



ICT in SES

CSS rules

Lesson №3

Cascading styles



What is CSS

- Acronym for Cascading Style Sheets
- Separates document content and its appearance
- Language for describing web page formatting
- Could change the way a browser shows HTML elements
- Used to unify styles of sites

History of CSS



Prehistory

- Formatting with HTML elements
- Mixing content and style

History of versions

- 1994 – First attempt at CSS
- 1996 – CSS1
- 1997 – CSS 2
- 1999 – CSS 3
- 2014 – CSS4

What can CSS do



Capabilities

- Fonts, colours, backgrounds, dividers, shadows
- Alignment and justification of elements
- Group properties, selectors of elements
- Animations and transformations

What does it look like



Appearance of CSS code

- Sequence of formatting rules
`selector {property:value; property:value, ...}`
- The selector describes which HTML elements are affected by the rule
- The pair `property:value` changes the value of a given property for all selected elements

Example



Example CSS code

- Modification of the HTML <body>
- Dark red text on pink backgrounds
- Left and right margins

```
body {  
    background-color: pink;  
    color: darkred;  
    margin-left: 6em;  
    margin-right: 6em;  
}
```

Usage



CSS location

- In external file, used by a web site
- In a script element, used by a web page
- In HTML element attribute

Usage

- Could be placed in all three locations
- Highest priority is as attribute, then as script element

CSS in external files

- Achieves unified visual style of the whole site
- Uses element `<link>` inside `<head>`, and the attribute `href` points the path to the file with CSS rules
- Traditionally the file extension is **.css**

```
<head>  
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"  
        href="pinkie.css">  
</head>
```



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Internal CSS



CSS in element `<style>` inside `<head>`

- Cascading style are in the HTML file
- Convenient for a unified page layout

```
<style>
  body {
    background-color: pink;
    color: darkred;
    margin-left: 6em;
    margin-right: 6em;
  }
</style>
```



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CSS in the style attribute of HTML element

- Cascading style are in in the HTML element
- Sufficient for local styling

```
<body style="background-color: pink;  
        color: darkred;  
        margin-left: 6em;  
        margin-right: 6em;">  
:  
</body>
```



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Comments



CSS comments

- Framed in `/* ... */` and are ignored by the browser

```
body {  
    background-color: pink; /* background colour */  
    color: darkred;  
    /* margins from both sides of the page */  
    margin-left: 6em;  
    margin-right: 6em;  
}
```



