CSS – Cascading Style Sheet

Objectives:

❑ Learn to apply Style Sheet on HTML files

Software Requirement

1) Browser

2) WordPad or Dreamweaver

HTML Element DIV, SPAN

Two particular useful elements to structure and help in styling your web page:<div> , <span>
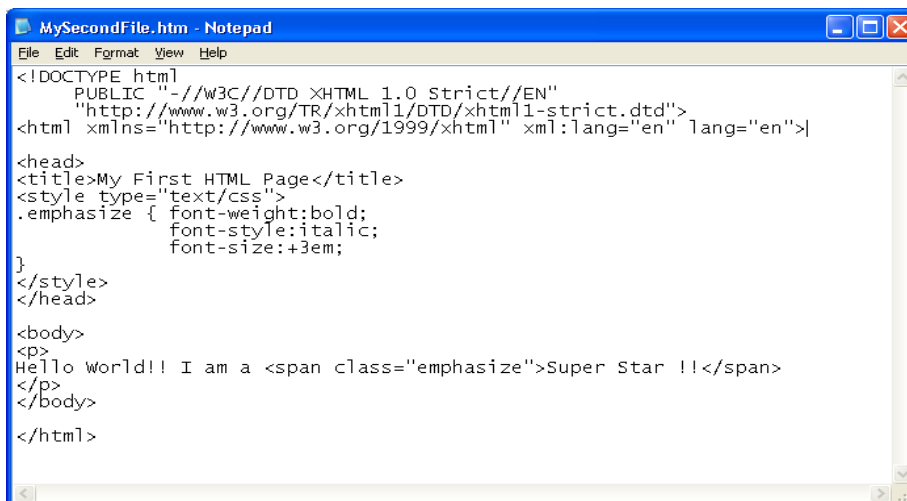
<div> defines a section which usually used to group block-elements(e.g. <p>,<h1>,<ol>).

By grouping elements in a <div>, not only giving a logical structure but it enables one to style or format the web page using CSS conveniently.

<span> does not contribute much to the document structure but rather a way to group text/phrase in a line.

When the text/phrase is grouped in a <span>, one can add styles through CSS. You may also manipulate the text enclosed using JavaScript which you will get to learn later part of the module.

Create a html file cssDemo.html so that its contents are as follows:

```
MySecondFile.htm - Notepad
File  Edit  Format  View  Help
<!DOCTYPE html
      PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
      "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en">

<head>
<title>My First HTML Page</title>
<style type="text/css">
.emphasize { font-weight:bold;
             font-style:italic;
             font-size:+3em;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>
Hello World!! I am a <span class="emphasize">Super Star !!</span>
</p>
</body>

</html>
```

View the page. You will have a better understanding of the usage of <span>.

id and class selector

Using id or class as the selector in CSS

Id is unique. No two elements in the same web page should be given the same id. The id is used to uniquely identify a particular element in the web page.

Class is used to group elements. You many assign different elements with the same **class** name. In such case, the CSS style that you set for the class will affect all elements belong to the same class.

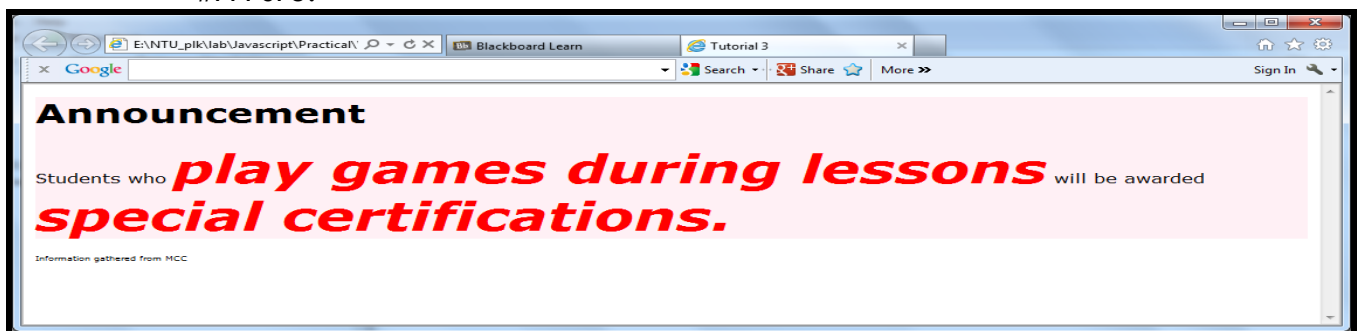1. Create a new web page with the following content:

```
<html>
<head>
 <title>Tutorial 3</title>
</head>

<body>
 <h1>Announcement</h1>
<p>Students who <span class="important">play games during lessons</span>
        will be awarded
 <span class="important">special certifications.</span></p>
 <p id="note">Information gathered from MCC</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Add CSS to the web page to achieve the following styling requirements:

(i)   The font of all <span> belong to the important class
   a. in bold
   b. in italic
   c. 3 times of the current font size setting
   d. color of the font is red.
(ii)   Font family of the whole document be **Verdana**
(iii)   Font size of the paragraph with id="note" to 8px
(iv)   Group the <h1> and the first <p> to a <div>, set the background-color of the <div> be #FFF0F5.

Recommended CSS

