

Cascading Style Sheets: Designing for the Web and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.

How to create a basic stylesheet How to use style classes How to use style IDs How to construct internal stylesheets and inline styles In the previous hour, you learned the basics of HTML, including how to set up a skeletal HTML template for all your web content. The concept behind stylesheets is simple: You create a stylesheet document that specifies the fonts, colors, spacing, and other characteristics that establish a unique look for a website. You then link every page that should have that look to the stylesheet instead of specifying all those styles repeatedly in each separate document. So a stylesheet is a grouping of formatting instructions that control the appearance of several HTML pages at once. Stylesheets enable you to set a great number of formatting characteristics, including exact typeface controls, letter and line spacing, and margins and page borders, just to name a few. Stylesheets also enable you to specify sizes and other measurements in familiar units, such as inches, millimeters, points, and picas. In addition, you can use stylesheets to precisely position graphics and text anywhere on a web page, either at specific coordinates or relative to other items on the page. In short, stylesheets bring a sophisticated level of display to the web. CSS is a language that defines style constructs such as fonts, colors, and positioning, which describe how information on a web page is formatted and displayed. Either way, stylesheets contain style rules that apply styles to elements of a given type. When used externally, stylesheet rules are placed in an external stylesheet document with the file extension. NOTE If you have three or more web pages that share or should share similar formatting and fonts, you might want to create a stylesheet for them as you read this hour. A style rule is a formatting instruction that can be applied to an element on a web page, such as a paragraph of text or a link. Style rules consist of one or more style properties and their associated values. An internal stylesheet is placed directly within a web page, whereas an external stylesheet exists in a separate document and is simply linked to a web page via a special tag—more on this tag in a moment. More specifically, styles in a CSS stylesheet form a hierarchy in which more specific styles override more general styles. It is the responsibility of CSS to determine the precedence of style rules according to this hierarchy, which establishes a cascading effect. If that sounds a bit confusing, just think of the cascading mechanism in CSS as being similar to genetic inheritance, in which general traits are passed from parents to a child, but more specific traits are entirely unique to the child. Base style rules are applied throughout a stylesheet but can be overridden by more specific style rules. NOTE You might notice that I use the term element a fair amount in this hour and I do in the rest of the book, for that matter. An element is simply a piece of information content in a web page, such as an image, a paragraph, or a link. Tags are used to mark up elements, and you can think of an element as a tag, complete with descriptive information attributes, text, images, and so on within the tag. A quick example should clear things up. The end result is that the first line not surrounded by a paragraph tag is green, the first official paragraph is blue, and the second official paragraph retains the cascaded green color. The real trick is developing the aesthetic design sense that you can then apply to your online presence through CSS. Like many web technologies, CSS has evolved over the years. The latest version of CSS is CSS3, which builds on the strong foundation laid by its predecessors but adds advanced functionality to enhance the online experience. Throughout this book, you learn core CSS, including new elements of CSS3 that are applicable to the basic design and functionality that this text covers. The rest of this hour explains the basics of putting CSS to good use.

A Collection of Free Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) Books. Twitter Bootstrap 4 Succinctly (Peter Shaw) TIn this book, you'll learn the essentials of what has changed in the five years since the last version of the framework was released, and how to immediately put it to good use.

