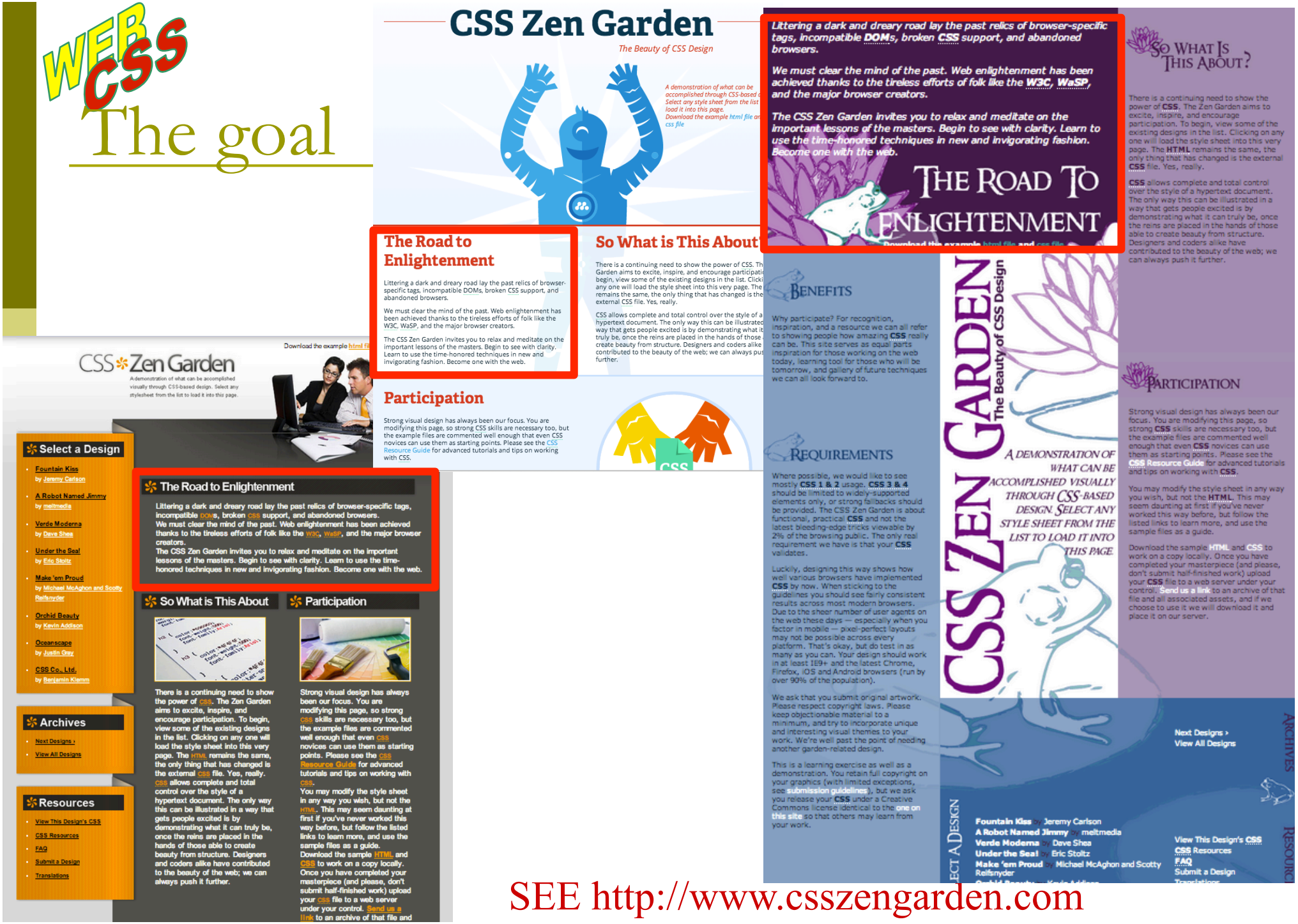
Cascading Style Sheet
CSS2 – CSS/P

WEB CSS

The goal



SEE http://www.csszengarden.com

Style: local definition

```
<html><head>
</head><body>

<h1 style="color:blue;">primo capitolo</h1>
nel mezzo del cammin di nostra vita
<h1 style="color:blue;">secondo capitolo</h1>
mi ritrovai per una selva oscura
<h1 style="color:blue;">terzo capitolo</h1>
che la diritta via m'era smarrita
</body></html>
```

