Introduction to **Cascading Style Sheets** 網頁設計/林金祥

網頁設計概念

CSS: 式樣設計 java, asp: 特殊功能

HTML: 文字、圖像內容

CSS: Fly! My Webpage!

- CSS: Cascading Style Sheets (階層式樣表)
- Benefits of CSS
 - Better type and layout controls.
 - Less work.
 - Smaller documents and faster downloads.
 - More accessible sites.
 - Reliable browser support.

How Style Sheets Work

- Start with a document that has been marked up in (X)HTML.
- Write style rules for how you'd like certain elements to look.
- Attach the style rules to the document.

Basic CSS Syntax (語法)

```
selector { property: value;}
選擇器 { 樣式元素:元素值; }
```

Selectors (選擇器)

■ The most basic type of selector is called element type selector (標籤選擇器).

```
h1 { color: #669900; }
p { font-size: small;
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, 華康儷中黑;
    line-height: 1.54332;
}
```

Declarations (規則宣告)

The declaration is made up of property/value pair. There can be more than one declaration in a single rule:

Attaching the Styles to your document

```
<head>
  <title> Your title of Webpage </title>
  <style type="text/css">
     your style rules go here.
  </style>
</head>
```

Working with (X)HTML

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1 {
     font-family: Georgia, "Times New
     Roman", serif;
     font-size: 1.45em:
     color: #ff0000;
     line-height: 2em;
</style>
</head>
```

