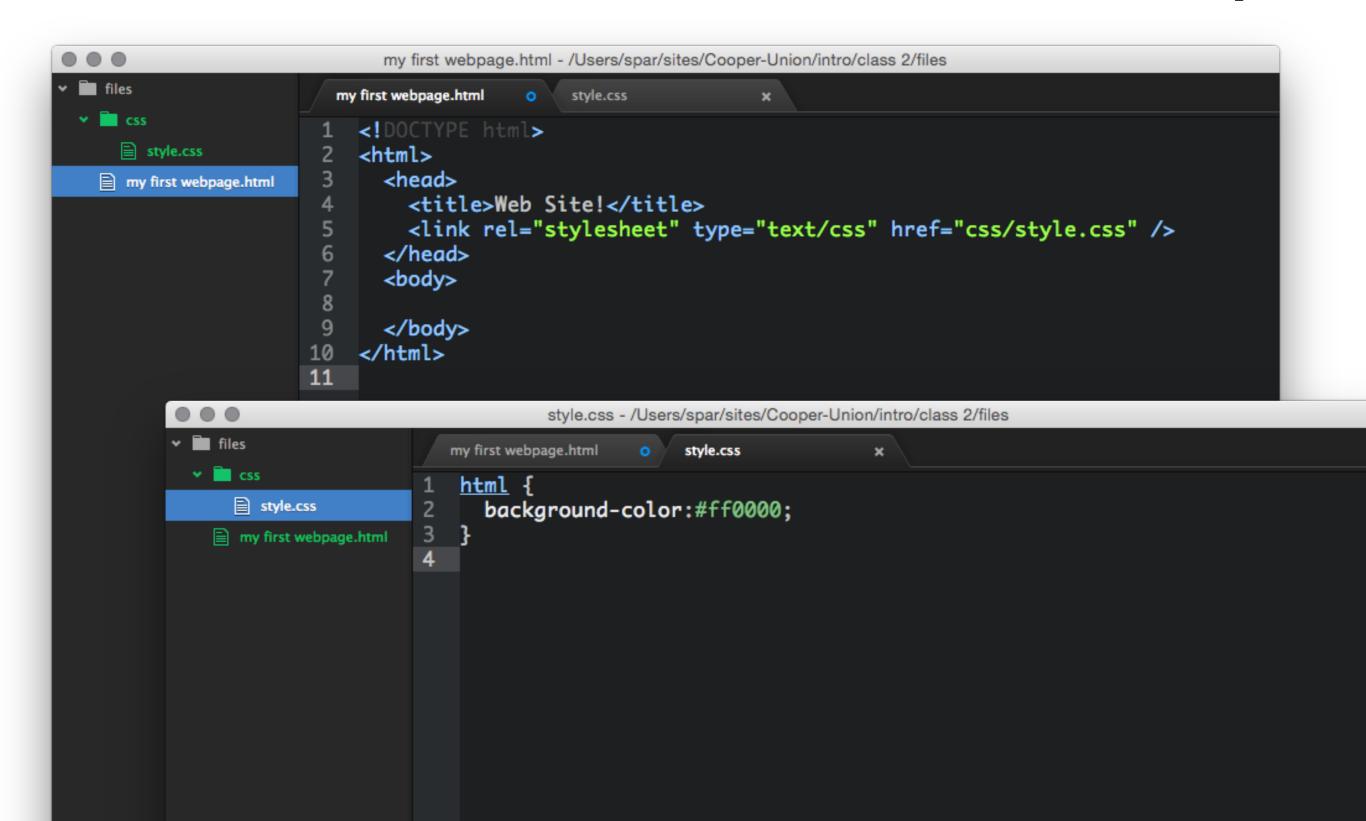
```
html {
  background-color:#ff0000;
}
```

Red hex value

# Declaring a Style

- Selector A selection of an HTML document
- Attribute The feature of the HTML element you'd like to style
- Value The value of the feature

# Folder and Documents Setup



# Basic Attributes

### Basic Style Attributes

- background-color
- border
- color

### The background-color

```
selector {
  background-color:orange;
}
```

```
<html>
<head>
  <style type="text/css" media="screen">
   p {
       background-color:orange;
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  This is where I'd put lorem ipsum text if I had
  <a href="http://adobe.com/inDesign/">inDesign</a>
  installed so I could use the lorem ipsum text
  generator. Instead, this is just an example of
  multiple sentences that one could then use to infer
  the presence of a paragraph of text.
</body>
</html>
```

This is where I'd put lorem ipsum text if I had inDesign installed so I could use the lorem ipsum text generator. Instead, this is just an example of multiple sentences that one could then use to infer the presence of a paragraph of text.