Inheritance[edit] Inheritance is a key feature in CSS; it relies on the ancestor-descendant relationship to operate. Inheritance is the mechanism by which properties are applied not only to a specified element, but also to its descendants. Descendant elements may inherit CSS property values from any ancestor element enclosing them. In general, descendant elements inherit text-related properties, but box-related properties are not inherited. Properties that can be inherited are color, font, letter-spacing, line-height, list-style, text-align, text-indent, text-transform, visibility, white-space and word-spacing. Properties that cannot be inherited are background, border, display, float and clear, height, and width, margin, min- and max-height and -width, outline, overflow, padding, position, text-decoration, vertical-align and z-index. Inheritance can be used to avoid declaring certain properties over and over again in a style sheet, allowing for shorter CSS. Inheritance in CSS is not the same as inheritance in class-based programming languages , where it is possible to define class B as "like class A, but with modifications". However, it is not possible to define a CSS class B like that, which could then be used to style multiple elements without having to repeat the modifications. Given the following style sheet: The style sheet h1 has the color pink, hence, the em element is likewise pink. Whitespace between properties and selectors is ignored. In addition to formatting CSS for readability, you can use shorthand properties to write out the code faster which also gets processed more quickly when being rendered, [16] like so: Normal flow Inline items are laid out in the same way as the letters in words in text, one after the other across the available space until there is no more room, then starting a new line below. Block items stack vertically, like paragraphs and like the items in a bulleted list. Normal flow also includes relative positioning of block or inline items, and run-in boxes. Floats A floated item is taken out of the normal flow and shifted to the left or right as far as possible in the space available. Other content then flows alongside the floated item. Absolute positioning An absolutely positioned item has no place in, and no effect on, the normal flow of other items. It occupies its assigned position in its container independently of other items. If an item is positioned in any way other than static, then the further properties top, bottom, left, and right are used to specify offsets and positions. Static The default value places the item in the normal flow Relative The item is placed in the normal flow, and then shifted or offset from that position. Subsequent flow items are laid out as if the item had not been moved. Absolute Specifies absolute positioning. The element is positioned in relation to its nearest non-static ancestor. Fixed The item is absolutely positioned in a fixed position on the screen even as the rest of the document is scrolled [17] Float and clear[edit] The float property may have one of three values. Absolutely positioned or fixed items cannot be floated. Other elements normally flow around floated items, unless they are prevented from doing so by their clear property. This evolution gave the designer more control over site appearance, at the cost of more complex HTML. Variations in web browser implementations, such as ViolaWWW and WorldWideWeb , [24] made consistent site appearance difficult, and users had less control over how web content was displayed. The style sheets could therefore not be linked to documents on the web. It organized a workshop toward that end chaired by Steven Pemberton. Lie and Bos were the primary technical staff on this aspect of the project, with additional members, including Thomas Reardon of Microsoft , participating as well. Early in , the ERB was split into three working groups: It was published as a W3C Recommendation on May 12, CSS level 3, which was started in , is still under development as of IE 4 and Netscape 4. It was more than three years before any web browser achieved near-full implementation of the specification. Microsoft Internet Explorer 5. This is a set of rules that specify certain aspects of the sizing and layout of components of a web page. Such inconsistencies and variation in feature support made it difficult for designers to achieve a consistent appearance across browsers and platforms without the use of workarounds termed CSS hacks and filters. Variations[edit] CSS has various levels and profiles. Profiles are typically a subset of one or more levels of CSS built for a particular device or user interface. Currently there are profiles

for mobile devices, printers, and television sets. It returned to Candidate Recommendation on 19 July and then updated twice in However, because changes and clarifications were made, it again went back to Last Call Working Draft on 7 December Taxonomy and status of CSS3 modules. For other uses, see CSS3 disambiguation. At CR stage, implementations are advised to drop vendor prefixes.

Chapter 3 : Cascading Style Sheets - Wikipedia

Cascading style sheets: designing for the Web User Review - Not Available - Book Verdict. Cascading style sheets (CSS) were developed by Lie and Bos for the World Wide Web Consortium to provide authors with the tools to manage the aesthetics of web site design.

