

STYLE

PROF. DAVID ROSSITER



AFTER THIS PRESENTATION

- You'll appreciate the concept of style with html
- You know how to create different types of style rules

ELEMENTS & ATTRIBUTES WE WILL LOOK AT

	href attribute
	rel attribute
	type attribute
<style></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Any HTML element</td><td>id attribute</td></tr></tbody></table></style>	

STYLE PROPERTIES WE WILL LOOK AT

Foreground color color

Background color background

WE NEED STYLE!

We need to learn style

Without style your page is visually boring!

Style is also a major control feature for JavaScript libraries

The language for style on the web is CSS,

Cascading Style Sheets

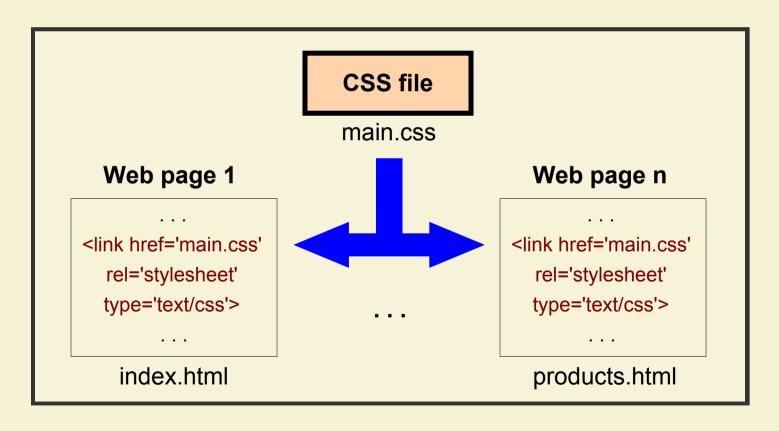
THE GENERAL CONCEPT

We separate the **information** in the web page from the **visual properties** used to display it

Information + Style = Visual Output

1 CSS FILE, MULTIPLE WEB PAGES

One CSS file can be used by multiple pages



LINKING TO A CSS FILE

... elements which use the style rules go here ...

</body>

SIMPLE HTML FILE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Demonstration of Linking to a Style File</title>
    <link href="html example css file.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
</head>
<body>
        <h1>My first heading</h1>
        My first paragraph
        <h1>My second heading</h1>
        My second paragraph
</body>
</html>
```

SIMPLE CSS FILE

```
h1 { color:purple }
p { color:blue }
```

My first heading

My first paragraph

My second heading

My second paragraph

COMMONLY USED STYLE PROPERTIES

- color for text color
- background for background color
- font-family for text fonts
- font-size for text sizes
- text-align for text alignment

DEFINING STYLE AT THE TOP OF THE PAGE

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <style>
               ... style rules for this web page go here ...
    </style>
</head>
<body>
           ... elements which use the style rules go here ...
</body>
</html>
```

SIMPLE EXAMPLE

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {color:purple}
p {color:blue}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<hl>My first heading</hl>
My first paragraph
<hl>My second heading</hl>
My second paragraph
</body>
</html>
```

My first heading

My first paragraph

My second heading

My second paragraph

USE A UNIQUE ID

Every element can have an id attribute

id has no effect for visual display

- Red
- Orange
- Yellow
- Green
- Blue
- Indigo
- Violet

USING ID FOR STYLE

You can use #id for select the target of the style rule

#theElementID {color: red}

STYLE USING ID <HEAD> PART

STYLE USING ID <BODY> PART

•	Red
•	Orange
•	Yellow
•	Green
•	Blue
•	Indigo
•	Violet

USING CLASS

Make your own rule, apply to anything
One rule can be used for multiple elements

CLASS EXAMPLE

My first heading

My first paragraph

My second heading

My second paragraph

USING MULTIPLE CLASSES

One element can use multiple classes

MULTIPLE CLASS EXAMPLE

```
<html>
      <head>
           <style>
           .zappy {color:blue}
           .spicy {color:red}
           .wow {background:lime}
           .lol {background:lightgrey}
           </style>
     </head>
      <body>
           My first paragraph
           My second paragraph
           My third paragraph
           My fourth paragraph
     </body>
</html>
```

My first paragraph

My second paragraph

My third paragraph

My fourth paragraph