Example

This is a complete html5 web page. You can verify that all the code is correct using the W3C Validator.

Images

If your code is correct, you will get this message showing that your page has validated.

This document was successfully checked as HTML5!

Author: Damir Azhar
Date: 19/01/15
Styles

A style changes the way the HTML code is displayed
  – Same page displayed using different styles

http://csszengarden.com
Same page with a style sheet

body
{
font-family: sans-serif;
}

h1, h2
{
text-align: right;
background-color: black;
color: white;
}

.footer
{
border-top-width: thick;
border-top-style: solid;
font-size: small;
}

.catName
{
font-weight: bold;
}
Same page, different style sheet

body { background-color: #eefee; }

h1, h2
{
  text-align: center;
  border-bottom-color: black;
  border-bottom-style: solid;
  color: black;
  text-transform: uppercase;
}

p:first-letter
{
  font-size: x-large;
}

.footer
{
  text-align: right;
  font-size: small;
}
.catName { visibility: hidden; }
Defining a style

Styles are defined using rules

- Selector – determines what the rule applies to
- Property – the thing that will be changed
- Value – the value that will be used

```css
h1 { color: green; }
```
Grouping rules

Multiple tags that use the same rule
   - h1 { font-weight: bold }
   - h2 { font-weight: bold }

Same style defined for multiple selectors
   - h1, h2 { font-weight: bold }
Grouping rules

Same tag using multiple rules
- h1 { color: green }
- h1 { text-align: center }

Apply multiple properties to the same selector
- h1 {
  color: green;
  text-align: center;
}
Class selectors

Sometimes want to apply a style to specified tags

- Most paragraphs are normal
- Some paragraphs are quotes

Define a style that can be applied to a group of tags

- Class selector

```css
.className { property: value; }
```

In HTML5 source code

- Assign the tag to the class
- Use an attribute

```html
<tag class="className"> ... </tag>
```
Example - class selector

Style defined as follows:

```html
.quote
{
    text-align: center;
    font-style: italic;
}
```

HTML5 source code uses the style as follows:

```html
<p class="quote">
Let's face it, the average computer user has the brain of a Spider Monkey --- Bill Gates
</p>
```
ID selectors

Sometimes want to apply a style to a single tag
  – E.g. Defining a special heading

Define a style that can be applied to a single tag
  – Id selector

    #idName { property: value; }

In HTML5 source code
  – Use an attribute to specify the id used for the tag

    <tag id="idName"> ... </tag>
Example - id selector

Style defined as follows:

```
#footer
{
    text-align: center;
    font-style: italic;
}
```

HTML5 source code uses the style as follows:

```
<p id="footer">
Copyright 2015
</p>
```
A selector specifies where in a web page CSS styles will be applied. Selectors are typically names of tags e.g. body, p, h1 etc. There are 2 types of user specified selectors as well; class selectors and id selectors.
Location of the styles

Three possible locations
- External style sheet
- Internal style sheet
- Inline styles
External Style Sheet

Styles are defined in a file
  • Used when styles apply to more than one web page
  • Entire site has a consistent visual theme

.style { text-align: center; }
.h1 { color: green; }

Web page must be told where to find the style sheet
  • `<link>` tag has 3 attributes:
    • `rel` specifies relationship between current document and linked document
    • `href` specifies location of linked document
    • `type` specifies media type of linked document
  • Is an empty tag so only an opening `<link>` tag is required.

```
<head>
<title> ... </title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="theme.css" type="text/css">
</head>
```
Internal Style Sheet

**Styles are defined in the head of the page**

- Used when styles apply to only the one web page
- Keeps all the visual formatting located in the same place

```
<head>
  <title>Example</title>

  <style>
    .quote { text-align: center; }

    h1 { color: green; }
  </style>

</head>
```
**Inline styles**

**Styles are defined in the tag**
- Used when style is applied only to that tag
- Can be required to override styles
- Rarely used (*why would you?*)

```html
<p style="text-align: center;">This paragraph will be centred using an inline style.</p>
```
Cascading Style Sheets

Order to apply styles

1. Browser default
2. External style sheet
3. Internal style sheet
4. Inline styles

Increasing priority

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets

Exercises

Write a simple HTML5 page with the title “Simple CSS example”. The body of the page should contain a single paragraph with the text “Hello”. The text should have the “color” property set to “green”. An internal style sheet should be used to define an appropriate style that can be applied to the paragraph.

```html
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Simple CSS Example</title>
  <style>
    p {color: green;}
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>Hello World</p>
</body>
</html>
```
Put the following into increasing order of priority. The item at the bottom of the list should have the highest priority.

