

CSS - Part 1

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Waterford Institute of Technology
INSTITIÚID TEICNEOLAÍOCHTA FHORT LÁIRGE

Agenda

Use of CSS for styling

CSS

- Rules, Selectors, Declarations, Properties, Values
- CSS Binding


Kirs
lelixir.html

ir combines the healthful benefits of
ginger root.

ss, citrus peel and rosehips, this icy

to a base of elderflower herb tea will

...providing all the caffeine
you need to power your
life. Just drink it.



ORDER ONLINE with the **BEAN MACHINE**

WHY WAIT? You can order all our fine coffee right from the Internet with our new, patented Bean Machine. How does it work? Just click on the Bean Machine link, enter your order, and behind the scenes, your coffee is automatically ground (if you want), packaged, and shipped to your door.

...providing all the caffeine
you need to power your
life. Just drink it.

STARBUZZ COFFEE, QUALITY CAFFEINE

Starbuzz Coffee, we are dedicated to filling all your caffeine needs with our quality coffee and tea. Here, we want you to put a cup of coffee and a great coffee experience as well, to the only company that actively monitors and optimizes its levels. So stop by and fill your cup, or order online with our Bean Machine online order form, and get that quality Starbuzz coffee that you know will meet your caffeine standards.

And, did we mention coffee? We've just started funding the guys doing all the wonderful research at the **Coffee Buzz**. If you want the latest on coffee and other caffeine products, stop by and pay them a visit.

OUR STORY

"A man, a plan, a coffee bean." Okay, that doesn't make a palindromic, but it resulted in a damn good cup of coffee. Starbuzz's CEO is that man, and you already know his plan: a Starbucks on every corner.

In only a few years he's owned that plan and today you can enjoy Starbuzz just about anywhere. And, of course, the big news this year is that Starbuzz teamed up with Head First readers to create Starbuzz's Web presence, which is growing rapidly and helping to meet the caffeine needs of a whole new set of customers.

STARBUZZ COFFEE BEVERAGES

We've got a variety of caffeinated beverages to choose from at Starbuzz, including our **Hot Brewed Coffee**, **Specialty Coffee Latte**, **Chai Chiller**, and a **variety of our customers' Chai Tea**.

We also offer a variety of coffee beans, whole or ground, for you to take home with you. Order your coffee today using our online **Bean Machine**, and take the Starbuzz Coffee experience home.

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Head First Lounge



to the Head First Lounge

Lounge is, no doubt, the biggest trendsetter in the bar scene. To sample the eclectic offering of elixirs, teas, and a bit longer and enjoy the multicultural atmosphere that combines a harmony of taste, texture, and it in fresh and healthy ingredients.

at the lounge, you'll enjoy a smooth mixture of ice cream, filling the lounge and adding an extra layer of your dining experience. The decor surrounding the lounge offers a glimpse from times past. And, large offers free wireless access to the web.

reparation of the lounge, we've committed to adding you, our guest, with an exceptional service every time you visit. Whether you're stopping by to check in at work or on an errand, or are here for an out-of-the-ordinary treat, you'll find our knowledgeable service staff pay attention to every detail. If you're not sure, ask our friendly staff for help.

right, join us in the backroom as our house selection of trance and drum&bass club like-themed dance floor. Or just hang out with your vinyl toasts at the dance bar. You delivered from the main lounge right to the main lounge of the best, just head back to us. And, no matter where you find yourself

Weekly Elixir Specials

Lemon Breeze

The ultimate healthy drink, the elixir combines herbal botanicals, minerals, and vitamins with a swirl of lemon into a smooth citrus wonder that will keep your immune system going all day and all night.

Chai Chiller

Not your traditional chai, this elixir mixes mild with hot spices and adds an extra chocolate kick for a caffeinated taste sensation on ice.

My Trip Around the USA on a Segway

Segway'n USA

Documenting my trip around the US on my very own Segway!