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CSS selectors

CSS selectors



Simple selectors

- Tag selector
- Class selector
- Attribute selector

Complex selectors

- Grouping selectors
- Nesting selectors
- Filters in selectors

Tag selector

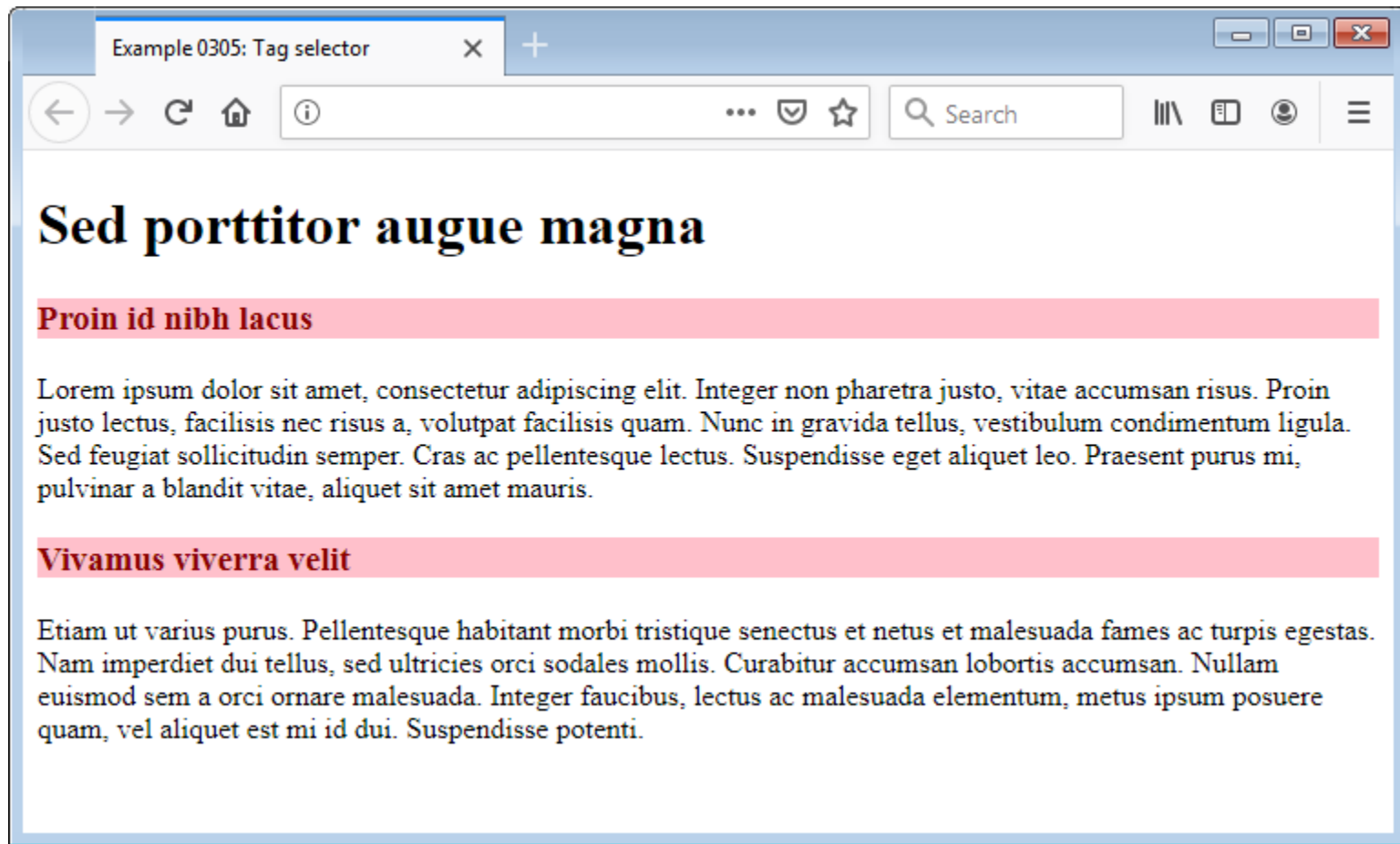


Details

- Rules applies to all elements of this tag
- Syntax **tag {...}**
- Example: all `<h3>` elements are red

```
h3 {  
    background-color: pink;  
    color: darkred;  
}
```

```
<h3>Proin id nibh lacus</h3>
```



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Multiple rules

- Multiple rules listed one after another
- Syntax `tag {...}`
`tag {...}`
- Example with multiple rules:

```
body { background-color: Beige; }  
h1   { color: SaddleBrown; }  
h3   { background-color: Wheat;  
      color: SaddleBrown; }  
p     { margin-left: 6em;  
      margin-right: 6em; }
```



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Grouping rules

- Selectors, separated by commas
- Syntax with tags `tag, tag, tag {...}`
- Example for a rule for all `<h1>` and `<h3>` elements:

```
h1,h3 { color: SaddleBrown; }
```

```
<h1>Sed porttitor</h1>
```

```
In at porta nulla. Donec quis dui vel.
```

```
<h3>Proin id nibh lacus</h3>
```

```
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.</p>
```



