

Cascading Style Sheets

CSS

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CSS

- Language for **formatting** and **designing** information on the web, including ASP.NET pages.
- Change the **appearance of pages**.
- CSS code → to **style pages**

CSS

- In the early days of the Internet → Web pages consisted mostly of text and images.
- Web developers needed **more power to format** their pages.
- CSS was created to address HTML's styling shortcomings.

Problem's of HTML Formatting

- **Limited set of options to style pages.**
 - Not rich enough to create attractive web pages.
- HTML **forces** you **to embed your formatting in your HTML document**, making it harder to **reuse or change the design later.**

```
<p><font face="Arial" color="red" size="+1">
```

```
    This is red text in an Arial type face and slightly larger than the default text.
```

```
</font></p>
```

Problem's of HTML Formatting

```
<p><font face="Arial" color="red" size="+1">
```

This is red text in an Arial type face and slightly larger than the default text.

```
</font></p>
```

- You can't **easily change the formatting at runtime** in the user's browser.
 - No way to let your visitor change things like the font size or color.
- **Additional Markup** → **Increase** in the size of the page → **Slower** download & display and **Harder** to maintain pages

Problem's of HTML Formatting

- Limits the formatting possibilities.
- Data and presentation are mixed within the same file.
 - Harder to maintain your pages
- HTML doesn't allow you to easily switch formatting at runtime in the browser.
- Your page gets larger → Slower to load and display

CSS

- Define all formatting information **in external files**.
 - Separation of mixed data and presentation
- With this separation;
 - HTML → **what** you want to display
 - CSS → **how** you want to display

CSS

- It's easy **to offer the user a choice** between different styles.
 1. Create a copy of external style sheet
 2. Make the necessary changes
 3. Offer this alternative style sheet to the user

CSS

- **Separate** style sheet file → **Decrease** in bandwidth
- Style sheets **don't change** with each request
 - Browser saves a local copy of the style sheet the first time it downloads it.
 - Browser uses a *Cached copy*
 - **CTRL+F5** → **Get a fresh copy!**

CSS

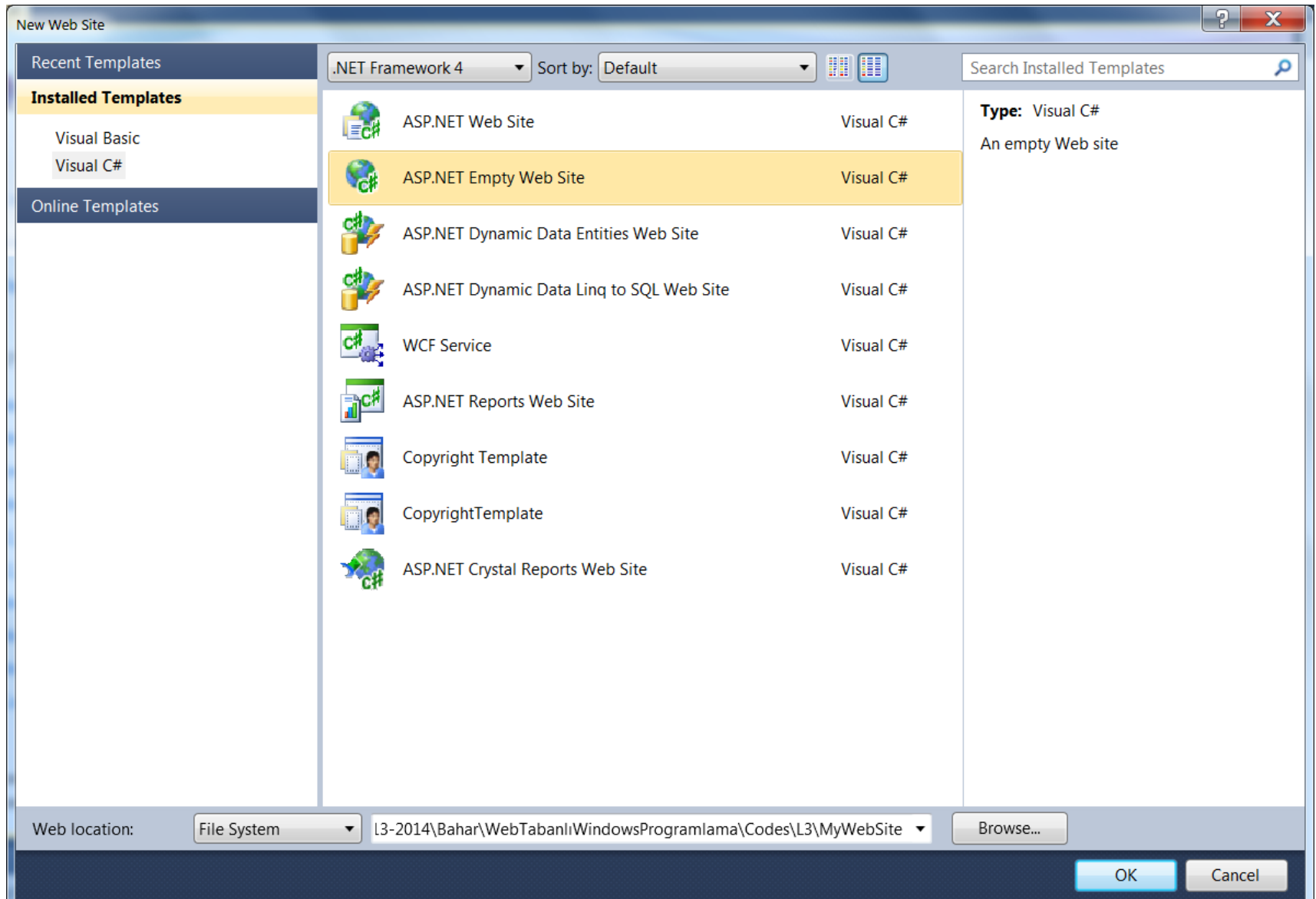
- Maintained by World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)
- For more information :
<http://www.w3.org/Style/CSS/>
<http://www.w3schools.com/css/>

CSS

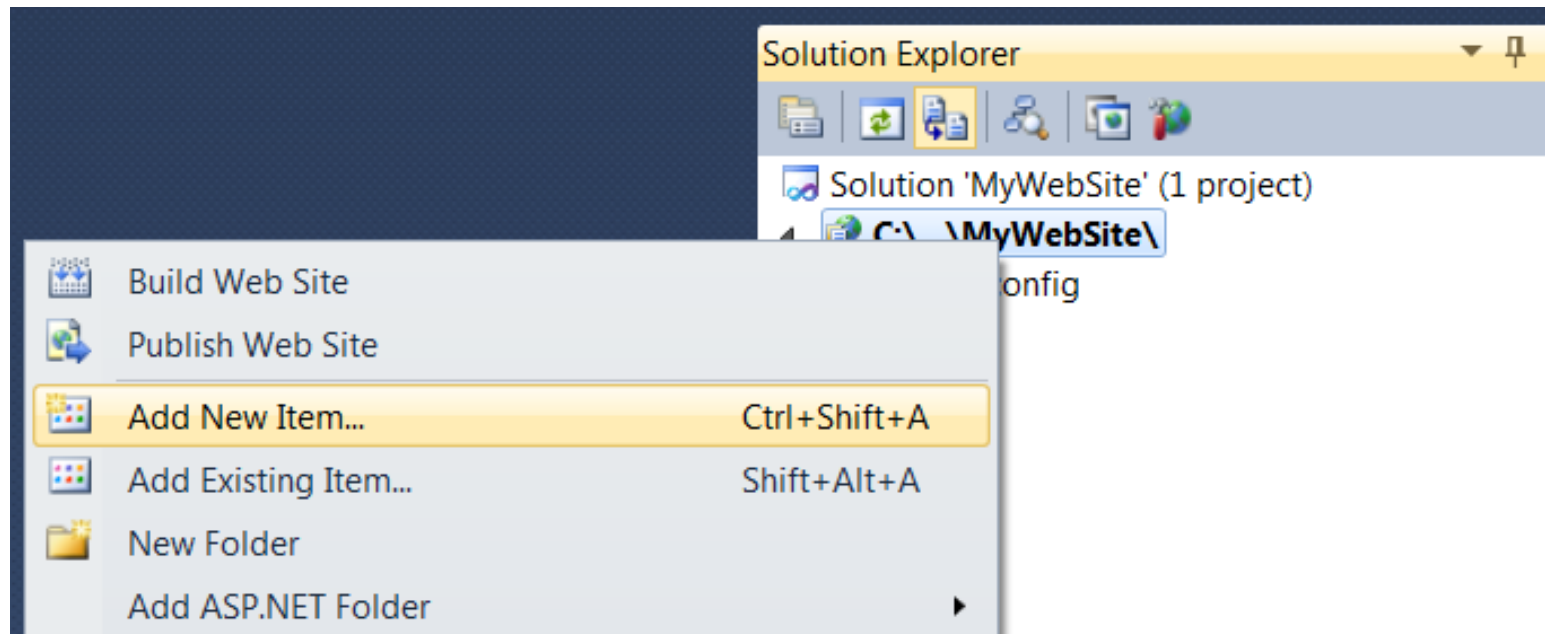
- Current version → CSS3
- New modules are added:
 - Selectors
 - Box Model
 - Backgrounds and Borders
 - Image Values and Replaced Content
 - Text Effects
 - 2D/3D Transformations
 - Animations
 - Multiple Column Layout
 - User Interface
- For more information :

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_intro.asp

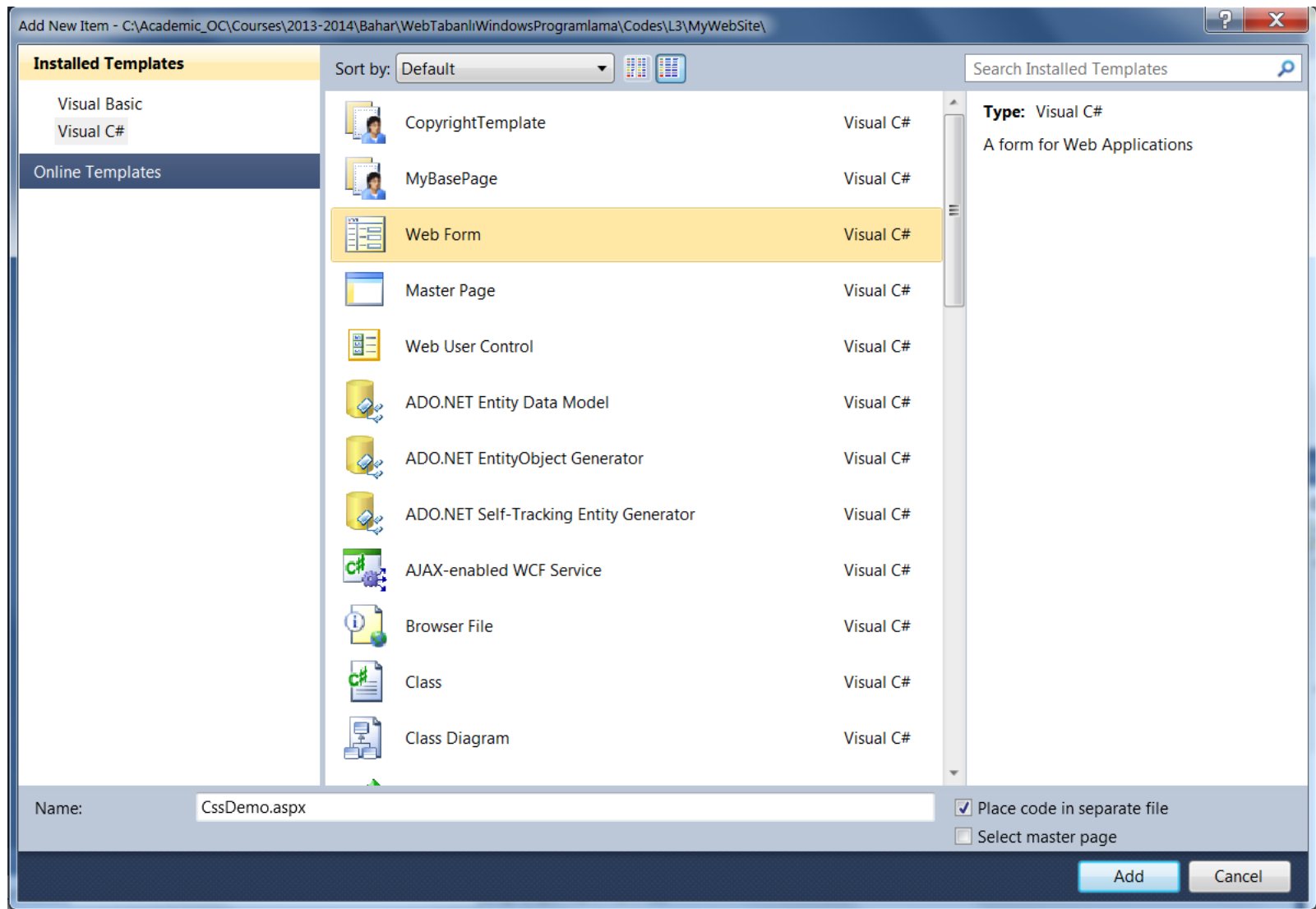
CSS Example



CSS Example



CSS Example



CSS Example

```
<head runat="server">  
  <title></title>  
</head>
```



```
<head runat="server">  
  <title></title>  
  <style type="text/css">  
  </style>  
</head>
```



**`<style>` tag is used
to wrap a style sheet that is
embedded in the page**

CSS Example

Heading at
the first level

```
<head runat="server">
  <title></title>
  <style type="text/css">
    h1
    {
      font-size: 20px;
      color: Green;
    }
```

The look and
feel for all
<p>
elements

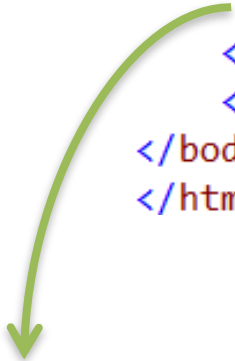
```
    p
    {
      color: Blue;
      font-style: italic;
    }
```

Right-align
some text in
the page.

```
    .RightAligned
    {
      text-align: right;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```


CSS Example

```
<body>
  <form id="form1" runat="server">
    <div>
      </div>
    </form>
  </body>
</html>
```



```
<body>
  <form id="form1" runat="server">
    <div>
      <h1>Welcome to this CSS Demo page</h1>
      <p>CSS makes it easy to style your pages.</p>
      <p class="RightAligned">With very little code, you can quickly change the looks of a page.</p>
    </div>
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Example

CssDemo.aspx ✕

body

Welcome to this CSS Demo page

CSS makes it easy to style your pages.

With very little code, you can quickly change the looks of a page.

- CSS → Case sensitive
 - RightAligned ≠ rightaligned
- Ctrl+F5

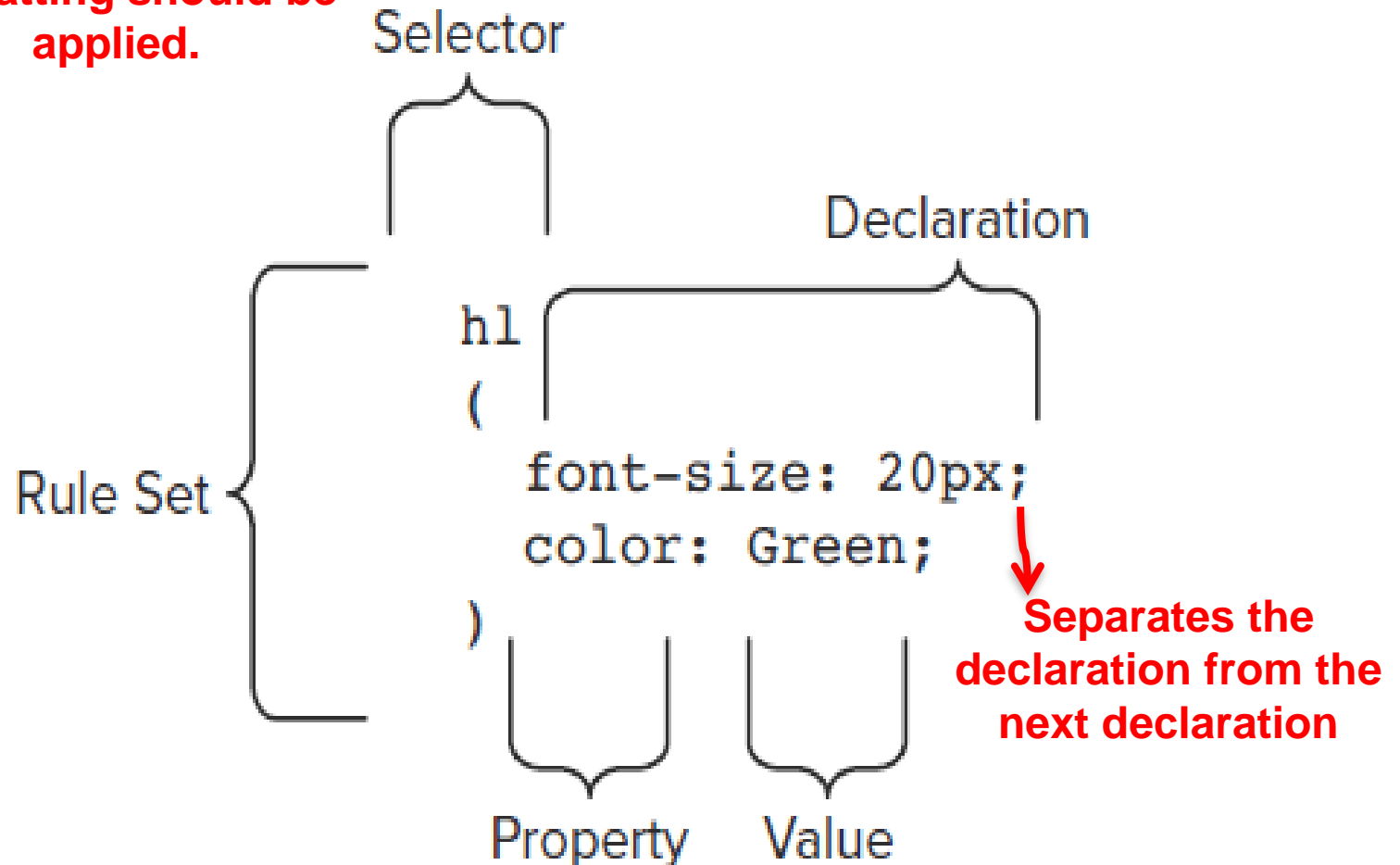
Welcome to this CSS Demo page

CSS makes it easy to style your pages.

With very little code, you can quickly change the looks of a page.

CSS

What element the
formatting should be
applied.



CSS

- A **cascading style sheet** is actually a **collection of rules**.
- A **rule** is a combination of **a selector** and **one or more declarations**, which in turn can be broken down to **a property and a value**.
- In its simplest form, a style sheet looks like this:

```
h1
{
  color: Green;
}
```

CSS

- A **style sheet** can also contain **more than one rule**. At the same time, each **rule** can contain **multiple declarations**, enabling you to group them under a single selector:

```
h1
{
  font-size: 20px;
  color: Green;
}
```



```
h1
{
  font-size: 20px;
}
h1
{
  color: Green;
}
```

CSS

- To be able to style an element on a page, a browser has to know three things:

1. What element of the page must be styled?

Selectors

2. What part of that element must be styled?

Properties

3. How do you want that part of the selected element to look?

Values

Selectors

What element of the page must be styled?

