

Stylin' with CSS

Topics

- What is CSS?
- Why CSS?
- CSS Examples

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What is CSS?

- Stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- Used to change the “presentation” of a Web page
- Used in conjunction with HTML in several ways
 - Inline -- embedded within the HTML element
 - Internal -- placed within the header information
 - External -- coded in a separate document
 - Allows style control of multiple pages all at once

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HTML vs. CSS

- HTML intended to show what the text is being used for
 - Defines its semantic meaning
 - Designed to say things like “This is a paragraph” not “This is a paragraph that is centered with a font color of blue”
- CSS used for presentation only
 - Defines how the HTML should be displayed

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Internal Style

- Placed in the header of the page between the `<head>...</head>` tags.
- Contains styles that are used throughout the whole page rather than on a single tag.
- Enclose each “rule” in the `<style>...</style>` tag.

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Internal Style Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>CMSC104 HTML Template</title>
    <style type="text/css">
      hl{
        font-family: verdana;
        text-align: center;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  </html>
  <body>
```

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A Closer Look at the Style

```

<style type="text/css">
  h1{
    font-family: verdana;
    text-align: center;
  }
</style>
    
```

The diagram shows a CSS rule for the selector `h1`. The property `font-family` has the value `verdana`. The property `text-align` has the value `center`. The entire block is labeled as a `rule`.

Changing the Font Face

- Use the font-family property
- Will only display fonts already installed on the end user's computer
- If a font-family is not specified, displays the browser's default font, usually Times New Roman.
- Can give more than one value in the CSS, just in case
- To see a list of Web fonts: <http://www.angelfire.com/al4/rcollins/style/fonts.html>
- More information than you ever wanted to know about fonts: <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-CSS2/fonts.html>

Font Example

```

<html>
<head>
  <title>CMSC104 HTML Template</title>
  <style type="text/css">
    body{
      font-family: verdana, helvetica, arial, sans-serif;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  Do you like this font?
</body>
</html>
    
```

Font Example Screenshot

The screenshot shows a browser window titled "CMSC104 CSS Examples - Mozilla Firefox". The page content is "Do you like this font?". The text is rendered in a serif font, demonstrating the CSS font-family property.

Working with Color

- background-color -- changes the background color
- color -- changes the text color
- Can be applied to most selectors. ie: body, p, etc...

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

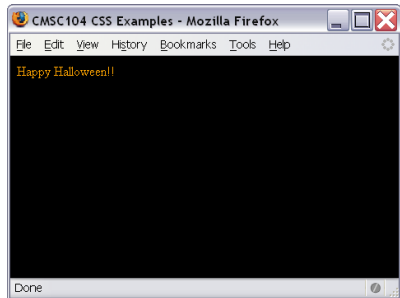
Chart of possible CSS color values

Color Example

```

<html>
<head>
  <title>CMSC104 HTML Template</title>
  <style type="text/css">
    body{
      background-color: black;
      color: orange;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  Happy Halloween!!
</body>
</html>
    
```

Color Example Screenshot



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Changing the Font Size

Sample Usage	Possible values
font-size: 14pt;	Can use number and unit (as in 12pt) or keywords: xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large. (There are other possibilities but we won't be discussing them now.)

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Aligning text

Sample Usage	Possible values
text-align: center;	left, right, center, justify

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CSS for Emphasis

Sample Usage	Possible values
font-style: italic;	normal, italic, oblique
font-weight: bold;	normal, bold, bolder, lighter

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CSS Comments

- You can place a comment in CSS by using the following syntax:

```
<style type="text/css">
/* body layout */
body{
  background-color: black;
  color: orange;
}
</style>
```

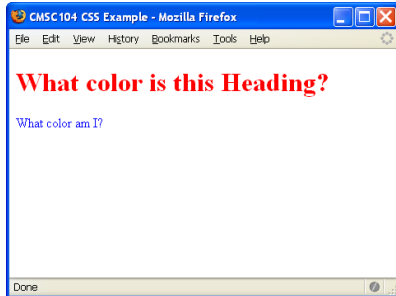
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Example with Multiple Rules

```
<html>
<head>
<title>CMS104 CSS Example</title>
<style type="text/css">
  body{
    color: blue;
  }
  h1{
    color: red;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>What color is this heading?</h1>
  What color am I?
</body>
</html>
```

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Multiple Rule Screenshot



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<div> tags

- Most of the cascading style sheets you are using for your project include <div> tags.
- These tags are used to divide your web page into sections.
- The sections can overlap and you can specific formats can be defined for these sections in your style sheet.

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Why use <div> tags ?

- Professional look like an HTML table but without the code
- Presentation is separated from content
- More accessible for persons who rely on readers
- Unfortunately, not all browsers are compliant to CSS standards and may not render page properly.

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Attributes for <div> tags

- **id**
 - use # to define in style sheet
- **class**
 - use . to define in style sheet
 - used in most html tags to incorporate style
- There are more, but beyond the scope of the class

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CSS for <div> tags