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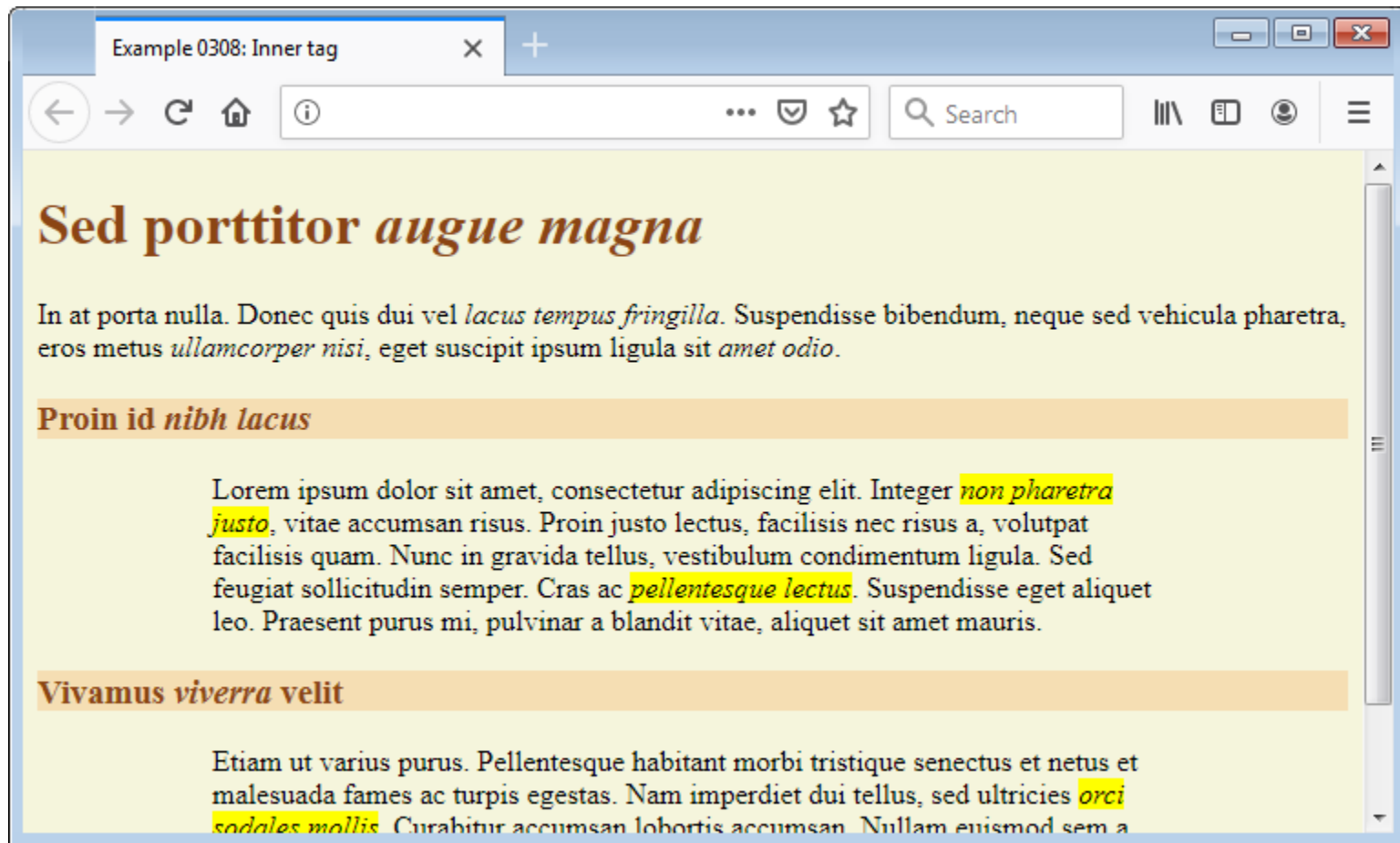
Inner (nested) tag selector

- Selector for an element inside another element
- Syntax **external-tag internal-tag {...}**
- Example with yellow background for all <i> elements inside <p> elements:

```
p i { background-color: Yellow; }
```

```
<h1>Sed porttitor <i>augue magna</i></h1>  
In at porta nulla. Donec <i>lacus fringilla</i>.
```

```
<h3>Proin id <i>nibh lacus</i></h3>  
<p>Lorem ipsum <i>non pharetra</i>, risus.</p>
```



