

**COMSC-032**

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**Web Site Development-  
Part 3**



**Part-Time Instructor: Joenil Mistal**

# Lecture 1

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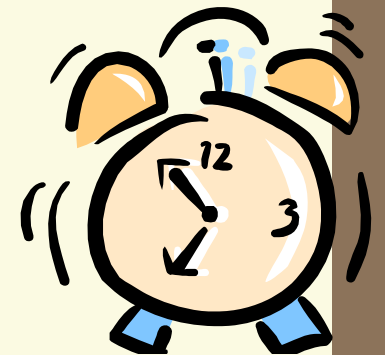
1

## Creating Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and AP Layer

# Lecture 1: Creating Style Sheets

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- Understand Style Sheets
- CSS Advantages
- Types of Cascading Style Sheet
- External Style Sheet
- Internal Style Sheet
- Style Sheet Syntax
- CSS Selectors
- Inheritance
- Inline Style
- AP (Absolute Position) Layer



# Understanding Style Sheets

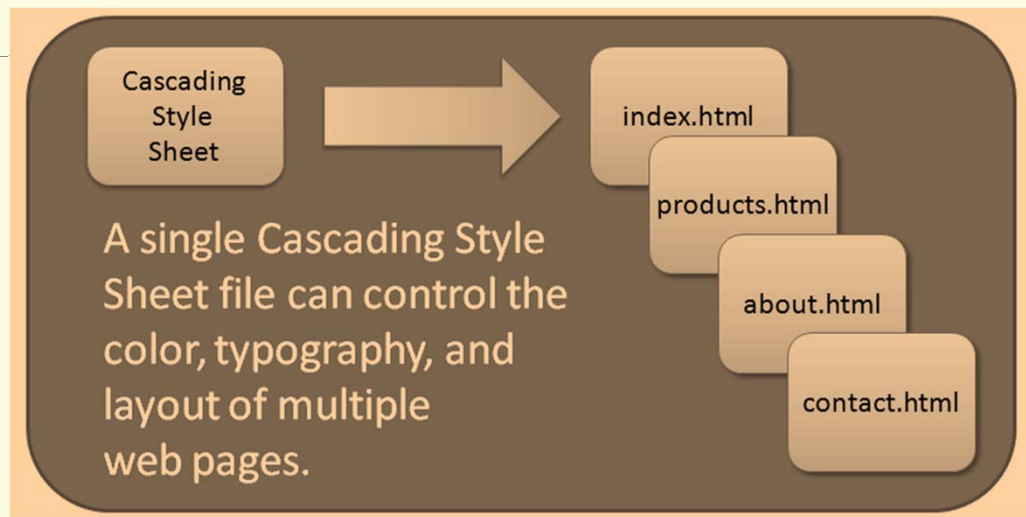
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- You can use **cascading style sheets**, or **CSS**, to exercise precise control over the appearance of your HTML documents.
- Style sheets can help you maintain a **consistent** look and feel throughout your Web site.

**Cascading  
Style  
Sheet**

**stores all formatting  
and page layout  
information**

# CSS Advantages



- 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

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- External Styles
- Internal (Embedded) Styles
- Inline Styles

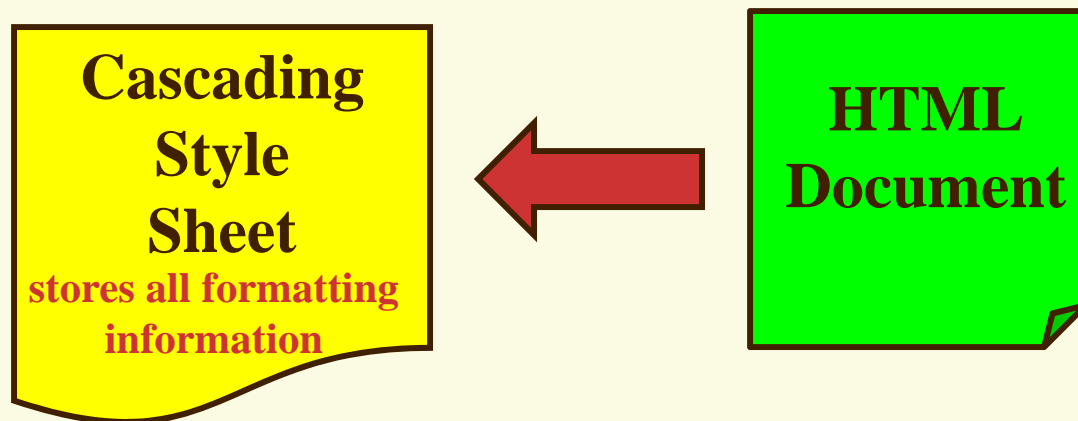
External  
style sheet

Internal style  
sheet

Inline style

# CSS External Style

- By regulating **formatting** and **layout** controls to another sheet, you **can free** up your HTML document of repetitive coding to concentrate on the main elements and content that make you your page.

