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>
This is a paragraph.
Tag Specific Styles

• Applies to all tags of a given type.

```html
<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 .mystle 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.

```html
<style type="text/css">
#pid {
    font-family: "Times New Roman";
    font-size: x-large;
    font-style: italic;
    color: #FFFFFF;
    background-color: #FF0000;
}
</style>
<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
<title></title>
</head>
<body>
<form id="form1" runat="server">
<div style="background-color: #00FFFF">
</div>
</form>
</body>
</html>
For Help

- MSDN Library
  - Design Tools
  - Development Tools and Languages
  - Mobile and Embedded Development
  - .NET Development
  - Office Development
  - Online Services
  - Open Specifications
  - patterns & practices
  - Servers and Enterprise Development
  - Speech Technologies
  - Web Development
  - Windows Development

New Style
Dialog Box, Background

- Other Versions
- This topic has not yet been rated
- Rate this topic

[This documentation is for preview only, and is subject to change in later releases. Blank topics are included as placeholders.]

The **Background** category of the **New Style** and **Modify Style** dialog boxes enables you to define cascading style sheet (CSS) style rules for the background of a Web page or of individual elements. You can apply these style rules to HTML elements, or you can add them to the current page or to an external style sheet.

To define a CSS background style rule for UI elements on the current page.

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.