- The Universal Selector
- The Type Selector
- The ID Selector
- The Class Selector

The Universal Selector

- Indicated by an asterisk (*)
- Applies to all elements in your page
- Can be used to set global settings
 - Font family
- Changing the font for all elements in the page to **Arial**:

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


The Type Selector

- Points to an HTML element of a specific type

```
h1
{
    color: Green;
}
```

- Not case sensitive!
 - H1 = h1

The ID Selector

- Always prefixed by a hash symbol (#)
- Enables to refer to a single element in the page.
- Within an HTML or ASPX page, you can give an element a unique **ID** using the **id** attribute.
- ID Selectors are **case sensitive**!

The ID Selector

- With the **ID** selector, you can change the behavior for a unique single element

```
#IntroText
{
    font-style: italic;
}
```

- Reuse the **ID** across multiple pages in the site

```
<p id="IntroText">I am italic because I have the right ID.</p>
<p id="BodyText">I am NOT italic because I have a different ID.</p>
```

The Class Selector

- Enables to style multiple HTML elements through the **class** attribute.
- Handy when you want to give **the same type of formatting** to a number of **unrelated HTML elements**.

```
.Highlight  
{  
  font-weight: bold;  
  color: Red;  
}
```

The Class Selector

- Uses a **period (.)** in its name!

```
.Highlight
{
    font-weight: bold;
    color: Red;
}
```

- Do **not** use period (.) is when referring to it!

This is normal text but this is Red and Bold.

This is also normal text but

this link is Red and Bold as well.

Grouping Selectors


- Enables you to *group* multiple selectors by separating them *with a comma*.

```
h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6
{
    color: Red;
}
```

- Handy if you want to apply the same styles to different elements.

Combining Selectors

- Enables to target to a specific element in a page.
- Separate the selectors with a space



```
#MainContent p
{
  font-size: 18px;
}
```

All <p> elements that fall within an element with an id of MainContent, leaving all other paragraphs unmodified.

Combining Selectors

- Also use it with the other selectors.

```
#MainContent p.Attention
{
    font-weight: bold;
}
```

This rule changes all paragraphs with the class **Attention** within the element with its **id** set to **MainContent** and leaves all others untouched.

```
<div id="MainContent">
  <p class="Attention">My class is Attention, so my text is bold.</p>
  <p>My text is not bold, as it lacks the Attention class.</p>
</div>
<p class="Attention">I am NOT bold because I don't fall within MainContent.</p>
```


Grouping vs. Combining

- *Grouping* is just a shortcut to avoid typing the same declarations over and over again.
- *Combining* enables you to target specific elements in your document.

Properties

What part of that element must be styled?

- The element that you want to change with your style sheet.
- You don't have to remember them all.



Properties - 1

PROPERTY	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
background-color background-image	Specifies the background color or image of an element.	background-color: White; background-image: url(Image.jpg);
border	Specifies the border of an element.	border: 3px solid black;
color	Changes the font color.	color: Green;
display	Changes the way elements are displayed, enabling you to hide or show them.	display: none; This causes the element to be hidden, and not take up any screen space.
float	Enables you to “float” an element in the page using a left or right float. Other content is then placed on the opposite side.	float: left; This setting causes other content following a float to be placed at the top-right corner of the element.
font-family font-size font-style font-weight	Changes the appearance of fonts used on your page.	font-family: Arial; font-size: 18px; font-style: italic; font-weight: bold;

Properties - 2

PROPERTY	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
height width	Sets the height or width of elements in your page.	height: 100px; width: 200px;
margin padding	Sets the amount of free space inside (padding) and outside (margin) of an element.	padding: 0; margin: 20px;
visibility	Controls whether an element is visible in the page. Invisible elements still take up screen space; you just don't see them.	visibility: hidden; This causes the element to be invisible. However, it still takes up its original space in the page. It's as if the element is still there, but completely transparent.

Values

How do you want that part of the selected element to look?

- The available values depend on the property.

```
h1
{
  color: Red;
}
```

Named color

```
h1
{
  color: #FF0000;
}
```

Hexadecimal Number

```
h1
{
  color: rgb(100%, 0%, 0%);
}
```

RGB Value

Shorthand

- Border property applies a border to all four sides of an HTML element.
- The border size will be **1px**, the style will be **solid** and the border color will be set to **Black**.

```
border: 1px solid Black;
```

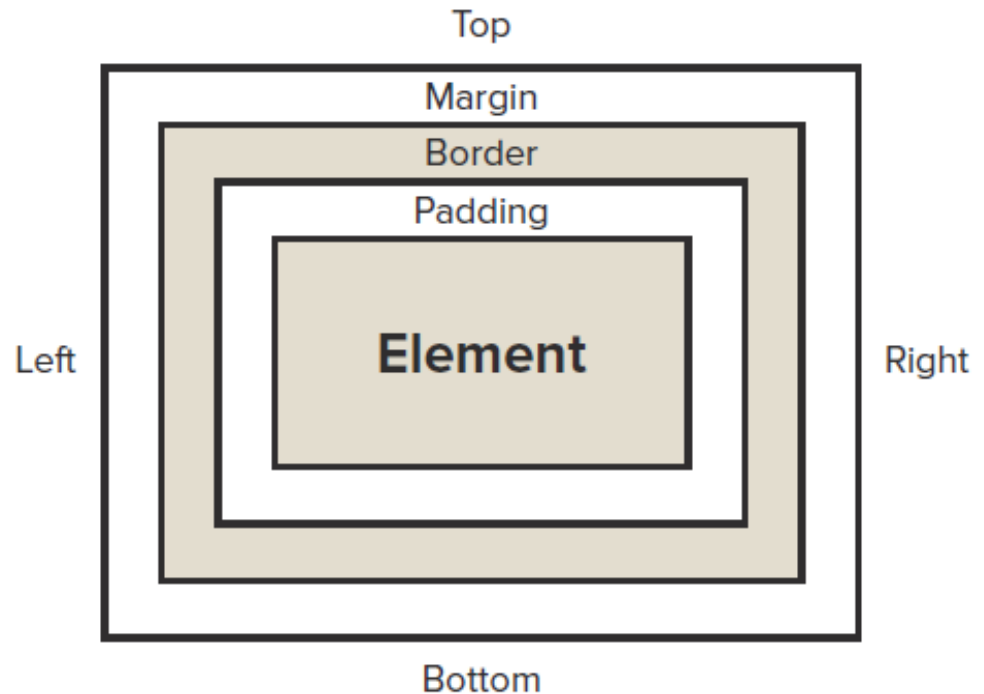


```
border-top-width: 1px;  
border-top-style: solid;  
border-top-color: Black;  
border-right-width: 1px;  
border-right-style: solid;  
border-right-color: Black;  
border-bottom-width: 1px;  
border-bottom-style: solid;  
border-bottom-color: Black;  
border-left-width: 1px;  
border-left-style: solid;  
border-left-color: Black;
```

The CSS Box Model

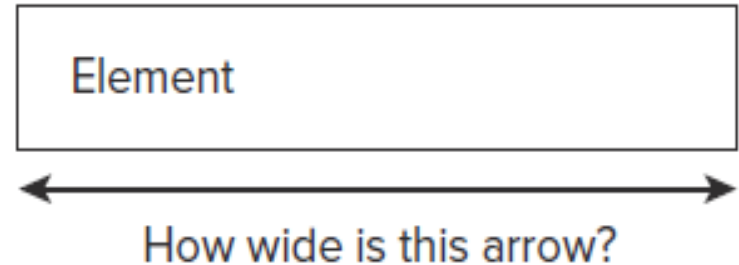
- The CSS Box Model describes the way three important CSS properties are applied to HTML elements:

- Padding
- Border
- Margin



The CSS Box Model

```
.MyDiv
{
  width: 200px;
  padding: 10px;
  border: 2px solid black;
}
...
<div class="MyDiv">Element</div>
```



When things end up wider or taller than you anticipated, check the width, height, padding, border, and margin properties in the CSS style sheet.

Example

- Open Default.aspx

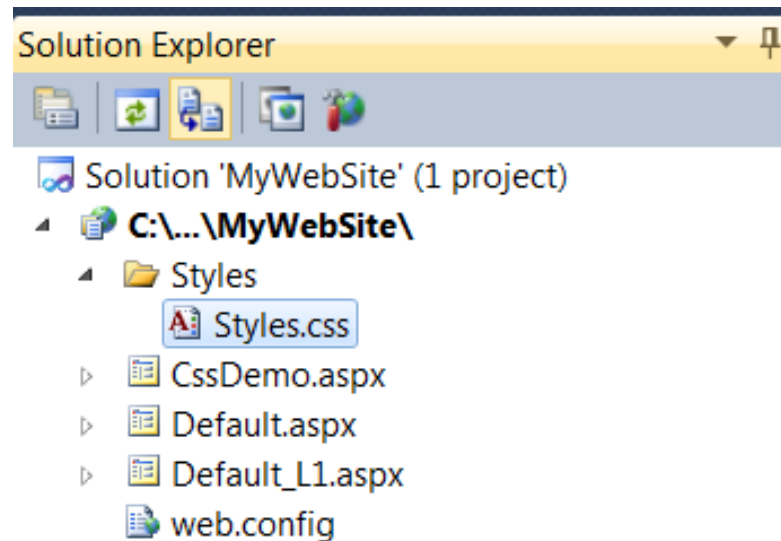
```
<form id="form1" runat="server">
<div>
  <h1>
    Hi there visitor! Welcome to my Web Site :-)</h1>
  <p>
    I'm glad that you are visiting my web site <a href="http://www.mywebsite.com">
      http://www.mywebsite.com</a>
  </p>
  <p>
    <strong>Feel</strong> <span class="style1"><strong>free</strong></span> to have a look around.</p>
</div>
</form>
```

Example

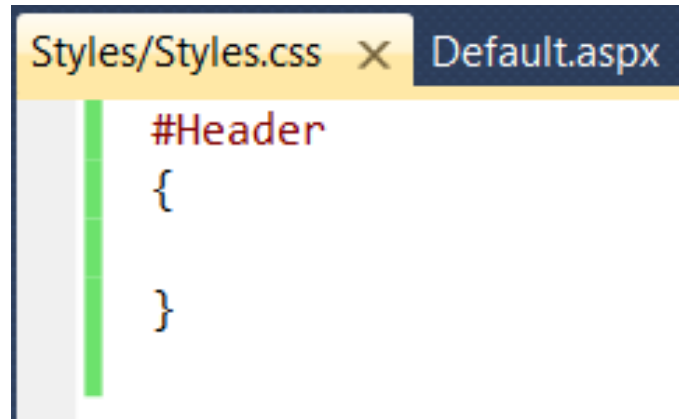
```
<form id="form1" runat="server">
  <div id="PageWrapper">
    <div id="Header">Header goes here.</div>
    <div id="MenuWrapper">Menu goes here.</div>
    <div id="MainContent">
      <h1>
        Hi there visitor! Welcome to my Web Site :-)</h1>
      <p>
        I'm glad that you are visiting my web site <a href="http://www.mywebsite.com">
          http://www.mywebsite.com</a>
      </p>
      <p>
        <strong>Feel</strong> <span class="style1"><strong>free</strong></span> to have a look around.</p>
    </div>
    <div id="Sidebar">Sidebar goes here.</div>
    <div id="Footer">Footer goes here.</div>
  </div>
</form>
```

Example

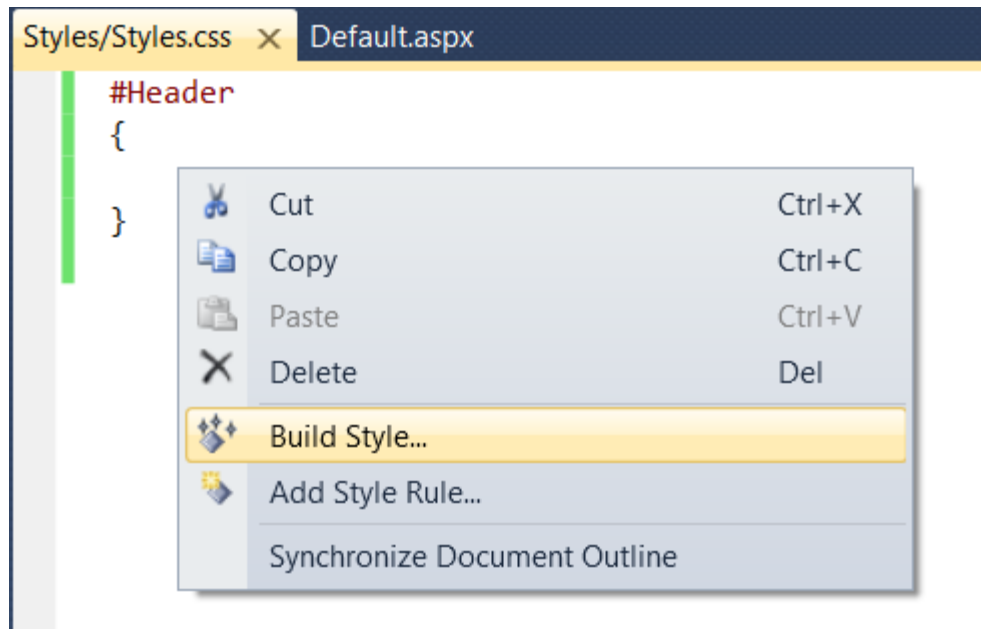
- Open **Styles > Styles.css**









Example



```
#Header
{
}
```



```
#Header
{
}
```

	Cut	Ctrl+X
	Copy	Ctrl+C
	Paste	Ctrl+V
	Delete	Del
	Build Style...	
	Add Style Rule...	
	Synchronize Document Outline	

Example

Modify Style

Category:

- Font
- Block
- Background
- Border
- Box
- Position
- Layout
- List
- Table

font-family:

font-size: px

font-weight:

font-style:

font-variant:

text-transform:

color:

text-decoration:

- ☐ underline
- ☐ overline
- ☐ line-through
- ☐ blink
- ☐ none

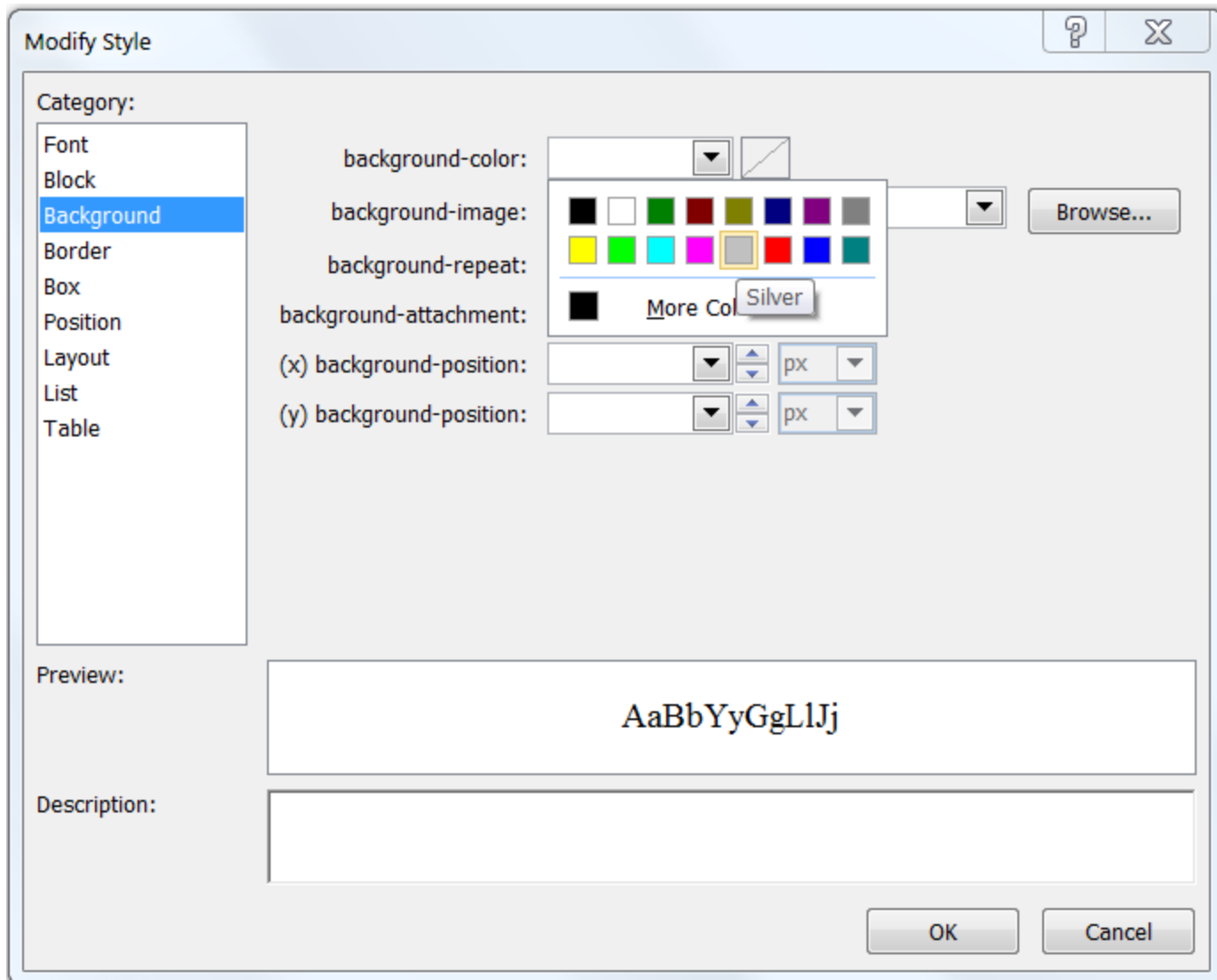
Preview:

AaBbYyGgLlJj

Description:

OK Cancel

Example



Example

Modify Style

Category:

- Font
- Block
- Background**
- Border
- Box
- Position
- Layout
- List
- Table

background-color: #C0C0C0

background-image: Browse...

background-repeat:

background-attachment:

(x) background-position: px

(y) background-position: px

Preview:

AaBbYyGgLIJj

Description:

background-color: #C0C0C0

OK Cancel

Example

Modify Style

?