```
<style type="text/css">

   span.important {

      font-weight:bold;

      font-style:italic;

      font-size:+3em;

      color:red;

   }

   body {

      font-family:Verdana;

   }
```

Style Table using CSS

Table

Use table for rendering data that belongs naturally in a grid only, i.e. for data which describe a number of objects that have the same properties, such as timetable, a set of products.

To label the table you may use **<caption>**.

It is not recommended to use table for layout. You should use CSS to do the layout instead. The reasons are:
   a. It is semantically incorrect
   b. Tables are less flexible when changes of layout is needed

Refer to http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_tables.asp for additional examples.
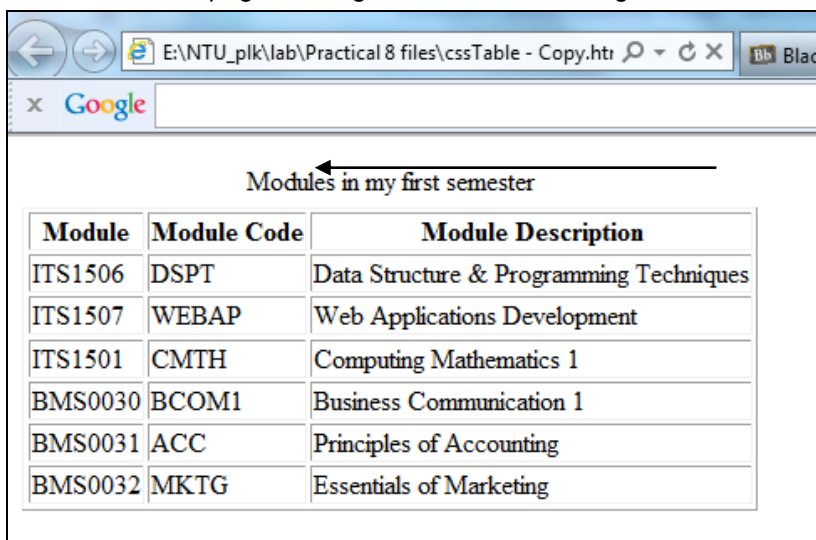
Styling Table using CSS

CSS properties for table:

- border-collapse (but default is **separate**(double line borders), **collapse** set to single line border

- table-layout (but default is **auto**, width of table is auto adjusted depends on the data, **fixed** will forced the width to what is being specified)

- There are some other CSS properties which may not be support by all browsers yet. Refer to w3schools.com CSS reference if interested.

You may also use the common CSS properties such as border, **background-color**, **padding** to style the table row, column or the whole table.
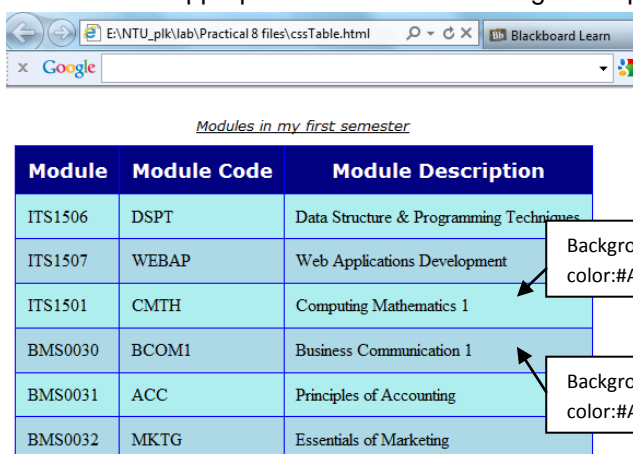
Exercises

1. Create a web page which generates the following table when view through the browser:

2. Add in the appropriate CSS rules to change the appearance of the page as below:

Suggested CSS properties to set:

- Set the border-collapse and color of the borders
- Set the font, text-decoration of the caption
- Set the font, color and size of the table heading
- Use padding to adjust the size of cells
- Even and odd number of rows belongs to different classes, so you can set different

Recommended CSS

```
<style type="text/css">
table, th, td {
        border:1px solid blue;
        border-collapse:collapse;
}

th{
        background-color:#000080;
        color:white;
         font-size:1.1em;
        font-family:Verdana;
}

table caption {
        font-family:Verdana;
        font-style:italic;
        font-size:0.8em;
        padding:10px;
        text-decoration:underline;

}

tr.odd {
        background-color:#AFEEEE;
}

tr.even {
        background-color:#ADD8E6;
}

th, td {
        padding:10px;
}
</style>
```

-- End of practical --