August 20, 2012



Well I made it 1200 miles already, and I passed through some interesting places on the way:

City	Date	Temperature	Altitude	Population	Diner Rating
Walla Walla, WA	June 15th	75	1,204 ft	20,686	4/5
Albuquerque, NM	June 25th	74	5,312 ft	50	3/5
Bountiful, UT	July 10th	91	4,326 ft	41,173	4/5
Last Chance, CO	July 23rd	102	4,780 ft	265	3/5
Truth or Consequences, NM	August 9th	93	4,262 ft	7,289	5/5
Why, AZ	August 27th	98	860 ft	400	3/5

The cities I visited on my segway'n USA travels


July 14, 2012

I saw some Burma

My Trip Around the USA on a Segway

file:///chapter13/journal/journal.html

June 2, 2012



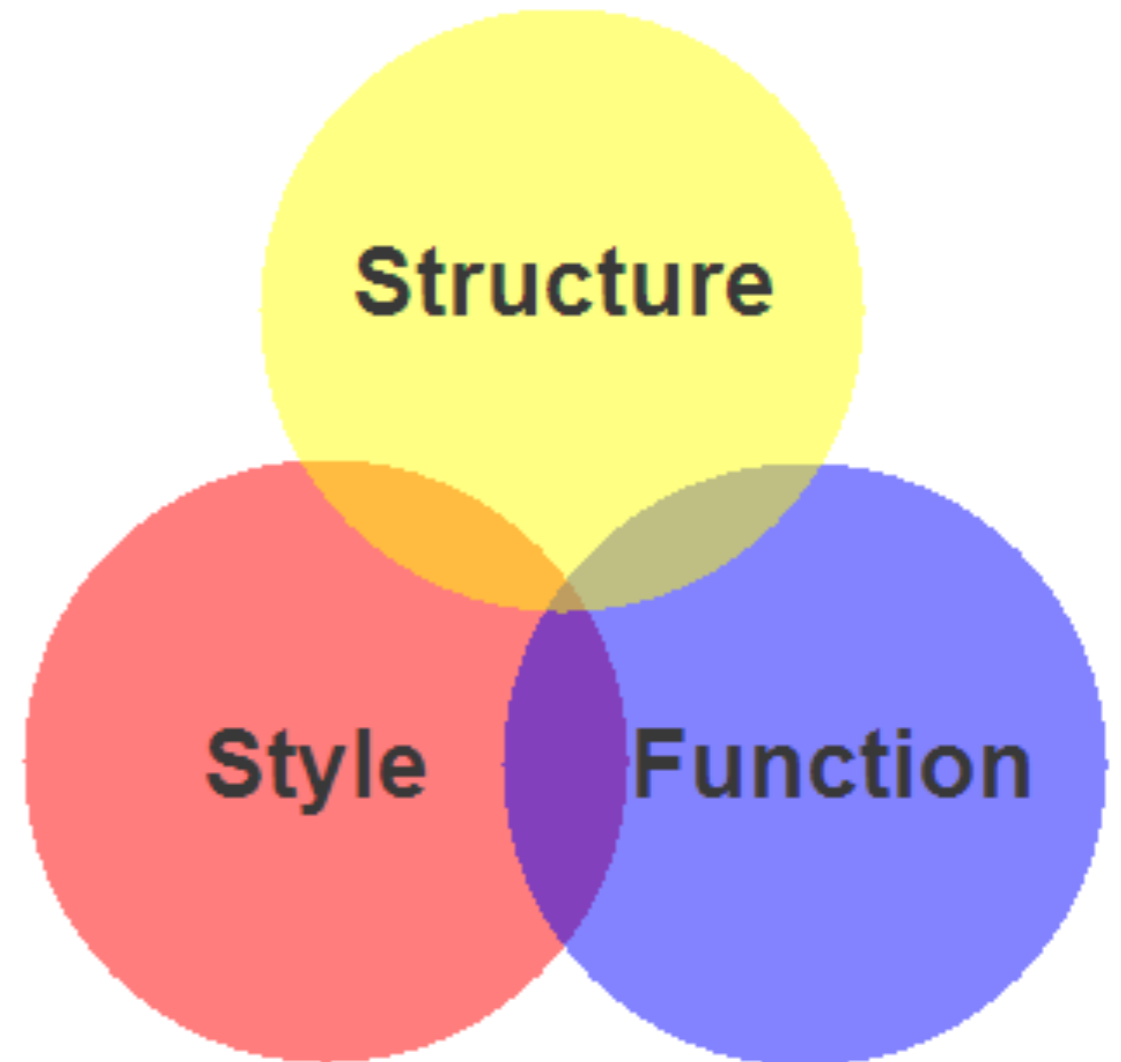
My first day of the trip! I can't believe I finally got everything packed and ready to go. Because I'm on a Segway, I wasn't able to bring a whole lot with me:

- cellphone
- iPod
- digital camera
- and a protein bar

Just the essentials. As Lao Tzu would have said, "A journey of a thousand miles begins with one Segway."

