

Fundamentals
of **WEB
DESIGN**

CSS Basics

Cascading Style Sheets

- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) are used to define how to display HTML elements.
- CSS was added to HTML 4.0 to solve the presentation problem correctly.
- With CSS you can control things such as colors, size, margins, spacing, the location of content, font attributes, and just about anything else that effects how a Web page will display. This allows you to be much more creative with the look and feel of Web pages, and at the same time, not be limited by the HTML presentation tools.
- It is the intent of CSS to remove the style duties that have been placed on HTML and at the same time correctly implement style with more options, efficiency, and flexibility.

- CSS was adopted in moderation by both Netscape and Internet Explorer in version 4.0 of both browsers, however newer versions of both browsers show further support for CSS technologies.
- Not all style properties are compatible in all browsers.
- You will quickly find out that even though the standard for CSS is well defined, compatibility within the browsers is marginal at best.
- You are strongly encouraged to view your exercises, or any other CSS projects you create, in multiple browsers to improve compatibility.

CSS1

- CSS1 was the first generation CSS and replicates the presentation tools found within HTML, with some nice improvements and additions. It is compatible almost in its entirety with the newest browsers and is being used on a regular basis by Webmasters.
- We will demonstrate all the features within CSS1, with examples that can immediately be pasted into your Web sites.

CSS2

- CSS2 is the second generation CSS, and the latest version. It has added support for many newer technologies such as video effects, media effects, automated content rendering, paged media, and more. Browser support for CSS2 is minimal with most CSS2 properties not supported at all as of version 6.0 of both browsers.

Meta Tag to Add

- You will need to add this meta tag to be able to validate your documents.

```
<meta http-equiv="Content-Style-Type" content="text/css" />
```

Inline Styles

- The most basic method to apply style to a Web page is via Inline Styles. Inline Styles allow you to attach style rules directly to a specific HTML tag, much in the same way HTML attributes work with HTML tags. For example, suppose you want to change the color of a paragraph without using the `` tag. With inline style rules, you can tell the `<p>` directly what color the text should be and eliminate the need for a `` tag.

```
HTML-- <p><font color="red">Welcome to CSS</font></p>
```

```
CSS-- <p style="color : red;">Welcome to CSS</p>
```

Inline Style Limitations

What Tags Allow Style

- As you will see, inline style rules can be applied to almost all HTML tags. In fact, you can define styles for all HTML tags except `<html>`, `<head>`, `<title>`, `<base>`, `<basefont>`, `<meta>`, `<param>`, `<script>`, and `<style>`.

Inline Style Syntax

- The "style" attribute is used to add style to HTML tags. This method of adding style to HTML is called "Inline Style". The example below sets the font color to red within the opening <p> tag.
- The colon ":" is used to separate the property "color" from the value "red". The amount of spaces on either side of the ":" is not restricted.

```
<body style="background-color : #ffffff; color : black">
```

```
<p style="color : red;">
```

```
This text is red.
```

```
</p>
```

```
This text is black.
```

Multiple Inline Style Properties

- The semicolon ";" is used to separate multiple properties within a single "style" attribute.
- The amount of spaces on either side of the ";" is not restricted.

```
<body style="background-color : #ffffff; color : black">
```

```
<p style="color : blue; font-style : italic;">
```

This text is blue and italic.

```
</p>
```

This text is black.

Use Of ";" With Non-Multiple Properties

- The ";" can be placed on the last property or on a single property, but is not required.
- However, it has been experienced that some browsers seem to give more consistent and predictable results when it was present.

```
<div align="center">  
  <hr style="width : 300px;" />  
  <p style="color : red; font-family : 'arial black',helvetica,sans-serif;">  
    Welcome to CSS  
  </p>  
</div>
```

When To Quote Values

- Quotes are required when a value consists of multiple words such as "Arial Black".
- Either single or double quotes are valid.

```
<body style="background-color : #ffffff; color : black">
```

```
<p style="color : red; font-family : 'arial black';">
```

This text should display in Arial Black if your computer has it installed.

```
</p>
```

This text is black.

About Pixels "px"

- Pixels are the small individual dots that make up your computer display. In HTML you could define pixel values simply by giving the number of screen pixels as a value `<hr width="400">`.
- In CSS you **must** put "px" on the end of the value to ensure that all browsers display the correct results.
- In the following example, the style not using the "px" will ignore the width value and display the `<hr>` at 100%.

```
<hr style="width : 400;" />  
<hr style="width : 400px;" />
```

Using div and span

- The division `<div>` and `` tags are used to apply style to a Web page without any other side effects.
- These tags have no visible effects unless style rules are added to them.

```
<div style="color : red;">  
  <h1>Red Header</h1>  
  <p>  
    This is normal red text.  
  </p>  
  <p>  
    The span tag added <span style="color : blue;">color</span>  
    to the middle of this content.  
  </p>  
</div>
```

Using div and span

- The `<div>` tag is used when you want to apply style to multiple tags at once.
- The `` tag is used when you want to apply style to a specific piece of content.

```
<div style="color : red;">  
  <h1>Red Header</h1>  
  <p>  
    This is normal red text.  
  </p>  
  <p>  
    The span tag added <span style="color : blue;">color</span>  
    to the middle of this content.  
  </p>  
</div>
```