

# **CSS: Introduction**

## **In the program**

- Introduction
- principles
- syntax

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[Example](#)

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- the elements `<q>` are surrounded by quotes



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- the elements `<q>` are surrounded by quotes
- the elements `<strong>` are in bold etc.

## CSS

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CSS: Cascading Style Sheet

*Example*

"CSS Zengarden"

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## An important concept

### Separation of the form and the content

form and content must be defined separately

- the structure of a document and its content are described in HTML
- its presentation is managed by CSS

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### Separation of the form and the content

form and content must be defined separately

- we create the document (content and structure) without worrying about its formatting
- We design the layout (s) and then possibly we modify/adapt them.

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- HTML document and CSS sheet can be defined in separate files
  - more efficient creation
  - simpler and more readable HTML code
  - you can change the style sheet without modifying the document
  - you can have several stylesheets for a document
- the visual homogeneity of a site is facilitated
- multiple pages can share the same stylesheet

## Principle

- the CSS language defines a set of **properties** which have an influence on the display of the elements of a page
- for each property there is a set of possible **values**
- it is possible to set these properties for each elements of an HTML document
- the properties act on the appearance of the **box** of an element
- the properties concern
  - content appearance (font, style, color, ...)
  - box size (width, margins, ...)
  - the positioning of the box (absolute or relative, visibility) . . .

## CSS rule

A **css rule** defines the **value** of a **css property** for a given **selector**

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**selector{property: value}**

THE **selector** determines the elements on which the rule is applies

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```
h1 {  
  color: blue;  
  font-size : 12px;  
}
```

*" all the elements<h1>will  
have their text in blue and a  
font size of 12px"*

## Syntax

we can factorize the rules shared by selectors, the selectors are then separated by commas



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we can factorize the rules shared by selectors the selectors are then separated by commas

```
h1, h2 {  
  color: blue;  
  font-size : 12px;  
}
```

*" the elements<h1>And the elements  
<h2>will have their text in blue and a  
font size of 12 px"*

## The stylesheet

A **stylesheet** CSS regroups a set of CSS rules

## **Integrating CSS rules with HTML**

Different possibilities

- Without CSS

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- CSS in HTML code **to avoid !**

[Example](#)

## Integrating CSS rules with HTML

Different possibilities

- Without CSS
- CSS in HTML code **to avoid !**
- CSS rules in the external stylesheet document →  
the solution to adopt

## Declaration of a CSS sheet

In the header (<head>) of the HTML document:

```
<link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="file.css" />
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or also :

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<link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="file.css" media="screen"/>
```

## Examples of properties

- **font-family**:the type of font used for the content,
- **font size**:the size of the characters (in px, em, %, etc.)
- **font-style**: *normal, italics..*
- **font weight**: *normal,bold,lighter*, etc.
- **border**:the border around the content of the element (color, style, ...)
- **width**:content width (% ,px, em, cm)
- **Color And background-color**:text and background colors (*rgb(0,128,255)*, hex*#YYYYYY*, predefined symbols (*navy,white*, ...)

*list*

*Example 1*

*Example 2*



## Validation

### Validator

As for HTML, validation tools make it possible to check the syntactic correctness of CSS sheets.

<http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/>

**To be continued...**

CSS: Cascade and Selectors...