

TLE / ICT 9 SECOND QUARTER

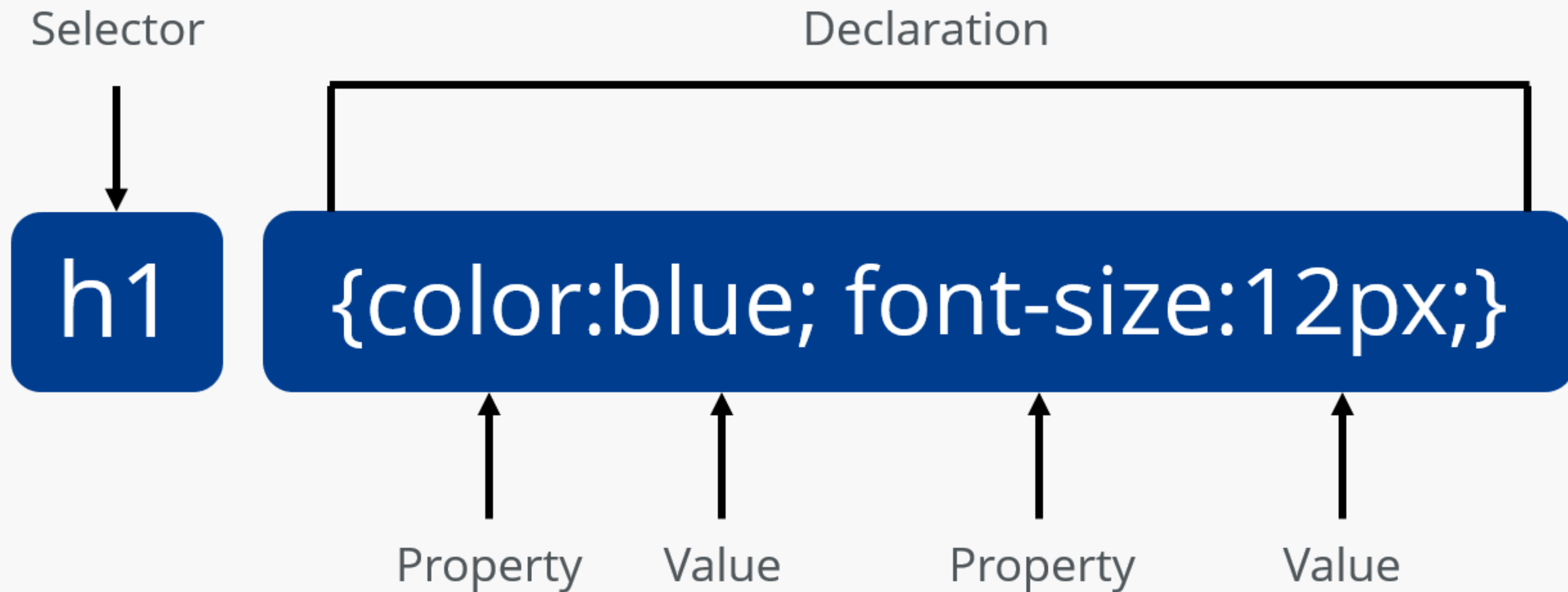
LESSON 2

Style Sheets

What will we use in CSS?

- Curly braces { }
- Colons :
- Semi Colons ;
- Selectors
- Declarations

Structure of CSS



Structure of CSS

Selector – the HTML element you want to style; is a pattern used to "find" or "select" the HTML elements on a webpage to which a set of CSS rules will be applied.

Property – the style attribute you want to modify; is a named characteristic or attribute that defines a specific aspect of how an HTML element should be displayed or rendered by the browser. Properties are used within CSS declarations to apply styles to selected elements.

Structure of CSS

Value – the weight of the attribute you want to apply to the element property; is the specific setting or configuration assigned to a CSS property. A property and its value form a CSS declaration, which dictates how an element should be styled

Declaration – is a single instruction that defines a specific style for an element

Declaration block – fundamental part of a CSS rule. It is a block of code that contains one or more CSS declarations, which define the styling rules for the selected HTML element(s).

