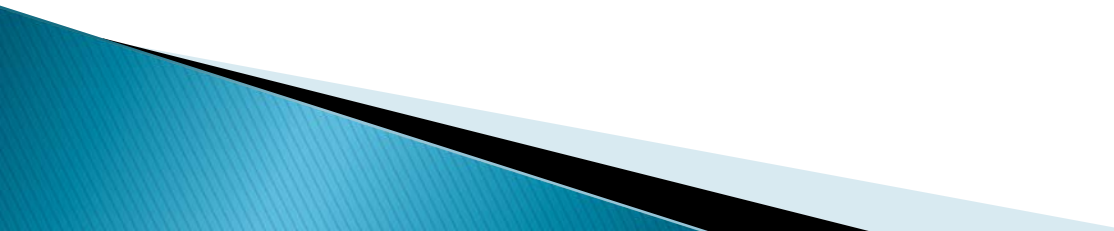


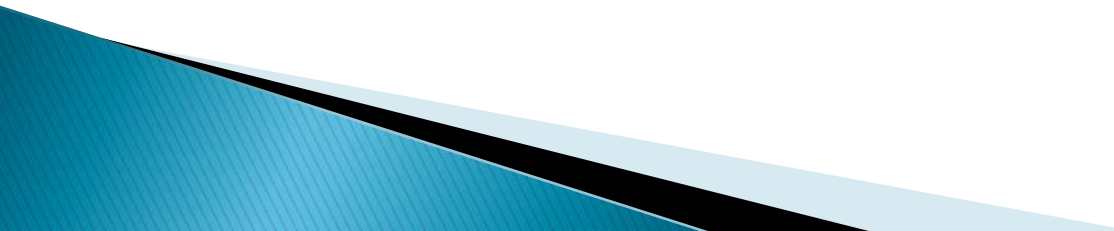
Cascading Style Sheets

The Buzz about CSS

CSS – Topics

1. Introduction to CSS
 2. Basic CSS Syntax
 3. Types of CSS
 4. How to use CSS
- 

1. Introduction to CSS

- ▶ What is CSS?
 - ▶ It Solves a Problem
 - ▶ CSS Saves a lot of Work
- 

1. Introduction to CSS

- ▶ What is CSS?
 - Acronym – Cascading Style Sheets
 - Extension to basic HTML
 - Style language that defines layout of HTML documents.
 - For example, CSS covers fonts, colors, margins, lines, height, width, background images, advanced positions and many other things.
 - Only limited by your creativity!

1. Introduction to CSS

- ▶ It Solves a Problem...
 - Why NOT HTML?
 - Originally not designed for the current needs of websites
 - Verbose and Messy
 - Code Heavy

1. Introduction to CSS

- ▶ CSS Saves a lot of Work
 - Create a custom style – Once!
 - Set all its properties
 - Give it a unique name
 - ‘Tag’ your HTML to apply
 - Use as many times as needed!
 - Need to change?
 - Automatically updates ALL instances

HTML & CSS Sample

- ▶ **Sample HTML Code:**

```
<font color="#FF0000" face="Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif"><strong>This is text</strong></font>
```

- ▶ **Sample CSS Code:**

```
.myNewStyle {  
  font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
  font-weight: bold;  
  color: #FF0000;  
}
```

2. Basic CSS Syntax

- ▶ The CSS syntax is made up of three parts: a selector, a **property** and a **value**:

