

---

# Announcements

❖ Great HTML Reference: *Web Design in a Nutshell* by Jennifer Niederst,.

---

---

# CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

- Official W3C standard for controlling presentation
- Specification: <http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/>
- Style Sheets
  - Text file with rules. It includes no html.
  - Style sheets files use a .css extension
  - Allow you to apply typographic styles (font size, line spacing, etc.)
  - Allow you to apply spacing instructions
  - Allow you to have page layout control
  - Allow you to generate smaller html files by avoiding redundancy in style specification
  - Allow you to easily update a collection of pages by updating only a single file

---

# Rules

- Basic element of a style sheet is rule
- Rule – describes the formatting associated with a page element
- Rule format

## ***selector declaration***

selector – html element (e.g. h1, p)

declaration - {property: value} Note: space after :

property – parameter defining style

- A declaration can specify multiple properties each separated by a semicolon
- Example

---

# CSS

- To apply formatting information to an html document you can
  - inline style directions
  - style elements at the top of the html file
  - external files which are linked or imported
- Example (inline) – use only if you want to override higher-level rules. Avoid if possible.
- Example: example1.html (top of html file) – Using the `<style>` tag in the header of the html document.
- Example: example2.html and example2.css – Preferred approach

---

# CSS

- Why cascading?

- Rules can come from different sources (inline, external file, etc.). The final set of rules that apply to a document comes from cascading all the sources.

- Rule Conflict Resolution

- To resolve conflicts styles defined at a specific level override those set at a higher level

Example: you can set the color of body text to be blue but you can override to red the text in a list

- When multiple style files are linked or imported the last will take precedence

---

# Selectors

## ■ **Type Selector**

- ❑ Specifies element to format by its name
- ❑ Example: `h1 {color: red}`
- ❑ They can be grouped:
- ❑ Example: `p, h1 {color: green}`

## ■ **Selectors that depends on context**

- ❑ `li b {color: red}` – only emphasize text that appears in the context of a list.
- ❑ Example: `example3.html`

---

# Selectors

- class selector

- Allows you to identify html elements as part of a group
- To specify a style use the html selector followed by a period and the class name

```
h1.firstGroup {color: blue}
```

- Example: example4.html
- To apply a format choice to all elements of a group omit the tag name in the html selector

```
.secondGroup {color: purple}
```

---

# Selectors

- Pseudo-classes

- Pseudo-classes applying to <a> tag
  - A:visited {color: green}
  - A:active {color: maroon}
  - A:link{color: black}
- Example: example5.html