X

Category:

Font

Block

Background

Border

Box

Position

Layout

List

Table

position:

width:

844

px

z-index:

height:

86

px

top:

px

right:

px

bottom:

px

left:

px

Preview:

AaBbYyGgLIJj

Description:

background-color: #C0C0C0; width: 844px

OK

Cancel

Example

```
#Header
{
    background-color: #C0C0C0;
    width: 844px;
    height: 86px;
}
```

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

h1
{
    font-size: 20px;
}

#PageWrapper
{
    width: 844px;
}

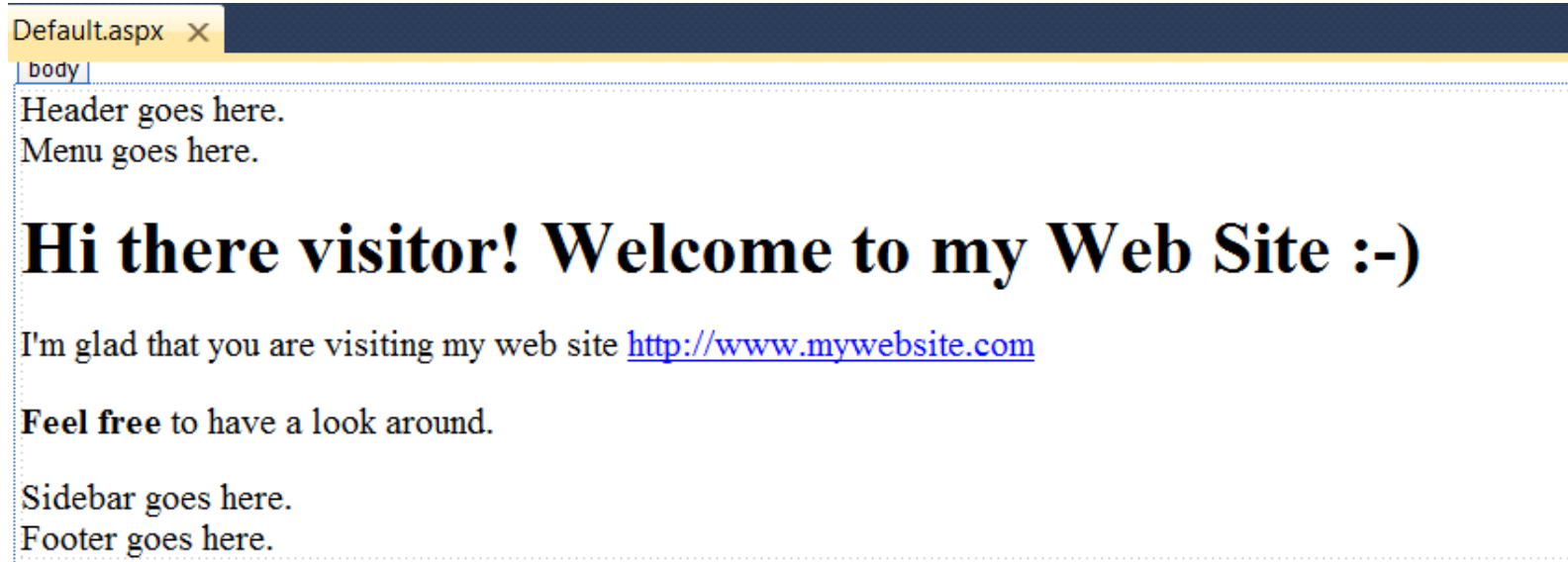
#MenuWrapper
{
    width: 844px;
}

#MainContent
{
    width: 664px;
    float: left;
}

#Sidebar
{
    background-color: #808080;
    width: 180px;
    float: left;
}

#Footer
{
    background-color: #C0C0C0;
    width: 844px;
    clear: both;
}
```

Example

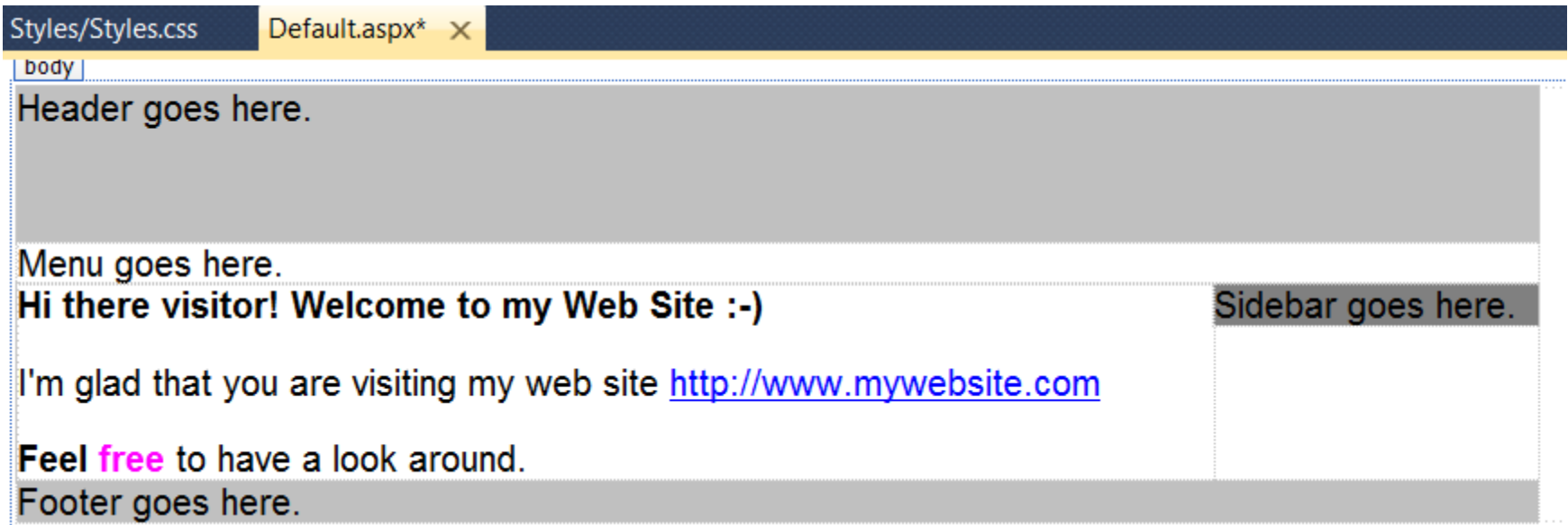


```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">  
<head runat="server">  
    <title></title>  
</head>
```

Example

- From the Solution Explorer, drag the file **Styles.css** from the **Styles** folder onto the page.

Example



```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
```

```
<head runat="server">
```

```
  <title></title>
```

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

```
    .style1
```

```
    {
```

```
      color: #FF00FF;
```

```
    }
```

```
  </style>
```

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

```
</head>
```

Tells the browser to look in the Styles folder for a file called Styles.css and apply all rules in that file to the current document.

Adding CSS to Page

- External

```
<link href="StyleSheet.css" rel="Stylesheet" type="text/css" media="screen" />
```

- Embedded

```
<head runat="server">  
  <title></title>  
  <style type="text/css">  
    h1  
    {  
      color: Blue;  
    }  
  </style>  
</head>
```

The `<style>` element should be placed at the top of your ASPX or HTML page, between the `<head>` tags.

- Inline

```
<span style="color: White; background-color: Black;">  
  This is white text on a black background.  
</span>
```

You don't need a selector.

Preferred

External over Embedded over Inline

Overriding

- **External** style sheets enable you to **change** the appearance of the **entire site** through a single file.
- **Make one change** to your external style sheet file, and **all pages** that use this style sheet pick up the **change automatically**.

Overriding


- If you want **to change the look of a single page**, without affecting other pages in your site, an **embedded** style sheet is your best choice.
- If you only want **to change the behavior of a single element in a single page**, and you're pretty sure you're not going to need the same declaration for other HTML elements, use an **inline** style.

Overriding

If you have **multiple identical selectors**
with different property values,
the one defined last takes precedence.

Overriding

```
h1
{
  color: Green;
}
```



Styles.css

```
<link href="Styles/Styles.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
<style type="text/css">
  h1
  {
    color: Blue;
  }
</style>
```



Embedded overrides External

Embedded

```
<style type="text/css">
  h1
  {
    color: Blue;
  }
</style>
<link href="Styles/Styles.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
```



External overrides Embedded

Overriding

Inline style sheets **take precedence over** embedded and external style sheets.



They're defined directly on the HTML elements.



CSS overrules attributes on HTML elements

```
img
{
  height: 100px;
  width: 100px;
}
...

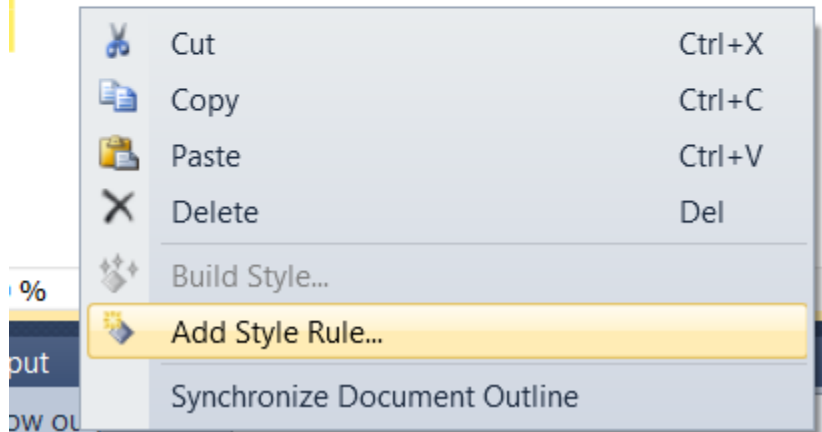
```

100px 100px

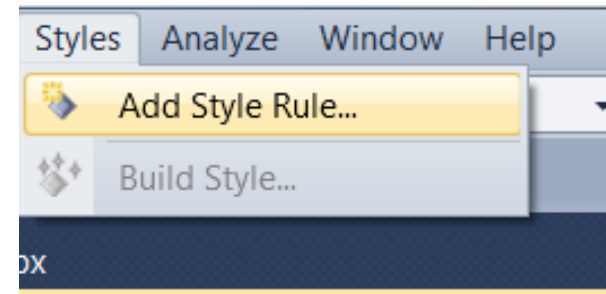
Example

- Open **Styles.css**
- At the end of the file:

```
#Footer  
{  
    background-color: #C0C0C0;  
    width: 844px;  
    clear: both;  
}
```



OR



Example

Add Style Rule

?

X

Define a new style rule by adding at least one element, class, or ID'd element. Additional elements, classes, and ID'd elements can be combined to create a hierarchy.

☒ Element:

▼

☐ Class name:

>

☐ Optional element:

▼

☐ Element ID:

Style rule hierarchy:

Up

Down

Delete

Style rule preview:

OK

Cancel

Example

- Select **E**lement **I**D

Add Style Rule

Define a new style rule by adding at least one element, class, or ID'd element. Additional elements, classes, and ID'd elements can be combined to create a hierarchy.

☐ Element:

☐ Class name:

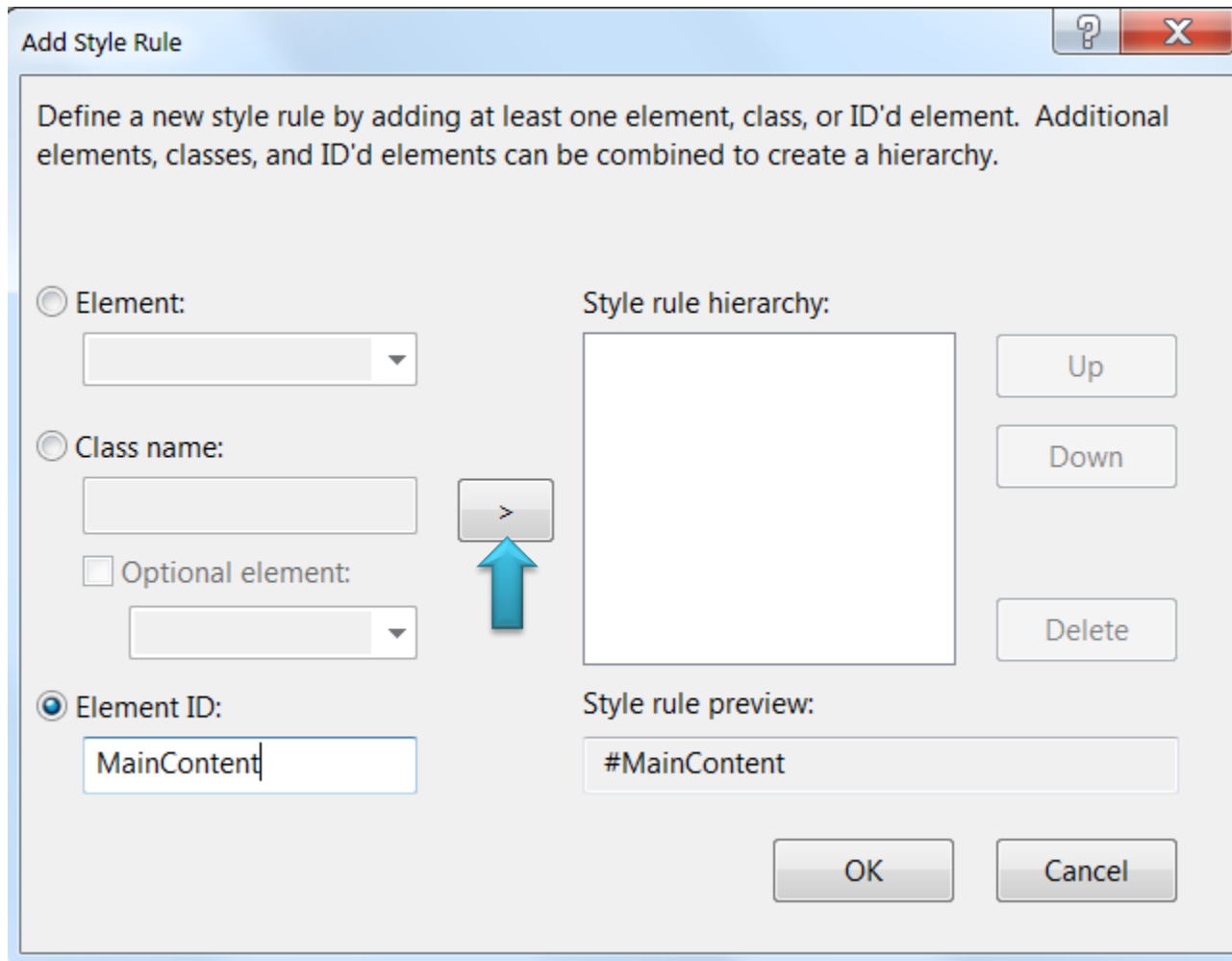
☐ Optional element:

☒ Element ID:

Style rule hierarchy:

Style rule preview:

OK Cancel



Example

Add Style Rule

?

X

Define a new style rule by adding at least one element, class, or ID'd element. Additional elements, classes, and ID'd elements can be combined to create a hierarchy.

Element:

Class name:

Optional element:

Element ID:

>

Style rule hierarchy:

#MainContent

Up

Down

Delete

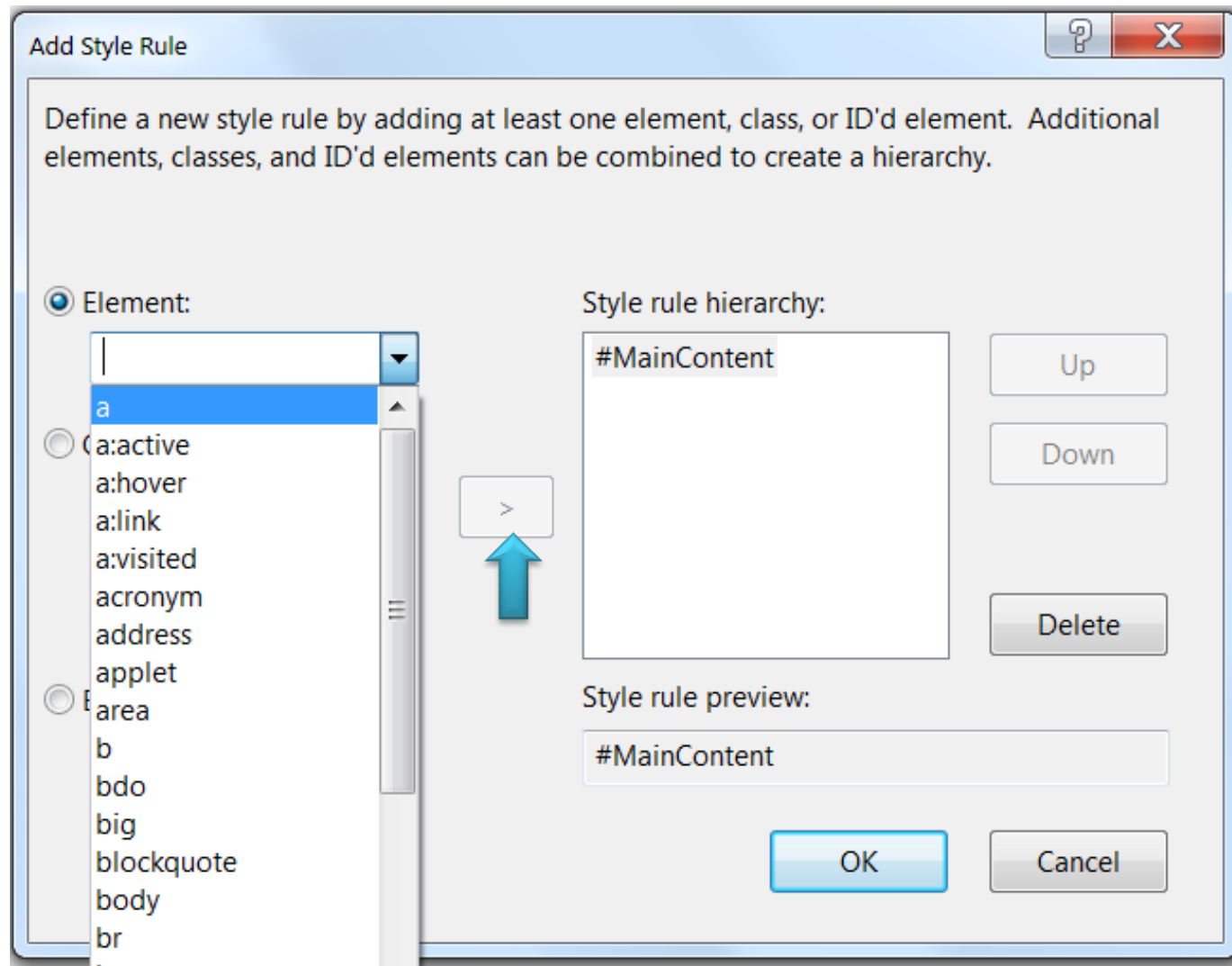
Style rule preview:

#MainContent

OK

Cancel

Example



Example

Add Style Rule

?

X

Define a new style rule by adding at least one element, class, or ID'd element. Additional elements, classes, and ID'd elements can be combined to create a hierarchy.

☒ Element:

▼

☐ Class name:

>

☐ Optional element:

▼

☐ Element ID:

Style rule hierarchy:

#MainContent
a


Up

Down

Delete

Style rule preview:

#MainContent a



OK

Cancel

Example

Styles/Styles.css* x Default.aspx