selector {**property**:**value**}

Ex #1 = h1 {**color**:**blue**}

Ex #2 = p {**font-family**:**"sans serif"**}

Ex #3 = p
{
color:**red**;
text-align:**center**;
}

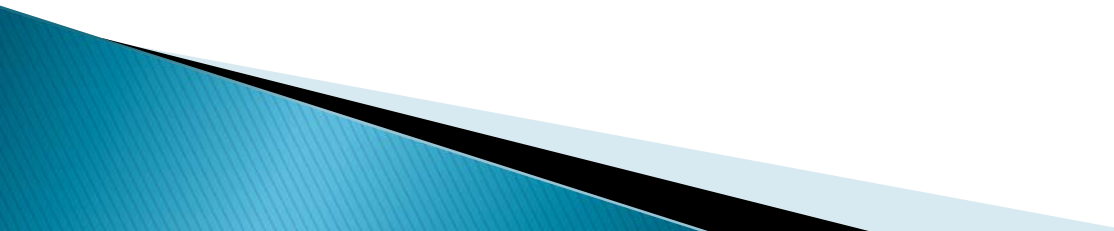
3. Types of Styles

- ▶ DO NOT START WITH NUMBERS!!
- ▶ Tag Style = `<h1 >`
Redefines an existing HTML tag like `<h1 >`
Every instance would be styled the same.
- ▶ Class Style = `.main_title`
Is a style that you create, name and attach manually to text or a HTML tag.
Only instances that YOU attach would be styled.

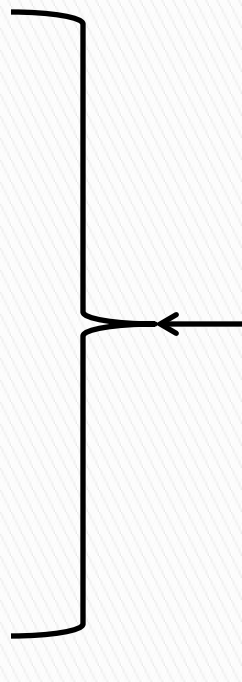
3. Types of Styles

- ▶ ID Style = #comp_logo
 - is a type of style that lets you format a UNIQUE (one) item on a page.
 - Use it to identify an object or an area of a page that appears only once.
 - For Example:
company logo, copyright notice, or a banner.

4. How to use CSS

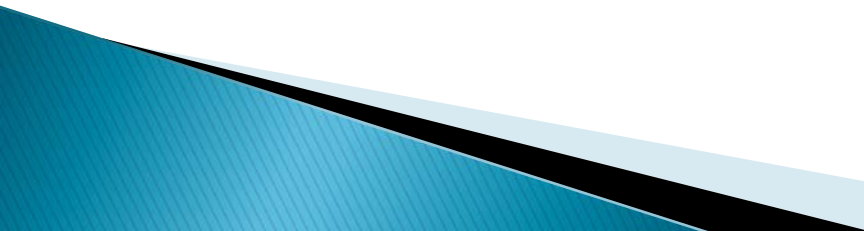
- ▶ There are three ways you can apply CSS to an HTML document.
 - ▶ **Method 1: In-line (the attribute style) → NO!!**
 - ▶ Same Info is Repeated, Repeated and Repeated
 - ▶ Located at Point of Use
 - ▶ Need to Change It?
YOU MUST Change ALL!!
- 

