WEB DEVELOPMENT & DESIGN FOUNDATIONS WITH HTML5

Chapter 3
Key Concepts
LEARNING OUTCOMES

In this chapter, you will learn how to . . .

- Describe the evolution of style sheets from print media to the Web
- List advantages of using Cascading Style Sheets
- Use color on web pages
- Create style sheets that configure common color and text properties
- Apply inline styles
- Use embedded style sheets
- Use external style sheets
- Configure element, class, id, and contextual selectors
- Utilize the “cascade” in CSS
- Validate CSS
See what is possible with CSS:
- Visit [http://www.csszengarden.com](http://www.csszengarden.com)

Style Sheets
- used for years in Desktop Publishing
- apply typographical styles and spacing to printed media

CSS
- provides the functionality of style sheets (*and much more*) for web developers
- a flexible, cross-platform, standards-based language developed by the W3C.
A single Cascading Style Sheet file can control the color, typography, and layout of multiple web pages.

- Greater typography and page layout control
- Style is separate from structure
- Styles can be stored in a separate document and associated with the web page
- Potentially smaller documents
- Easier site maintenance
TYPES OF CASCADING STYLE SHEETS (1)

- Inline Styles
- Embedded Styles
- External Styles
- Imported Styles
CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

- **Inline Styles**
  - body section
  - HTML style attribute
  - apply only to the specific element

- **Embedded Styles**
  - head section
  - HTML style element
  - apply to the entire web page document

- **External Styles**
  - Separate text file with .css file extension
  - Associate with a HTML link element in the head section of a web page

- **Imported Styles**
  - Similar to External Styles
  - We’ll concentrate on the other three types of styles.
Style sheets are composed of "Rules" that describe the styling to be applied.

Each Rule contains a Selector and a Declaration

body { color: blue }
Configure a web page to display blue text and yellow background.

body { color: blue;
       background-color: yellow; }

This could also be written using hexadecimal color values as shown below.

body { color: #0000FF;
       background-color: #FFFF00; }
COMMON FORMATTING
CSS PROPERTIES

- See Table 3.1 Common CSS Properties, including:
  - background-color
  - color
  - font-family
  - font-size
  - font-style
  - font-weight
  - line-height
  - margin
  - text-align
  - text-decoration
  - width
USING COLOR ON WEB PAGES

- Computer monitors display color as intensities of red, green, and blue light
- RGB Color
- The values of red, green, and blue vary from 0 to 255.
- Hexadecimal numbers (base 16) represent these color values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Hexadecimal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>#FF0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>#00FF00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>#0000FF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>#000000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>#FFFFFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey</td>
<td>#CCCCCC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HEXADECIMAL COLOR VALUES

- # is used to indicate a hexadecimal value
- Hex value pairs range from 00 to FF
- Three hex value pairs describe an RGB color

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hex Value Pairs</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#000000</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#FF0000</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#0000FF</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#FFFFFF</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#00FF00</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#CCCCCC</td>
<td>grey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WEB COLOR PALETTE

- A collection of 216 colors
- Display the most similar on the Mac and PC platforms
- Hex values: 00, 33, 66, 99, CC, FF
- Color Chart
  http://webdevfoundations.net/color
MAKING COLOR CHOICES

How to choose a color scheme?

Monochromatic

- http://meyerweb.com/eric/tools/color-blend

Choose from a photograph or other image

- http://www.colr.org

Begin with a favorite color

- Use one of the sites below to choose other colors
  - http://colorschemedesigner.com/
CONFIGURING COLOR WITH INLINE CSS

- Inline CSS
  - Configured in the body of the web page
  - Use the style attribute of an HTML tag
  - Apply only to the specific element

- The Style Attribute
  - Value: one or more style declaration property and value pairs

Example: configure red color text in an `<h1>` element:
```
<h1 style="color:#ff0000">Heading text is red</h1>
```

*Heading text is red*
Example 2: configure the red text in the heading
configure a gray background in the heading

Separate style rule declarations with ;

<h1 style="color:#FF0000; background-color:#cccccc">This is displayed as a red heading with gray background</h1>
CSS EMBEDDED STYLES

- Configured in the header section of a web page.
- Use the HTML <style> element
- Apply to the entire web page document
- Style declarations are contained between the opening and closing <style> tags
- Example: Configure a web page with white text on a black background

```
<style>
body { background-color: #000000;
color: #FFFFFF;
}
</style>
```
CSS EMBEDDED STYLES

• The body selector sets the global style rules for the entire page.

• These global rules are overridden for `<h1>` and `<h2>` elements by the `h1` and `h2` style rules.

```html
<style>
body { background-color: #E6E6FA;
     color: #191970; }

h1 { background-color: #191970;
     color: #E6E6FA; }

h2 { background-color: #AEAED4;
     color: #191970; }
</style>
```
CHECKPOINT 3.1

1. List three reasons to use CSS on a web page.

2. When designing a page that uses colors other than the default colors for text and background, explain why it is a good reason to configure style rules for both text color and background color.