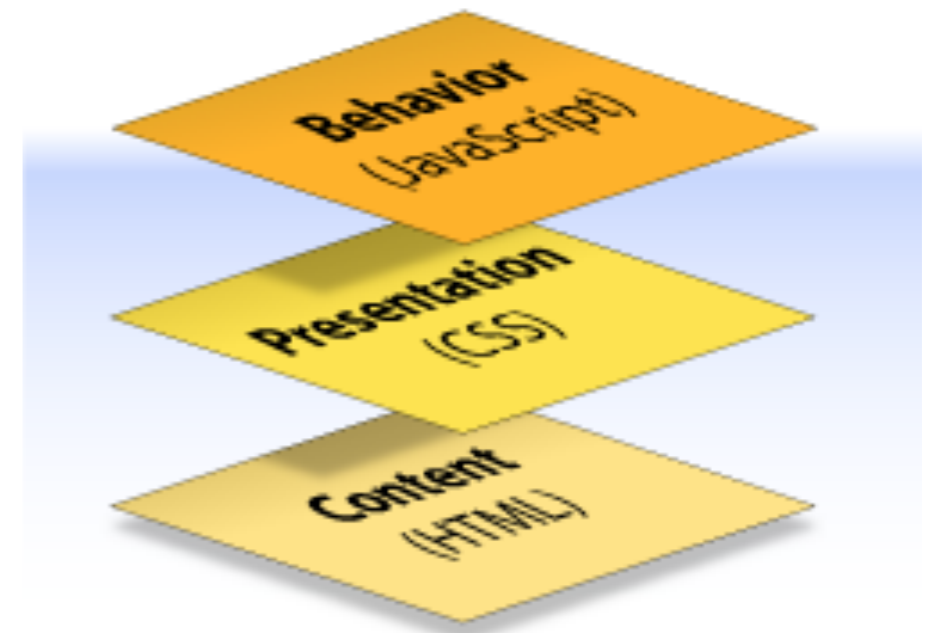
Markup, Style, Function

- Markup (XHTML, HTML)
 - Structure
 - Content
- Style (CSS)
 - Style
 - Presentation
 - Appearance
- Function (Javascript)
 - Actions
 - Manipulations



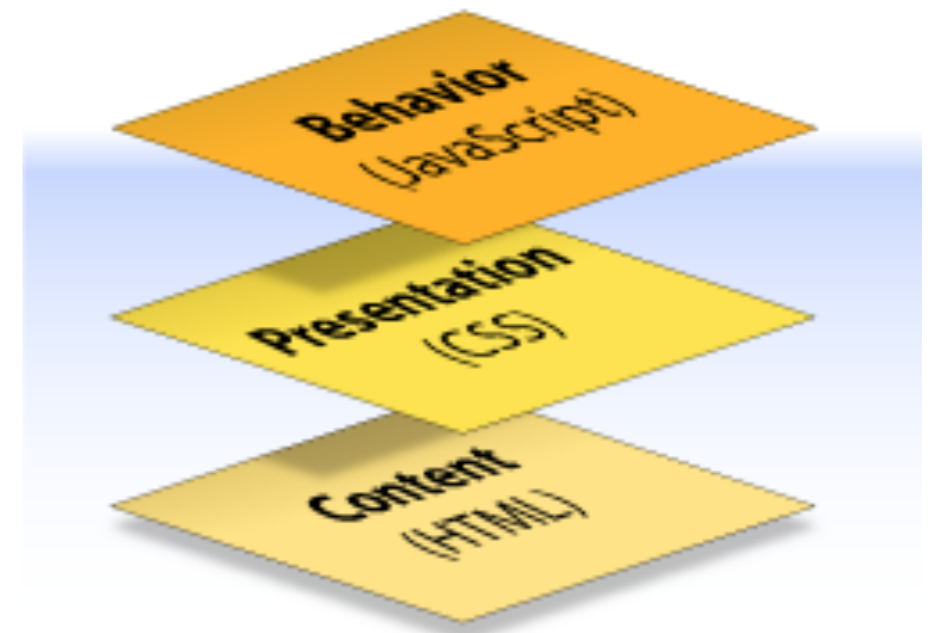
Content, Presentation, Behavior

- **Content** comprises the information the author wishes to convey to his or her audience, and is embedded within HTML or XHTML markup that defines its structure and semantics.
- Most of the content on the Web today is text, but content can also be provided through images, animations, sound, video, and whatever else an author wants to publish



