

Styling with CSS

**Cascading
Style
Sheets**

Plan for Today:

- A few key points:
 - New attributes: **id** and **class**
 - Elements on a page: **block** and **inline**
 - Tags: **<div>** and ****
- Introducing Cascading Style Sheets:
 - Basic syntax
 - What's **Cascading** in CSS?
 - Why you should **ALWAYS** use external CSS files
 - Basic styling

ID ATTRIBUTE

Must be unique: only one element per page

```
<p>Water and air. So very commonplace are  
these substances, they hardly attract  
attention and yet they vouchsafe our very  
existence.</p>
```

```
<p id="pullquote">Every time I view the  
sea I feel a sense of calming security, as  
if visiting my ancestral home; I embark of  
a voyage of seeing.</p>
```

```
<p>Mystery of mysteries, water and air are  
right there before us in the sea.</p>
```

Water and air. So very commonplace are these substances, they hardly attract attention - and yet they vouchsafe our very existence.

EVERY TIME I VIEW THE SEA I FEEL A
CALMING SENSE OF SECURITY, AS IF
VISITING MY ANCESTRAL HOME; I
EMBARK ON A VOYAGE OF SEEING.

Mystery of mysteries, water and air are right there before us in the sea.

CLASS ATTRIBUTE

Not unique; can have multiple values

```
<p class="important">For a one-year period  
from November 2010, the Marugame  
Genichiro-Inokuma Museum of Contemporary  
Art (MIMOCA) will host...</p>
```

```
<p>Each will showcase works by the artist  
thematically contextualised under the  
headings...</p>
```

```
<p class="important admittance">Hours:  
10:00 – 18:00 (No admittance after  
17:30)</p>
```

FOR A ONE-YEAR PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 2010,
THE MARUGAME GENICHIRO-INOKUMA MUSEUM
OF CONTEMPORARY ART (MIMOCA) WILL HOST A
CYCLE OF FOUR HIROSHI SUGIMOTO EXHIBITIONS.

Each will showcase works by the artist thematically
contextualized under the headings "Science," "Architecture,"
"History" and "Religion" so as to present a comprehensive
panorama of the artist's oeuvre.

HOURS: 10:00 - 18:00 (NO ADMITTANCE AFTER 17:30)

BLOCK ELEMENTS

Appear on a new line

```
<h1>Hiroshi Sugimoto</h1>
```

```
<p>The dates of the ORIGIN OF ART  
exhibition are as follows:</p>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
<li>Science: 21 Nov – 20 Feb 2010</li>
```

```
<li>Architecture: 6 Mar – 15 May  
2010</li>
```

```
<li>History: 29 May – 21 Aug 2010</li>
```

```
<li>Religion: 28 Aug – 6 Nov 2010</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

Hiroshi Sugimoto

The dates for the ORIGIN OF ART exhibition are as follows:

- Science: 21 Nov - 20 Feb 2010/11
- Architecture: 6 Mar - 15 May 2011
- History: 29 May - 21 Aug 2011
- Religion: 28 Aug - 6 Nov 2011

INLINE ELEMENTS

Appear inline!

Timed to a single revolution of the planet around the sun at a 23.4 degrees tilt that plays out the rhythm of the seasons, this ``Origins of Art`` cycle is organized around four themes: ``science, architecture, history`` and ``Religion``.

Timed to a single revolution of the planet around the sun at a 23.4 degrees tilt that plays out the rhythm of the seasons, this *Origins of Art* cycle is organized around four themes: **science, architecture, history** and **religion**.

ANISH KAPOOR

- [Home](#)
- [Biography](#)
- [Works](#)
- [Contact](#)

GROUPING TEXT & ELEMENTS INLINE

```
<p>Anish Kapoor won the Turner Prize in  
1991 and exhibited at the  
<span class="gallery">Tate Modern</span>  
gallery in London in 2003.</p>
```

Anish Kapoor won the Turner Prize in 1991 and exhibited at the TATE MODERN gallery in London in 2003.

UNDERSTANDING CSS: THINKING INSIDE THE BOX

The Cottage Garden

The cottage garden is a distinct style of garden that uses an informal design, dense planting and a mixture of ornamental and edible plants.

The Cottage Garden originated in England and its history can be traced back for centuries, although they were re-invented in 1870's England, when stylized versions were formed as a reaction to the more structured and rigorously maintained English estate gardens.

The earliest cottage gardens were more practical than their modern descendants, with an emphasis on vegetables and herbs, along with some fruit trees.

CSS ASSOCIATES STYLE RULES WITH HTML ELEMENTS

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


CSS ASSOCIATES STYLE RULES WITH HTML ELEMENTS

SELECTOR

 p {

font-family:
Arial; }

CSS ASSOCIATES STYLE RULES WITH HTML ELEMENTS

SELECTOR



p {
font-family: Arial; }



DECLARATION

CSS PROPERTIES AFFECT HOW ELEMENTS ARE DISPLAYED

