Style Locations

Location	Definition	Syntax	Advantages	Disadvantages	Example	Page
Inline	A style that is applied directly to an element.	style="style: value; style: value;. . ."	Easy to interpret because they are applied directly to the elements they affect.	Not consistent with the goal of separating content from style. Can be cumbersome and error-prone. May want to consider using another method.	Text here	126
Embedded	All the styles used in the document are embedded in the head section of the document.	<style type="text/css"> style declarations </style> Style declaration syntax: selector {style: value; style: value;. . . }	Style definitions are away from the document content.	Limited to the page elements of the current document. Can be cumbersome and error-prone.	<head> <style type="text/css"> h2 {color: green} </style> </head>	126 127
External	A text file that is an external style sheet containing style declarations. Looks like a list of embedded styles, except there are no <style> tags.	Place in the head section of the HTML document: <link href="*filename.css*" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" /> Place in the style sheet: selector {style: value; style: value;. . .}	HTML content and CSS styles are separate. Easier to maintain Web site. Preferred method.	You have more than one file instead of having everything in one place.	*In the head section of the HTML document:* <link href="*farm.css*" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" /> *In the style sheet:* address {text-align: center}	127-130

Style Types

Style	Syntax	When to Use	Example	Page
Tag	tag {styles}	Use when you want to apply a style to every element that uses a particular tag. For example, an h1 tag style could be used to make all h1 headers a certain color.	*In the HTML File:* . . . *In the Style Sheet:* h1 {text-align: center}	
ID	#id {styles}	Use when you want to apply a style to one and only one element, in which case that element is assigned an ID. Note: The ID must be unique within the document. For example, can only use the **id="subtitle"** once in the file. XHTML documents will be rejected if they contain elements with duplicate ids. Note: JavaScript relies on unique IDs.	*In the HTML File:* <h1 id="subtitle"> . . . </h1> *In the Style Sheet:* #subtitle {text-align: center}	75 76 134
Class	.class {styles}	Use when you want to apply a style to many elements, each of which is assigned to the same class. Used to specify all elements belonging to a class, regardless of the element. As long as the code **class="subtitle"** is added in the html, the style will be applied. Advantage is that several elements can share the same class value.	In the Style Sheet: .subtitle {text-align: center} In the HTML File: <h1 class="subtitle"> . . . </h1>	213 214
	elem.class {styles}	Use when you want to apply a style to a specific element but only those tagged with a specific class. Note: The same class of **subtitle** can be used more than once in the same document. Cannot do this with the ID attribute.	*In the Style Sheet:* h2.subtitle {color: blue} *In the HTML File:* <h2 class="subtitle">. . . </h2> *Will be blue and centered* <h1 class="subtitle">. . .</h1> *Will not be blue, but will be centered.*	213 214

Style	Syntax	When to Use	Example	Page
Contextual	parent descendant {styles}	Use when you want to tie many tags together as a unit and then apply a style to them. Used to create styles for elements based upon their location in the document. In the example to the right, the style in the CSS file will affect content within the HTML file that is within the li block-level element, within the bold tags. Beware! This type is that it is poorly supported by the Internet Explorer browser, unless the browser is in standards mode. Standards mode may cause problems for older versions of Internet Explorer, such as IE 5 and 6.	*In the HTML File:* Acid-free paper, card stock, and stickers *In the Style Sheet:* li b {color: blue}	201 205
	id elem {style}	Selector can also be applied with elements marked with a specific id. In the example to the right, the contextual selector of **#pullout h2** references only those h2 elements within the pullout id in the html document	*In the Style Sheet:* #pullout h2 {text-align: center} *In the HTML File:* <div id="pullout"> <h2>Basic Materials</h2> . . . . </div>	
Pseudo-class	selector:pseudo-class {Styles}	A classification of an element based on its current status, position, or use in the document. Use this style type to alter the characteristics of a particular tag. The example to the right shows a hypertext pseudo class that affects the current status in the document. Note that the bottom of page 217 does include #links at the beginning of each line. This was done to ensure only hypertext links within the DIV	*In the HTML file:* None required. Just use <a> tags like normal. *In the Style Sheet:* a:link {color: red} a:visited {color: green} a:active {color: yellow} a:hover {color: blue}	216 and top of 217