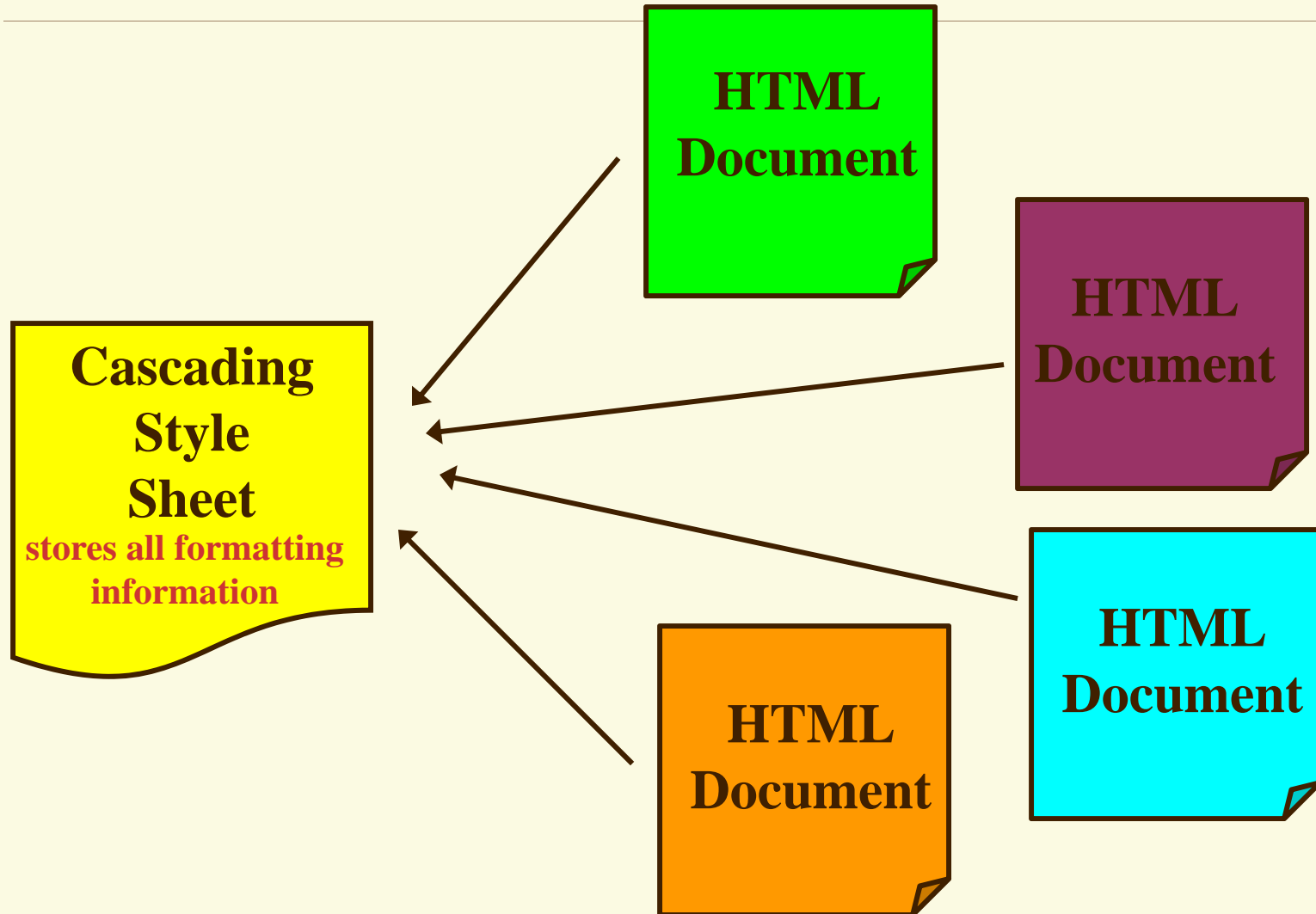


# CSS External Style Sheet

- A style sheet is simply a separate text file with the **.css** file extension.
- A style sheet holds **formatting codes** and **page layout** that control your Web page's appearance.
- Any time you want to apply formatting to an HTML document, you **attach- or link** – the style sheet to the page.



