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>
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 .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.

```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 2015

• 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
<div style="background-color: #00FFFF"></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.