```
#header {
  background: #0f0;
  position: absolute;
  top: 0px;
  left: 0px;
  width: 800px;
  height: 100px;
}

#footer {
  background: #0f0;
  position: absolute;
  top: 500px;
  left: 0px;
  width: 800px;
  height: 100px;
}
```

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CSS for <div> tags

```
#leftcol {
  background: #f00;
  position: absolute;
  top: 100px;
  left: 0px;
  width: 150px;
  height: 500px;
}

#content {
  background: #fff;
  position: absolute;
  top: 100px;
  left: 150px;
  width: 500px;
  height: 500px;
}

#rightcol {
  background: #f00;
  position: absolute;
  left: 650px;
  top: 100px;
  width: 150px;
  height: 500px;
}
```

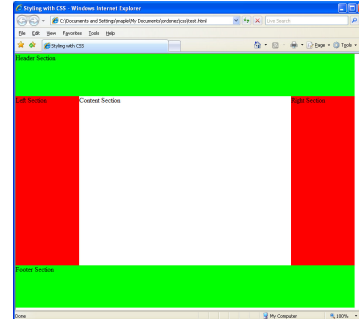
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Using External Style Sheet

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Styling with CSS</title>
<link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
</head>
<body>
<div id="header">Header Section</div>
<div id="leftcol">Left Section</div>
<div id="content">Content Section</div>
<div id="rightcol">Right Section</div>
<div id="footer">Footer Section</div>
</body>
</html>
```

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Multiple <div> tag screenshot



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CSS for tags within <div> tags

```
#content {
background: #fff;
position: absolute;
top: 100px;
left: 150px;
width: 500px;
height: 500px;
}
#content h1 {
color:red;
text-align:center;
}
#content p {
text-align:center;
}
```

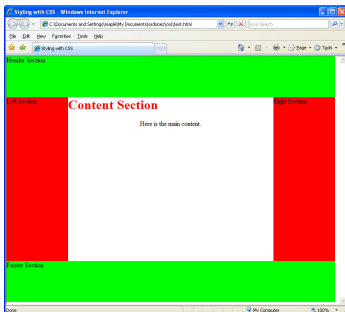
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Using External Style Sheet

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Styling with CSS</title>
<link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
</head>
<body>
<div id="header">Header Section</div>
<div id="leftcol">Left Section</div>
<div id="content">
<h1>Content Section</h1>
<p>Here is the main content.</p>
</div>
<div id="rightcol">Right Section</div>
<div id="Footer">Footer Section</div>
</body>
</html>
```

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<div> tag screenshot 2



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Let's get fancy with the class attribute...

```
.post {
margin-top: 15px;
margin-bottom: 25px;
}
.post_date {
float: right;
margin-top: -35px;
padding-right: 20px;
font-family:"Times New Roman",serif;
font-weight: normal;
font-size: 18px;
color: blue;
}
.post_title {
height: 30px;
margin-bottom: 3px;
margin-top: 5px;
padding-left: 20px;
border-bottom: #A5131A dashed 1px;
text-transform: uppercase;
font-family: Helvetica, sans-serif;
font-size: 20px;
font-weight: bold;
color: green;
}
.post_entry {
color: #FF0000;
font-size: 18px;
}
```

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Using External Style Sheet

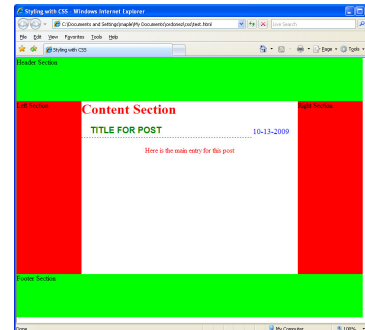
```

<html><head>
  <title>Styling with CSS</title>
  <link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
</head>
<body>
  <div id="header">Header Section</div>
  <div id="leftcol">Left Section</div>
  <div id="content">
    <h1>Content Section</h1>
    <div class="post">
      <p class="date">10-13-2009</p>
      <h2 class="title">Title for post</h2>
      <p class="entry">Here is the main entry for this post</p>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div id="rightcol">Right Section</div>
  <div id="footer">Footer Section</div>
</body></html>

```

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<div> tag screenshot 3



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