

# ANNOUNCEMENTS

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- ❖ No posting of code in the forum
- ❖ Check class announcements daily
- ❖ Quiz Today

- ❖ 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
  - ❖ Smaller html files by avoiding redundancy in style specification
  - ❖ Easy update a collection of pages by updating only a single file
  - ❖ Example: ExternalFile.css
- ❖ Why CSS? <http://www.csszengarden.com/>
- ❖ Will discuss CSS2 (also talk about CSS3)

- ❖ Rule → Basic element of a style sheet
- ❖ Rule → describes the formatting associated with a page element
- ❖ Rule format

## *selector declaration*

***selector*** → identifies what should be styled in a web document (e.g., h1, p).

***declaration*** → what and how that portion of the web document should be modified

# CSS

- ❖ declaration → consists of *property: value* pair(s) enclosed in { }
- ❖ Examples:

```
h1 {color: green}
p {
    font-size: 2em;
    color: red;
}
```

- ❖ **Example:** ExternalFile.css
- ❖ Popular properties → color, font-family, font-size, text-decoration
- ❖ HTML Dog CSS Properties
- ❖ <http://www.htmldog.com/reference/cssproperties/>

# TYPES OF STYLE SHEETS

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## ❖ Inline

- ❖ Style information applied to specific tag (e.g., `<p style=..."`).
- ❖ Avoid if possible

## ❖ Internal

- ❖ Using the `<style>` tag in the header of the html document.
- ❖ Convenient to provide own style to a specific page
- ❖ Example: `InternalStyle.html`

## ❖ External

- ❖ External style sheet which web pages link to (see `<link>` tag)
- ❖ Preferred approach
- ❖ Example: `ExternalFile.html` and `ExternalFile.css`

# CSS VALIDATOR

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- ❖ <http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/>
- ❖ Notice you have three choices
  - ❖ By URI
  - ❖ By File Upload
  - ❖ By direct input

# COLORS

- ❖ You can specify colors using one of the following predefined colors:

*yellow, white, teal, silver, red, purple, orange, olive, navy, maroon, lime, green, gray, fuchsia, blue, black, aqua*

- ❖ Source for colors

[http://www.w3schools.com/html/html\\_colors.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/html/html_colors.asp)

- ❖ You can specify a color by indicating the red, green and blue components. For example, all the following are equivalent:

- ❖ red
- ❖ rgb(255,0,0)
- ❖ #ff0000

- ❖ Color picker extension for chrome

- ❖ colorPicker

# SETTING SIZE

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- ❖ Length units - centimeters (cm), millimeters (mm), etc.
- ❖ Percentages → size of the font is based on the size of the parent element
- ❖ Relative
  - ❖ ex → height of the lowercase x in the font
  - ❖ em
    - ❖ Corresponds to the value of the font-size property of the element on which is used. If it appears in the font-size property itself it refers to the font-size of the parent element
    - ❖ If the parent is body tag and no font size is specified then the size is looked in the user's preferences specified in the browser
- ❖ Preferred → relative and percentages

# CSS COMMENTS

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- ❖ **Comments** → Surrounded by `/* */`
  - ❖ You can use them to disable styles
- ❖ **Inheritance of Properties** → A child element inherits the same properties of its parent element (unless otherwise indicated by the CSS specification)