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Attribute selector

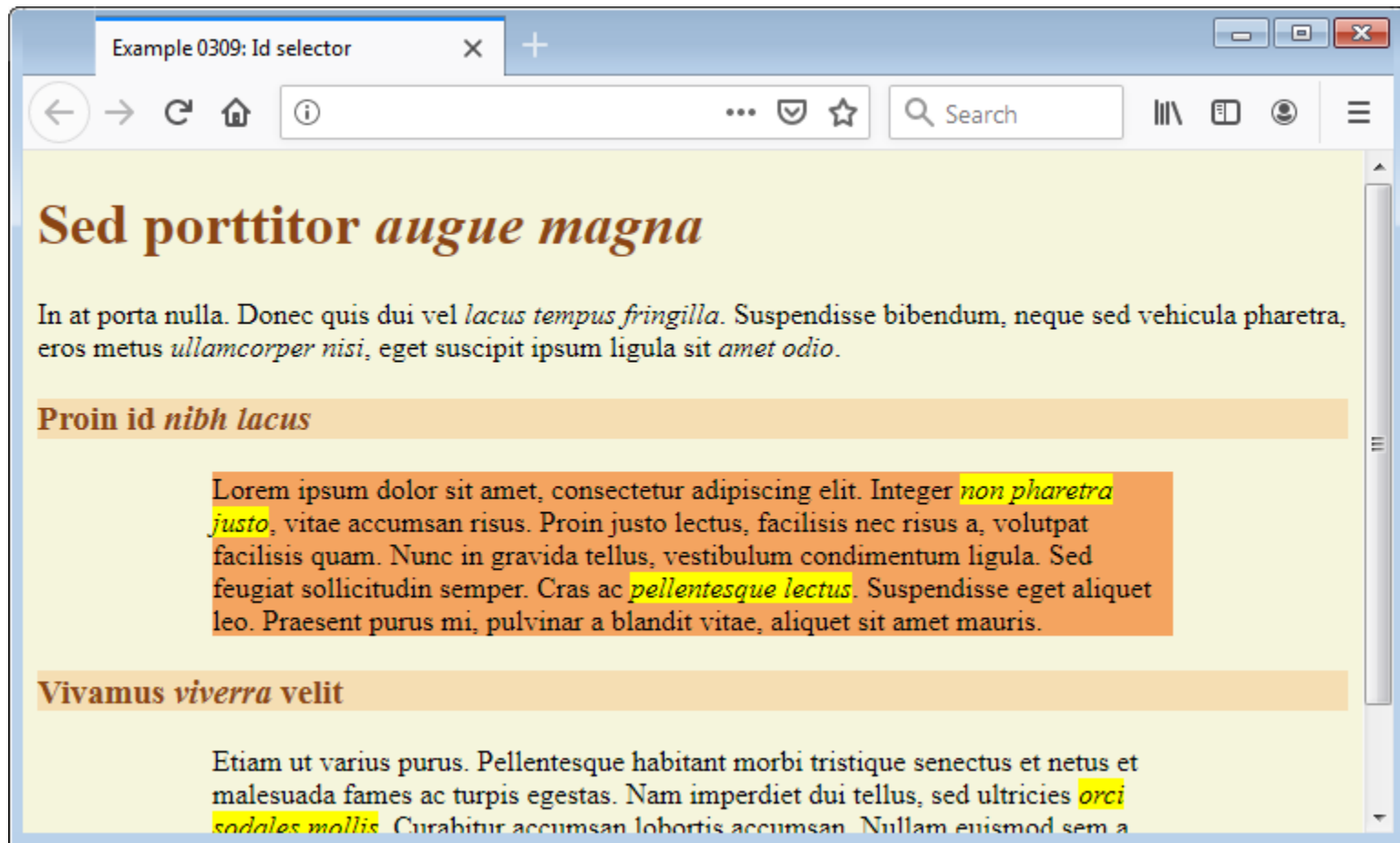


Id selector

- Selects one specific element with given value of attribute **id**
- Syntax **#id {...}**
- Example with brown background for element with id="yell"

```
#yell { background-color: SandyBrown; }
```

```
<h3 id="gell">Proin id <i>nibh lacus</i></h3>  
<p id="yell">Lorem ipsum dolor sit, consectetur  
adipiscing elit.</p>
```