Style	Syntax	When to Use	Example	Page
		containers marked id="links" are affected with the style. Notice the Online Scrapbooks link in the first paragraph of the start.htm page does not receive the style.		
Pseudo-element	selector:pseudo-element {Styles}	Allows us to create styles for something that is not specifically marked with an opening and closing tag (not part of the document tree). The example here is used to apply a style to the first letter of each new paragraph. It will add the style to first letter within each \ \ . You do not have to mark this in the html document. The example on page 220 added #firstp to the line of code to apply the style only to the id="firstp" in the html document (which was our first paragraph only, not ALL the paragraphs).	*In the HTML file:* None required. Just use \<p> tags like normal. *In the Style Sheet:* p:first-letter {color: blue}	219 220

Style Rules in Tutorial 4

Style	Syntax	When to Use	Example	Page
List Style Type	list-style-type: type	Used to remove markers (bullets) or create another marker type Style values are listed on page 208	*In the Style Sheet:* ul {list-style-type: upper-alpha}	208
List Style Image	list-style-image: url(url)	When you want to use your own graphic image as the marker (bullets).	*In the Style Sheet:* ul {list-style-image: url(redball.gif)}	209
Position	position: type; top: value; right: value; bottom: value; left: value	To place an element in a specific position on the page. Style values are static, absolute, relative, fixed, inherit Hint: consider fixed when you want to keep your navigation menu fixed and always viewable on the screen. Hint: only the left and top coordinates are usually used (right and bottom can be inferred).	*In the Style Sheet:* #note1 {position: absolute; left: 100px; top: 50px} In the assignment, each of the 3 notes is marked with a unique ID, so that it is possible to place each note in a different position.	227 233
Overflow	overflow: type	To define how the browser should handle a situation where content overflows the space allotted to the object. Style values are visible, hidden, scroll and auto	*In the Style Sheet:* .notes {overflow: auto} In the assignment, each of the 3 notes receives this same style, therefore the class attribute of .notes is used.	234
Hiding Elements	visibility: type	Keep in element from being displayed in the output. Used display:none in book to keep the scraps.jpg image (marked with ID head), list of links (marked with ID links) and address block level element from being displayed when printed.	*In the Style Sheet:* #head, #links, address {display: none}	246

List Item	display: list-item	Change the style to list items. Before you can apply a list-style-type or list-style-image for print, you need to change display style to list-item. (List-style-type and list-style-image are on first page. Both of these styles were used on the start.htm page to change the markers on our lists).	*In the Style Sheet:* .notes {**display: list-item**; list-style-image: url(bullet.jpg)}	246
Media Attribute	Place in the head section of the HTML document: For external style sheet: <link href="*url*" type="text/css" media="type". . ./> and/or Embedded style sheet: <style type="text/css" media="type"> . . . </style>	When you need to create a style sheet for specific media. Style values are all, aural, braille, embossed, handheld, print, projection, screen, tty, tv. If media type is not specified, the style sheet applies to all media. Media styles are in different sheets (assignment uses print.css for print & projection and scraps.css for screen, tv, tty). Can consolidate to one sheet using the @media rule. For practice, the assignment also uses 2 embedded media attributes: 1 for print, projection and 1 for screen, tv, tty.	*In the head section of the HTML File:* For external style sheet: <link href="print.css" type="text/css" media="print, projection"/> or *Embedded style sheet:* <style type="text/css" media="screen, tv, tty"> </style>	240 - 246
Print Styles	@page {styles} Style to set page size: size: width height orientation .	Beware! Not supported in the most popular browsers currently available. Forget about using for now. As of July 2009, it has been reinstated in the CSS3 working draft. May be used in the future. Visit http://css-discuss.incutio.com/?page=PrintStylesheets for more details and suggested solutions. When you want to define the dimensions and orientation of the printed page.	*In the Style Sheet:* @page {size: 8.5in 11in landscape; margin:1in}	248 249 250

		Should use measurement units that are appropriate to the dimensions of your page, such as inches or centimeters. Does not support em, a relative unit of measure that is used for text to adjust to different screen sizes, for example. Browser will print in portrait if orientation is not specified.		
	page-break-before: type page-break-after: type	When you need to insert a page break before or after an element. Style values are always, avoid, left, right, auto, inherit.	*In the Style Sheet:* #sample_image {page-break-before: always} In the samples.htm page, the sample.jpg image is marked with the id sample_image near the bottom of the page. The example here forces the page break before the id sample_image	250 252 253