

LBSC 690: Session 6  
CSS, XML/XSLT



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## What's a Document?

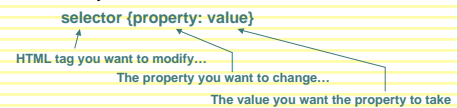
- o Content
- o Structure
- o Appearance
- o Behavior

## CSS

- o Separating content and structure from appearance
- o Rules for defining styles "cascade" from broad to narrow:
  - Browser default
  - External style sheet
  - Internal style sheet
  - Inline style

## Basics of CSS

- o Basic syntax:



- o Example:

```
p { text-align: center;  
  color: black;  
  font-family: arial }
```

### Causes

- Font to be center-aligned
- Font to be Arial and black

## Different Ways for Using CSS

- o Inline style:
  - Causes only the tag to have the desired properties
- o Internal stylesheet:
  - Causes *all* tags to have the desired properties

```
...  
<head>...  
<style type="text/css">  
p { font-family:arial; color:blue}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<p>...</p>  
...
```

## Customizing Classes

- o Ability to define customized styles for standard HTML tags:

```
...  
<head>...  
<style type="text/css">  
p.style1 { font-family:arial; color:blue}  
p.style2 { font-family:serif; color:red}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<p class="style1">...</p>  
<p class="style2">...</p>  
...
```

## External Style Sheets

- Store formatting metadata in a separate file

mystyle.css

```
p.style1 { font-family:arial; color:blue}
p.style2 { font-family:serif; color:red}
```

```
...
<head>...
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css" type="text/css" />
</head>
<body>
<p class="style1">...</p>
<p class="style2">...</p>
...
```

## Why Use CSS?

- What are the advantages of CSS?
- Why have three separate ways of using styles?

## XML and XSLT

- XML document: contains the content
- DTD (Document Type Definition): defines a well-formed XML document
- XSLT (eXtensible Stylesheet Language Transformations): language for converting one XML document into another