```
}
```

```
#Sidebar
```

```
{
```

```
    background-color: Gray;
```

```
    width: 180px;
```

```
    float: left;
```

```
}
```

```
#Footer
```

```
{
```

```
    background-color: #C0C0C0;
```

```
    width: 844px;
```

```
    clear: both;
```

```
}
```

```
#MainContent a
```

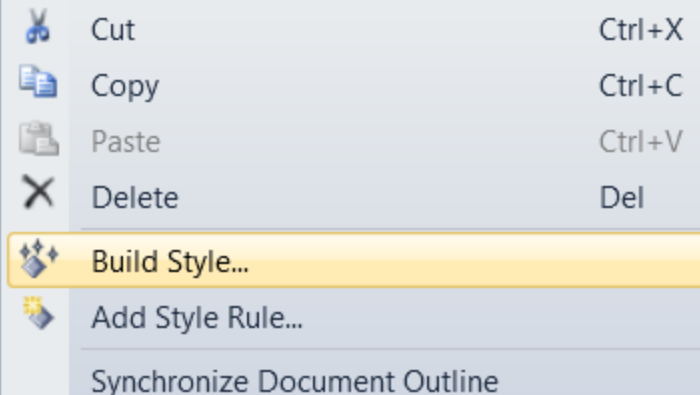
```
{
```

```
}
```

```
#MainContent a
```

```
{
```

```
}
```



Example

Modify Style

Category:

Font

Block

Background

Border

Box

Position

Layout

List

Table

font-family:

font-size:

px

font-weight:

font-style:

font-variant:

text-transform:

color:

#008000

text-decoration:

☒ underline

☐ overline

☐ line-through

☐ blink

☐ none

Preview:

AaBbYyGgLlJj


Description:

color: #008000; text-decoration: underline

OK

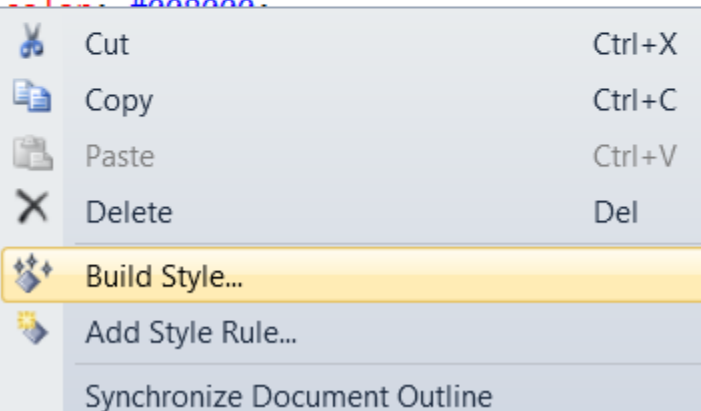
Cancel

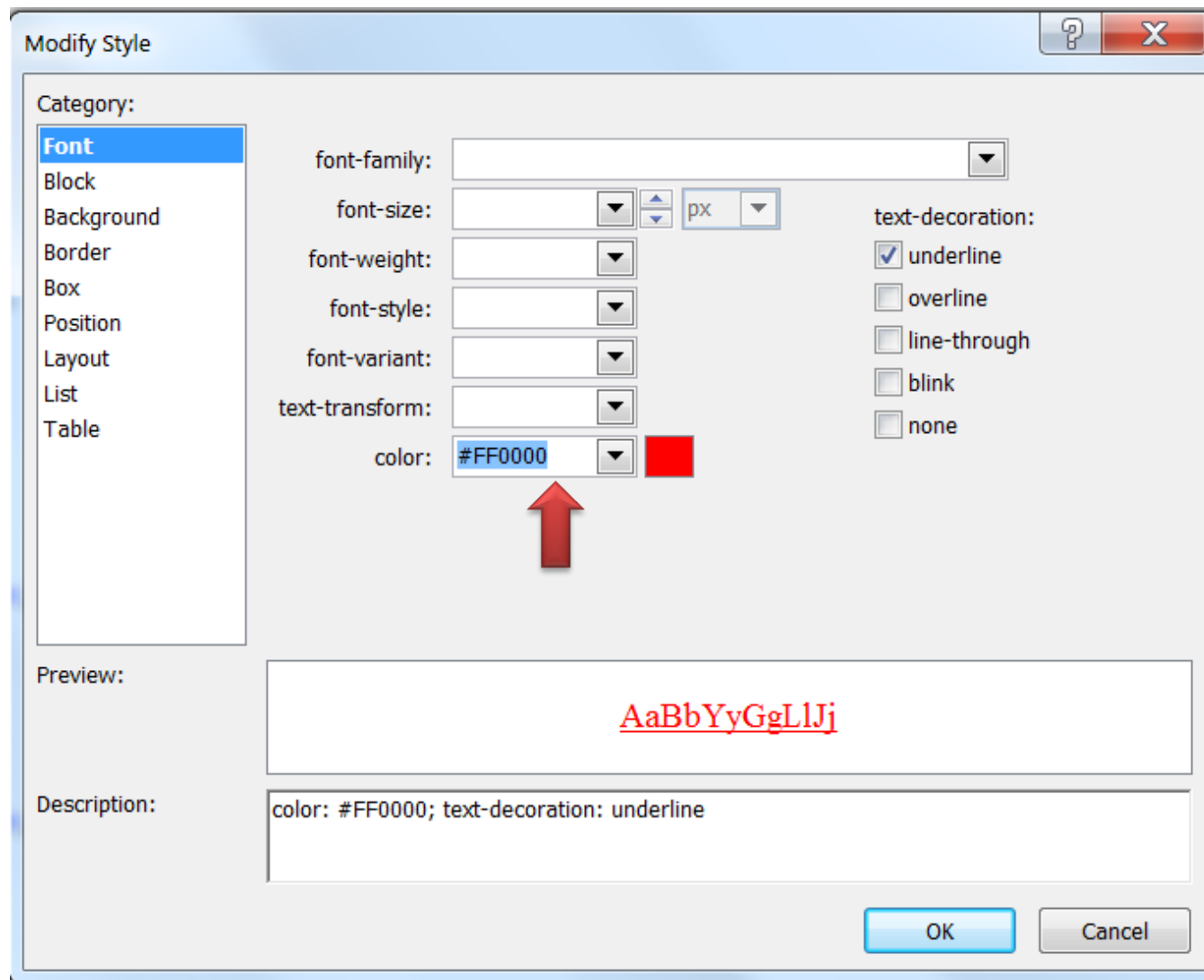
```
#MainContent a
{
    color: #008000;
    text-decoration: underline;
}
```

- Copy this rule set and paste it twice.
- Rename: `#MainContent a`  `#MainContent a:visited`

```
#MainContent a
{
    color: #008000;
    text-decoration: underline;
}
```

```
#MainContent a:visited
{
```



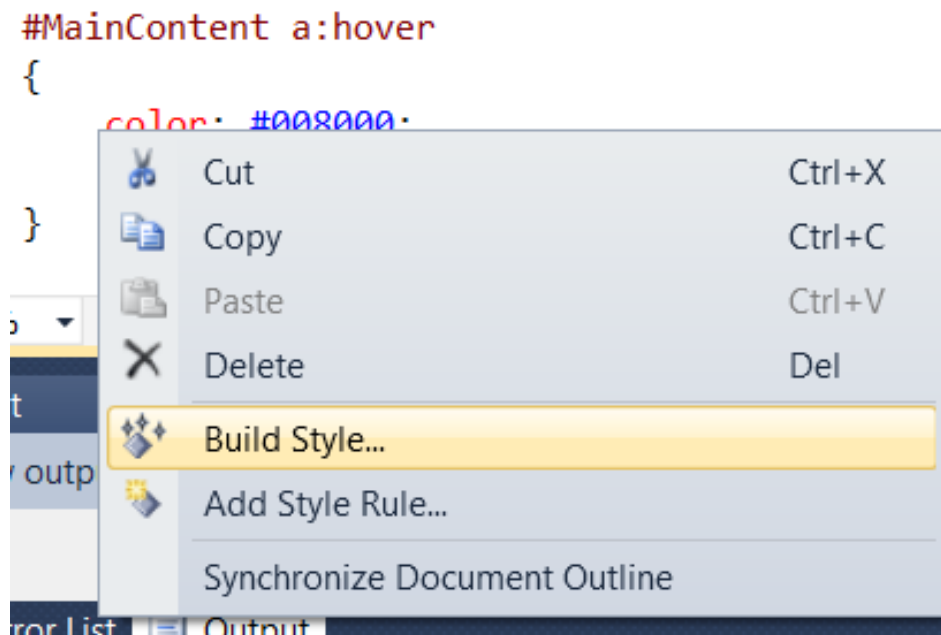


```
#MainContent a:visited
{
    color: #FF0000;
    text-decoration: underline;
}
```

Example

- Rename the third selector:

#MainContent a ➡ #MainContent a:hover



Example

Modify Style

Category:

Font

Block

Background

Border

Box

Position

Layout

List

Table

font-family:

font-size:

px

font-weight:

font-style:

font-variant:

text-transform:

color:

#FFA500

text-decoration:

☒ underline

☐ overline

☐ line-through

☐ blink

☐ none

Preview:

AaBbYyGgLlJj

Description:

color: #008000; text-decoration: underline

OK

Cancel

Example

```
#MainContent a
{
    color: #008000;
    text-decoration: underline;
}
```

```
#MainContent a:visited
{
    color: #FF0000;
    text-decoration: underline;
}
```

```
#MainContent a:hover
{
    color: #FFA500;
    text-decoration: underline;
}
```

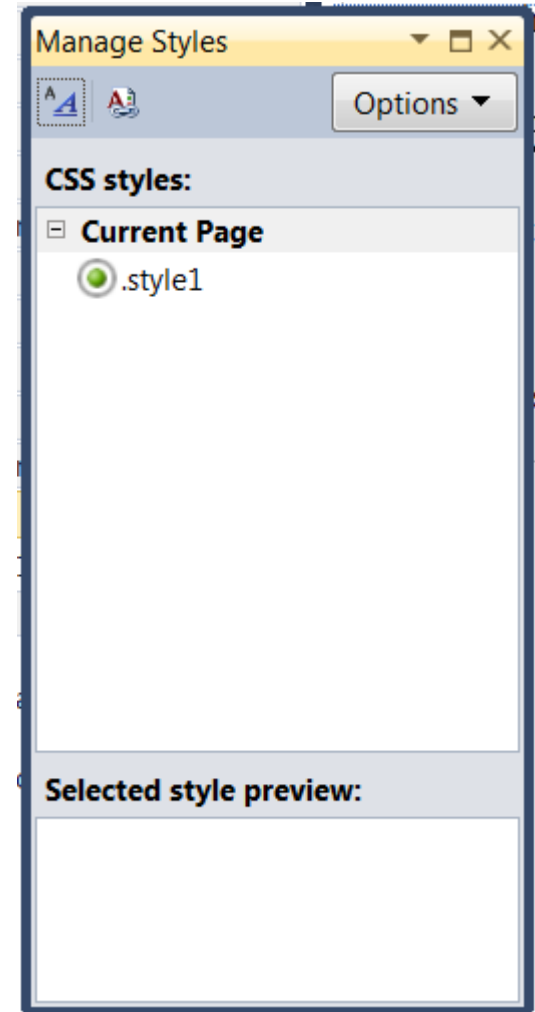
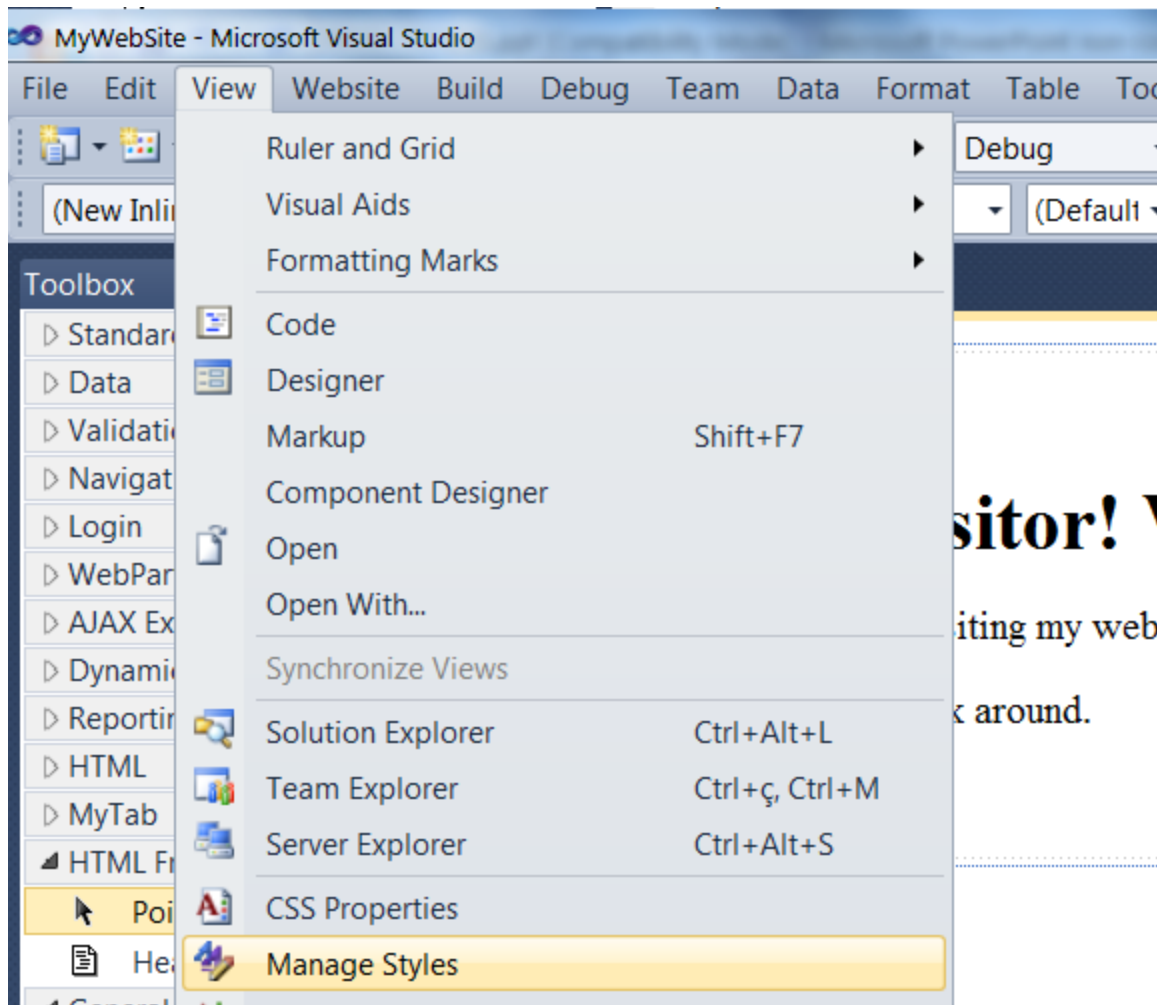
Example – Apply Style Sheet

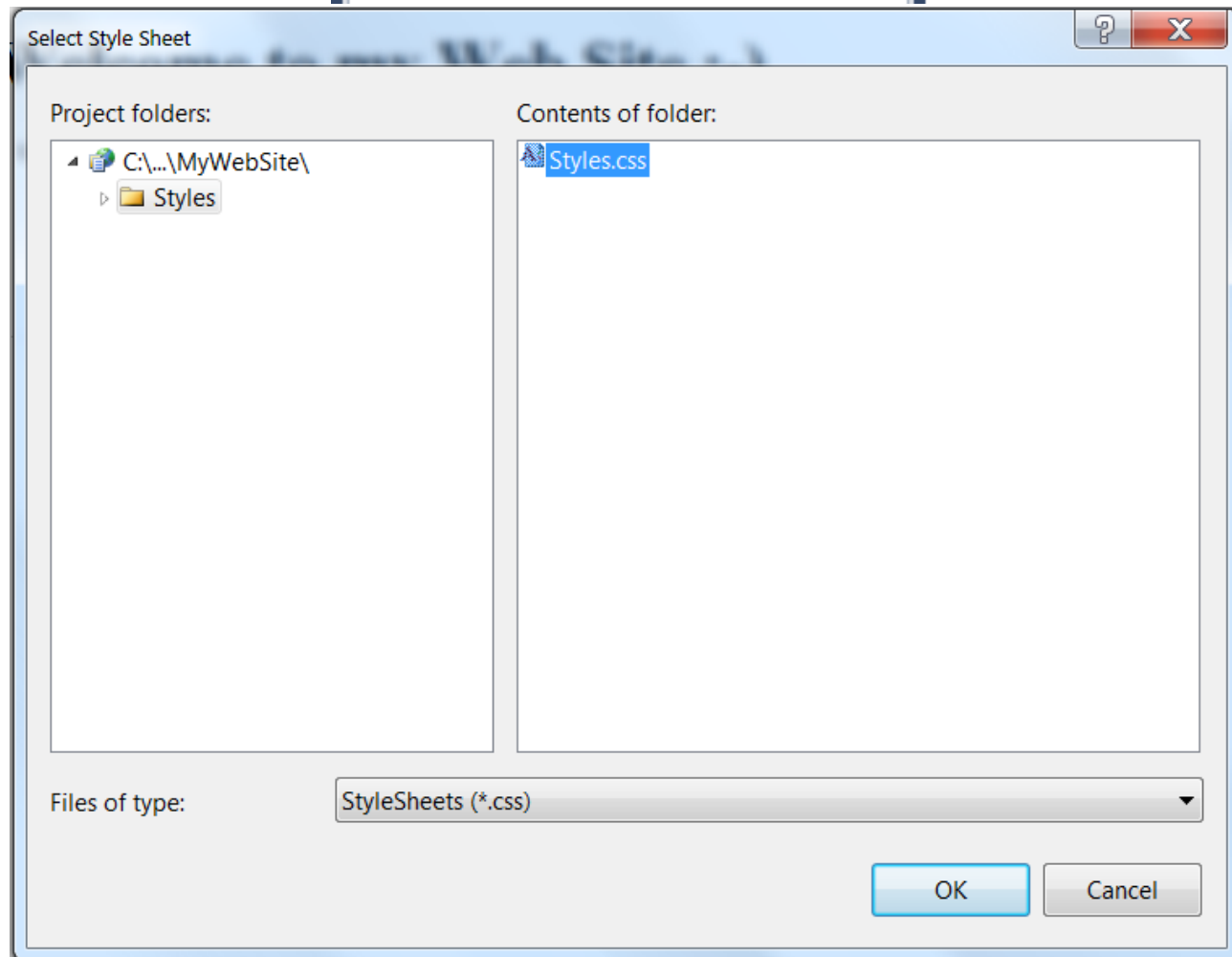
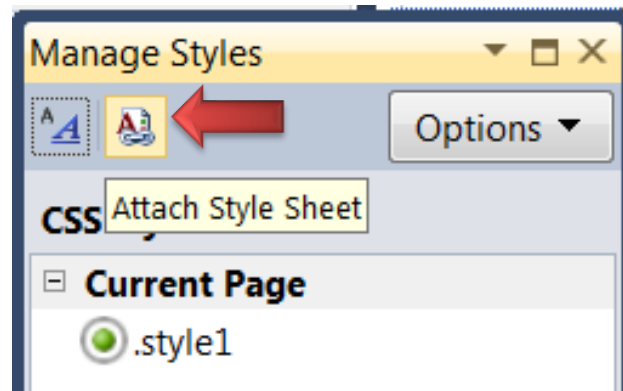
- Open **Default.aspx** in Source View
- Remove **<link />** element

