

CSS and Styles

Making Pages Look Good

Styles

- Styles are somewhat similar to properties or attributes, but are handled by a special *style* element.
- Styles can be dynamically manipulated by script for some outstanding visual effects.
- Virtually all tags have styles that can be applied and manipulated.
- Many tag attributes are now deprecated in favor of using an appropriate style. (e.g. align)

Cascading Style Sheets

- A web designer can customize the look of a web page by defining his or her own styles.
- Styles can be applied to all specified tags in a document, or to only the tags you want.
- Styles can be defined in a separate file (.css extension) and then included in your page using the <link> tag.
- Styles “cascade” in that a style applies to child elements unless overridden. For example, a font size style applied to a DIV tag affects all the paragraphs inside the div TAG.

Documentation

- The CSS2 spec. can be found at <http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS2/>
- The MSDN library.
- VS 2015 help on style dialogs.
- CSS3 is replacing CSS2 and most browsers now render it fairly well. (See w3.org)
- Lots of information at <https://www.w3.org/Style/CSS/>

Types of Styles

1. Inline styles – these apply only to a single tag.
2. Class based styles – these can be applied to many tags at the same time. They can be restricted to a specific tag type.
3. Tag specific styles – these can be applied to all tags of a given type in the entire page.
4. Tag ID based styles – these apply to all tags with a specific ID assigned.

Inline Styles

This is a paragraph.

```
<p style="font-family: 'Times New Roman', Times, serif; font-size: x-large; font-style: italic; background-color: #FF0000; color: #FFFFFF">  
This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Class Based Style

```
<head>
<meta content="en-us" http-equiv="Content-Language" />
<meta content="text/html; charset=utf-8" http-equiv="Content-Type" />
<title>Untitled 1</title>
<style type="text/css">
.mystyle {
    font-family: "Times New Roman";
    font-size: x-large;
    font-style: italic;
    color: #FFFFFF;
    background-color: #FF0000;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p class="mystyle">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

This is a paragraph.

Tag Specific Styles

- Applies to all tags of a given type.

```
<style type="text/css">
```

```
p {
```

```
    font-family: "Times New Roman";
```

```
    font-size: x-large;
```

```
    font-style: italic;
```

```
    color: #FFFFFF;
```

```
    background-color: #FF0000;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

- This has the same result as the previous slide, but we don't specify a class on the tag.

Additional Style Types

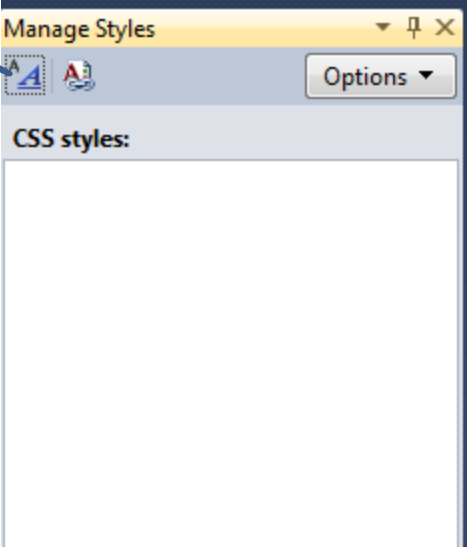
- A style named p.mystyle works like .mystyle but it can only be applied to the <p> tag.
- A style named #id is used to apply a style to all tags with the specified ID.

