

An aerial photograph of the TU Delft campus, showing a large brick building with a colorful banner across its facade, surrounded by lush green trees and a paved road. A black rectangular text box is overlaid on the center of the image.

AR0051- Cascading Style Sheets

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The topics

- **Why CSS**
- **Adding CSS to HTML**
- **Selectors and rules: Point to the HTML element and style it.**
- **Cascading: How does the browser know which style you want.**
- **Box model: How large is the element.**
- **Positioning: Where does my element go.**

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CSS

- Cascading style sheet
- Layout

Demo (CSSZenGarden)

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Old style HTML

```
<html>
  <head>
  </head>
  <body bgcolor="black" text="white" >
    <h1> The colors of the rainbow</h1>
    <p><font color="red" size="+3"><i>Red </i></font></p>
    <p><font color="orange" size="+3">Orange</font></p>
    <p><font color="yellow" size="+3">Yellow </font></p>
    <p><font color="green" size="+3">Green </font></p>
    <p><font color="blue" size="+3"> Blue</font></p>
    <p><font color="indigo" size="+3">Indigo </font></p>
    <p><font color="violet" size="+3">Violet </font></p>
  </body>
</html>
```

The bad

- **Layout is part of the structure**
 - **Layout and structure has to be done by the same persons.**
 - **Unnecessary large code.**
 - **Unnecessary hard to maintain.**
 - **Multiple places in the code.**
 - **New features → new attributes/tags**
- **Etc ...**

Adding CSS to HTML

- In-line
- Internal
- External

HTML-CSS binding In-line

```
<div style="color:blue;" > content...  
</div>
```

Direct styling the
element.

Testing

Overriding

external/internal
style

Adding internal style sheet to HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>Sample document</title>
    <style>
      /*some style here*/
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
  </body>
</html>
```

In head

**The content of the
style element is
CSS**

**Applies only for
this specific page**

Adding external style sheet to HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Sample document</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style1.css" />
  </head>
  <body>
  </body>
</html>
```

Preferred

Connect a stylesheet called style1.css to the HTML-page

Ease of maintenance

same stylesheet for multiple pages

Switch styles on media

CSS – statement

```
selector {  
  Property1 : value1;  
  Property2 : value2;  
}
```

- CSS- statement
- Selector
- Rule-set
 - Rule
 - Property
 - Value

Selector: Style → HTML element ?

- **Most used selectors**
 - Type (tag): `type_name (tag_name)`
 - Class: `.class_name`
 - Id: `#id_name`
 - Pseudo class: `:state`
 - hover, visited, focussed, active
- **Grouping**
- **Nesting**

CSS – type selector

```
div {  
    width:300px;  
}
```

```
p {  
    font-family:arial;  
    color: green;  
}
```

HTML – the attributes id & class

- **id**
 - `<div id="id_name" >`
 - unique
- **class**
 - `<div class="class_name">`
 - Multiple classes
`<div class="cname1 cname2">`
 - Multiple elements

Do not use whitespace for the names of classes or ids

CSS – class selector

```
.classname {  
    property1: value1;  
    property2: value2;  
}
```

```
.bigblue {  
    font-size:100px;  
    color:blue;  
}
```

Note the use of the .

CSS – Select Id

```
#id {  
    property1: value1;  
    property2: value2;  
}
```

```
#thebeast {  
    color: red;  
    background-color: black;  
}
```

Note the use of the #

CSS – pseudo class Selector

```
:state    {  
            property1: value1  
            property2: value2  
            }
```

- **specifies a special state of the element**
 - **hover, visited, focussed**

Note the use of the :

CSS Selector combination

```
p.className {  
    property1: value1  
    property2: value2  
}  
  
p#id {  
    property3: value3  
    property4: value4  
}
```

Nesting Selectors

```
div ul li .selected {  
    property1:value1;  
    property2:value2;  
}
```

Note the space as separator.

If you have spaces as part of your ID- or classname you will run into problems.

CSS Group Selectors

```
h1, h2, p, #id, .classname {  
    property1: value1;  
    property2: value2;  
}
```

Note the comma as a separator.

Questions

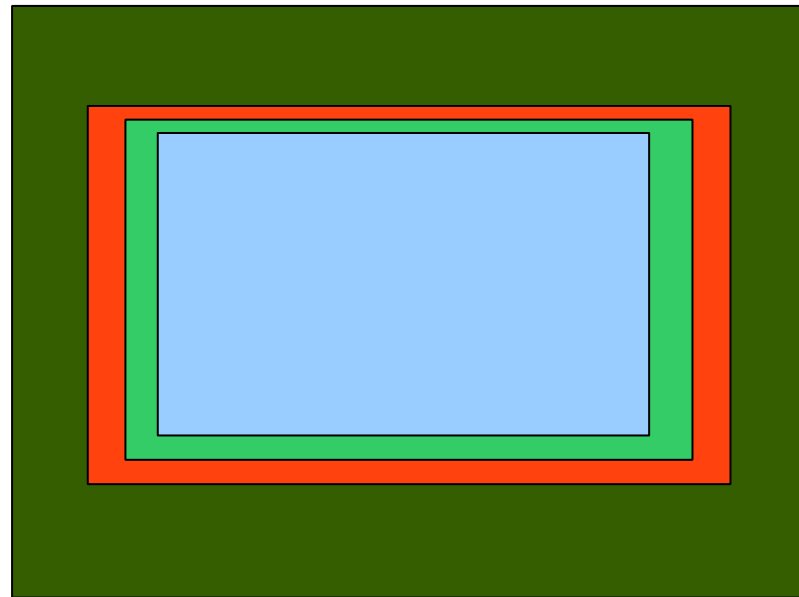
- ?