```
<head runat="server">
  <title></title>
  <style type="text/css">
    .style1
    {
      color: #FF00FF;
    }
  </style>
  <link href="Styles/Styles.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
</head>
```

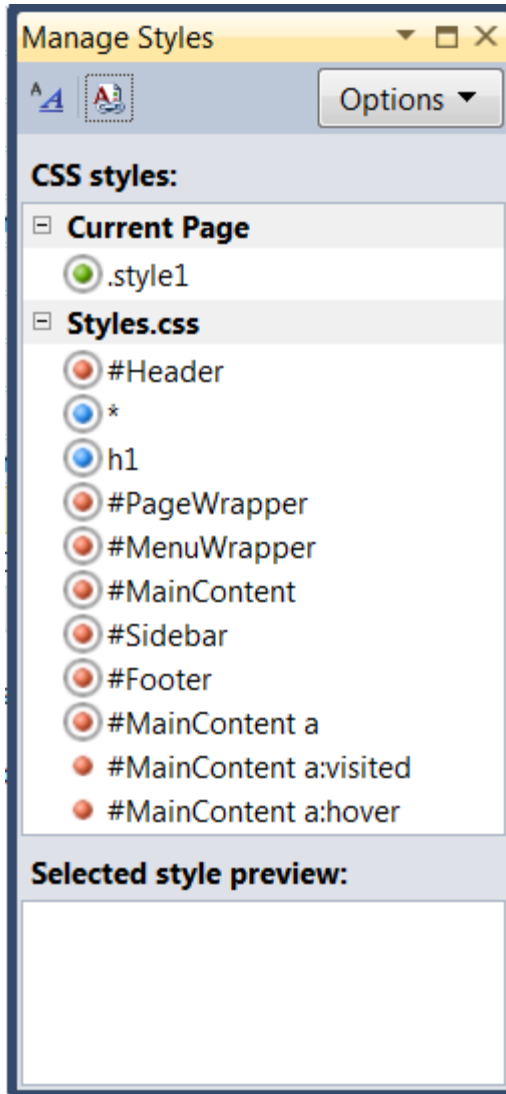
Example – Apply Style Sheet






In Design View:





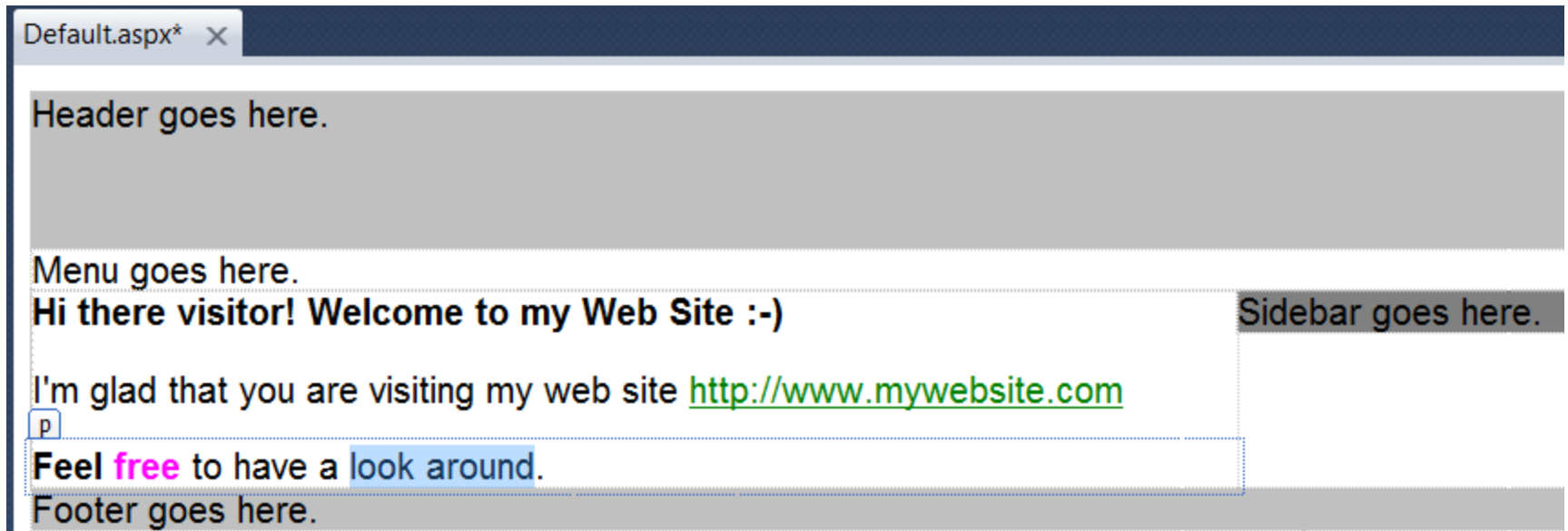
Example – Apply Style Sheet



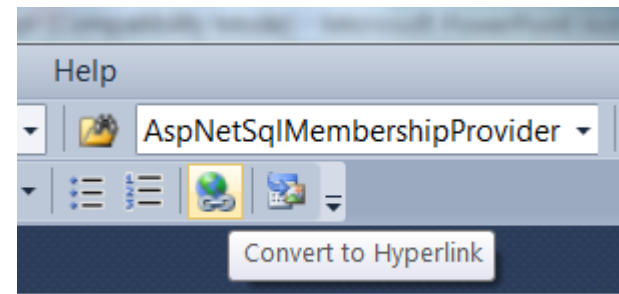
Icon	Description
	A red dot indicates an ID-based style.
	A green dot indicates a class-based style.
	A blue dot indicates an element-based style.
	A yellow dot indicates an inline style.
	A circle around a dot indicates that the style is used on the current page.
@	An at sign (@) indicates an imported external cascading style sheet.

Example – Apply Style Sheet

- Select “look around”




- Convert to hyperlink



Hyperlink

Type: (other) ▼

URL:

 Browse...

OK Cancel

Select Project Item

Project folders:

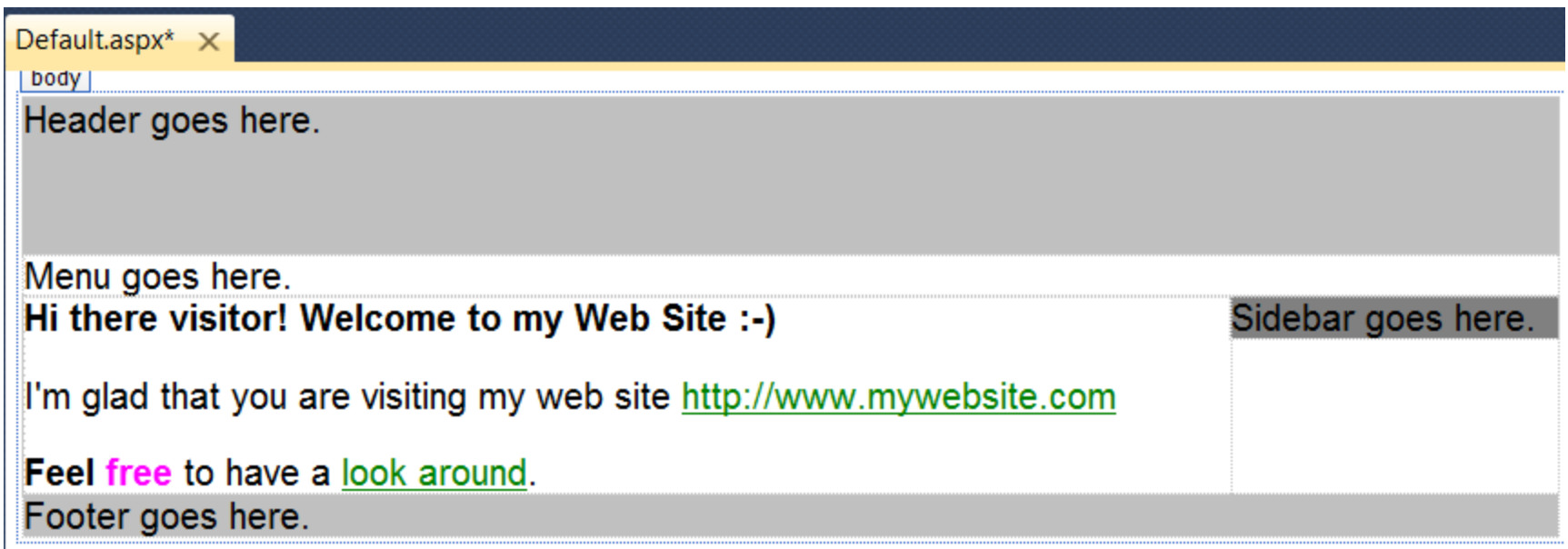
- ▶ C:\...\MyWebSite\
 - ▶ Styles

Contents of folder:

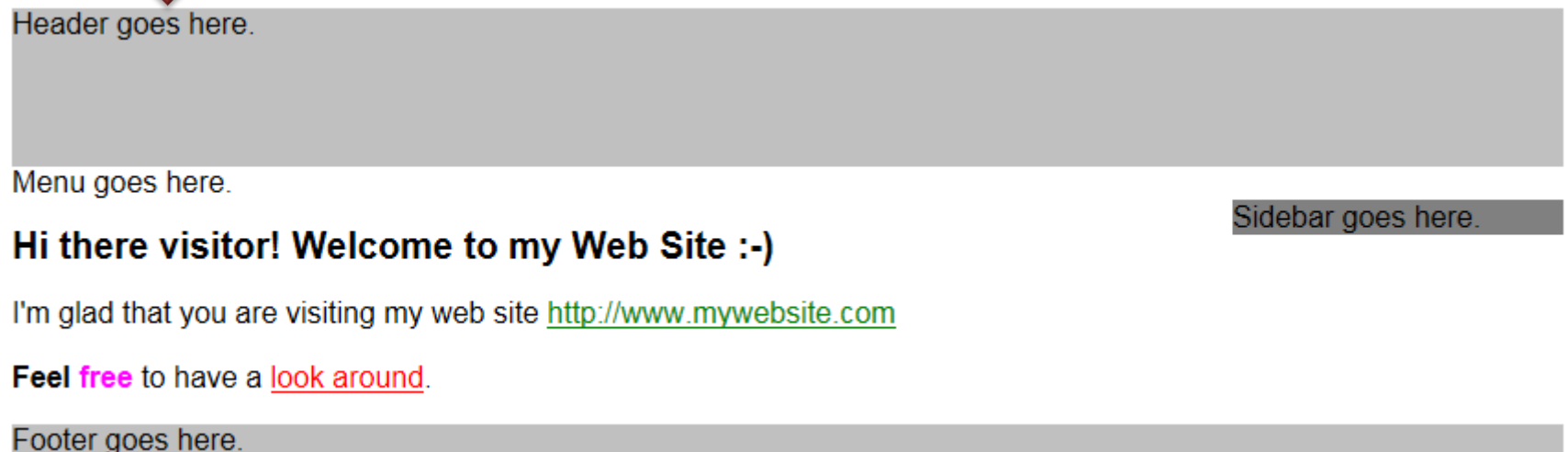
- CssDemo.aspx
- Default.aspx**
- Default_L1.aspx
- Default_W_CSS_1.aspx
- web.config

Files of type: All Files (*.*) ▼

OK Cancel



View in browser



Example – Apply Style Sheet

- Hover your mouse

Header goes here.

Menu goes here.

Sidebar goes here.

Hi there visitor! Welcome to my Web Site :-)

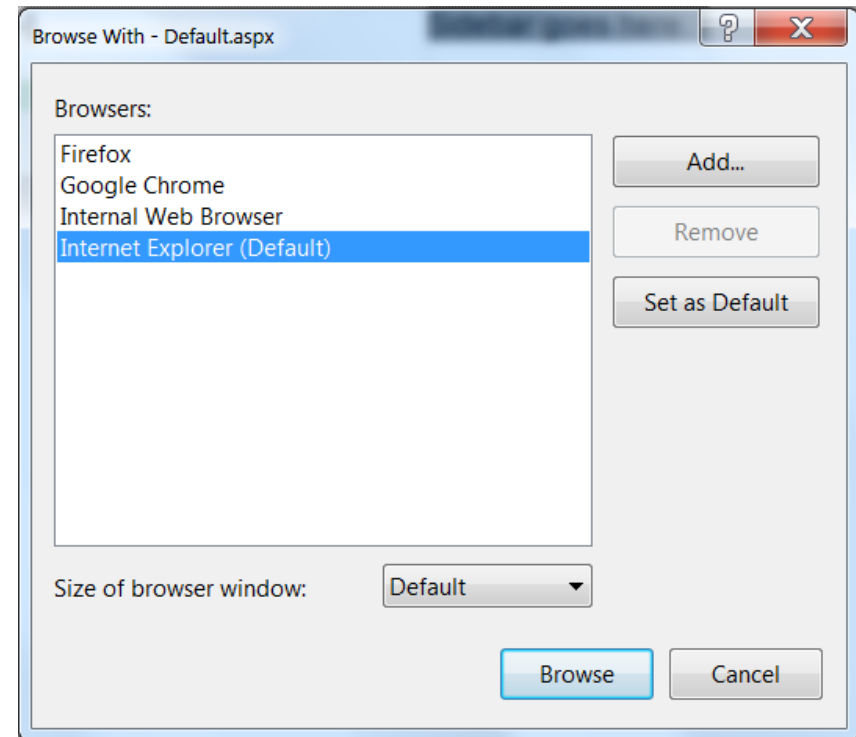
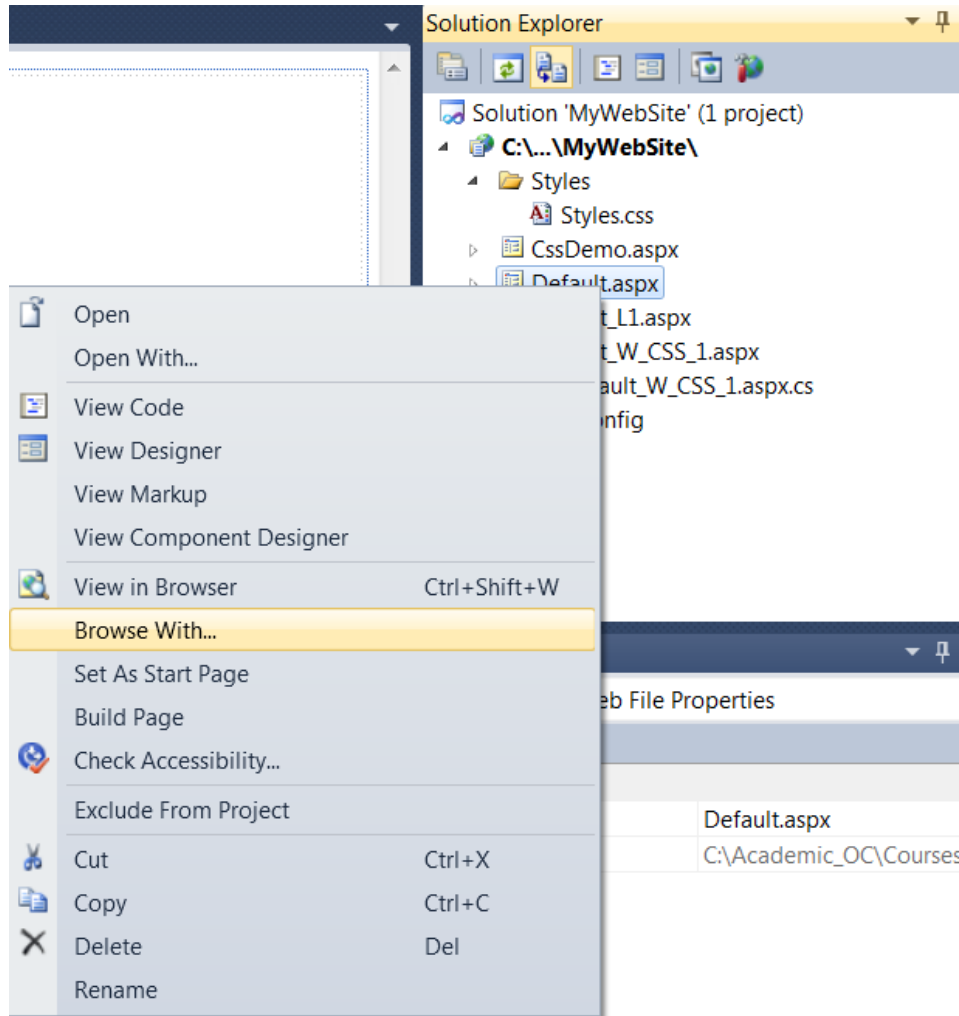
I'm glad that you are visiting my web site <http://www.mywebsite.com>

Feel free to have a [look around](#).

Footer goes here.

NOTE

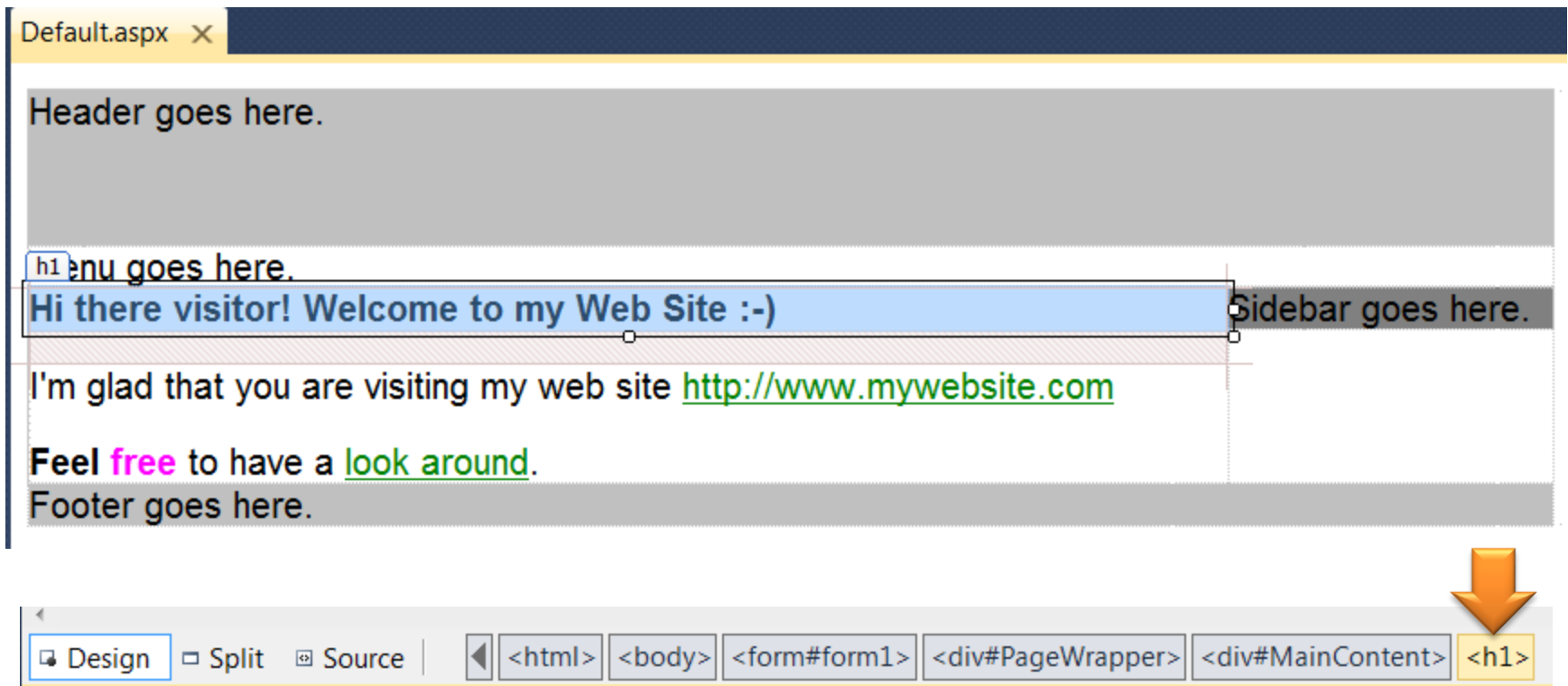
- Browse with different browsers

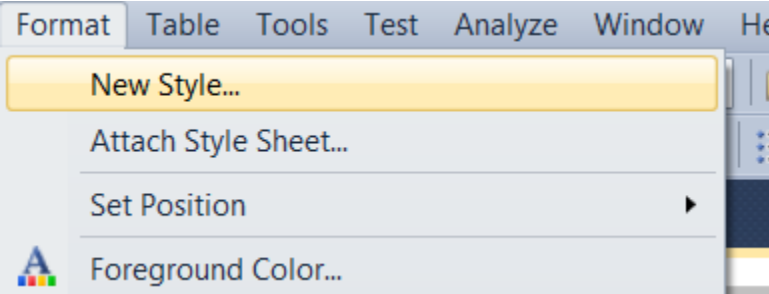


Example

Embedded & Inline Styles

- Open **Default.aspx** in Design View
- Click **h1** element





New Style

Selector: ☐ Apply new style to document selection

Define in: URL:

Category:

- Font
- Block
- Background
- Border
- Box
- Position
- Layout
- List
- Table

font-family:

font-size:

font-weight:

font-style:

font-variant:

text-transform:

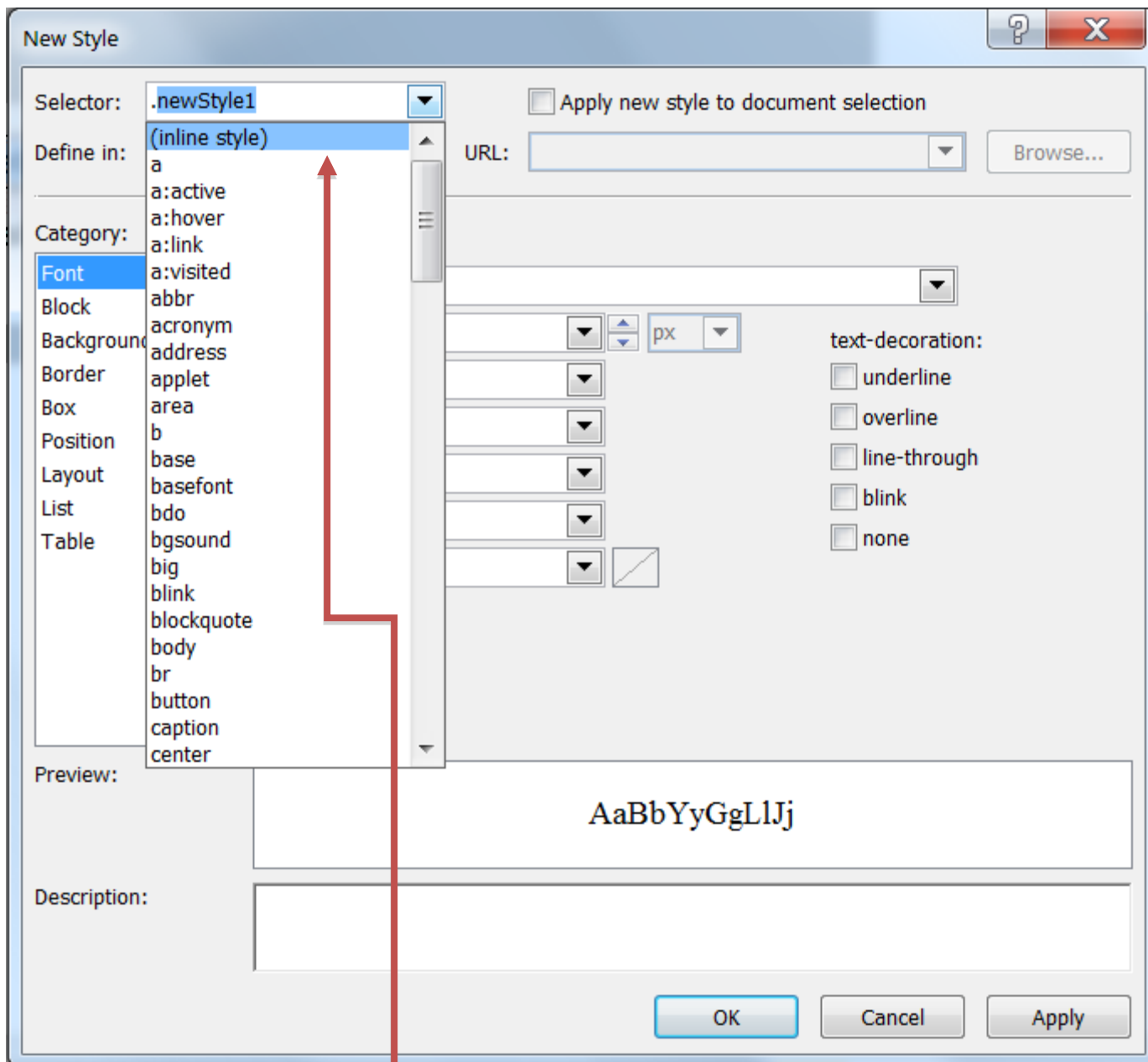
color:

text-decoration:

- ☐ underline
- ☐ overline
- ☐ line-through
- ☐ blink
- ☐ none

Preview:

Description:



Choose inline style

New Style



Selector: (inline style) ▼

☐ Apply new style to document selection

Define in: Current tag: <h1> ▼

URL: ▼

Browse...

Category:

Font
Block
Background
Border
Box
Position
Layout
List
Table

padding: ☒ Same for all

top: ▼ ▲ px ▼

right: ▼ ▲ px ▼

bottom: ▼ ▲ px ▼

left: ▼ ▲ px ▼

margin: ☒ Same for all

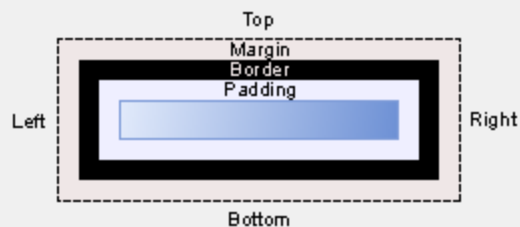
top: ▼ ▲ px ▼

right: ▼ ▲ px ▼

bottom: ▼ ▲ px ▼

left: ▼ ▲ px ▼

CSS box model reference:



Preview:

AaBbYyGgLlJj

Description:

OK

Cancel

Apply

New Style

Selector: (inline style)

☐ Apply new style to document selection

Define in: Current tag: <h1>

URL:

Browse...

Category:

Font

Block

Background

Border

Box

Position

Layout

List

Table

padding: ☒ Same for all

margin: ☐ Same for all

top: 0px

right: 0px

bottom: 0px

left: 0px

top: 0px

right: 0px

bottom: 10px

left: 0px

CSS box model reference:

Top

Margin

Border

Padding

Left

Right

Bottom

Preview:

AaBbYyGgLIJj

Description:

padding: 0px; margin: 0px

OK

Cancel

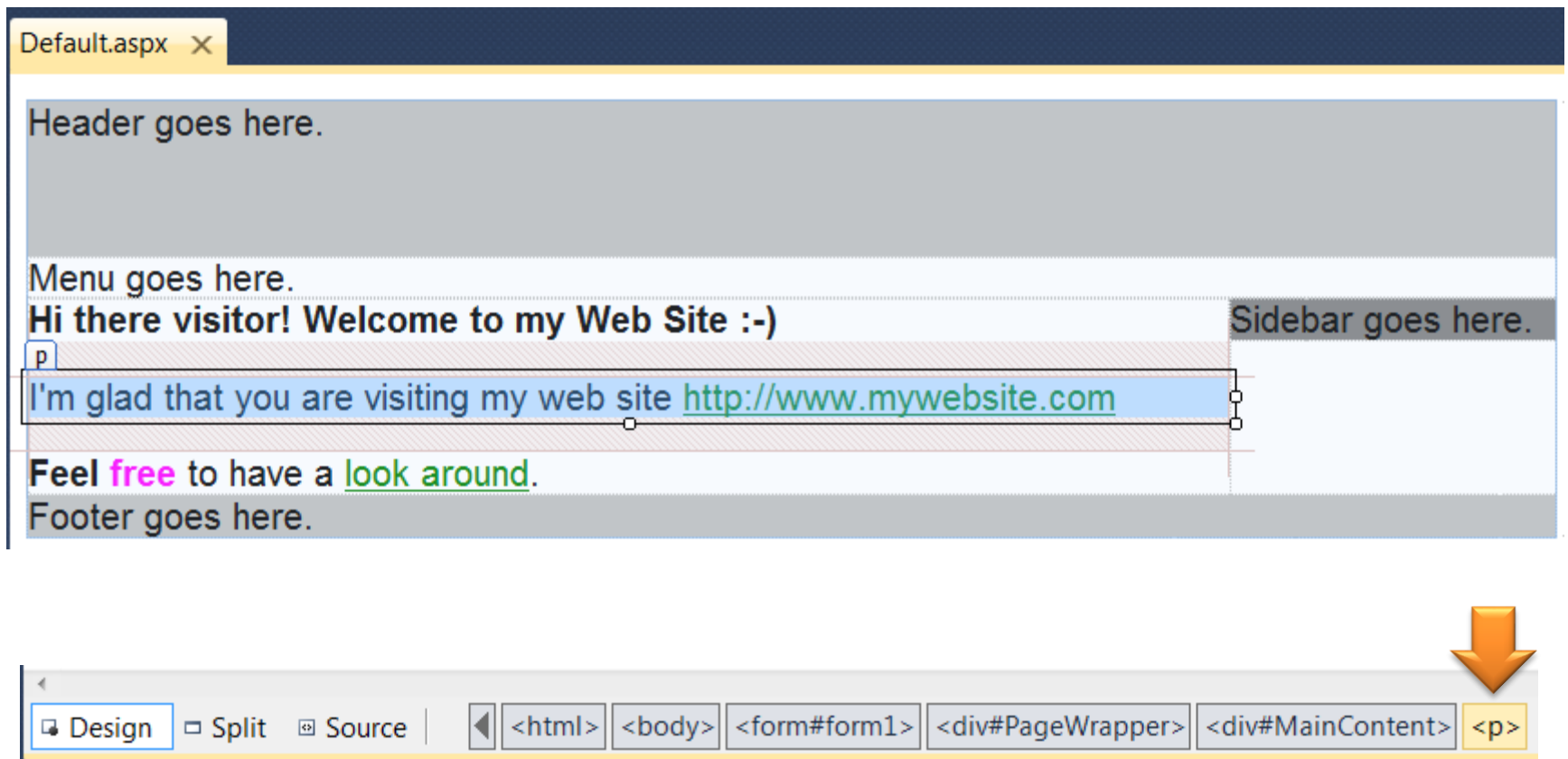
Apply

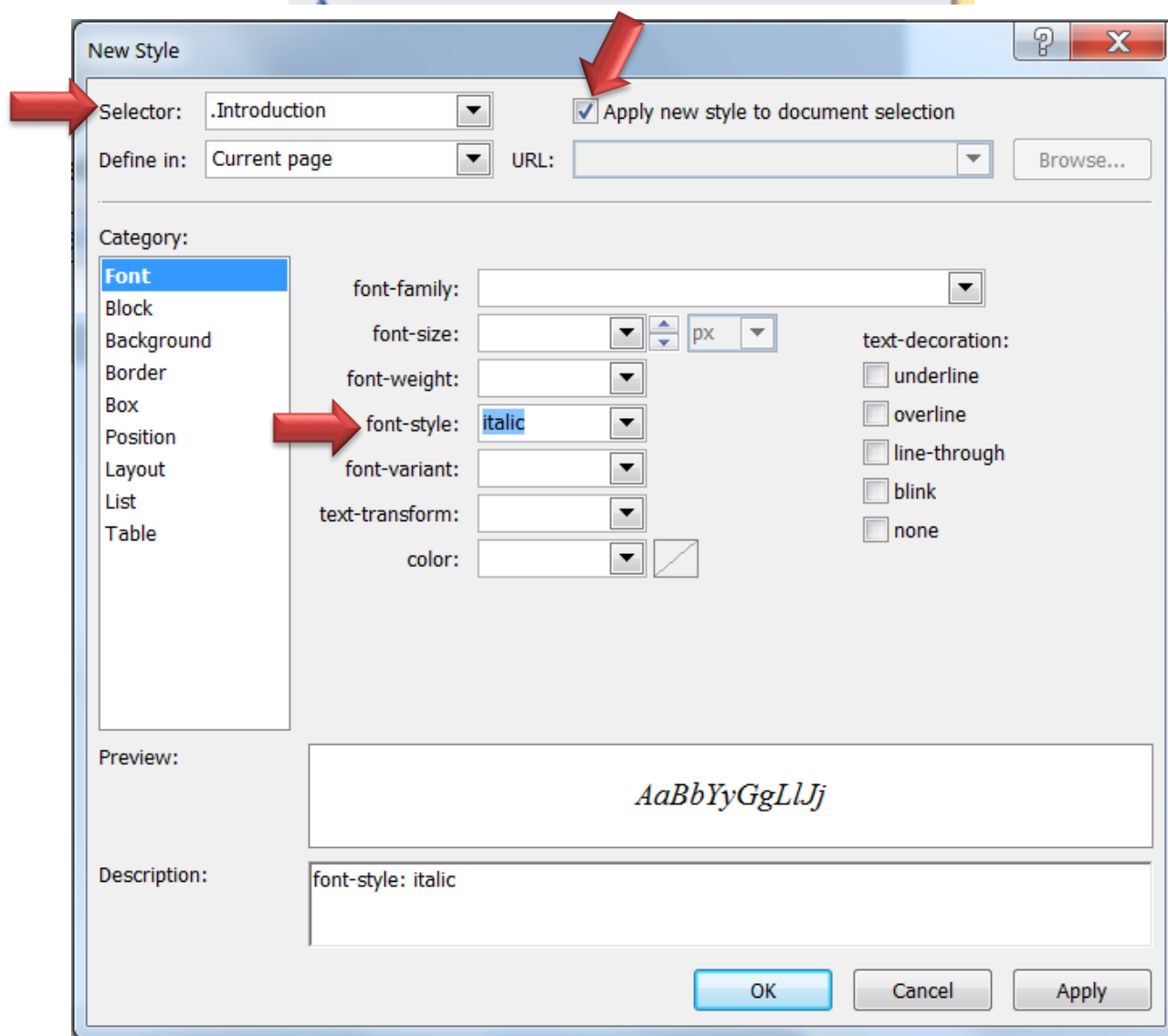
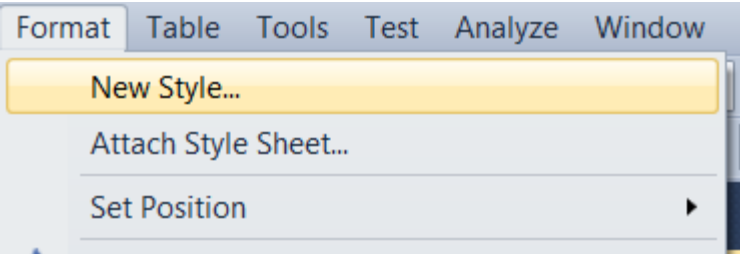
```
<h1 style="padding: 0px; margin: 0px 0px 10px 0px">
  Hi there visitor! Welcome to my Web Site :-)</h1>
```

Example

Embedded & Inline Styles

- Select the first paragraph



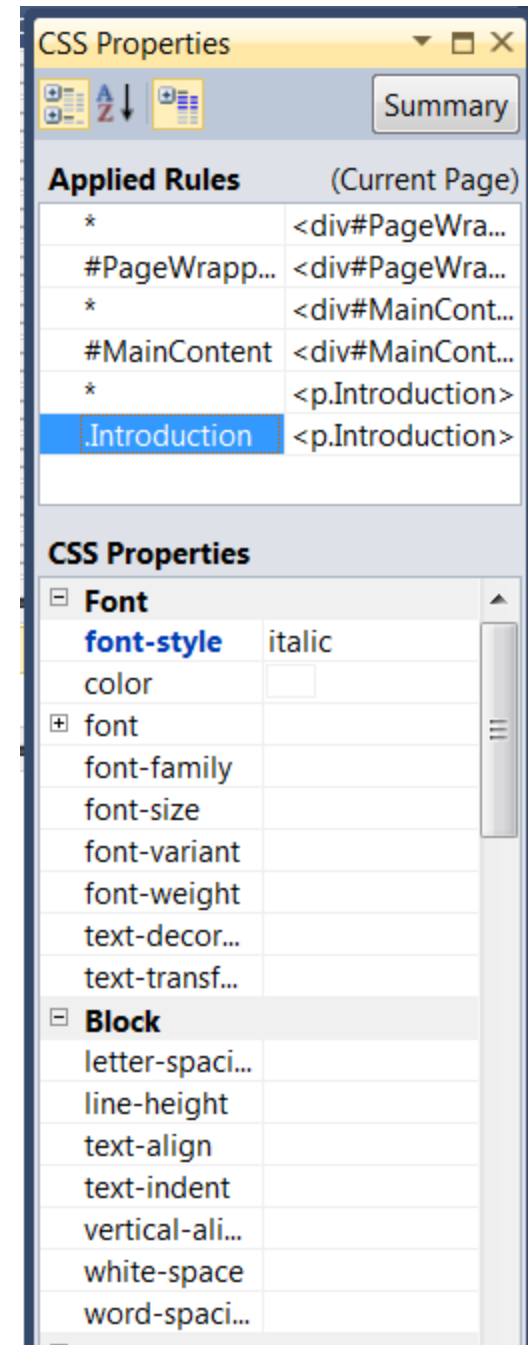
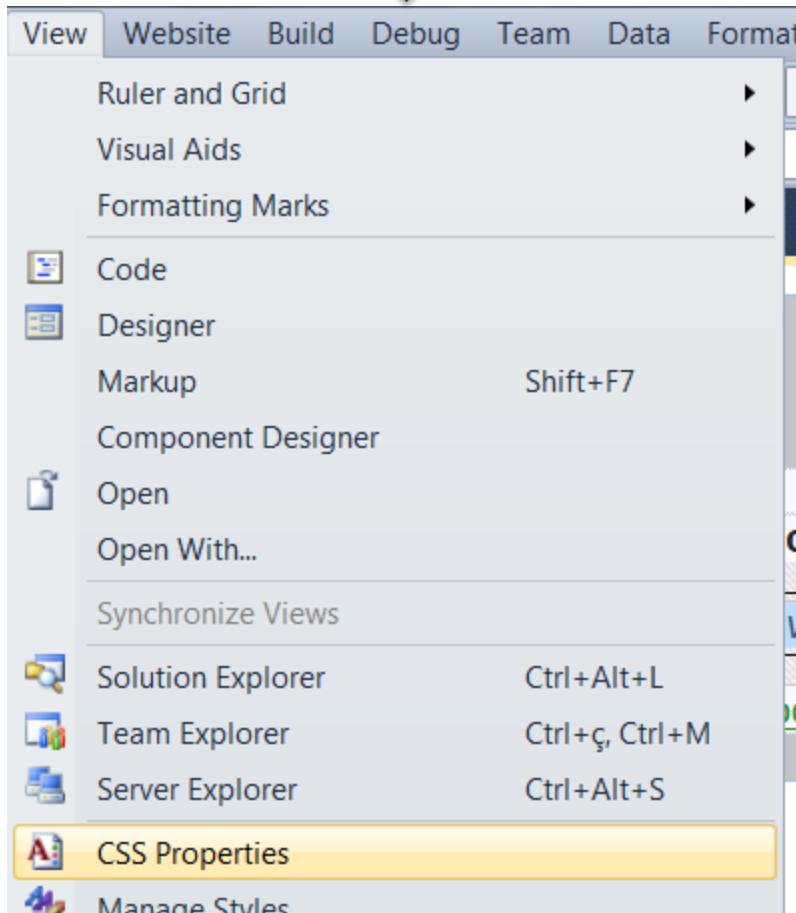


Example

Embedded & Inline Styles



With the `<p>` tag still selected



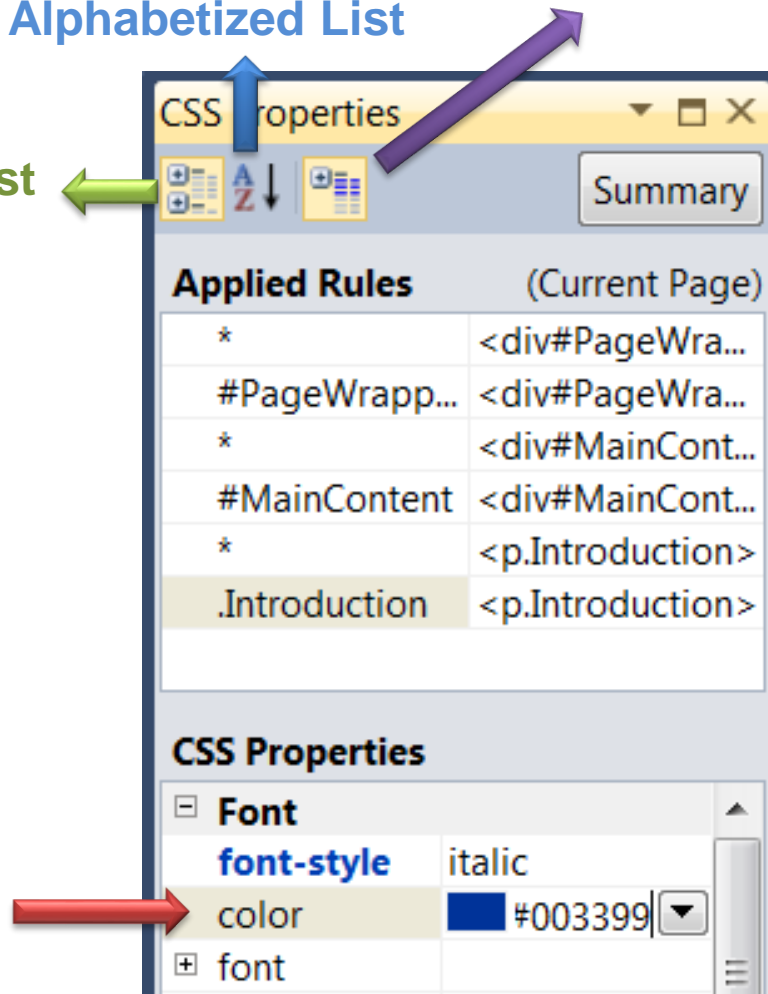
Example

Embedded & Inline Styles

Show Alphabetized List

Show Set Properties on Top

Show Categorized List



Example

Embedded & Inline Styles