# CSS External Style Sheet



# CSS Internal Styles

- Configured in the header section of a web page.
- Use the HTML **<style>** element
- Apply to the entire web page document only
- Style declarations are contained between the opening and closing **<style>** tags

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

# Style Sheet Syntax

- Style Sheets are made up of rules, and each rule has two distinct parts:

## Selectors

Specifies the element to which you want to apply a style rule.

## Declarations

Specifies the formatting for the selector.

**Example: H2{color: #FFFFFF}**

# CSS Selectors

CSS style rules can be configured for an:

- Tag selector
- Class selector
- ID selector
- Compound selector

**New CSS Rule**

**Selector Type:**  
Choose a contextual selector type for your CSS rule.

Class (can apply to any HTML element) ▼

Class (can apply to any HTML element)  
ID (applies to only one HTML element)  
Tag (redefines an HTML element)  
Compound (based on your selection)

**Selector**  
Choose of

Less Specific More Specific

**Rule Definition:**  
Choose where your rule will be defined.

mystyle.css ▼

OK Cancel Help

# CSS Selectors

**New CSS Rule** [X]

**Selector Type:**  
Choose a contextual selector type for your CSS rule.

Class (can apply to any HTML element) [v]  
Class (can apply to any HTML element)  
ID (applies to only one HTML element)  
Tag (redefines an HTML element)  
Compound (based on your selection)

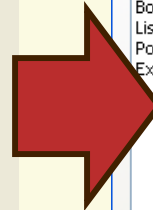
**Selector**  
Choose or [v]  
[ ]

Less Specific    More Specific

**Rule Definition:**  
Choose where your rule will be defined.

mystyle.css [v]

OK    Cancel    Help



**CSS Rule Definition for .texttitle in mystyle.css** [X]

Category    Type

Type [v]  
Background  
Block  
Box  
Border  
List  
Positioning  
Extensions

Font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif [v]  
Font-size: 18 [v] px [v]    Font-weight: bold [v]  
Font-style: [v]    Font-variant: [v]  
Line-height: [v] px [v]    Text-transform: [v]  
Text-decoration:  underline    Color: [v] #000  
 overline  
 line-through  
 blink  
 none

Help    OK    Cancel    Apply

# Tag Selector

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- You can create a **Tag style rule** to apply to only a specific tag element.
- In the example below is the tag style rule for the anchor tag for the hyperlinks.

```
a {  
    font-weight: bold;  
    color: #003;  
    text-decoration: underline;  
}
```

# Class Selector

- You can create a **class** to apply a style rule to **certain elements** throughout your Web page.
- You can set up a class in your external or internal style sheet, and then use the **CLASS** attribute in your document to assign the properties and values.
- The class name starts with a “period”

```
.texttitle {  
    font-size: 18px;  
    color: #000;  
    font-weight: bold;  
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}
```

# ID Selector

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- You can use the **ID attribute** to assign a style rule to a **SINGLE** Web page element.
- **IDs** are like classes except they are not associated with specific elements.
- The ID name starts with a “#”

```
#navigation {  
    position: absolute;  
    width: 800px;  
    height: 36px;  
    z-index: 2;  
    top: 90px;  
    background-color: #FF8000;
```