Cascading

- **Which style to choose**
 - Parent element
 - Browser/User agent
 - External style sheet
 - Internal style sheet
 - In-line style
 - “!important”
- **Order**
- **The more specific has preference**

CSS Box model

- Margin
- Border
- Padding
- Content



Margin can be negative

Box model demo

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CSS – Position

- **Static:** the “normal” flow.
- **Absolute:** the position of the depends on the placing of the parent element
- **Relative:** positioned element is positioned relative to its normal position.
- **Fixed:** remove element out of the flow and place it. Scrolling has no impact on fixed item
- **Float:** remove element out of the flow and place it horizontally left or right

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Demo

Summary

- CSS why?
- Adding CSS to html
- Selectors
- Cascading
- Box model
- Positioning

More Information

- www.w3schools.com
- www.csszengarden.com
- www.html5rocks.com
- www.w3.org
- **validator.w3.org**
- www.whatwg.org
- **html5dog.com**

The end

??

An aerial photograph of the TU Delft campus, showing a large brick building with a colorful banner across its facade, surrounded by green lawns and trees with autumn foliage. A black rectangular text box is superimposed over the center of the image.

AR0051 - exercise 3

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Exercise week 3.3: for whom? in HTML

“Results”:

- 45 submissions in InfoBase
- Zip the files, not the folder

Exercise week 3.3: for whom? in HTML

Goal: find out how you can target a group or person connected with your goal

What to do:

- **define your target group and their needs**
- **choose one of your works**
- **think about the essence of your work**
- **make one .html page, called index.html**
- **focus on the message you want to transfer**

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Exercise week 3.3: for whom? in HTML

- **Impressed!**
 - Structure
 - Content
- **Try not to complicate things with CSS: structure and content over style**
- **Some well-structured, some small mistakes**
 - Closing `</..>`

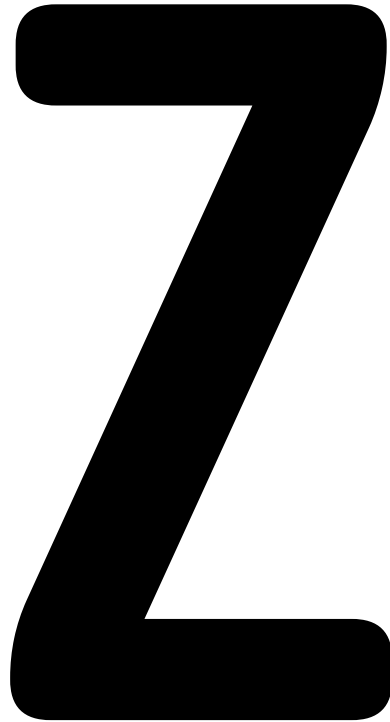
Exercise week 3.3: for whom? in HTML

- **Good examples:**
 - Vacations 'travel with us'
 - Lamps 'order here'
 - Wellness 'visit us'
- **Isolated architecture projects often difficult to get across message**
- **Call to action**

Checklist

- ✓ **'Object' (good or service)**
- Message**
- Target group**
- Call to action**

Scan pattern



User stories

Write from the perspective of the user:

As a [role], I want [function] so that [benefit]

As a [role], I want [feature] because [reason]

As an HR Manager, I want to see the educational development, because this should match the job requirements.

As a grandma, I want to see the latest design, so that I can chat when she comes for tea.

Exercise week 3.4: for whom? in HTML and CSS

Goal: revise the for whom? and practice with HTML and CSS

What to do:

- **define your target group and their needs**
- **choose one of your works**
- **think about the essence of your work**
- **make one .html page, called index.html**
- **use CSS for styling**
- **focus on the message you want to transfer**

Next week, next meeting

Working in the scheduled workgroups

Same group as the first time.

Look at schedule for location!

Strong suggestion:

- **start with a “running document”**
- **with your thoughts and ideas**
- **to work towards a plan of approach**
- **required at the end of this quarter!!**
- **submit as .pdf in second slot**

Plan of Approach checklist

- Is the goal formulated?
- Is this done in depth?
- Is the target-group described specific enough?
- Are the wishes/expectations of the target researched and described?
- Is a selection of own work described as content?
- Is there a description of the presentation of yourself?
- Is there a balance between image(s) and text?
- Is there a mix between uniqueness and functionality?
- Are there scenarios for navigation and 'user interface'?
- Has the concept taken 'fluid' and 'responsive' into account?

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**Thank you
and
good day**