```
<head runat="server">
  <title></title>
  <style type="text/css">
    .style1
    {
      color: #FF00FF;
    }
    .Introduction
    {
      font-style: italic;
      color: #003399;
    }
  </style>
  <link href="Styles/Styles.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
</head>
```

Example

Embedded & Inline Styles

- View in browser

Header goes here.

Menu goes here.

Hi there visitor! Welcome to my Web Site :-)

Sidebar goes here.

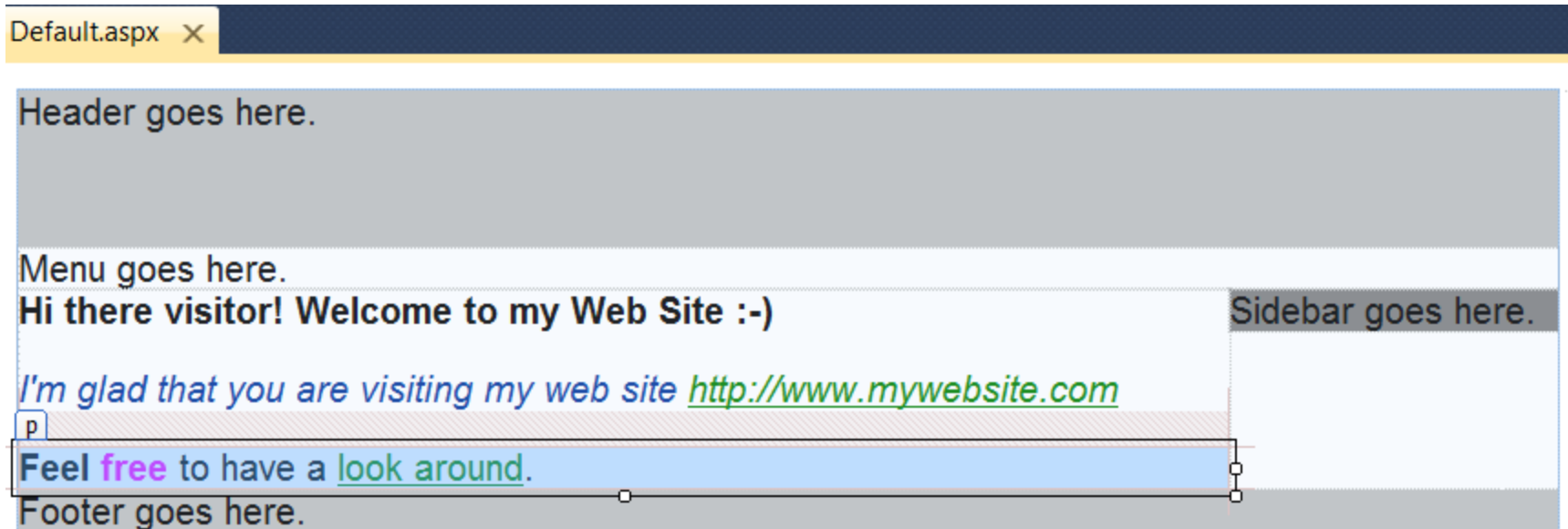
I'm glad that you are visiting my web site <http://www.mywebsite.com>

Feel free to have a [look around](#).

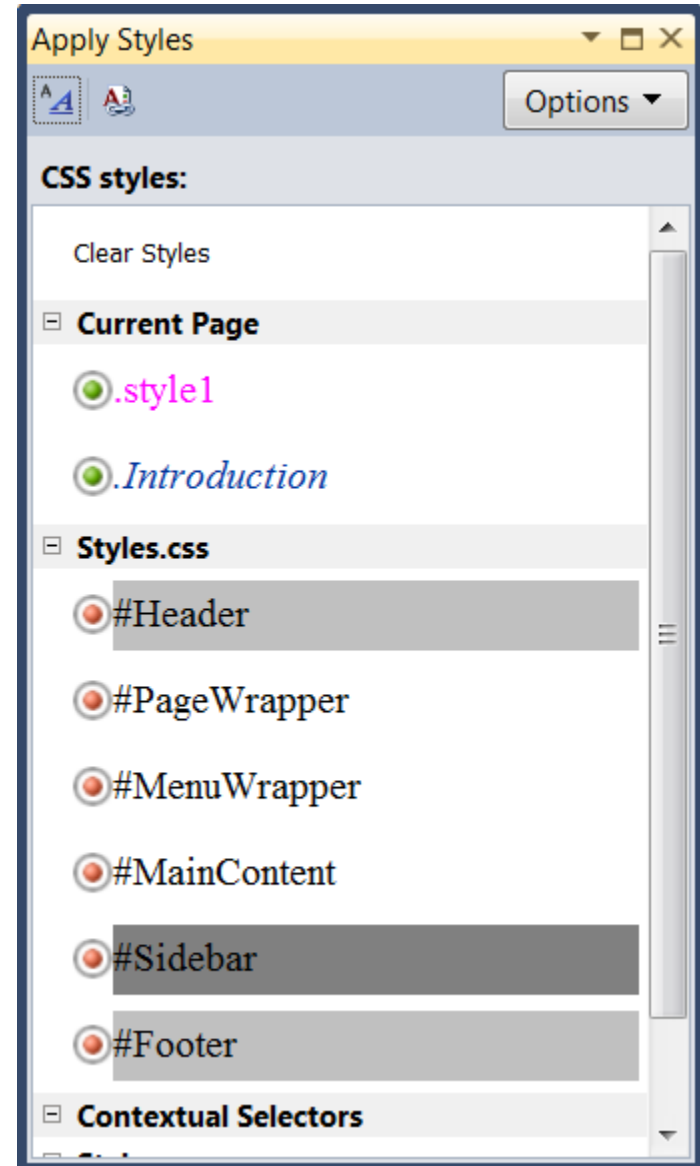
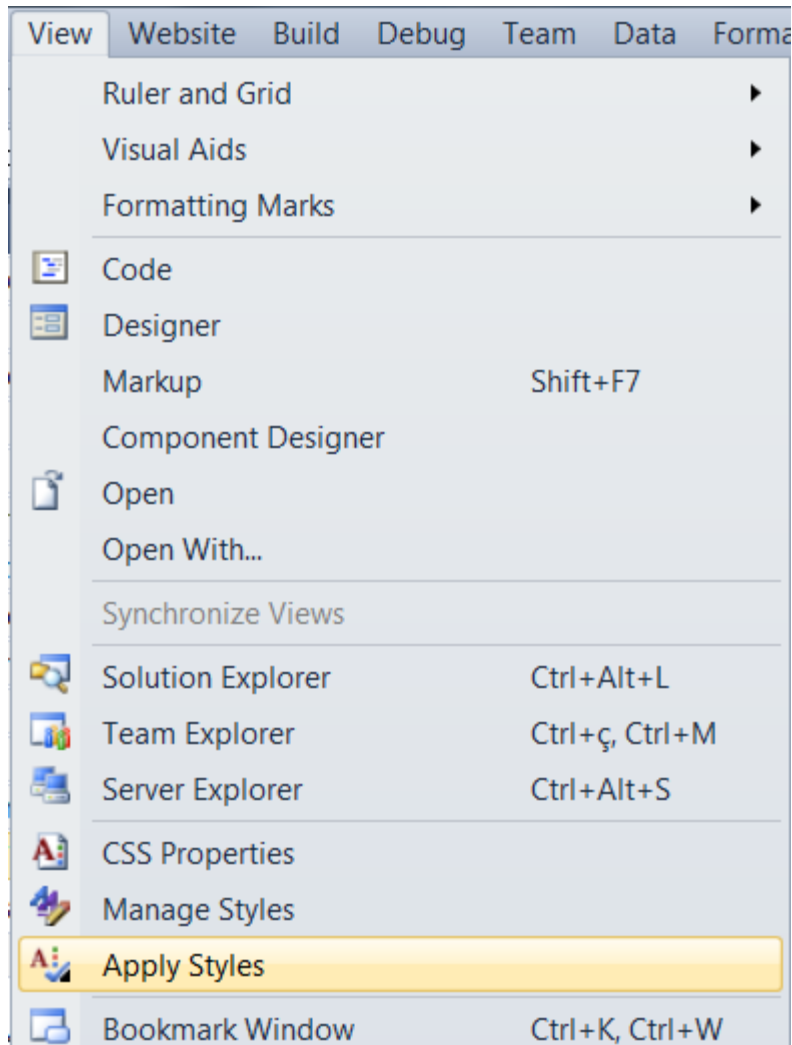
Footer goes here.

Example – Applying Styles

- Open **Default.aspx** in Design View
- Select second paragraph

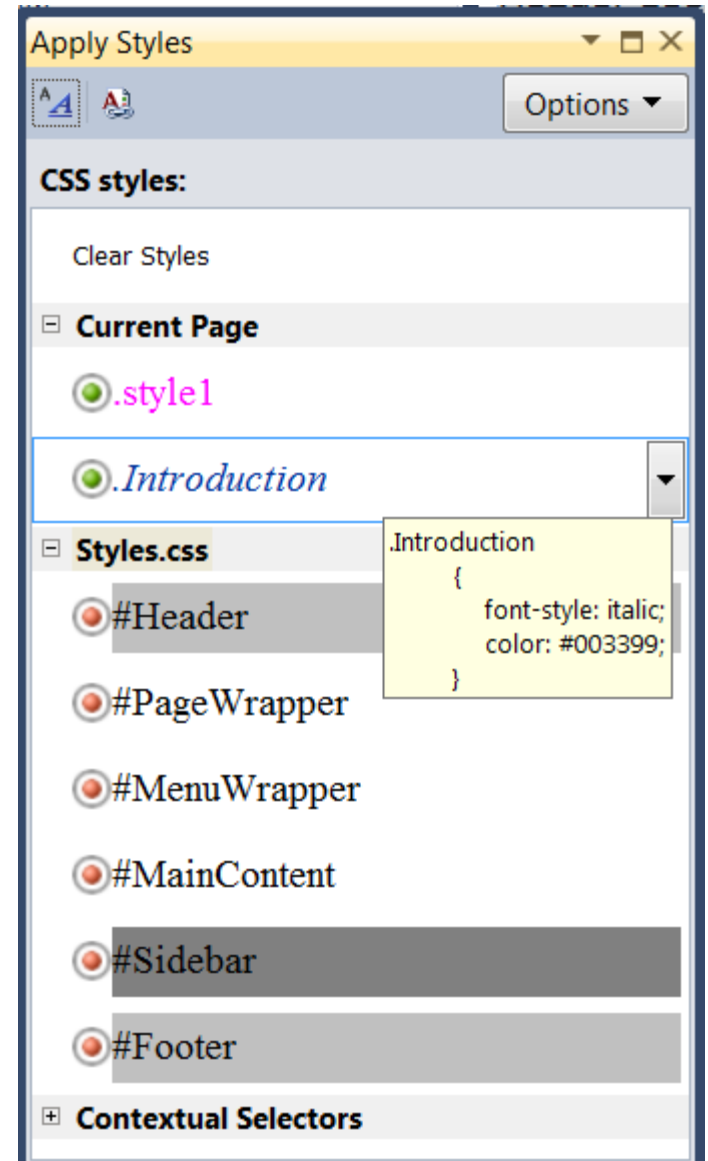


Example – Applying Styles



Example – Applying Styles

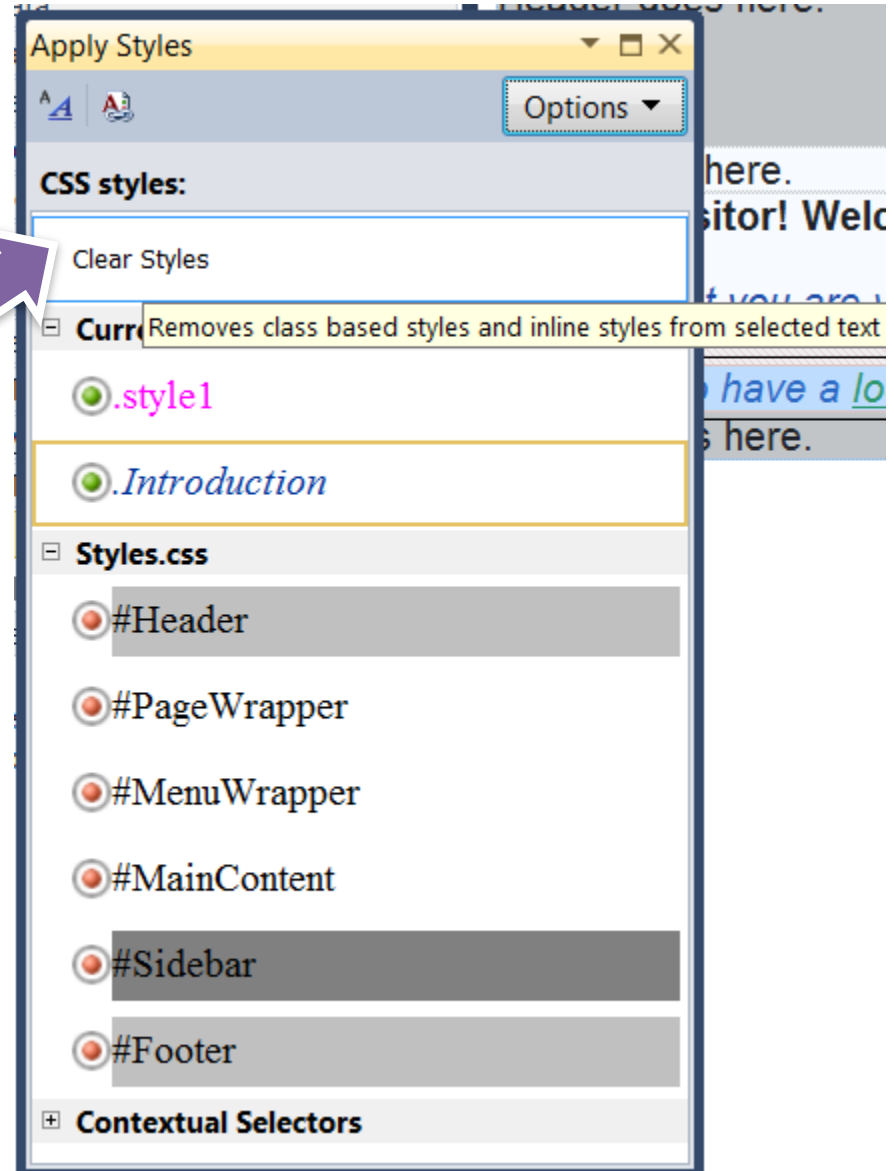
Click **Introduction** class



Example – Applying Styles

Clear Styles

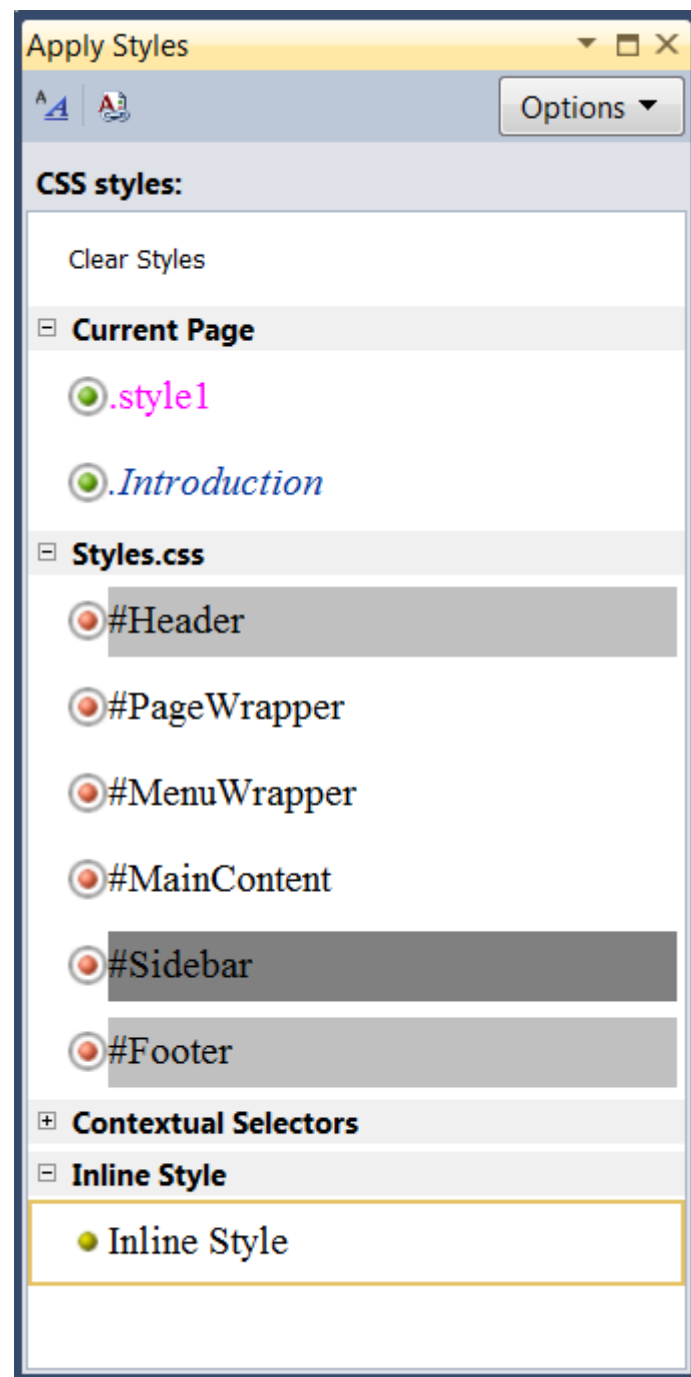
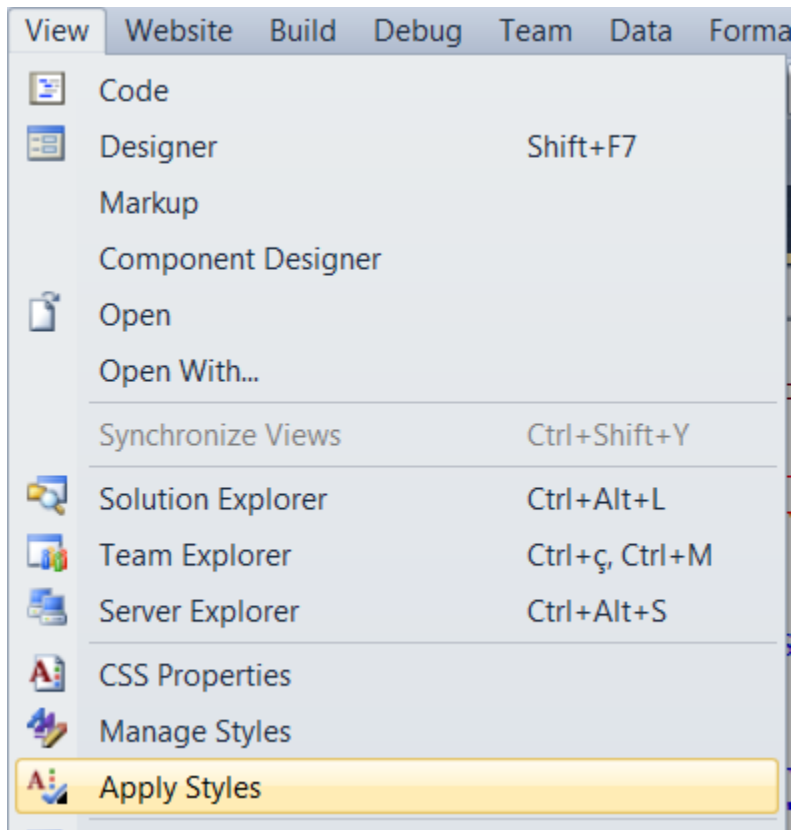
removes existing classes and inline styles from a tag.



Example – Managing Styles

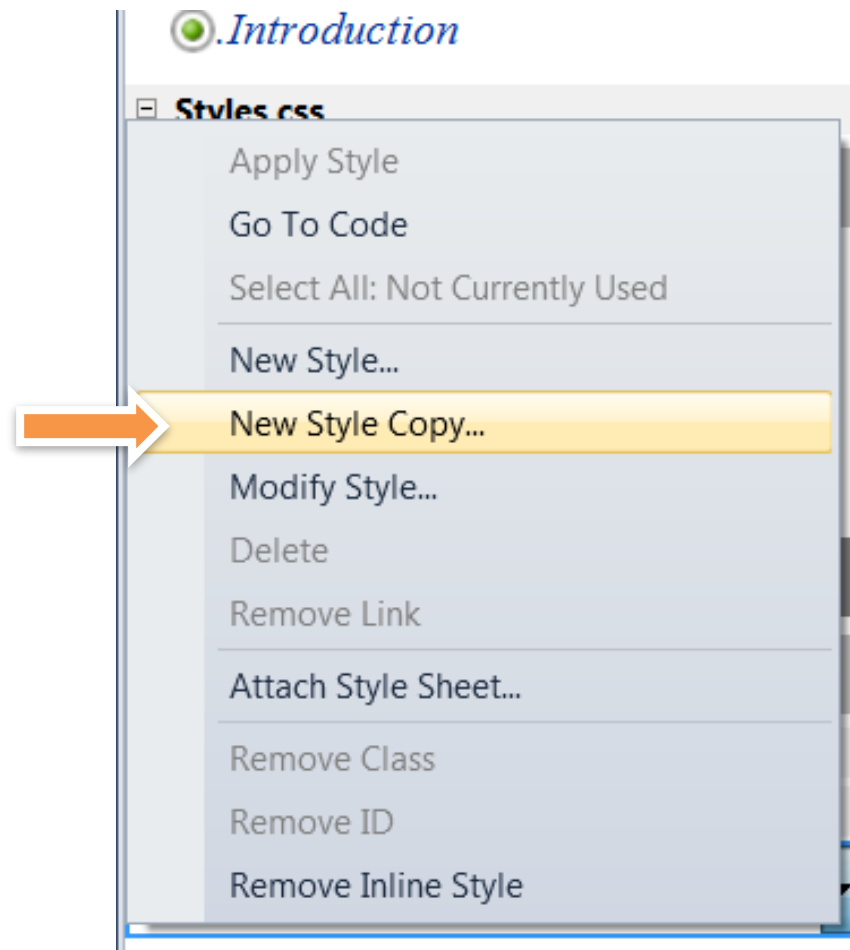
- Open **Default.aspx** in Source View.
- Locate the **<h1>** element and click it once.