### The color Attribute

```
selector {
  color:orange;
}
```

```
<html>
<head>
  <style type="text/css" media="screen">
   p {
       color:orange;
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  This is where I'd put lorem ipsum text if I had
  <a href="http://adobe.com/inDesign/">inDesign</a>
  installed so I could use the lorem ipsum text
  generator. Instead, this is just an example of
  multiple sentences that one could then use to infer
  the presence of a paragraph of text.
</body>
</html>
```

This is where I'd put lorem ipsum text if I had inDesign installed so I could use the lorem ipsum text generator. Instead, this is just an example of multiple sentences that one could then use to infer the presence of a paragraph of text.

### The border Attribute

```
selector {
  border: width style color;
}
```

```
<html>
<head>
  <style type="text/css" media="screen">
   p {
       border:1px solid orange;
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  This is where I'd put lorem ipsum text if I had
  <a href="http://adobe.com/inDesign/">inDesign</a>
  installed so I could use the lorem ipsum text
  generator. Instead, this is just an example of
  multiple sentences that one could then use to infer
  the presence of a paragraph of text.
</body>
</html>
```

This is where I'd put lorem ipsum text if I had inDesign installed so I could use the lorem ipsum text generator. Instead, this is just an example of multiple sentences that one could then use to infer the

### More border details

```
selector {
  border-top: width style color;
  border-right: width style color;
  border-bottom: width style color;
  border-left: width style color;
}
```

```
<html>
<head>
  <style type="text/css" media="screen">
    p {
       border-top:4px solid orange;
       border-bottom:2px dotted #000000;
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  This is where I'd put lorem ipsum text if I had
  <a href="http://adobe.com/inDesign/">inDesign</a>
  installed so I could use the lorem ipsum text
  generator. Instead, this is just an example of
  multiple sentences that one could then use to infer
  the presence of a paragraph of text.
</body>
</html>
```

This is where I'd put lorem ipsum text if I had inDesign installed so I could use the lorem ipsum text generator. Instead, this is just an example of multiple sentences that one could then use to infer the

### Even more border details

```
selector {
  border-top-width: value;
  border-top-style: value;
  border-top-color: value;
}
```

```
<html>
<head>
  <style type="text/css" media="screen">
    p {
       border-top-color:orange;
       border-top-width:4px;
       border-top-style:solid;
       border-bottom:2px dotted #000000;
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  This is where I'd put lorem ipsum text if I had
  <a href="http://adobe.com/inDesign/">inDesign</a>
  installed so I could use the lorem ipsum text
              Instead, this is just an example of
  generator.
  multiple sentences that one could then use to infer
  the presence of a paragraph of text.
</body>
</html>
```

This is where I'd put lorem ipsum text if I had inDesign installed so I could use the lorem ipsum text generator. Instead, this is just an example of multiple sentences that one could then use to infer the

### Mixed border details

```
selector {
  border: width style color;
  border-top-style: style;
  border-bottom-color: color;
  border-left-width: width;
}
```

```
<html>
<head>
  <style type="text/css" media="screen">
    p {
       border:1px solid orange;
       border-top-width: 8px;
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  This is where I'd put lorem ipsum text if I had
  <a href="http://adobe.com/inDesign/">inDesign</a>
  installed so I could use the lorem ipsum text
  generator. Instead, this is just an example of
  multiple sentences that one could then use to infer
  the presence of a paragraph of text.
</body>
</html>
```

This is where I'd put lorem ipsum text if I had inDesign installed so I could use the lorem ipsum text generator. Instead, this is just an example of multiple sentences that one could then use to infer the

### **Assignment:** Style your document

Use your previously-created html document and style it using a stylesheet.

- Use borders, background-color and color
- Target multiple different types of tags in your document
- Use the link> tag to link to an external stylesheet