# Inline Style

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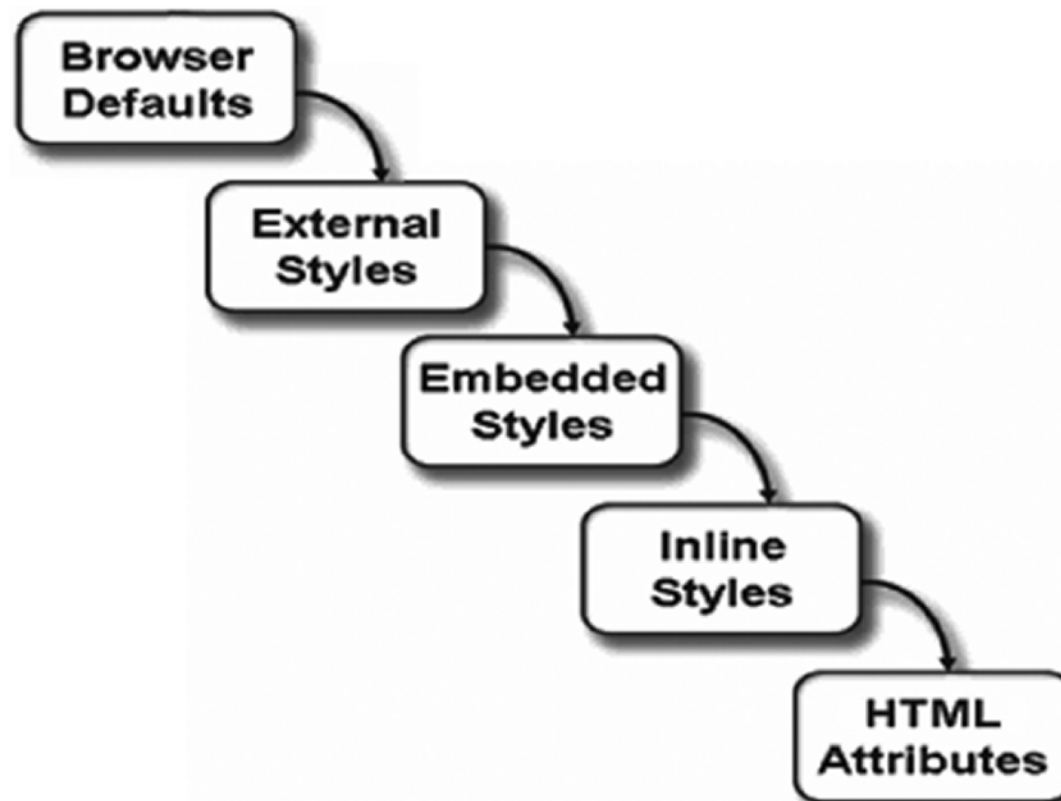
- Configured in the body of the web page
- Use the style attribute of an HTML tag
- Apply only to the specific element
- Example: configure red color text in an <h1> element:

```
<h1 style="color:#ff0000">Heading text is  
red</h1>
```

**Heading text is red**

# The “Cascade”

## Inheritance



# Page Layout- Absolute Position

Precisely specifies the location of an element in the browser window

```
#banner {  
  position: absolute;  
  left: 0;  
  top: 0;  
  width: 800px;  
  height: 90px;  
  z-index: 6;  
  background-color: #000048;  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

```
#navigation {  
  position: absolute;  
  width: 200px;  
  height: 567px;  
  top: 90px;  
  left: 0px;  
  z-index: 5;  
  background-color: #D5E3FF;  
}
```

```
#footer {  
  position: absolute;  
  width: 800px;  
  height: 40px;  
  left: 0px;  
  top: 658px;  
  z-index: 3;  
  background-color: #000048;  
  padding-top: 2px;  
}
```



# Page Layout- Absolute Position



**LMC Animal Hospital**  
101 A Sand Creek Road, Brentwood, CA 94513 (925) 513-1625

**Our World Class Veterinarian Services:**

- Medical and Surgical
- Dental Care
- House Calls
- Emergencies

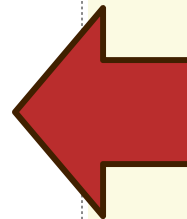
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Shop  
Partners  
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**Full Service Facility**  
Veterinarians and staff are on duty 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

**Years of Experience**  
LMC COMSC-032 Veterinarians have provided quality, dependable care for your beloved animals since 1984.

**Open Door Policy**  
Our professionals welcome owners to stay with their pets during any medical procedure.

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**With No CSS**



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101 A Sand Creek Road, Brentwood, CA 94513 (925) 513-1625

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**Ask the Vet**

**Shop**

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**Contact**

**About Us**

**Our World Class Veterinarian Services:**

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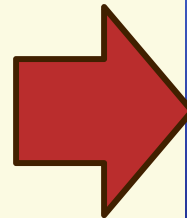
**Full Service Facility**  
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**With CSS**



# Centering Page

- Use a DIV tag with the left and right margins set to auto
- Add an parent AP layer inside the DIV tag

```
#WrapperDIV {  
  height: auto;  
  width: 800px;  
  margin-right: auto;  
  margin-left: auto;  
}
```