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Tran:
2 <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
3 <head>
4 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/htm.
5 <title>Untitled Document</title>
6 </head>
7
8 <body>
9
10 <p style="color:sienna;margin-left:20px">This is :
    paragraph.This is a paragraph.This is a paragraph
    is a paragraph.This is a paragraph.</p>
11
12 <p style="color:sienna;margin-left:20px">This is :
    paragraph.This is a paragraph.This is a paragraph
    is a paragraph.This is a paragraph.</p>
13
14 <p style="color:sienna;margin-left:20px">This is :
    paragraph.This is a paragraph.This is a paragraph
    is a paragraph.This is a paragraph.</p>
15
16 </body>
17 </html>
18
```

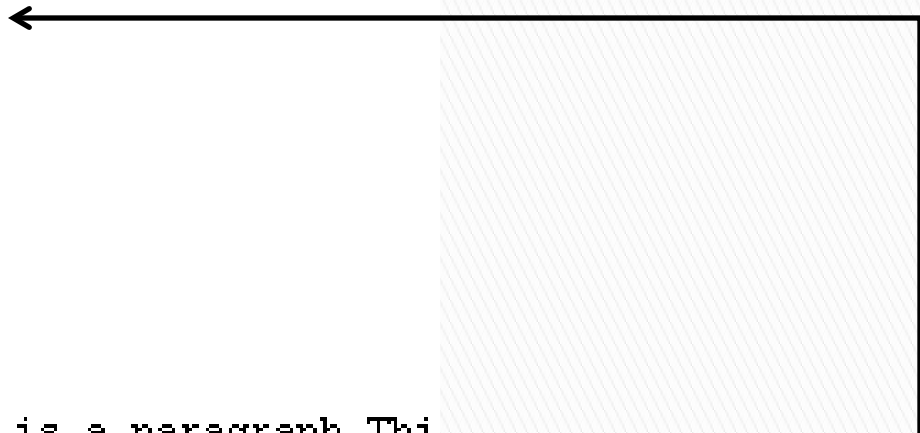


Inline Style is Repeated
EVERY TIME it is Used!!

4. How to use CSS

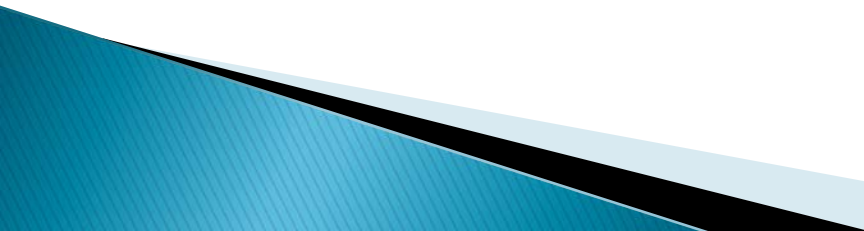
- ▶ There are three ways you can apply CSS to an HTML document.
 - ▶ **Method 2: Internal (the tag style) → YES**
(Also called Embedded)
 - ▶ Located in <Head> tag of web page (top)
 - ▶ Better!
 - ▶ Cleaner!
 - ▶ Change It Once & They ALL Change!!
- 

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 T
2 <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
3 <head>
4 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/
5 <title>Untitled Document</title>
6 <style type="text/css">
7 <!--
8 p {
9     font-family: Verdana, Geneva, sans-serif;
10    font-size: 100%;
11    color: #000;
12    text-align: center;
13    text-indent: 25px;
14 }
15 -->
16 </style></head>
17
18 <body>
19 <p>This is a paragraph.This is a paragraph.Thi
20 paragraph.This is a paragraph.This is a paragr
21 is a paragraph.This is a paragraph.This is a p
22 paragraph.This is a paragraph.This is a paragr
23 <p>This is a paragraph.This is a paragraph.Thi
24 paragraph.This is a paragraph.This is a paragr
25 is a paragraph.This is a paragraph.This is a p
26 </p>
27 <p>This is a paragraph.This is a paragraph.Thi
```

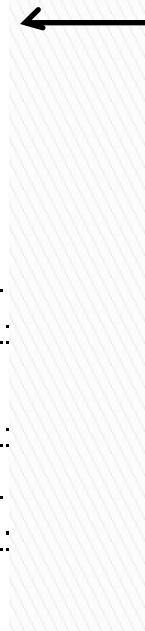


Internal Style is
Defined Once
and
Reused!!

4. How to use CSS

- ▶ There are three ways you can apply CSS to an HTML document.
 - ▶ **Method 3: External (link to a style sheet)**
 - ▶ Located in separate CSS file (mystyles.css)
 - ▶ Link is defined in `<HEAD>` tag
 - ▶ YES!! Most Powerful!!
 - ▶ Change it Once – It Changes ALL THE PAGES!!
- 

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
2 <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
3
4 <head>
5 <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=ut:
6 <title>My Special Document</title>
7
8 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css" />
9
10 </head>
11
12 <body>
13 <p>This is a paragraph.This is a paragraph.This is a paragraph
14 <p>This is a paragraph.This is a paragraph.This is a paragraph
15 </p>
```



External Style is
Linked to
CSS File!!

Dreamweaver Helps!

- ▶ DW allows us to use graphical tools
- ▶ Less cumbersome than hand coding
- ▶ What would you rather do?
 - Type or Click?
- ▶ This PP is on the Class web site