Knowlton, Superintendent of Schools, Belfast, Maine. Here the browser looks for specific fonts installed on your computer in sequence, choosing a default serif font if necessary. Probably a serif font is already the default for unstyled text in your browser. There are a large number of ways to modify the styling of content for particular purposes. To match the styling used in Dodge , the following CSS rules for the different heading elements are a start: New England as a Whole Size and Location. Growth and Development of Cities and Towns Note the following about these styles and their effects: A style set can be applied to multiple elements by separating them with a comma, as for h1, h2, h3. Besides, there are many other ways to distinguish headings from regular text, in particular size, font weight, and color. The states are small, except Maine, which has only a few square miles less than all the other states taken together. Relatively the three southern states are densely settled Figs. The six New England states, with a combined area a little more than one-half that of the United Kingdom, occupy the extreme northeastern portion of the United States. To match Dodge , the paragraph element is also justified , meaning that text aligns at both the left and right edges. The default behavior in most Western languages is left alignment, leaving the right edge ragged. You can specify this formatting by creating a class selector that begins with a period or dot. Styles may be restricted to particular dancies of elements by listing them in order in the selector, without a comma separating them, e. There is a difference between span. In general class names should represent the purpose of the class, as in the examples above, not the styles that are going to be applied, e. Then when you decide to change their style e. Also, margin size has been specified with a percentage value, which will be calculated using the width of its parent element " here the body of the document. With equal left and right margins, the effect is to center this block-level element in the middle of the page. Note that a similar effect is achieved for the byline with text-align: This markup now begins to look similar to the real thing. Style Attributes An alternative to an ID selector for applying a style to a single element is the style attribute , which directly lists the style definitions in the HTML: Cascading Styles When a web browser combines the different rules you define for the style of a particular element, occasionally they will conflict, as in the above headers where the heading text by default is bold but may be converted to normal weight but in all capitals. The general rules for this cascade of styles are three-part: Remembering these three rules will help you understand the styles that appear in your document, though there can be exceptions that can be unclear. The web inspector can help you determine which styles apply to a particular element; after selecting it in the code listing, it will be displayed in the document with its bounding box visible, while its computed final style and the cascade of rules from highest precedence to lowest are visible in the lower-right pane: This behavior can be changed with the property display, for example: The State Capitol at Boston. When the image is given a block-level display, by default it has the whole width of the page to itself, and like the horizontal rule styled earlier, its width and margin properties are used to position it in the center of the page. Floating Content An element can be made to float either to the far left or the far right of the element that contains or follows it, taking on a block-level display with no margins, similar to what is seen in Dodge p. If the containing or following element has inline display, like text, it will rearrange itself to flow around the floated element, dynamically readjusting as you narrow or widen the computer screen. Floating an image adjacent to text is a common task: A relief map of New England. East of this valley is an old irregular mountain mass, so old as to be worn down relatively smooth, so irregular that its relation to the Appalachian Mountains cannot be clearly distinguished. This area is called the New England Highland The image here is given a bit of margin around the bottom and left edges to keep the text from crowding it. Any element can be floated, e. The six New England states, with a combined area a little more than one-half that of the United Kingdom, occupy the extreme northeastern portion of the United States Positioned Content An element can be precisely positioned by using x, y coordinates in reference to a

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containing element, called the positioning context , and displayed in front of or behind other content, in any order you choose. The CSS property position can be set to one of four possibilities, with static being the default flowing or floating behavior seen so far:

Chapter 4 : Cascading Style Sheets: The Definitive Guide - Eric A. Meyer - Google Books

HÅkon Wium Lie, Cascading Style Sheets PhD thesis, (also in Italian/ Italiano) Elizabeth Castro, Creating Web Pages with HTML: Visual QuickProject Guide is a book for beginners.

Chapter 5 : Cascading Style Sheets

This book covers all of CSS, from beginner's level ("gluing" style sheets to documents) to the most complex examples of cascading and inheritance. You'll get intelligible explanations of every core concept -- rules, declarations, selectors, inheritance, properties, and more -- both the hows and the whys.

Chapter 6 : Understanding Cascading Style Sheets | How CSS Works | InformIT

This book is a guide to Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), a technique widely used in web pages including Wikipedia to describe their visual style and appearance. CSS can take HTML to new places creatively and functionally. Once you learn how to style mark-up, you can additionally learn JavaScript.

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Book Description. Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is poised to make its mark on the Web. With good implementations in Internet Explorer and Opera , and % support expected in Netscape's "Mozilla" browser, signs are that CSS is rapidly becoming a useful, reliable, and powerful tool for web authors.

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Chapter 4. Introducing Cascading Style Sheets What you see on a web page when you use garden-variety HTML tags like,, and, pales in comparison to the text.