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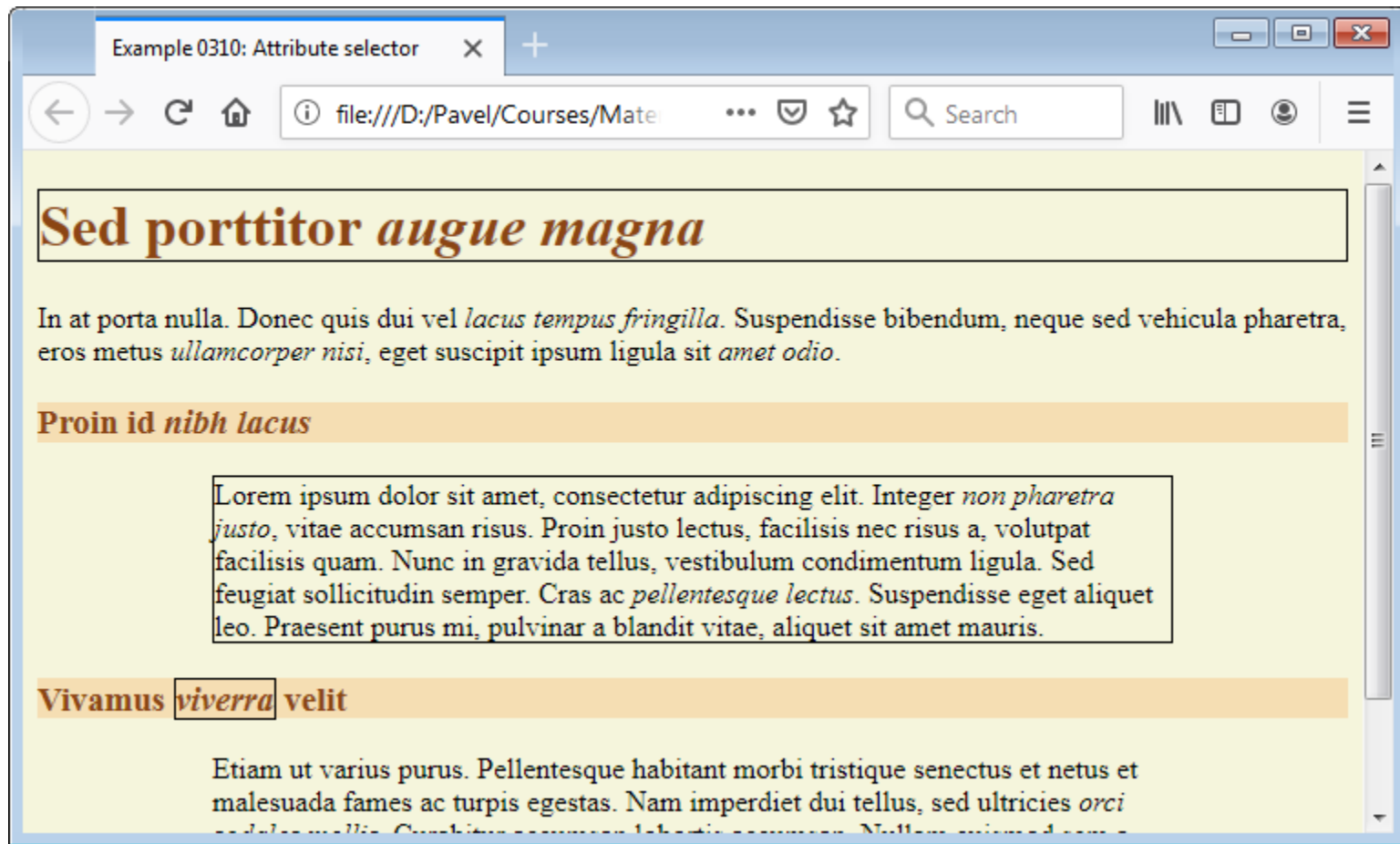
Attribute selector

- Elements with a given attribute are selected
- Syntax `[attribute] {...}`
- Example with a frame to all elements having attribute called “frame”

```
[frame] { border: solid black 1px; }
```

```
<h1 frame>Sed porttitor augue magna</h1>  
In at porta nulla. Donec quis dui.
```

```
<h3>Proin id <i>nibh lacus</i></h3>  
<p frame>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur  
adipiscing elit.</p>
```