```
<body>
<h1>My Webpage</h1>
This is my first page designing with
    text-editor.
<h1>My Design Interests</h1>
I got lots of to do with design, and my
    design interests are well focused on
    animation
</body>
</html>
```

Units using in CSS

類別	單位	意義
相對單位 (多用於顯示器)	em	目前大寫 "M" 的高度
	ex	目前小寫 "x" 的高度
	рх	pixel, 相對畫素、解析度
	%	相對於目前設定的百分比(可超過100%)
絕對單位 (多用於列印)	cm	公分 (centimeters); 1cm = 10mm
	mm	公釐 (millimeters)
	in	英时 (inchs); 1in = 2.54cm
	pt	點 (poits); 1pt = 1/72in
	рс	大點;picas;1pc = 12pt = 4.23mm

Color Representation

範例	説明	範圍
#ff23c7	長十六進位:R=ff, G=23, B=c7	#000000~#ffffff
#f30	短十六進位:R=f, G=3, B=0,相當於長十六進位的 #ff3300	#000~#fff
rgb(24,138,244)	十進位,R=24, G=138, B=244	rgb(0,0,0) ~ rgb(255,255,255)
rgb(42%,50%,16%)	百分比,R=42%, G=50%, B=16%	rgb(0%,0%,0%) ~ rgb(100%,100%,100%)

- Inheritance
- Types of CSS
- Weight of style
- Grouped Selection

CSS最最最重要的概念

THE BIG CONCEPTS OF CSS

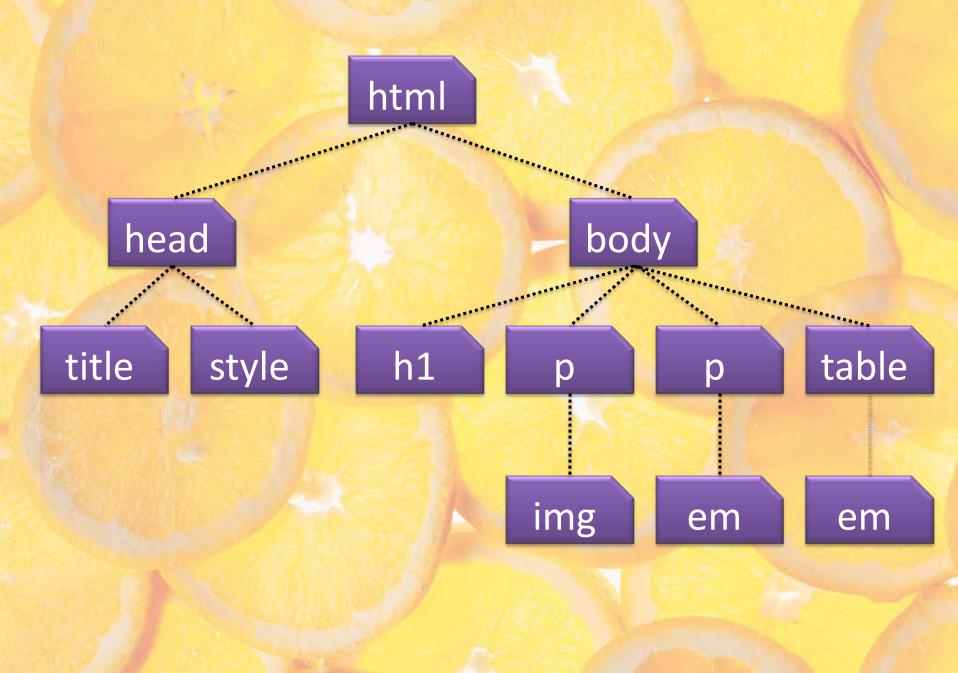
Inheritance (繼承)

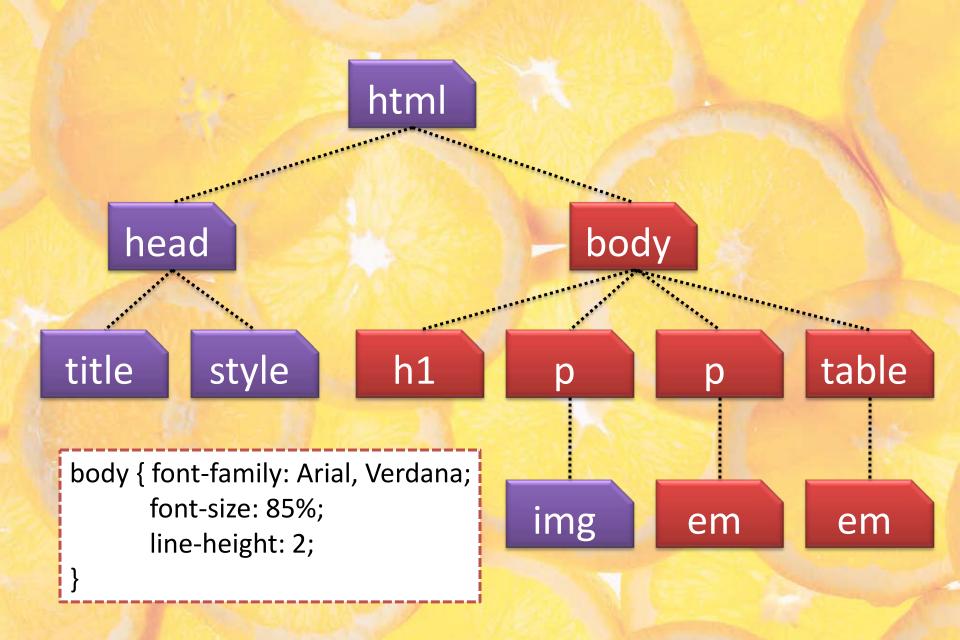
■ Just as parents pass down traits to their children, (X)HTML elements pass down certain style properties to the elements they contain.

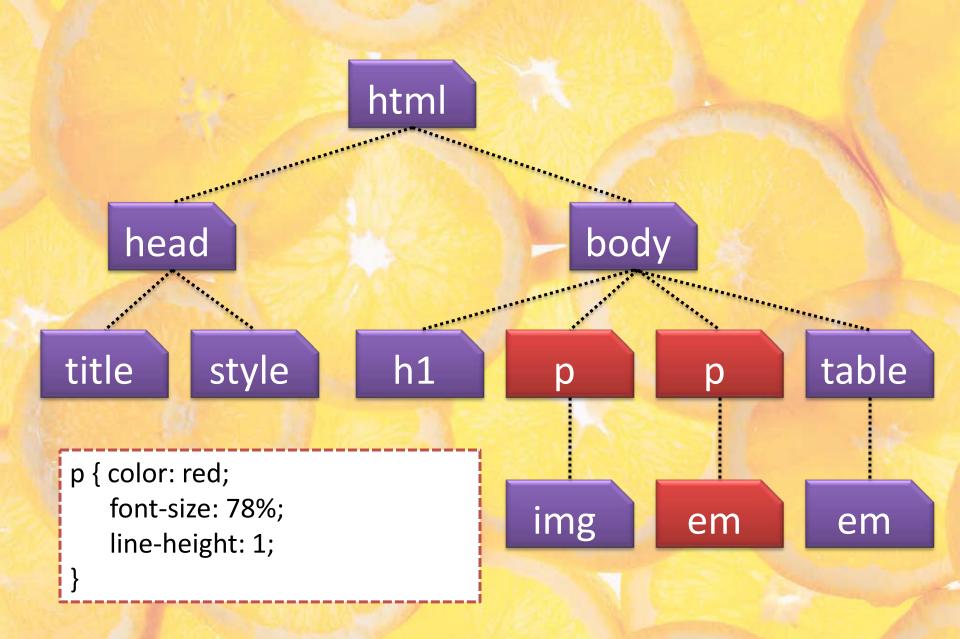
Ex. Document Structure

```
<html>
<head>
   <title>.....</title>
   <style>.....</style>
</head>
<body>
   <h1>.....</h1>
   >
```

```
<img ...../>
   >
     <em>.....</em>
   <em>.....</em>
   </body>
</html>
```







Weight of Style (權重)

The closer the style sheet is to the content, the more weight is given.

- In-line style
- Embedded style
- External style

Style Sheet Hierarchy (階級)

Marked !important by reader

Marked !important by author

Inline style information

Embedded style sheets

Imported style sheets

Linked external style sheet

User style settings

Browser default

Styles in conflicts (衝突)

- If there are conflicts within style rules of identical weight, whichever one comes last in the list "wins." Ex.:
- <style type="text/css">
 p { color: red;}
 p { color: blue;}
 p { color: green;}
 </style>

Grouped Selectors (群化)

- CSS allows you group the selectors into one rule by separating them with commas:
- h1 { border: 1px solid blue; }
 h2 { border: 1px solid blue; }
 p { border: 1px solid blue; }
 em { border: 1px solid blue; }
 img { border: 1px solid blue; }
- = h1, h2, p, em, img { border: 1px solid blue; }

Keep Learning! 多練習就會熟悉,加油!

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