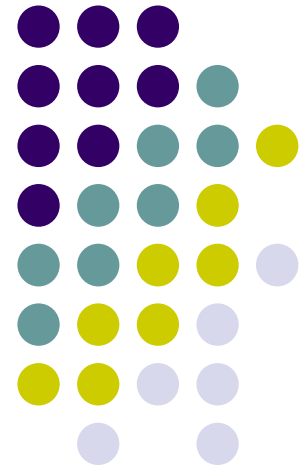
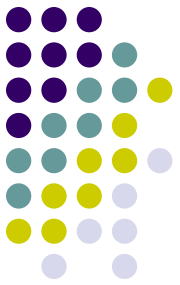


Cascading Style Sheets

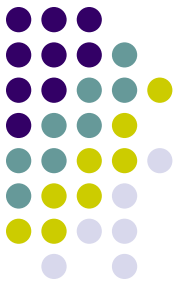
--CAS 483--





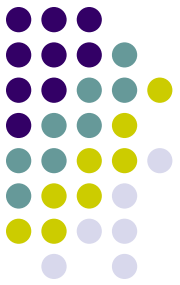
What is a Style Sheet?

- “A set of statements that specify the presentation of a document”
- In other words, a style sheet defines how to display an HTML document
- External style sheets can be applied to a number of HTML documents
 - CSS gives a “look” to your site
 - [Style sheets in action](#)



Why use CSS?

- Enable you to change the appearance and layout of your entire site by editing only one file
- Improve site accessibility



CSS Syntax

- Generic CSS syntax:

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

- For example, we can change background color:

```
body { background-color: black; }
```

- CSS Comments

- Comments are surrounded by `/*` and `*/`

```
/* This is a CSS comment */
```

CSS Syntax

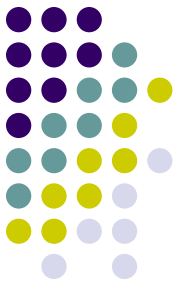


- Class selector
 - Can define different style types for the same HTML element

```
p.center { text-align: center; }  
p.right  { text-align: right; }  
<p class="center">...</p>
```

- Or, we can define a style for all HTML elements

```
.center { text-align: center; }  
<h1 class="center">...</p>
```



DIV and SPAN Tags

- Div tag adds block-level structure/formatting

```
<div class="style_name">...</div>
```

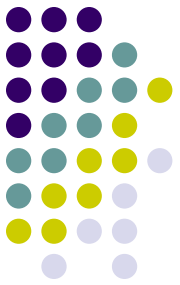
```
<div style="property:value">...</div>
```

```
<div align="center/right/left">...</div>
```

- Span tag adds inline-level structure/formatting

```
<span class="style_name">...</div>
```

```
<span style="property:value">...</div>
```



Applying a Style Sheet

- External Style Sheet

- Can be applied to a number of HTML pages
- To link a style sheet to an HTML document:

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

- Internal Style Sheet

- Applied to only one HTML document
- ```
<head><style>...</style></head>
```



# What can CSS be used for?

- Page layout
  - Positioning, etc.
- Font and text properties
  - Indent the first line of a paragraph
- Color and background properties
- Box properties
  - Margins, borders, dimensions

# Examples



- Modify the appearance of an HTML element:

```
body {
 font-family: "Tahoma",
 "Arial", sans-serif;
 font-size: 100%;
 color: #000000;
 background-color: #ffffff;
}
h1 {
 font-size: 110%;
 margin-bottom: 6px;
}
```

- Create new styles:

```
.mainbox {
 font-size: 85%;
 width: 530px;
 border: 1px solid #c0c0c0;
 vertical-align: top;
 padding: 2px;
}
.txtlink {
 color: #990000;
 background-color:
 #ffffff;
}
```



# A Few Hints

- Text styles for the body are not inherited by text in a table

- To center a table:

```
.center table {
 margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; text-align: left;
}
```

- To add a border around an image:

```
img.textpic-1 {
 border: 1px solid black; margin: 4px; float: left;
}
```

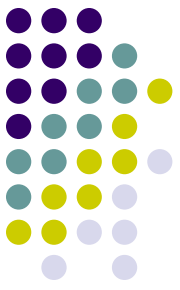
- <http://www.cae.wisc.edu/~kahnj/tcc/>

# Creating Links with CSS



- CSS can be used to create link effects

```
.txtlink {
 color: #990000;
 background-color: #ffffff;
}
a.txtlink:link {
 text-decoration: underline;
}
a.txtlink:visited {
 text-decoration: underline;
}
a.txtlink:hover {
 color: #ffcc00;
 background-color: #ffffff;
 text-decoration: none;
}
```



# Where to go from here

- Try out CSS:
  - Create a simple HTML page
    - Include the link tag in order to apply the style sheet
    - Include a number of HTML elements (headers, etc)
  - Create a style sheet (<file\_name>.css)
    - Use the style sheet to modify the appearance of several HTML elements
    - Create your own styles
  - Modify the style sheet and reload your page
- Add a style sheet to your project



# Resources

- CSS2 Specification
  - <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-CSS2/>
- Guide to CSS
  - <http://www.htmlhelp.com/reference/css/>
- CSS Tutorial
  - <http://www.w3schools.com/css/>
- CSS Layout Techniques
  - <http://glish.com/css/>