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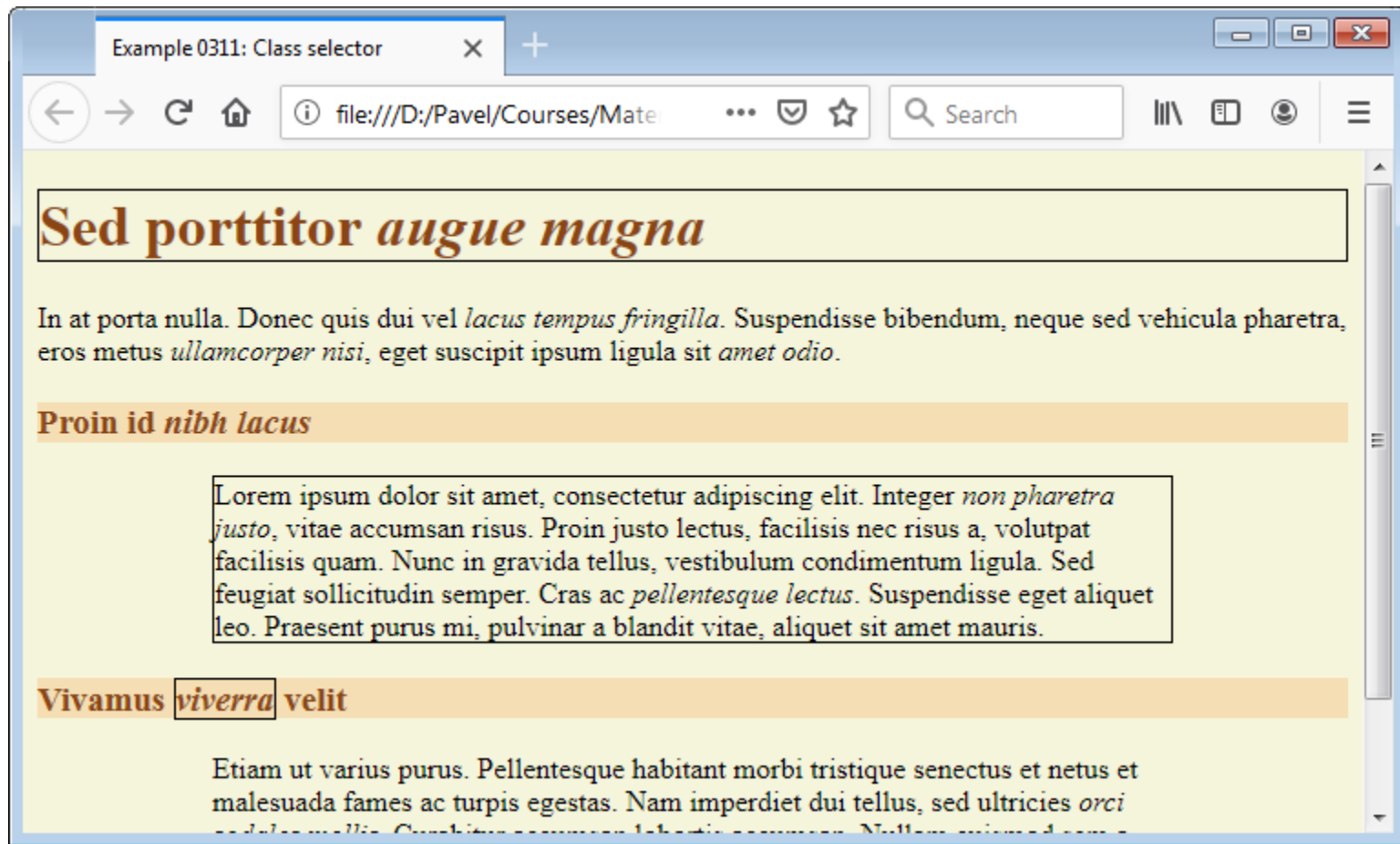
Class selector

- All elements with a give value of their **class** attribute are selected
- Syntax **.class {...}**
- Example with frame of all elements with class “framed”

```
.framed { border: solid black 1px; }
```

```
<h1 class="framed">Sed porttitor augue magna</h1>  
In at porta nulla. Donec quis dui.
```

```
<h3>Proin id <i>nibh lacus</i></h3>  
<p class="framed">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,  
Consectetur adipiscing elit.</p>
```