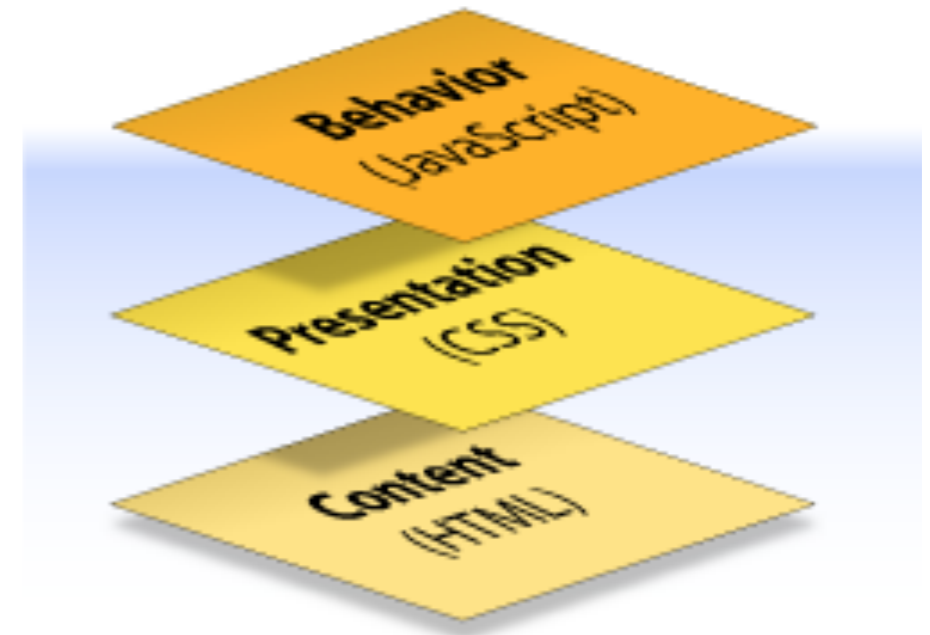
Content, Presentation, Behavior

- **Presentation** defines how the content will appear to a human being who accesses the document in one way or another
- The conventional way to view a web page is with a regular web browser, of course, but that's only one of many possible access methods. For example, content can also be converted to synthetic speech for users who have impaired vision or reading difficulties



Content, Presentation, Behavior

- **Behavior** layer involves real-time user interaction with the document.
- This task is normally handled by JavaScript.
- The interaction can be anything from a trivial validation that ensures a required field is filled in before an order form can be submitted, to sophisticated web applications that work much like ordinary desktop programs.



Separation of Concerns

- It's possible to embed all three layers within the same document
 - eg `` and `` can be used to control the presentation of text, and `<hr>` will insert a visible rule element.
 - Sometimes called *Presentation Markup*, these types of elements embed presentation-layer information within the content layer, they negate any advantage we may have gained by keeping the layers separate.
- Keeping them separate gives us one valuable advantage:

We can modify or replace any of the layers without having to change the others.

What is CSS?

- Cascading Style Sheets is the recommended way to control the presentation layer in a web document.
- The main advantage of CSS over presentational HTML markup is that the styling can be kept entirely separate from the content.
- e.g. it's possible to store all the presentational styles for a 10,000-page web site in a single CSS file.
- CSS also provides far better control over presentation than do presentational element types in HTML.

Advantages of CSS

- All styling is kept in a limited number of style sheets.
- Saving on bandwidth: The style sheet is cached (kept on client machine) after the first request and can be reused for every page on the site, it doesn't have to be downloaded with each web page. Could reduce bandwidth usage—by more than 50% in many documented cases.
- The separation of content from presentation makes it easier for site owners to reuse the content for other purposes, such as RSS feeds or text-to-speech conversion.
- Separate styling rules can be used for different output media. We no longer need to create a special version of each page for printing—we can simply create a single style sheet that controls how every page on the site will be printed.