```
h1, h2, h3 {  
    font-family: Arial;  
    color: yellow;}  

```

CSS PROPERTIES AFFECT HOW ELEMENTS ARE DISPLAYED

```
h1, h2, h3 {  
    font-family: Arial;  
    color: yellow;}
```



PROPERTY

CSS PROPERTIES AFFECT HOW ELEMENTS ARE DISPLAYED

```
h1, h2, h3 {  
    font-family: Arial;  
    color: yellow;}
```



PROPERTY VALUE

INTRODUCING CSS

HTML

```
<h1>From Garden to Plate</h1>
```

```
<p>A <i>potager</i> is a French term for  
an ornamental vegetable or kitchen  
garden...</p>
```

```
<h2>What to Plant</h2>
```

```
<p>Plants are chosen as much for their  
functionality as for their color and  
form...</p>
```

From Garden to Plate

A *potager* is a French term for an ornamental vegetable or kitchen garden. Often flowers (edible and non-edible) and herbs are planted with the vegetables to enhance the garden's beauty. The goal is to make the function of providing food aesthetically pleasing.

What to Plant

Plants are chosen as much for their functionality as for their color and form. Many are trained to grow upward. A well-designed potager can provide food, cut flowers and herbs for the home with very little maintenance. Potagers can disguise their function of providing for a home in a wide array of forms - from the carefree style of the cottage garden to the formality of a knot garden.

INTRODUCING CSS

CSS

```
body {  
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}
```

```
h1, h2 {  
  color: #ee3e80;}
```

```
p {  
  color: #665544;}
```


INTRODUCING CSS

CSS

Change the font used

```
body {  
    font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}
```

```
h1, h2 {  
    color: #ee3e80;}
```

```
p {  
    color: #665544;}
```

INTRODUCING CSS

CSS

```
body {  
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}
```

Change the color of the headings

```
h1, h2 {  
  color: #ee3e80;}
```

```
p {  
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INTRODUCING CSS

CSS

```
body {  
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}
```

```
h1, h2 {  
  color: #ee3e80;}
```

Change the color of the paragraphs

```
p {  
  color: #665544;}
```

From Garden to Plate

A *potager* is a French term for an ornamental vegetable or kitchen garden. Often flowers (edible and non-edible) and herbs are planted with the vegetables to enhance the garden's beauty. The goal is to make the function of providing food aesthetically pleasing.

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Plants are chosen as much for their functionality as for their color and form. Many are trained to grow upward. A well-designed potager can provide food, cut flowers and herbs for the home with very little maintenance. Potagers can disguise their function of providing for a home in a wide array of forms - from the carefree style of the cottage garden to the formality of a knot garden.

Common Selectors

- ***** universal select all elements
- **h1** element select all h1 elements
- **h1, h2, h3** group select h1, h2, and h3 elements
- **.foo** class select all elements that have an attribute
class="foo"
- **#bar** ID select the one element that has an attribute
id="bar"
- **foo:hover** pseudo select all elements foo when the mouse
cursor
is "hovering" over them (often used for links)
- **div p** contextual select all paragraphs which are descendants
of
a div element

The Cascade and Inheritance

How the CSS rules are applied:

- Importance
 - !important
- Specificity
 - A measure of how specific a selector is
- Source order
 - Later rules have more weight
- Inheritance
 - font size, color versus margin, padding, border

More info:

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/Introduction_to_CSS/Cascade_and_inheritance

HOW CSS RULES CASCADE

CSS

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

```
h1 {  
  font-family: "Courier New", monospace;  
}
```

```
i {color: blue;}
```

```
i {color: red;}
```

```
p b {color: blue !important;}
```

```
p b {color: yellow;}
```

Potatoes

There are *dozens* of different **potato** varieties.

They are usually described as early, second early and maincrop potatoes.

```
<h1>Potatoes</h1>
```

```
<p>There are <i>dozens</i> of different <b>potato</b> varieties.</p>
```

```
<p>They are usually described as early, second early and maincrop  
potatoes</p>
```


USING EXTERNAL CSS

HTML

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Using External CSS</title>
    <link href="css/styles.css"
          type="text/css"
          rel="stylesheet">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Potatoes</h1>
    <p>There are dozens of...</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

USING INTERNAL CSS

CSS

```
<head>
  <title>Using Internal CSS</title>
  <style type="text/css">
    body {
      font-family: arial;
      background-color: #rgb(185,179,175); }
    h1 {
      color: rgb(255,255,255); }
  </style>
</head>
```

Why we almost always use external style sheets

No need to copy style code into each web page

We don't violate the **DRY** principle: **D**on't **R**epeat **Y**ourself

Code easier to maintain

Less chance of human error

Changes to CSS automatically apply to the entire website

Easier for many people to create new pages in same style

etc...