Style: definition of a page style

```
<html><head>
<style>
h1 {color:blue;}
</style>
</head><body>
<h1>primo capitolo</h1>
nel mezzo del cammin di nostra vita
<h1>secondo capitolo</h1>
mi ritrovai per una selva oscura
<h1>terzo capitolo</h1>
che la diritta via m'era smarrita
</body></html>
```

Style: definition of a shared style

```
<html><head>
<link  rel="StyleSheet" type="text/CSS"
href="../common/lodeStyles.css" >
</head><body>
<h1>primo capitolo</h1>
nel mezzo del cammin di nostra vita
<h1>secondo capitolo</h1>
mi ritrovai per una selva oscura
<h1>terzo capitolo</h1>
che la diritta via m'era smarrita
</body></html>
```

Shared style

A single style may also be given through multiple style sheets:

```
<LINK REL=StyleSheet HREF="basics.css"
   TITLE="Contemporary" TYPE="text/css">
<LINK REL=StyleSheet HREF="tables.css"
  TITLE="Contemporary" TYPE="text/css">
<LINK REL=StyleSheet HREF="forms.css"
  TITLE="Contemporary" TYPE="text/css">
```

In this example, three style sheets are combined into one "Contemporary" style that is applied as a preferred style sheet.
To combine multiple style sheets into a single style, each style sheet's LINK must use the same TITLE.

Shared style

Authors can also use the LINK element to apply an external style sheet.
REL=StyleSheet specifies a persistent or preferred style while
REL="Alternate StyleSheet" defines an alternate style.
A persistent style is one that is always applied when style sheets are enabled
The absence of the TITLE attribute indicates a persistent style.

A preferred style is one that is automatically applied.
The combination of REL=StyleSheet and a TITLE attribute specifies a preferred style. Authors cannot specify more than one preferred style.

An alternate style is indicated by REL="Alternate StyleSheet".
The user could choose to replace the preferred style sheet with an alternate one, though current browsers generally lack the ability to choose alternate styles.

Formatting elements

color:*color*
background-color:*color*
background-image:*uri*

font-family:name
font-size:xx-small|x-small|small|medium|large|x-large|xx-large|
larger|smaller|*absoluteSize*|*relativeSize*|*percentage*|*lenght*
font-style:normal|italic
font-weight:bold|bolder|lighter|normal|100|200|...|800|900

Length units

ABSOLUTE LENGTH

International System

cm *centimetri*

mm *millimetri*

anglosaxon units

in *inch (pollici)*

pt *point:1/72 pollice*

pc *pica:12 point=1/6 pollice*

System dependent:

px *pixel*

RELATIVE LENGTH:

em *altezza del font dell'elemento*

ex *altezza estesa del font dell'elemento*

Formatting elements

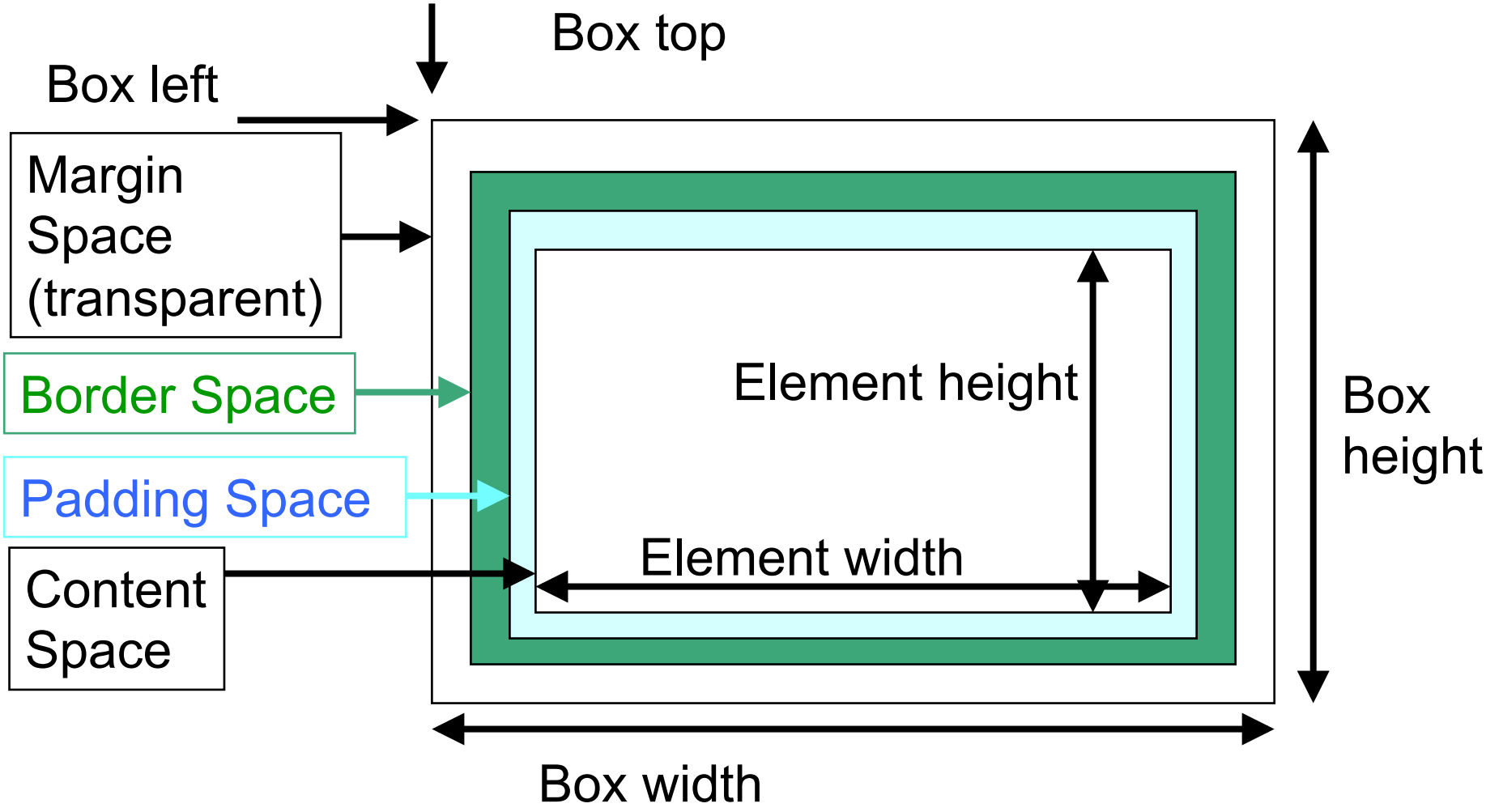
line-height:normal|*length*|*percentage*

text-align:left|center|right|justify
text-decoration:blink|line=through|overline|underline
text-indent:*lenght*|*percentage*
text-transform:none|capitalize|uppercase|lowercase