Separating Style Sheets from HTML

- Ideally, a site may have a single style sheet for most purposes. It is possible to include the css rules within your html files but this is not advisable.
- In a separate style.css file the rules are written.
- It is then necessary to link from the html file to the style.css file

<link> element

Use the link element to "link in" external information.

The type of this information is "text/css". In other words, a CSS style sheet.

And the style sheet is located at this href (in this case we're using a relative link, but it could be a full-blown URL).

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

The rel attribute specifies the relationship between the XHTML file and the thing you're linking to. We're linking to a style sheet, so we use the value "stylesheet".

<link> is an empty element.

One Stylesheet - Multiple html pages

Index.html

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

movies.html

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

music.html

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

Style.css



Agenda

Use of CSS for styling

CSS

- Rules, Selectors, Declarations, Properties, Values

Okay, let's get some design in this place...

```
bedroom {  
  drapes: blue;  
  carpet: wool shag;  
}
```

...and this bathroom needs some serious help!

```
bathroom {  
  tile: 1in white;  
  drapes: pink;  
}
```



Of course, in the Webville edition of the show, everyone talks about design in CSS. If you're having trouble understanding them, here's a little translation tip: each statement in CSS consists of a location (like bedroom), a property in that location (like drapes or carpet), and a style to apply to that property (like the color blue, or 1 inch tiles).