The Style Sheet and its Parts

- A set of *instructions* to a Web browser on how to display various elements on a Web page is known as **style sheet**.
- Every CSS (whether it is contained in a .css file, or embedded in the head element of an HTML document) is a *series of instructions* called **statements**

The statement does two things:

- It identifies the elements in an HTML document that it affects.
- It tells the browser how to draw these elements.

Elements are considered to be paragraphs, links, lists items, and so on. In technical terms HTML terms, an element is anything marked up inside HTML tags.

How Do Style Sheet Work?

Style sheets are just text files, or text embedded in the head of an HTML document, that help separate content from appearance. The content of the page goes into an HTML file. And the appearance goes into a style sheet. But how does all this end up as a web page in the reader's browser?



A style sheet suggests the browser to display a page in a particular way, how the pages should be displayed in the browser.

There are two things that you should remember when using the CSS code:

1. The type attribute should always be `<style type="text/css">`.
2. CSS code should be enclosed in HTML comments `<!--...-->` so that in a web browser that does not understand CSS, the browser will not see the CSS code. But today, however, all current browsers support CSS.

Three Kinds of CSS

External Style Sheets

- the most global of the three kinds of CSS because you can apply the same one to an unlimited number of pages
- allows you to develop a consistent style across pages
- easily allow you to change the layout of your entire web site by simply changing the external style sheet and every page is instantly updated
- has a .css file extension

Three Kinds of CSS

Embedded Style Sheets (Internal Style Sheets)

- used for creating a document-wide style rule
- placed within an HTML document, between the `<head>` and `</head>`
- used when you have a page that you want to present in a different style from other pages
- embedded style sheets ***override*** external style sheets

Three Kinds of CSS

Inline Style Sheets

- used for isolated changes to a headline, paragraph, picture or other element
- stored directly in the style attributes of the HTML tags
- inline style sheets ***override*** external and embedded style sheets

Syntax of the three kinds of CSS

(Examples)

External Style Sheet

`<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" type="text/css">`

Filename of the external file

Embedded Style Sheet

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

Inline Style Sheet

`<p style="background-color:violet;">`

Inline Style Sheet

We can define the style for a single element using the *style* attribute. There are various tags that have the *style* attribute that would represent its value.


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head><title>Paragraphs</title></head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>This is the first paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p>This is the second paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p style="font-family:Arial; color:red">
```

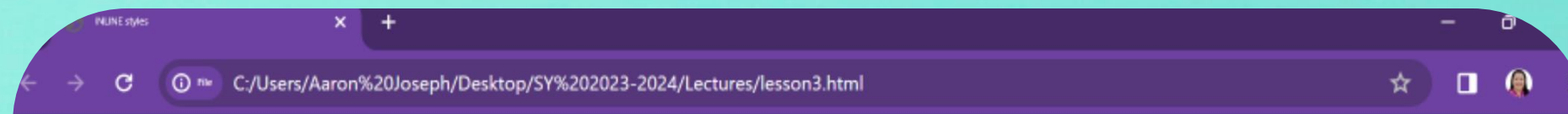
```
This is the third paragraph. </p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Sample code

Inline style



This is the 1st paragraph.

This is the 2nd paragraph.

This is the 3rd paragraph.

Note:

This is an Inline style because it is **exactly** located where the content is

Browser output

Explanation:

- The ***style***=“***font-family:Arial***” will be written in a different typeface compared to the 1st and 2nd paragraph. This is an **inline style** because it is exactly located where the content is.
- In the line ***font-family:Arial***, font-family is called the **property** and Arial is its **value**.
- In multiple typefaces, use commas to separate the values of the face.

Ex. *style*=“*font-family:Arial, Helvetica, Verdana*”

- You can add many attributes you like as long as you place a semi-colon.

Ex. *style*=“*font-family:Arial, Helvetica; color:red; text-align:justify*”

Embedded Style Sheet

Embedded styles or Internal style sheets are defined by the container tag **<style></style>** and *placed within the head part* of the HTML file. It provides style to the whole HTML file.