Styles cascade

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
    <STYLE TYPE="text/css">
        p {font-size:24pt;color:green;
        border-width:thick;border-style:ridge;
        border-color:red}
        p.red {color:red}
    </STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
    <p class="red">Pippo</p>
    <div style="background:orange ">
        <p>Pluto</p>
        <p class="red" style="font-size:12pt;
        background:yellow">Topolino</p>
    </div>
</BODY>
```

Formatting elements



Formatting elements

border-bottom-width,border-top-width,
border-right-width,border-left-width:thin|medium|thick|n
border-color:*color*
border-style:double|groove|none|inset|outset|ridge|solid
border-width:thin|medium|thick|*length*

margin:*thickness*
margin-bottom,margin-left,margin-right,margin-top :*thickness*

padding :*thickness*
padding-bottom,padding-left,padding-right,padding-top :*thickness*

Formatting elements - lists

<LI>

<OL>
line-style:decimal|lower-alpha|lower-roman|upper-alpha|upper-roman

<UL>
line-style:circle|disc|square

Advenced

Adjacency selector H1+H2 {color:blue}

Blocks H1 and H2 are consecutive

Father-son selector BODY > P{color:red}

Paragraph immediately contained in the BODY

Attribute selector P[ALIGN]{color:red}

Selects only aligned paragraphs <P ALIGN=...>

P[ALIGN="left"]{color:red}

Selects only left aligned paragraphs <P ALIGN="left">

*[ALIGN="left"]{color:red}

Selects any left aligned component ALIGN="left"

Advanceds

Pseudo-elements

P:first-letter

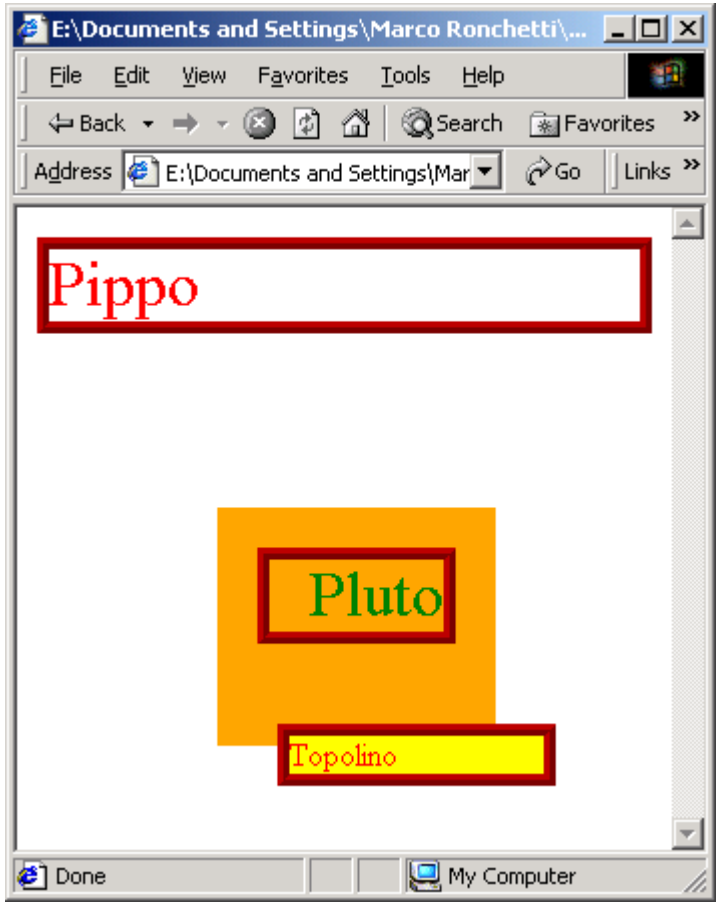
P:first-line

Pseudo-classes

A:link	*unvisited anchors*
A:active	*anchors about to be visited*
A:visited	*visited anchors*

Positioning examples: CSS-P

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
        <STYLE TYPE="text/css">
        #aposition{position:relative;left:30;top:20}
        a {color:red}
        p {font-size:24pt;color:green;border-width:thick;
                border-style=ridge;border-color=red}
        p.red {color:red}
        </STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
        <p class="red">Pippo</p>
        <div style="background:orange;
                position:absolute;left:100;top:150">
                <p style="padding-left:20;margin:20">Pluto</p>
                <span id="aposition">
                        <p class="red" style="font-size:12pt;
                        background-color:yellow">Topolino</p>
                </span>
        </div>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```



Elementi posizionabili – CSS/P

Type of position specification:

position:absolute|relative

Position specification:

top:*size*

left:*size*

dimension specification:

width:*size*

height:*size*

Visibility specification:

visibility:hidden|inherit|show

Elementi posizionabili – CSS/P

Clip:rect(*top right bottom left*)

Clip an element (leaving it in place)

z-index:*n*

Decides the superposition ranking