CSS Rule

```
p {  
    color: red;  
    background-color: blue;  
}
```

CSS
Rule

Selector and Declarations

Selector

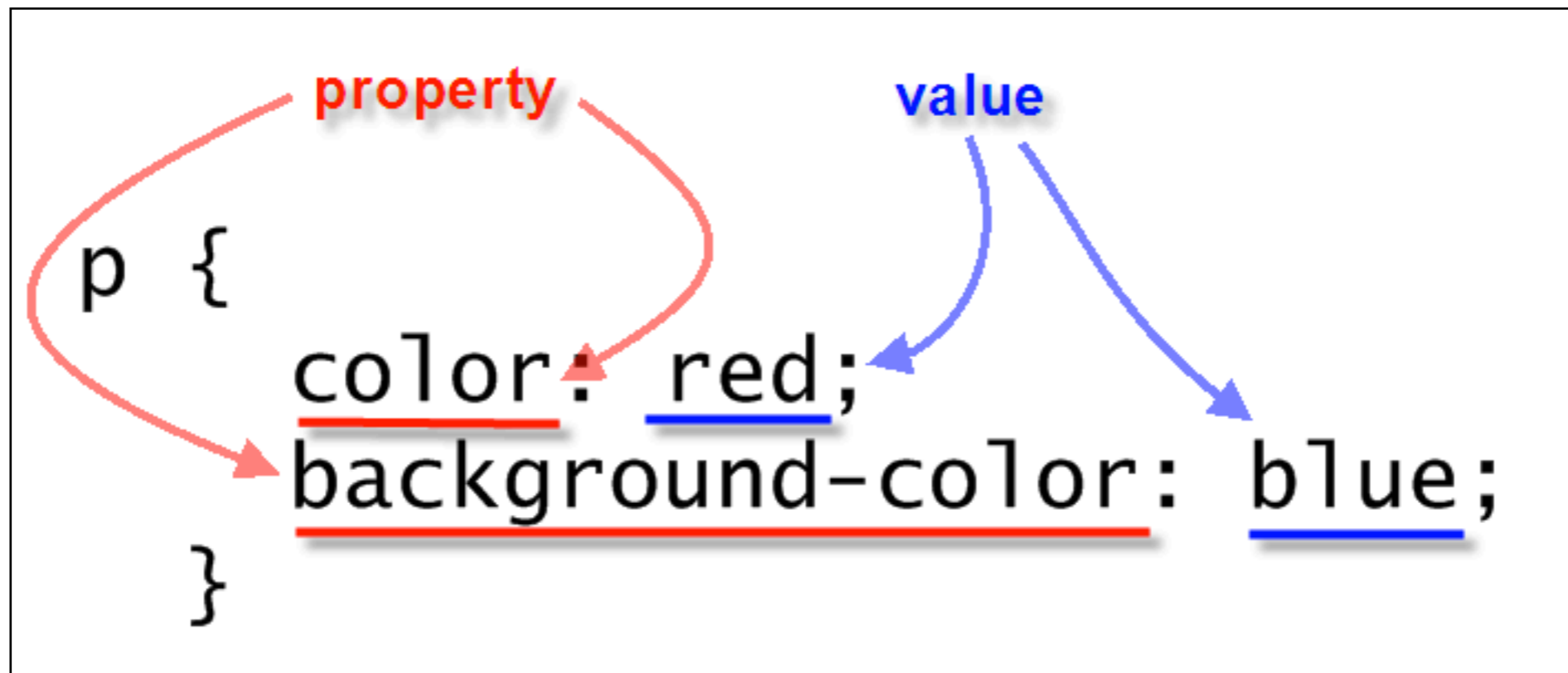
Declaration

p

{
}
}

color: red;
background-color: blue;

Properties & Values



A CSS Rule

The first thing you do is select the element you want to style, in this case the <p> element. Notice in CSS, you don't put <> around the name.

```
p {  
  background-color: red;  
}
```

Place all the styles for the <p> element in between { } braces.

Then you specify the property you want to style, in this case the <p> element's background color.

There's a colon in between the property and its value.

And you're going to set the background-color to red.

At the end, put a semicolon.

We call the whole thing a RULE.

More Properties...

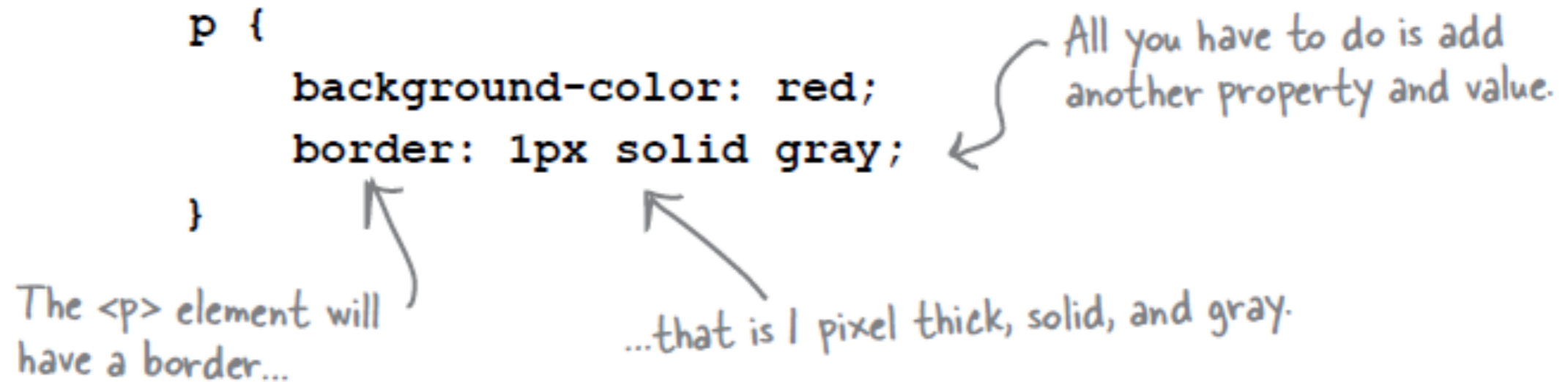
- You can add as many properties and values as you like in each CSS rule.
- To put a border around your paragraphs:

```
p {  
    background-color: red;  
    border: 1px solid gray;  
}
```

The <p> element will have a border...

...that is 1 pixel thick, solid, and gray.

All you have to do is add another property and value.

The diagram shows a CSS rule for a paragraph element. The code is: `p { background-color: red; border: 1px solid gray; }`. Handwritten annotations explain the code: an arrow points from the text "The <p> element will have a border..." to the opening curly brace of the rule; another arrow points from "...that is 1 pixel thick, solid, and gray." to the value "1px solid gray" in the border property; and a third arrow points from "All you have to do is add another property and value." to the entire CSS rule block.

If you have errors in your CSS, usually what happens is all the rules below the error are ignored. So, get in the habit of looking for errors now, by doing this exercise.



BE the Browser

Below, you'll find the CSS file "style.css", with some errors in it. Your job is to play like you're the browser and locate all the errors. After you've done the exercise, look at the end of the chapter to see if you caught all the errors.

The file "style.css" →

```
body {
  background-color: white

h1, {
  gray;
  font-family: sans-serif;
}

h2, p {
  color:

<em> {
  font-style: italic;
}
```