```
<h1 style="padding: 0px; margin: 0px 0px 10px 0px">  
    Hi there visitor! Welcome to my Web Site :-)</h1>
```



Example – Managing Styles

- Right-click **Inline Style**



New Style



Selector:

☐ Apply new style to document selection

Define in:

URL:

Category:

- Font
- Block
- Background
- Border
- Box**
- Position
- Layout
- List
- Table

font-family:

font-size: px

font-weight:

font-style:

font-variant:

text-transform:

color:

text-decoration:

☐ underline

☐ overline

☐ line-through

☐ blink

☐ none

Preview:

AaBbYyGgLlJj

Description:

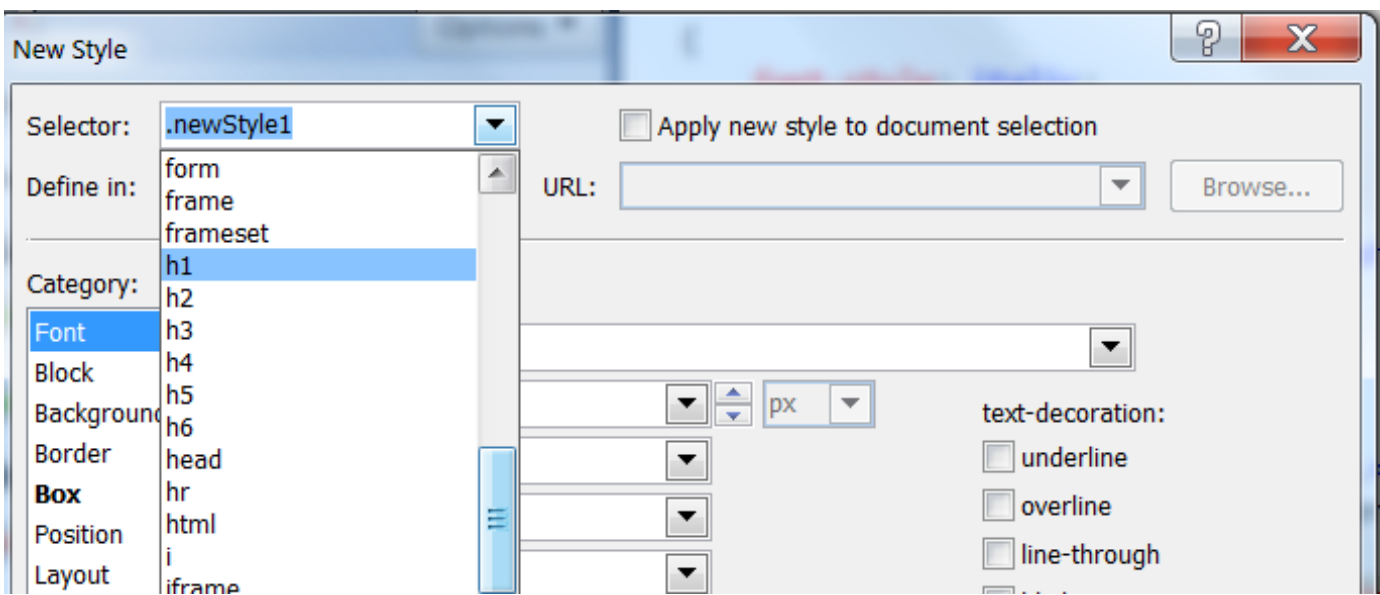
padding: 0px; margin: 0px 0px 10px 0px

OK

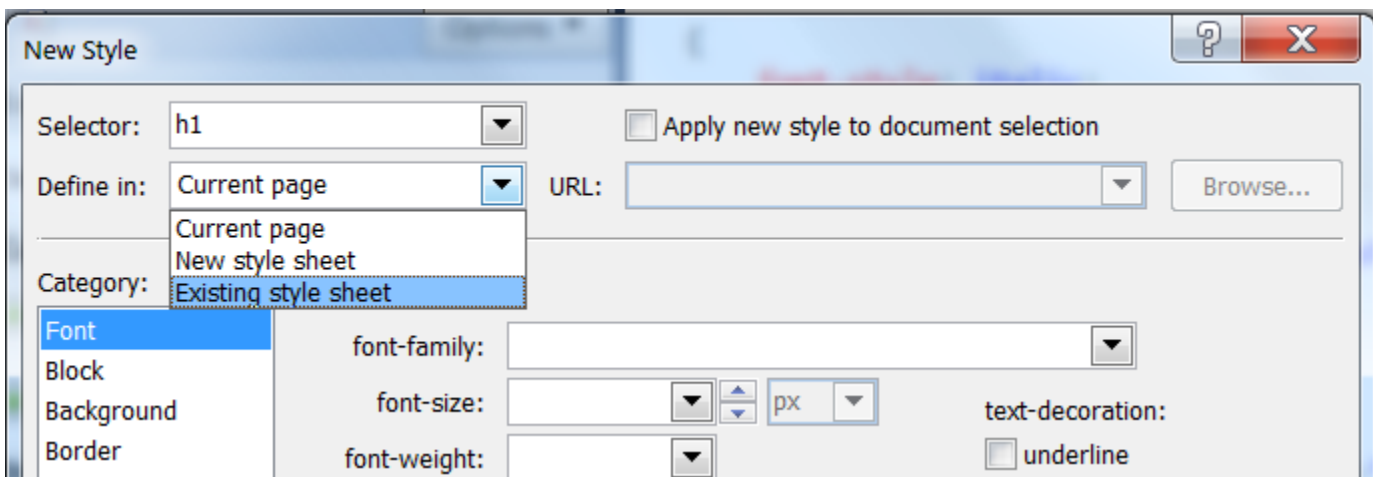
Cancel

Apply

Choose **h1** from the **Selector**



Choose **Existing Style Sheet** from **Define in**



URL → **Styles/Styles.css**

New Style

Selector: ☐ Apply new style to document selection

Define in: URL:

Category:

- Font
- Block
- Background
- Border
- Box**
- Position
- Layout
- List
- Table

font-family:

font-size:

font-weight:

font-style:

font-variant:

text-transform:

color:

text-decoration:

- ☐ underline
- ☐ overline
- ☐ line-through
- ☐ blink
- ☐ none

Preview:

AaBbYyGgLlJj

Description:

padding: 0px; margin: 0px 0px 10px 0px

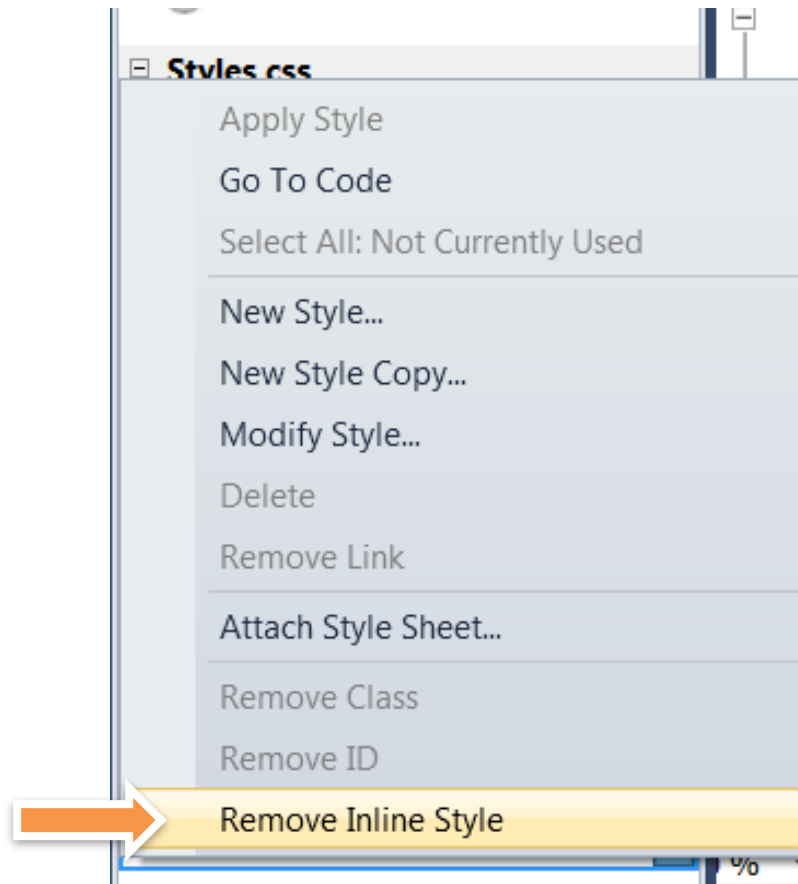
Example – Managing Styles

- Check out **Styles.css**
 - A copy of **h1** style is created

