

# Adding style to webpages with CSS: Cascading Style Sheets 层叠样式表

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This presentation contains material taken from a Master's level module, Internet Technologies, taught at the Department of Information Studies, University College London and several workshops run in Chinese Universities. For more details and the rest of the collection see the cover sheet at:  
<http://ucloer.eprints-hosting.org/54/>

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# Adding style to webpages with CSS:

## Cascading Style Sheets 层叠样式表

- HTML describes your content  
HTML 描述内容
- CSS controls the appearance  
CSS 控制样式
- Overrides the default browser style  
重写默认浏览器样式
- Cascade: rules added lower override earlier ones  
层叠样式

# Function of CSS

## 层叠样式表

- Global styling for your website  
网站统一的样式
- Different style for different sections  
修改一个或多个网页的外观和格式
- Override default browser styling  
覆盖默认浏览器样式
- Control layout of you pages  
控制网页的布局
- More than one CSS file for your website  
网站会有不止一个 CSS 文件

## Different functions 不同功能

- Change font  
改变元素的字体
- Change colour  
改变元素的颜色
- Change layout  
改变元素的布局限定

## Fonts 字体

- Serif: Times New Roman
- Sans-serif: Arial, Helvetica, Verdana
- Recommended for the web

网站推荐字体



# Style: a series of rules 样式规则

- Selector 选择器
- The element that you want to style 需要添加样式的元素
- Declaration 声明
  - The styling you want to apply
  - {property: value} { 属性 : 值 }
  - Multiple declarations; separate with ;

## Syntax 句法

- Selector {property: value} 选择器 { 属性 : 值 }
- Body {color: black}
- p {font-family: "sans serif" sans-serif} [no gap in value]

## Selector 选择器

- Select:
- by element, to style specific elements 元素
- by ID
- by class 类别名
- grouping selectors 选择器分组

```
h1 { color: red; }
```

```
selector { property: value; }
```

```
p { font-style: italic; }
```

Group rules:

```
h1, h2, h3, h3 { color: red; }
```

Apply to<id> & <div>

# Creating a style sheet 创建样式表

- Simple text file with .css extension (e.g. style.css)
- A list of rules
- Selector and declaration  
选择器 and 声明
- Property and value  
属性 and 值
- Rules added lower override earlier ones 层叠样式

# A simple CSS style sheet

## 一个简单的 CSS 样式表

(Note: US English spelling)

```
body { background-color: blue; }
```

```
h1 { color: red; text-align: center; }
```

```
p { font-family: verdana; font-size: 20px; }
```

# Point webpage to your stylesheet

## 指定网页的样式表

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Example</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" />
  </head>
  <body>Content of web page goes here
</body>
</html>
```

Note: the CSS is named **style.css** and is in the same folder

注意：将 CSS 文件命名为 style.css ，放入同一个文件夹

# Color (note US spelling)

## 颜色

- By HEXIDECIMAL value (#000000 #FFFFFF)
- RGB value
- Name (16 pre-defined colours) [e.g. red, blue etc.]
- Full list:  
全颜色列表参见: [http://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors\\_names.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_names.asp)
- Or see imaging software for web safe colours  
或参见图片软件上的网络安全颜色

## Setting color 设置颜色

```
body { color: #909; }
```

```
h2 { color: red; }
```

Set line height 设置行高

```
p { line-height: 1.5; }
```

## Font type 字体

Specify sans-serif font

```
body { font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif; }
```

everything in body, or all text

```
p { font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif; }
```

Specify serif font:

```
body { font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif; }
```

For serif and sans-serif fonts see w3schools CSS Font

[http://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_font.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_font.asp)

## Specify weight and font size

### 设置粗细和字体大小

```
h2 { font-weight: normal; }
```

```
h1 { font-size: 22px; }
```

```
h2 {font-size: 15px; }
```

Better to use relative not absolute

最好使用相对而不是绝对

```
h1 {font-size: 1.3em; }
```

```
h2 {font-size: 0.9em; }
```

# Text alignment

## 文本对齐

`h1 { text-align: center; }` 居中

`h2 { text-align: left; }` 居左

`p { text-align: justify; }` 对齐

# Layout 布局

- This is the most complicated feature  
最复杂的特征
- Not covered here
- Consult style guide  
参考样式指南
- See W3Schools China  
参考 W3School 中国网站

# Comments in CSS

## 评论

CSS comment:

`/* anything here will be ignored by the rules */`

CSS 中的评论标签:

`/* 评论中的内容不会显示在网页中 */`

# CSS tutorials

## CSS 教程

- W3Schools (Chinese language version):  
<http://www.w3school.com.cn/css/index.asp>
  - Interactive tutorials (learn by doing) 互动式教程