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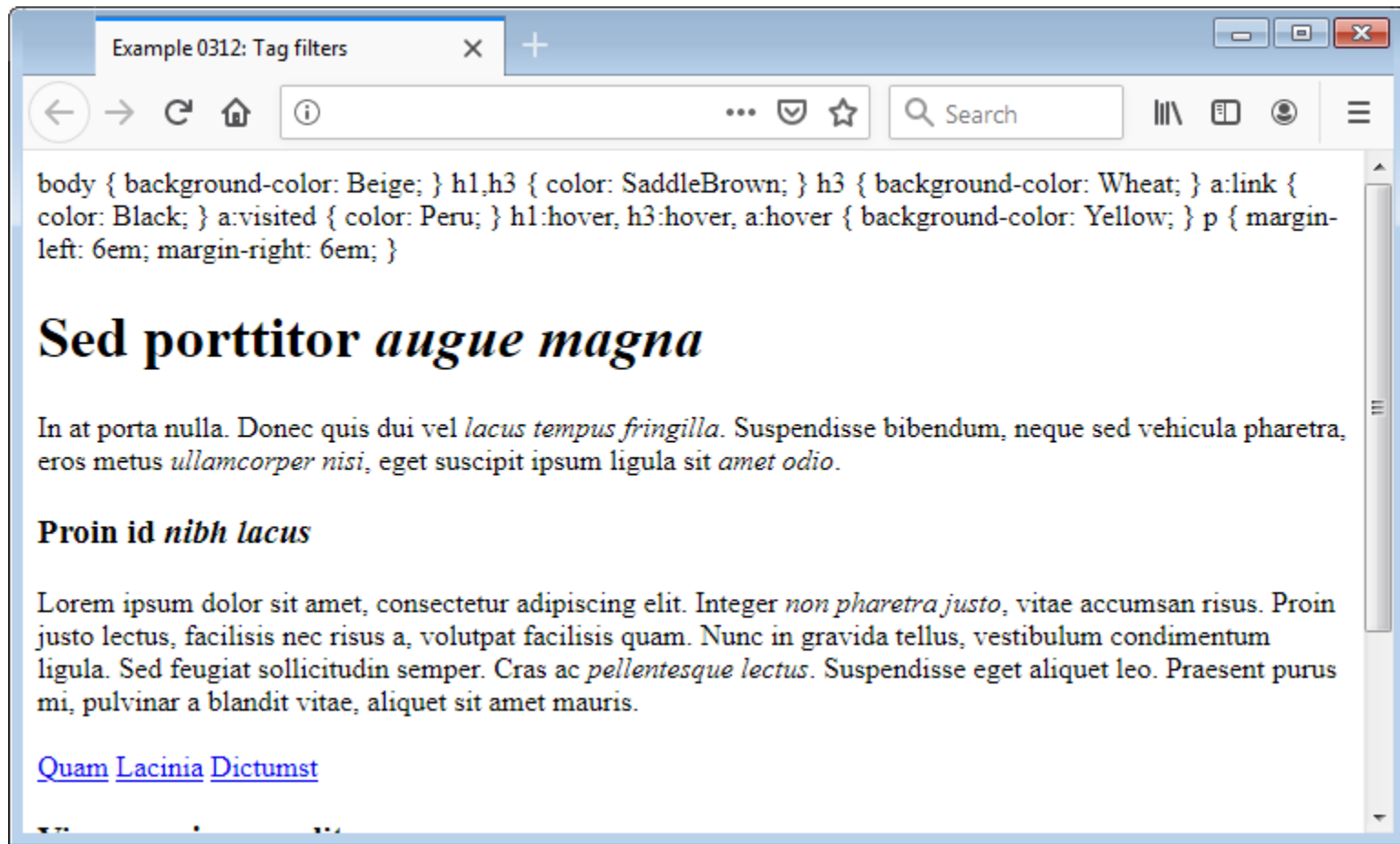
Tag filters



Additional filter in tag selectors

- Attached to tags, used as additional selector
- **tag: hover** – selects the element under the cursor
- **tag: link** – selects all unvisited links
- **tag: visited** – selects all visited links
- Example with colour change of <h1> and <h3> titles and <a> links under the mouse cursor

```
a:link { color: Black; }  
a:visited { color: Peru; }  
h1: hover, h3: hover, a: hover { background-color: Yellow; }
```



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Other selectors



Defining complex selectors

- Details: http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_selectors.asp