```
h1
{
    padding: 0px;
    margin: 0px 0px 10px 0px;
}
```

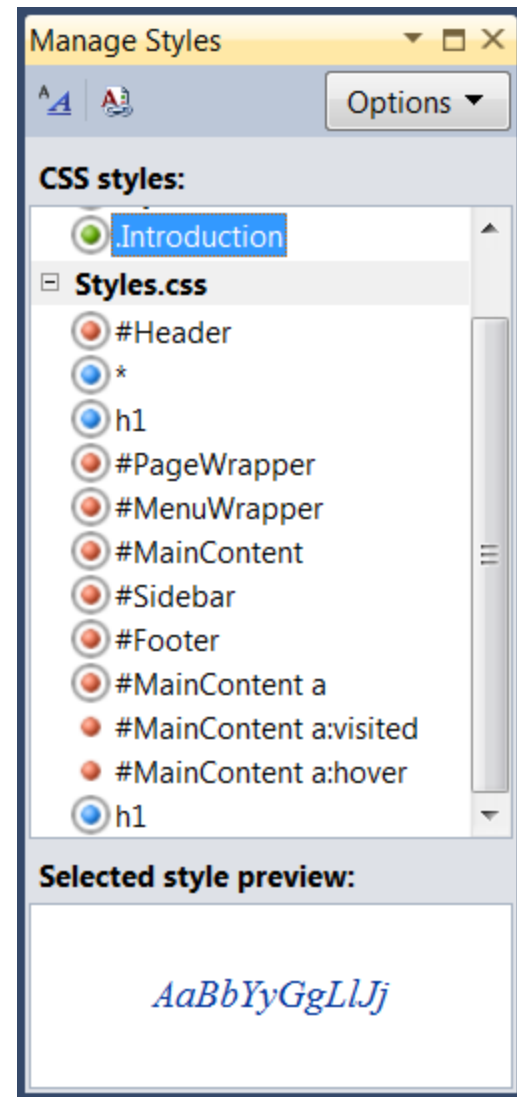
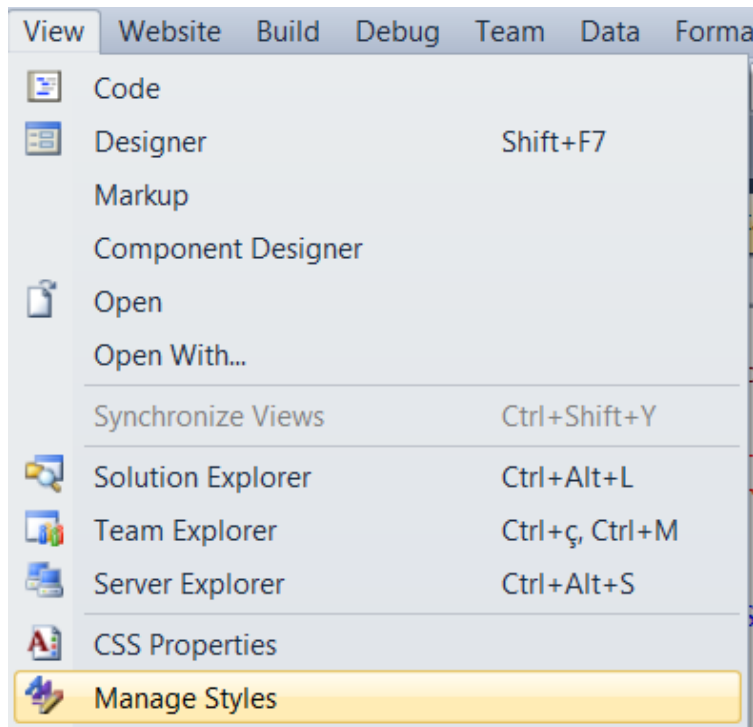
Example – Managing Styles

- In the **Apply Styles** window, right-click **Inline Style** again

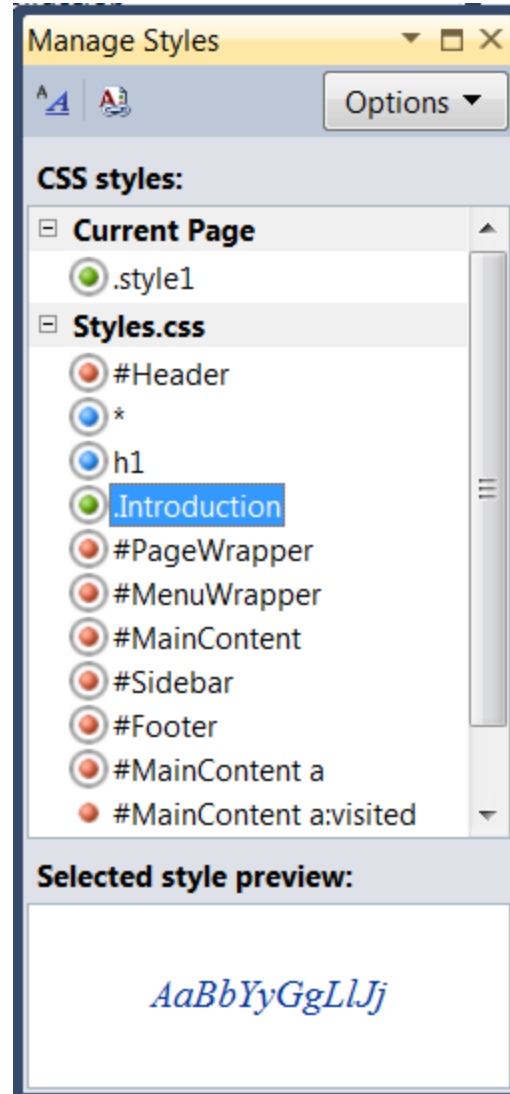


Removes the style attribute from the h1 element.

Example – Managing Styles



- Click the **.Introduction** selector and drag it into the area for **Styles.css**, for example after the **h1** selector.



Example – Managing Styles

- View in browser

Header goes here.

Menu goes here.

Hi there visitor! Welcome to my Web Site :-)

Sidebar goes here.

I'm glad that you are visiting my web site <http://www.mywebsite.com>

Feel free to have a [look around](#).

Footer goes here.

NOTE

- Try to create **smaller** and **reusable** rule sets that you **can combine if required**, rather than creating large, monolithic rules that can only be used on a single UI element.

```
.ImportantHeading
{
  font-size: 20px;
  font-weight: bold;
  color: red;
}
```



```
h1
{
  font-size: 20px;
}

.Attention
{
  font-weight: bold;
  color: red;
}
```

```
<h1 class="Attention">
```