Attribute for `<style></style>`

Attribute	Definition	Values
type	Indicates the type of style. Ex. <code><style type="text/css"></style></code>	text/css

Inline styles are put on the exact tag where the style will be implemented while embedded styles take rather a different approach since is a document-wide style.


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head><title>Paragraphs</title>
```

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

```
  p {font-family:Comic Sans MS;  
    color:green}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>This is the first paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p>This is the second paragraph.</p>
```

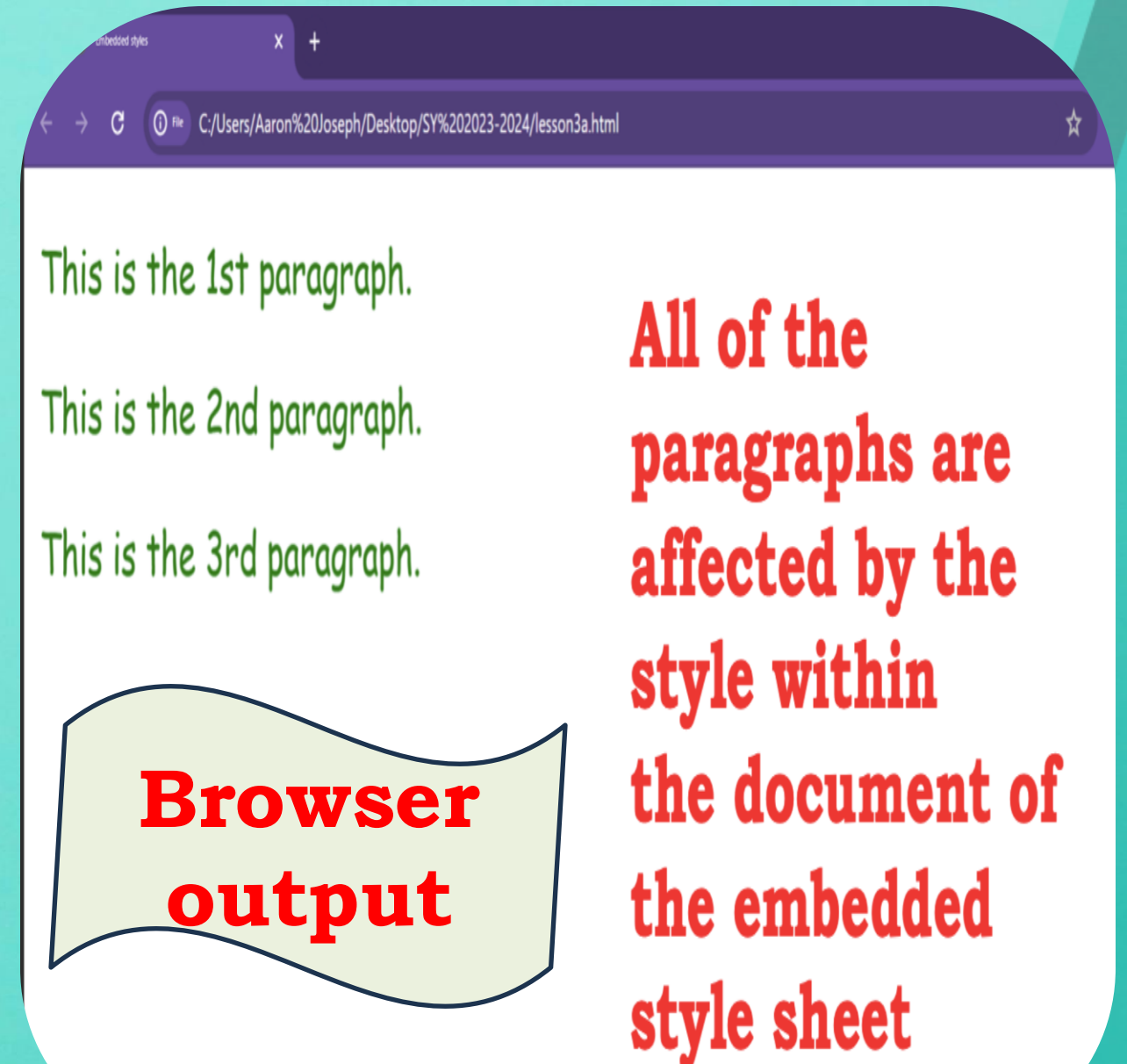
```
<p>This is the third paragraph. </p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Sample code