Examples

- Selecting HTML element right after another element
- Selecting HTML element with attribute's value starting with a given substring
- Selecting the first letter of each paragraph

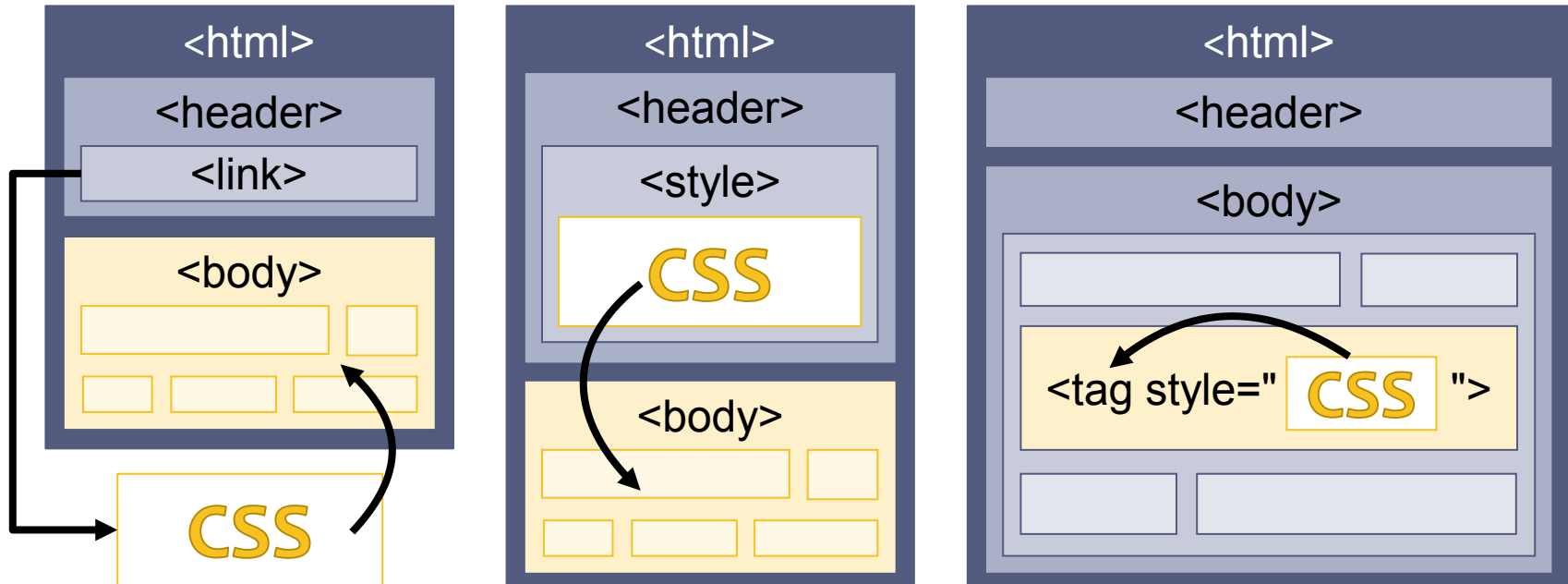


Summary

Using CSS



External file, internal tag or element's attribute



CSS rules



Rules

- Rich variety of selectors
- Only a small fraction of it is included in this presentation

Styling

- Many properties, that can be modified
- Only the most basic one are presented so far

Most used selectors



Selector	Action
<code>h1 {...}</code>	Selects all <code><h1></code> elements
<code>h1, p {...}</code>	Selects all <code><h1></code> and <code><p></code> elements
<code>h1 p {...}</code>	Selects all <code><p></code> elements inside <code><h1></code> elements
<code>#yell</code>	Selects all elements with attribute <code>id="yell"</code>
<code>[frame]</code>	Selects all elements having attribute <code>frame</code>
<code>.framed</code>	Selects all elements with <code>class="framed"</code>
<code>p:hover</code>	Selects element <code><p></code> if the mouse is over it
<code>a:link</code>	Selects all unvisited <code><a></code> links
<code>a:visited</code>	Selects all visited <code><a></code> links

More



Additional information

- Here: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>
- Selectors in CSS:
http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_selectors.asp
- Attention! Some CSS properties are experimental and are not supported in all browsers



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End

Comments, questions