```
<style type="text/css">
#pid {
    font-family: "Times New Roman";
    font-size: x-large;
    font-style: italic;
    color: #FFFFFF;
    background-color: #FF0000;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p id="pid">This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
```

Styles With VS 2017

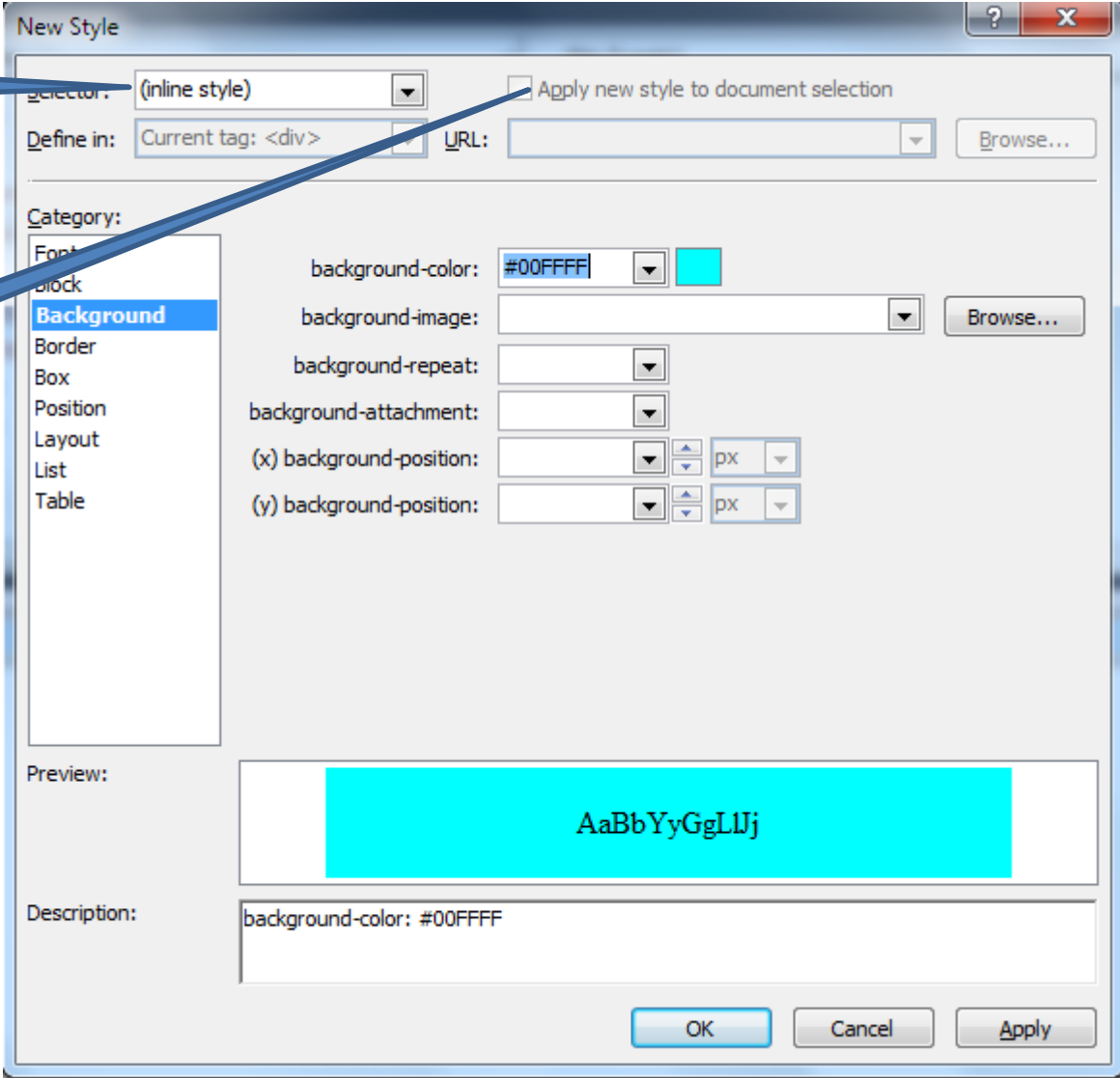
- On the view menu turn on
 - CSS Properties
 - Manage Styles
 - Apply Styles
- Select the tag you wish to apply a style.
- In the manage styles window click on the add style icon.

Click



Select inline style

Check



Default.aspx* x

Client Objects & Events (No Events)

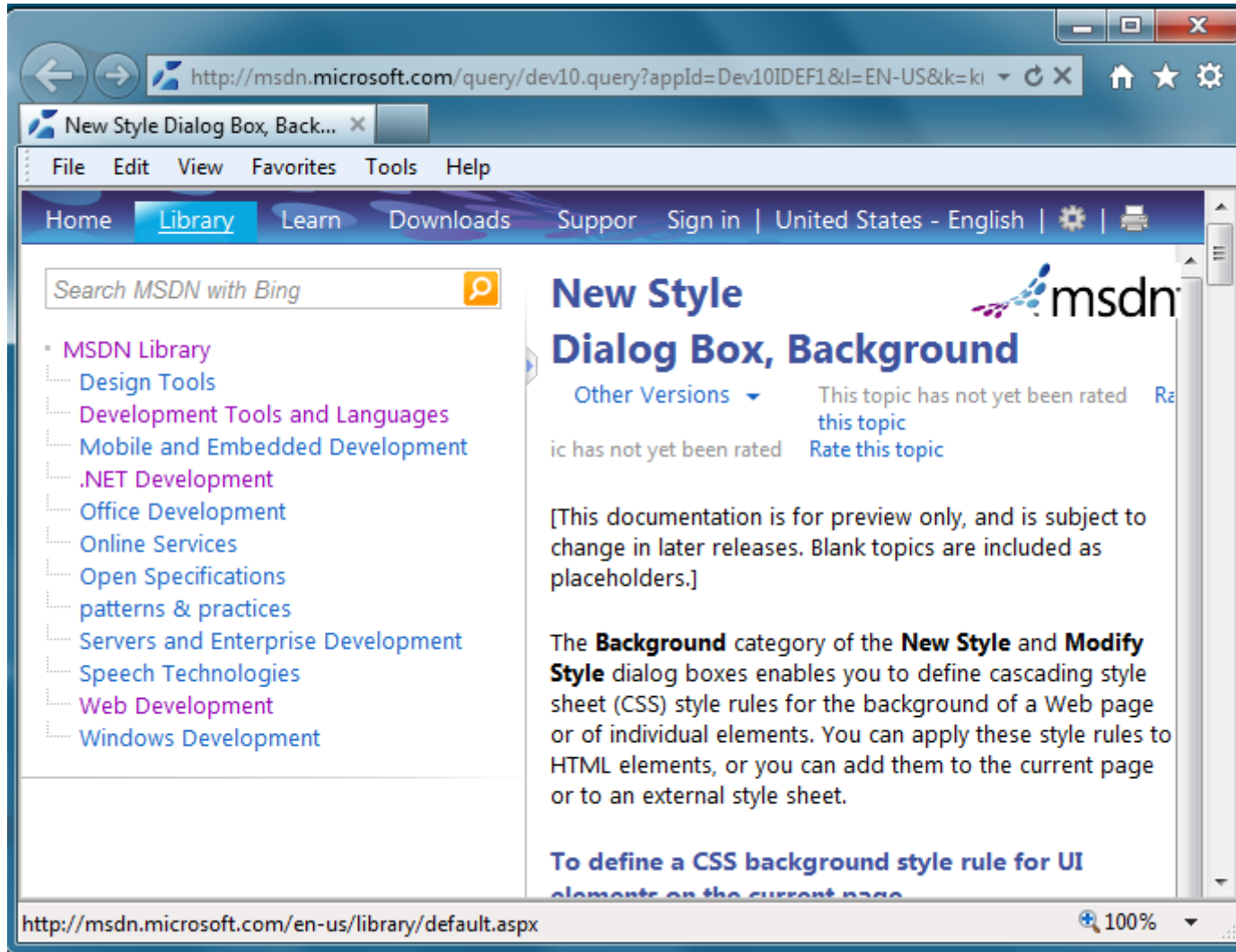
```
7 <title>/title>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10 <form id="form1" runat="server">
11 <div style="background-color: #00FFFF">
12
13 </div>
14 </form>
15 </body>
16 </html>
17
```

100 %

div

Design Split Source <html> <body> <form#form1> <div>

For Help



Demo

- Create new style
- Attach to tag as
 - Inline
 - Class
- Using manage styles window.
- Using CSS properties window.
- Changing the style of all tags of a type.
- Adding a style sheet.

DIV Tags for layout

- The use of tables for layout is no longer advised.
- The DIV tag is a container and by default is not visible.
- It can have a border, background color and be positioned.
- Normally the width is specified, but a height can be used as well.

Positions

- Absolute - The element is positioned relative to its first positioned (not static) ancestor element
- Relative - The element is positioned relative to its normal position, so "left:20px" adds 20 pixels to the element's LEFT position
- Fixed - The element is positioned relative to the browser window

Float

- Left – Other content flows to the right of the element.
- Right – Other content flows to the left of the element.
- You can float one DIV to the left and one DIV to the right for a two column layout.
- The CLEAR style can be used on an element to ensure it does not flow around a floated element.