Embedded style



**Browser
output**

**All of the
paragraphs are
affected by the
style within
the document of
the embedded
style sheet**

Explanation:

- The head part contains the embedded style that writes all paragraphs in the web page in Comic Sans MS typeface and in green.
- The attributes are enclosed with braces. The open brace has a p (representing `<p></p>`, called selectors) before it, signifying that all attributes within the open brace up to the next closing brace will be affecting all paragraphs (or contents encased in `<p></p>`) in the whole HTML file.
- Embedded styles are document-wide styles.

The next example, illustrates another CSS embedded style that uses ***h1*** as the *selector*. The *h1* selector will change the attributes of the h12 to the specified color. Since the font is not specified, it will retain the **default font** in the browser, which is ***Times New Roman / New Times Roman***.

Sample code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Embedded styles</title>
<style type="text/css">
  h1 {color:blue;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Cascading Style Sheets</h1>
<p>Embedded style sheets are used when you have a page that you want to
present in a different style from the other pages.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Cascading Style Sheets

Embedded style sheets are used when you have a page that you want to present in a different style from the other pages.

Browser output

Linked Style Sheets

- External style sheets or linked styles are made outside the HTML file.
- An external style sheet is linked via **<link>**. The *<link>* element allows you to *establish* document relationships.
- The *<link>* element tells the browser to find the specific style sheet.
- The *<link>* element can ONLY be used within the *<head></head>* section of the document.
- The style sheet file does not contain ANY html code; it contains only style rules.

Linked Style Sheets

- A CSS file (filename.css) is a style sheet that does not contain anything but the styles.
- In order for it to take effect, it needs to be linked.
- A linked file is simply just like embedded styles but without all the HTML tags.
- Can be written in any text editor and saved with a filename extension of .css.
- Using the external/linked style sheets, we can modify web pages by just changing one CSS file.

Creating an External CSS file

The following steps will show how to create and test a basic style sheet.

1. Open a blank document in Notepad.
2. Type the style you want to define.
3. On the Menu bar, click File and click Save.
4. Type your filename with the extension .css and change the file type to All Files.



Linking CSS file to HTML file

1. After creating your CSS file, open your HTML file.
2. Type the following inside the HTML file:
<link rel="stylesheet" href="sample.css" type="text/css">.
3. Save your HTML file.

lesson3c

File Edit View

Sample code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>External styles</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="link.css" type="text/css">
</head>
<body>
<p><font size="5">Creative design CSS contains Adobe Photoshop, Illustrator,
InDesign and Acrobat. The book aims to educate the students in creating,
designing and editing graphics using the different software that may work
relatively. The book targets both knowledge and applications toward specific
output that would basically develop skills towards a career.</font></p>
</body>
</html>
```

Link tag

External file

lesson3c link

File Edit View

External file named link.css

```
p {color:white;}
p{background-color:black;}
```



CSS Comments

Comments are used to explain the code, and will help you edit the source code on a later date. Comments are ignored by the browsers, therefore you can place notifications, reminders and help you increase code readability. A CSS comment starts with **`/*`** and ends with **`*/`**. Comments can also span multiple lines.

Sample code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>Comments</title>
<style type="text/css">
  p {color:red; text-align:center}
```

```
/*Color Red Paragraph*/
```

Single-line comment

```
h1,h3{color:blue; text-align:left;}
```

```
/*This is a multi-line comment for paragraph*/
```

**Multi-line
comment**

```
</style>
<body bgcolor="black">
<p> This is the only paragraph there is.</p>
</body>
</html>
```