3. Describe one advantage to using embedded styles instead of inline styles.
CONFIGURING TEXT WITH CSS

- **CSS properties for configuring text:**
  - **font-weight**
    - Configures the boldness of text
  - **font-style**
    - Configures text to an italic style
  - **font-size**
    - Configures the size of the text
  - **font-family**
    - Configures the font typeface of the text
Accessibility Recommendation: Use em or percentage font sizes – these can be easily enlarged in all browsers by users

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text Values</th>
<th>Em Units</th>
<th>Px Units</th>
<th>Pt Units</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xx-small</td>
<td>.5 em</td>
<td>8 px</td>
<td>6 pt</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x-small</td>
<td>.60 em</td>
<td>11 px</td>
<td>8 pt</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>.75 em</td>
<td>13 px</td>
<td>10 pt</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medium</td>
<td>1 em</td>
<td>16 px</td>
<td>12 pt</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large</td>
<td>1.15 em</td>
<td>18 px</td>
<td>13.5 pt</td>
<td>110%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x-large</td>
<td>1.5 em</td>
<td>24 px</td>
<td>18 pt</td>
<td>150%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xx-large</td>
<td>2 em</td>
<td>30 px</td>
<td>24 pt</td>
<td>200%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE FONT-FAMILY PROPERTY

- Not everyone has the same fonts installed in their computer
- Configure a list of fonts and include a generic family name

p {font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}
<style>
body { background-color: #E6E6FA;
     color: #191970;
     font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif; }

h1 { background-color: #191970;
     color: #E6E6FA;
     line-height: 200%;
     font-family: Georgia, "Times New Roman", serif; }

h2 { background-color: #AEAED4;
     color: #191970; text-align: center;
     font-family: Georgia, "Times New Roman", serif; }

p {font-size: .90em; text-indent: 3em; }

ul {font-weight: bold; }
</style>
CSS style rules can be configured for an:

- HTML element selector
- class selector
- id selector
class Selector

- Apply a CSS rule to a certain "class" of elements on a web page
- Does not associate the style to a specific HTML element

- Configure with .classname
  - code CSS to create a class called “new” with red italic text.

- Apply the class:

  <p class="new">This is text is red and in italics</p>

This is text is red and in italics

<style>
.new { color: #FF0000;
     font-style: italic;
 }
</style>
id Selector

- Apply a CSS rule to ONE element on a web page.

Configure with #idname

- Code CSS to create an id called “new” with red, large, italic text.

Apply the id:

```html
<p id="new">This is text is red, large, and in italics</p>
```

```css
<style>
#new { color: #FF0000; font-size: 2em; font-style: italic; }
</style>
```
Specify an element within the context of its container (parent) element.

AKA descendent selector

The example configures a green text color only for anchor tags located within the footer id

Advantage of contextual selectors: Reduce the number of classes and ids you need to apply in the HTML

```html
<style>
  #footer a {
    color: #00ff00;
  }
</style>
```
SPAN ELEMENT

Purpose:

- configure a specially formatted area displayed in-line with other elements, such as within a paragraph.

- There is no additional empty space above or below a span – it is inline display.
SPAN ELEMENT EXAMPLE

- **Embedded CSS:**

```html
<style>
  .companyname { font-weight: bold;
  font-family: Georgia, "Times New Roman", serif;
  font-size: 1.25em;
}
</style>
```

- **HTML:**

```html
<p>Your needs are important to us at <span class="companyname">Acme Web Design</span>. We will work with you to build your Web site.</p>
```
EXTERNAL STYLE SHEETS - 1

CSS style rules are contained in a text file separate from the HTML documents.

The External Style Sheet text file:
- extension ".css"
- contains only style rules
- does not contain any HTML tags
Multiple web pages can associate with the same external style sheet file.

---

```
body {background-color:#E6E6FA;
     color:#000000;
     font-family:Arial, sans-serif;
     font-size:90%; }

h2 { color: #003366; }

.nav { font-size: 16px;
     font-weight: bold; }
```
A self-contained tag
Placed in the header section
Purpose: associates the external style sheet file with the web page.
Example:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="color.css">
```
External Style Sheet color.css

body { background-color: #0000FF;
color: #FFFFFF;
}

To link to the external style sheet called color.css, the HTML code placed in the head section is:

```html
<link rel="stylesheet" href="color.css">
```
1. Describe a reason to use embedded styles. Explain where embedded styles are placed on a web page.

2. Describe a reason to use external styles. Explain where external styles are placed and how web pages indicate they are using external styles.

3. Write the code to configure a web page to use an external style sheet called “mystyles.css”.
#container { margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; width:80%; }

CENTERING PAGE CONTENT WITH CSS

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THE “CASCADE”
W3C CSS VALIDATION

- http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/
This chapter introduced you to Cascading Style Sheet Rules associated with color and text on web pages.

You configured inline styles, embedded styles, and external styles.

You applied CSS style rules to HTML, class, and id selectors.

You are able to submit your CSS to the W3C CSS Validation test.