

CSS

CCAPDEV T1 AY 2022-2023



CCAPDEV: Web Application Development

Term 2, AY2019-2020

HTML

Allows to create a document with any content

Schedule

Section	Days	Time	Instructor
S11	MW	1100-1230	Antioquia, Arren
S12	MW	1430-1600	Antioquia, Arren
S14	TH	1100-1230	Chua, Unisse
S15	TH	1430-1600	Chua, Unisse

Topics

1. HTML, CSS
2. JavaScript, jQuery
3. Node.js
4. Application deployment

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☐ S14
☐ S15

Date:



CSS

Allows for styling of the created document

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Cascading Style Sheet (CSS)

- Separate from the content
- Simple text file with an extension of `.css`
- **Styling language** with a set of rules that tell the browser *how* to display your content

Cascading

- Procedure that determines which style will apply to a certain element or section
- Avoids repetitive declaration of styles
- Uses *inheritance*
 - Properties that apply to children cascade down

Cascading

Style Sheet

Style

- Determines the design of the page
- Customize attributes such as colors, margins, fonts

Cascading Sheet

```
body {  
  font-family: 'Montserrat', sans-serif;  
  color: #262626;  
  font-size: 14px;  
}  
h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6 {  
  font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif;  
  color: #008688;  
  margin-bottom: 4px;  
}  
  
section {  
  width: 60%;  
  margin: auto;  
}  
  
table {  
  border: 1px solid #999;  
  border-collapse: collapse;  
  text-align: center;  
}  
  
th, td {  
  padding: 8px;  
}  
  
th {  
  background-color: #008688;  
  color: #ffffff;  
}
```

Cascading Style Sheet

Advantage of CSS

Separates structure from presentation. Use HTML for the structure of the page and use CSS to define the look and feel of the page.

Provides advanced control of presentation. CSS has a much wider array of attributes than HTML, so you can give a far better look to your page using CSS than HTML attributes.

Advantage of CSS

Reusability. Styles for one HTML can be reused for different HTML pages. Define a style for each element and apply it to multiple pages.

Easy maintenance of multiple pages. To make a global design change, you can simply change the style for a selector and all elements defined by the selector in all connected web pages will be updated automatically.

Advantage of CSS

Faster page loading. Using CSS, you do not need to rewrite HTML tag attributes every single time. One CSS rule for a tag applies to all occurrences of that tag. Less code means faster loading time.



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Without CSS, HTML elements typically flow from **top to bottom** and position themselves to the **left** by default.



Using **CSS**, we can create containers or divisions to better **organize content** and make the page **visually appealing**.

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Example CSS Structure

```
body {  
    background-color: #b7d1c4;  
}  
  
img {  
    height: 170px;  
    width: 170px;  
    box-shadow: rgba(0,0,0,0.2) 10px 10px;  
}
```

CSS Structure

selector

{

property

:

value

;

}

CSS Structure

```
selector
{
    property : value ;
}
```

Selector - A selector is a tag in which the style will be applied to

CSS Structure

```
selector
{
    property : value ;
}
```

Property - A property is the attribute or characteristic of the HTML element you want to change.

CSS Structure

```
selector
{
  property : value ;
}
```

Value - This is the value assigned to the property you want to change.

Attaching CSS to your webpage

There are three ways to implement styles:

1. **External Style Sheet**
2. **Internal Style Sheet**
3. **Inline Style Sheet**

External Style Sheet

- Saved in an external file with **.css** as the extension
- Best used to control styling on multiple web pages
- Loaded through the **<head>** tag of the HTML file

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="all"  
      href="css/styles.css">
```

rel - Required. Specifies the relationship between the current document and the linked document. (Common values include **icon** and **stylesheet**)

External Style Sheet

- Saved in an external file with **.css** as the extension
- Best used to control styling on multiple web pages
- Loaded through the **<head>** tag of the HTML file

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"  
      media="all" href="css/styles.css">
```

type - Specifies the media type of the linked document
(Common values include **text/css** and **text/javascript**)

External Style Sheet

- Saved in an external file with **.css** as the extension
- Best used to control styling on multiple web pages
- Loaded through the **<head>** tag of the HTML file

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"  
      media="all" href="css/styles.css">
```

media - Specifies on what kind of devices the linked document will be displayed.

External Style Sheet

- Saved in an external file with `.css` as the extension
- Best used to control styling on multiple web pages
- Loaded through the `<head>` tag of the HTML file

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"  
      media="all" href="css/styles.css">
```

href - Required. Specifies the location of the linked document.

Internal Style Sheet

- Best used to control styling on a single web page
- Defined by the <style> tag within the <head> tag

```
<style type="text/css">  
  h1 {  
    color: #FF0000;  
  }  
</style>
```

Inline Style Sheet

- Used to override styles **specific** to an HTML element
- Directly loaded using the **style attribute** of the HTML tag
- *Highly discouraged*

```
<p style="color: #FF0000; ">  
    This text is red!  
</p>
```


Cascading Style Sheets

Recall why it's called “cascading” again:

According to [Mozilla](#),

The **cascade** is an algorithm that defines how to combine property values originating from different sources.

Since we have multiple possible sources, how do we know which style to apply to the element with overlapping/common selectors?

General CSS Precedence Rules

The cascade of the rules start from the *farthest* to the *closest* to the element.

1. User-agent (browser) default style sheets
2. External style sheets
3. Internal/Embedded style sheets
4. Inline style sheets



Browser Style Sheet

The default style we see in our browser prior to adding styles is provided by the built-in style sheet.

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There are additional rules in CSS...

But we'll discuss them after we talk about selectors.