

CMPT350 Tutorial 2 CSS

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Outline

- Tools
- Syntax
- inline/internal/external
- div/span
- Box model
- cm/em/px/%
- Learn by example
- References

Tools

- A browser
 - We use firefox as the default browser in this class
- A text editor
 - Some editors can save your coding time and improve code quality
- Others
 - W3C validator: <http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/>
 - Web Developer: <https://addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/60>
 - ...

Syntax

- `selector {property: value}`
- `s1, s2, s3 {...}`
 - define the common styles shared by a group of selectors
- `element.class {...}`
 - define "subclasses" styles of an element
- `element#id {...}`
- `* selector` - universal
- `s1 s2 {...}` - descendant
- `s1 > s2` - child
- `s1:ps` - pseudo class
- More in the specification

inline/internal/external

When a style is casual, use **inline**

```
<h1 style="font-size: 220%;">An h1 heading</h1>
```

When a style is reused inside a html document, use **internal**

```
...
<head>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
h1 {font-size: 220%;}
-->
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1> An h1 heading</h1>
<h1> Another h1 heading</h1>
</body>
...
```

When a style is reused across documents, use **external**

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

Start an example

```
test.css
h1 {font-size: 220%;}

test.html
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="test.css"/>
    <title>
      A test page of CSS
    </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Original h1 heading</h1>
    <h1 style="font-size: 300%;">An h1 heading</h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

Continued example

```
test.css
hl {font-size: 220%;}
hl.red {color: red;}

test.html
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
  <head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="test.css"/>
    <title>
      A test page of CSS
    </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <hl>Original hl heading</hl>
    <hl style="font-size: 300%;">An hl heading</hl>
    <hl class="red">Red hl heading</hl>
  </body>
</html>
```

Continued example

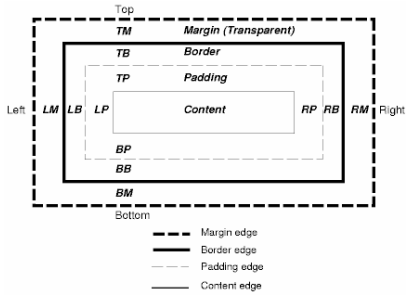
```
test.css
hl {font-size: 220%;}
hl.red {color: red;}
#font {font-family: courier, serif;}

test.html
...
<body>
  <hl>Original hl heading</hl>
  <div id="font">
    <hl style="font-size: 300%;">An hl heading</hl>
    <hl class="red">Red hl heading</hl>
  </div>
</body>
...
```

<div>

- <div> and are html elements with no meaning.
- They are designed to work with styles especially css
- to group *inline* elements with common styles, and <div> to group *block* elements with common styles

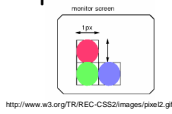
Box



<http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-CSS2/images/boxdim.gif>

Unit

- in, cm, mm, pt, pc are absolute length units independent of your monitor and current font size
- %, em are relative length units depending on the current font size
- px is a relative length unit depending on your monitor



<http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-CSS2/images/pxw1z.gif>

A style on usask homepage

U of S Events

- ▶ University Events
- ▶ Athletics Schedule
- ▶ Students' Union Upcoming Events
- ▶ Important Dates: Academic Schedule

References

- <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-CSS2/cover.html#minitoc>
- <http://html-color-codes.com/>
- http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_reference.asp
- <http://webhost.bridgew.edu/etribou/layouts/index.html>
