

# Styling Your HTML

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# Agenda

- **Styling Your HTML**

- Styling in HTML
- Introducing Cascading Style Sheets
- Understanding CSS Rules
- CSS Selectors
- Sizing in CSS
- Positioning in CSS
- Debugging Styling with the Browser

# STYLING IN HTML

## STYLE PROPERTY

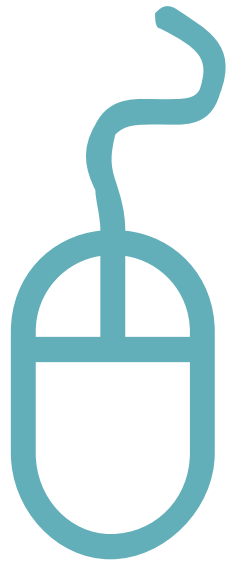
Contains rules for layout, but should separate UI/Style

## STYLE TAGS

Can contain styling information separate from HTML  
But is only 'per page'

## CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

Contains rules for styling the UI  
Leaves HTML Structural Information  
Allows site-wide rules and overriding for specific cases





# demonstration

STYLING HTML



# demonstration

STYLE TAGS



# demonstration

INTRODUCING CSS



# demonstration

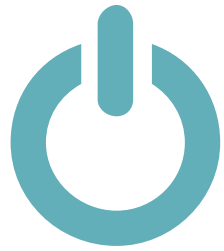
ID SELECTORS



# demonstration

RELATIVE SELECTORS

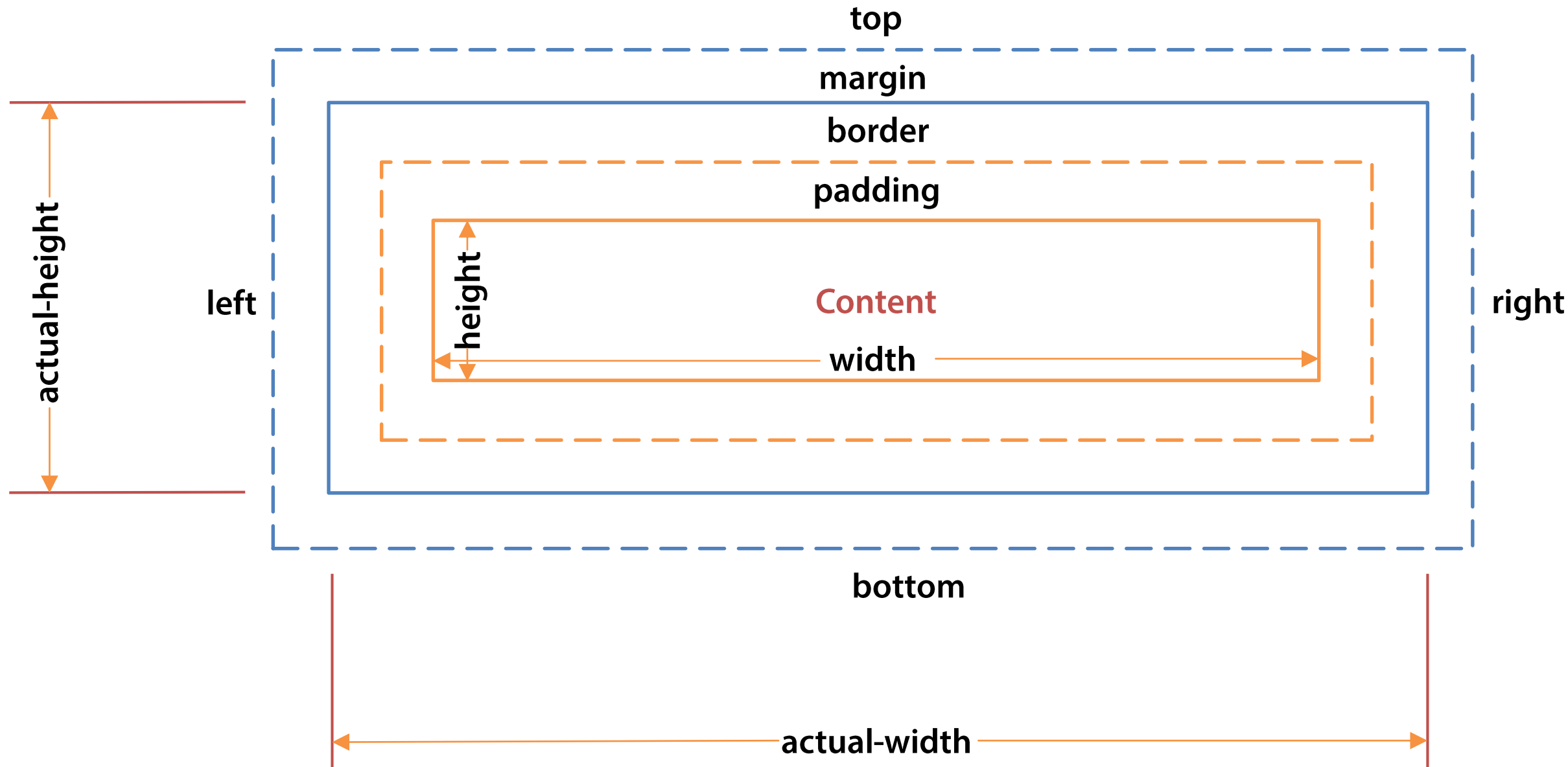




# demonstration

CLASS SELECTORS

# The Box Model





# demonstration

SIZING AND THE BOX MODEL



# demonstration

POSITIONING IN CSS



# demonstration

DISPLAY IN CSS



# demonstration

FLOAT IN CSS



# demonstration

DEBUGGING STYLING WITH THE BROWSER

# Summary

## ■ Styling Your HTML

- HTML is structural – but you can create the look and feel of your app through the styling stack.
- Cascading Style Sheets are the way to support shared, overridable styles for your web pages.
- Rules in CSS represents the set of properties that tell the browser how to draw your HTML elements.
- Understanding the nature of CSS Selectors is key to learning how to style your site.
- Having a basic understanding of the box model in CSS and HTML will help you style your site correctly.
- In CSS, every rule is overridable by using cascading – though the rules for cascading isn't always intuitive
- Dropping down and debugging your styling using the browser tools can be very effective at learning CSS