

LBSC 690 Session #6
CSS, XML/XSLT

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What's a Document?

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

CSS

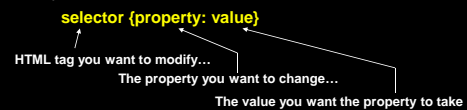
- o Separating content and structure from appearance
- o Rules for defining styles "cascade" from broad to narrow:
 - Browser default
 - External style sheet
 - Internal style sheet
 - Inline style

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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

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Different Ways for Using CSS

- o Inline style:
 - Causes only the tag to have the desired properties

```
<p style="font-family:arial; color:blue">...</p>
```
- 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>  
...
```

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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>  
...
```

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External Style Sheets

- o 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>  
...
```

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Why Use CSS?

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

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XML and XSLT

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

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