
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
 - ❑ Allows you to apply typographic styles (font size, line spacing, etc.)
 - ❑ Allows you to apply spacing instructions
 - ❑ Allows you to have page layout control
 - ❑ Allows you to generate smaller html files by avoiding redundancy in style specification
 - ❑ Allows 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

h1 {color: green}

p {font-size: 10px}

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 emphasizes 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

CSS Validator

<http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/>