



INTRODUCTION TO CASCADE STYLE SHEETS (CSS)

What is CSS?

What is CSS?

- Cascading Style Sheets
 - **Styles define *how to display HTML elements*; styles are normally stored in **Style Sheets****
- “**Cascading**” refers to a parent-child relationship between the styles.
- In order to tell browsers how the content should be displayed, we use CSS:
 - New language, completely separate from HTML
 - Works by defining rules, and where these rules are applied in the document

Some Advantages of CSS

- Excellent addition to plain HTML
 - The design of Web pages is separated from the content!
- Easily change the look; shorter development time
- One CSS – multiple Web pages
- Offers much more detailed attributes
- Faster download time

Overview of CSS Syntax (I)

- General syntax:
selector {property: value}
 - Three parts:
 - *selector* - the basic HTML tag to be defined
 - *property* - the attribute of the selector to be changed
 - *value* - the particular markup value for the given attribute
 - Example:
- `body {color: black}`



Inserting a Style Sheet

- External
- Internal
- Inline

External CSS

- An external style sheet can be written in any text editor
 - The file should not contain any html tags
 - The style sheet should be saved with a .css extension
 - Connection made via the LINK tag; use the optional
- TYPE attribute to specify a media type
 - text/css
 - How to insert an external CSS:
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css" />
</head>

Internal CSS

- Style characteristics are embedded in the HEAD section of the webpage
 - Usually best used when a single page requires a unique style sheet
 - How to insert an internal CSS:

```
<head>  
<style type="text/css">  
p {color: red}  
body {margin-left: 20px}  
</style>  
</head>
```

Inline CSS

- Least flexible
 - Requires each element to be tagged if they
- have to appear differently
- Loses the advantage of using CSS
- How to insert an inline CSS

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

This is a paragraph.

```
</p>
```


CSS Properties

- *Background* - define the background effects of an element, e.g.

```
<head>
```

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

```
body {background-color: red}
```

```
h2 {background-color: transparent}
```

```
</style></head>
```

CSS Properties

- *Text - define the appearance of text, e.g.*

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

```
h1 {color: #00ff00}
```

```
p {color: rgb(0,0,255)}
```

```
</style>
```

- *Font - define the font in text, e.g.*

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

```
h1 {font-style: italic}
```

```
h2 {font-style: normal}
```

```
</style>
```

CSS Borders

The CSS border properties allow you to specify the **style, width and color of an element's border**

Border colors and width property

```
p.one {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-color: red;  
}  
p.Two {  
    border-color: red green blue yellow  
}
```

CSS Links

- **Styling Links**
- Links can be styled with any CSS property (e.g. color, font-family, background, etc.)

```
a:link {
    color: #FF0000; text-decoration: none; background-color: #B2FF99;
}
/* visited link */
a:visited {
    color: #00FF00; text-decoration: none; background-color: #FFFF85;
}
/* mouse over link */
a:hover {
    color: #FF00FF; text-decoration: underline;
background-color: #FF704D;
}
/* selected link */
a:active {
    color: #0000FF; text-decoration: underline; background-color: #FF704D;}
}
```

CSS List

- The CSS list properties allow you to:
 - Ordered lists
 - Unordered lists

```
<style>
ul.a {
    list-style-type: circle;
}
ul.b {
    list-style-type: square;
}
ol.c {
    list-style-type: upper-roman;
}
ol.d {
    list-style-type: lower-alpha;
}
ul {
    list-style-image: url('sqpurple.gif');
}
</style>
```

CSS Table

```
table, th, td {  
    border: 1px solid black;  
    width: 100%;  
}  
table {  
    border-collapse: collapse;  
}  
th {  
    height: 50px;  
    text-align: left;  
}  
td {  
    padding: 15px;  
}
```

Create border

Collapse Border

Height and Alignment

Padding

CSS padding

Padding is space between the element border and the element

```
p {  
    padding-top: 25px;  
    padding-right: 50px;  
    padding-bottom: 25px;  
    padding-left: 50px;  
}
```

Property	Description
padding	A shorthand property for setting all the padding properties in one declaration
padding-bottom	Sets the bottom padding of an element
padding-left	Sets the left padding of an element
padding-right	Sets the right padding of an element
padding-top	Sets the top padding of an element