

# Cascading Style Sheets

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# Three types of styles

- 1 *Inline* applies to a specific element in the HTML.
- 2 *Embedded* applies to an entire document and is contained within the HTML.
- 3 *External* applies to an entire document, but often used for entire sites since they are separate from the HTML.



```
<tag style=" ..." > stuff </tag>
```

- Highest precedent
- Example web page

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

```
...
```

```
</style>
```

- Overrides user settings
- Example web page

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

- Also overrides user settings
- Example web page using example stylesheet

- Instead of setting all tags of a certain type, or inlining a bunch individually, we can set up classes
- Classes are named starting with a dot (e.g., . special )
- To use this class, set the tag's class to the same name (e.g., `<p class="special" >`)
- To only affect specific tags, name the class with that tag (e.g., `p.special`) and only those tags can use that class
- Example web page

# Specific elements

To deal with a specific element, use a # preceding the element's id:

```
<style type="text/css">
    #myelem { ... }
</style>
<p id="myelem">
    Styling specific to this paragraph.
</p>
```

- To deal with nested elements, list both and separate them with a space (e.g., ordered lists of ordered lists):

```
<style type="text/css">  
    ol ol { ... }  
</style>
```

- To deal with multiple elements, list both and separate them with a comma (e.g., tables and unordered lists):

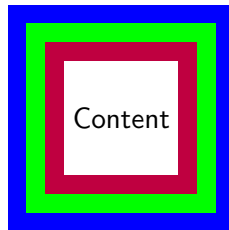
```
<style type="text/css">  
    table , ul { ... }  
</style>
```

- Example web page

# CSS really is for presentation

- Layout positioning
  - Absolute
  - Relative
- Fonts
  - Size
  - Color
  - Family
- Different Media
  - Screen
  - Paper
  - Spoken
- Many other ideas are in progress

Each element in XHTML has a box associated with it that can be controlled by the padding, border, and margin attributes along with general size attributes.



Margin Border Padding