Internal Style, Browser Default, Inline Style, External Style

1. Browser default
2. External style sheet
3. Internal style sheet
4. Inline Style
**<div> and <span>**

**Two additional tags used with CSS**
- Allow a style to be applied to arbitrary group of elements

**<div>**
- Block-level tag
- May contain other block-level tags
- Invisible in HTML5, but can have styles applied

**<span>**
- Inline tag
- May contain other inline tags
- Invisible in HTML5, but can have styles applied
<div> example</div>

<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Simple CSS Example</title>
#touppercase{
  text-transform:uppercase;
}
</head>
<body>
<div id="touppercase">
<h2>Inline Styles</h2>
<p>Using inline styles does not give us the desired separation between content and appearance code.</p>
</div>
</body>
</html>
<span> example

<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>Simple CSS Example</title>
<style>
#emphasize{
font-weight:bold;
color:red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p> This is our <span id="emphasize">final lecture</span> before the mid-semester break.</p>
</body>
</html>
Font

font-family

• serif, sans-serif, cursive, fantasy, monospace

font-size

• xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large, length (e.g. 24pt)

font-style

• normal, italic

font-variant

• normal, small-caps

font-weight

• normal, bold

http://www.w3.org/Style/Examples/007/fonts.en.html
Lengths

Use a variety of units

- cm
- mm
- pt
- px
Font example

```css
body
{
    font-family: "Comic Sans MS", cursive;
    font-size: large;
    font-style: normal;
    font-variant: normal;
    font-weight: bold;
}
```

Example

This is a complete xhtml web page. You can verify that all the code is correct using the [W3C Validator](https://validator.w3.org).

Images

If your code is correct, then you can include an image to show that the page is validated.

Author: Andrew Luxton-Reilly
Date: 01/04/06

[Validated by W3C](https://www.w3.org/Validator)
Exercises

Define a style that is applied to all paragraphs and changes the font so that it is 16pt and bold.

p { font-size: 16pt; font-weight: bold; }

Define a style that is applied to all h2 headings and changes the font to small caps.

h2 { font-variant: small-caps; }

Define the styles required to make all the text in the body of a document use italicised sans-serif font, preferably Verdana or Helvetica.

body { font-family: "Verdana", "Helvetica", sans-serif; font-style: italic; }
Background

background-color

```javascript
body
{
  background-color: black;
}
```
Text

color
• black (default), red, green, blue, white, yellow, etc.

text-align
• left (default), right, center, justify

text-indent
• length

text-transform
• none (default), capitalize, uppercase, lowercase
Text example

example

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author: andrew huston-reilly
date: 01/04/06

[Valid XHTML 1.0]
Colours

Sixteen colour names

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

RGB values

- rgb(xxx, xxx, xxx)
- xxx = 0 – 255

Hex values

- #rrggbb
- rr, gg, and bb = 0 – 255
- values represented in hexadecimal (base 16): 0 – ff
Exercises

Define the styles required to make the background of the entire page silver, and the text coloured black. The main heading should have a black background and white font.

body { background-color: silver; }

h1 { background-color: black; color: white; }

Define a style for an id selector called “greenText” so that any element that uses it has green font. You must use hex values for the color. Write a fragment of HTML5 code that applies the style you have defined to the word “grass” in the paragraph “The grass is green”.

#greenText { color: #00ff00; }

<p>The <span id="greenText">grass</span> is green</p>
Borders

border-color

• color

border-style

• none (default), dotted, dashed, solid, double, etc.

border-width

• thin, medium, thick, length
Borders

```css
p {
  border-color: green;
  border-style: double;
  border-width: medium;
}
```

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Author: Andrew Luxton-Reilly
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[Valid XHTML 1.0](http://validator.w3.org)
Borders

- Can set borders individually for each side of the element:
  - `xxx = left, right, top, bottom`

  - `border-xxx-color`
  - As for `border-color`

  - `border-xxx-style`
  - As for `border-style`

  - `border-xxx-width`
  - As for `border-width`
Table Borders

- Property:
  - Border

- Value:
  - width style colour
  - E.g. 1px solid black

- Should be specified for all table elements:

```css
table, tr, td {
    border: 1px solid black;
}
```