Styles

Concepts	
Class	A "child" of one of the main "parent" styles (e.g., h1, p, img) that gives you more variety and flexibility. Inherits settings from the parent style, but you can override them on the child. For example: **p.Tip**, **h1.Appendix**
Generic Class	A class that can be associated with any parent style. For example: **.center**
ID	Similar to a class, except that IDs are unique. An element in your stylesheet can have only one ID on it, and each page of your output can have only one element with a particular ID. Useful for those using Javascript. For example: **#Content**
Inheritance	The idea that elements in your document can inherit style settings from other elements. Occurs when one style element is added within another, therefore creating a parent-child relationship. The child inherits all of the style settings that the parent has, unless you override those settings on the child.
Media Query	An alternative group of settings in a stylesheet that are automatically used under certain conditions, such when a screen of a certain size is displaying the output. *You do not tell a Flare target to use a media query; it just happens automatically.* For example: **tablet**, **mobile**, **@media only screen and (max-width: 905px)**
Medium	An alternative group of settings in a stylesheet that can be useful when generating multiple kinds of outputs. *You need to explicitly tell Flare which medium you want a particular target to use (Advanced tab of Stylesheet Editor).* For example: **print**, **blueonline**
Precedence	When the same information comes from different places, there are rules of precedence. Local Properties > Table Stylesheet Settings > Regular Stylesheet Settings > External Stylesheet Settings Stylesheet at File Level > Stylesheet at Target Level > Stylesheet at Project Level
Pseudo Class	Classes that pertain to elements when they're in a certain state (e.g., the font turns orange when a user hovers over it). Often (but not exclusively) used for styles associated with hyperlinks. For example: **a:hover**

Concepts

Selector	A way to associate HTML content with style settings based on various information—most often its type, class, or ID. Sometimes the word "selector" is used interchangeably with the term "style," but a selector can be much more than just a simple style. Complex (i.e., advanced) selectors are typically combinations of one or more simple selectors. For example (simple selectors): **p**, **h1**, **img** For example (complex selectors): **li.Example1 a:hover**, **ol ol**

Most Common Styles

a	Text hyperlink
b	Bold
div	Container to hold various types of content associated other styles. Lets you control the look of group of content with a single style.
h1-h6	Headings (levels 1 through 6)
i	Italic
img	Image
li	List item
MadCap|xref	Cross-reference
ol	Ordered (i.e., numbered) list
p	Paragraph
span	Character-level styles. Other common character styles such as b (bold) and i (italic) are separate from the span tag.

Most Common Styles

u	Underline
ul	Unordered (i.e., bulleted) list

How To

Create a Regular Stylesheet	Select **Project > New > Add Stylesheet**.
Create a Table Stylesheet	Select **Project > New > Add Table Style**.
Associate a Stylesheet (with a content file, target, or project)	■ **Content File** Right-click file then go to **Properties > Topic Properties tab > Stylesheet field**. ■ **Target** Open Target Editor. Then go to **General tab > Master Stylesheet field**. ■ **Project** Go to **Project > Project Properties > Defaults tab > Master Stylesheet field**.

How To	
Create a Selector (i.e., style)	In Content Explorer, double-click stylesheet file. Click **Add Selector** in toolbar.
Edit a Regular Stylesheet	1. In Content Explorer, double-click stylesheet file. 2. In local toolbar, select **Simplified** or **Advanced** view. 3. Choose medium or media query. 4. Set style properties: ■ **Simplified View** (a) Double-click a style row. (b) Use dialog to set properties. ■ **Advanced View** (a) Use filters and buttons in local toolbar to limit styles and properties shown, and to change how they are shown. (b) Select style on left. (c) Change properties on right.
Edit a Table Stylesheet	1. In Content Explorer, double-click table stylesheet file. 2. Choose medium or media query. 3. Use tabs to set properties in general or for rows, columns, headers, footers. Grids on most tabs let you create row and column patterns. Table stylesheets are optional. Tables can also be formatted in regular stylesheets; table stylesheets make it easier to created patterned tables.

How To	
Apply Styles to Content	Open content file, select content, and use one of the following methods. Some methods better for some types of content. ■ **Styles Window Pane** Press **F12**. ■ **Styles Field** Select **Home** ribbon. Look in **Styles** section. ■ **Floating Style Picker** Press **CTRL+SHIFT+H**. ■ **Structure Bars** Right-click structure bar, choose **Style Class > [Name of Style]**.

Resources	
W3C	World Wide Web Consortium. The organization that developed and oversees CSS. See https://www.w3.org/.
Webinars	Free recorded webinars about CSS available on MadCap Software website. See: http://www.madcapsoftware.com/resources/recordedwebinars.aspx#flare.
W3Schools	A popular online resource for CSS. See: http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_intro.asp.
MadCap Styles and Properties	Descriptions of all the styles and properties unique to Flare. See the online Help.

Tips	
Comments	In Stylesheet Editor, use **Comments** cells to associate internal comments with styles (e.g., purpose of each style for your documentation). Useful for authoring teams.
Disable Styles	In Stylesheet Editor, select **Options > Disable Styles**. Lets you disable styles you don't plan on using. Removes "clutter" from editor.
Hide Inherited	In Stylesheet Editor, select **Hide Inherited** in local toolbar to not display styles coming from an external stylesheet (e.g., a factory stylesheet from the Flare installation folder). In Advanced view, these are the gray styles. If you make a change on a gray style, it will no longer be gray.
Import Styles	In Stylesheet Editor, select **Options > Import Styles**. Lets you bring into your stylesheet one or more selected styles from another stylesheet.
Internal Text Editor	In Content Explorer, right-click stylesheet and select **Open with > Internal Text Editor**. Lets you enter syntax directly in the stylesheet. Useful for those familiar with CSS.
Link Stylesheets	In Stylesheet Editor, select **Options > Stylesheet Links**. Lets you connect your stylesheet to an external one. Styles from that other stylesheet therefore become available to your content.
Ribbon Options	In **Home** ribbon, use the options in the **Font** and **Paragraph** sections to apply formatting to styles in the Stylesheet Editor. Normally these ribbon options are used to produce local formatting in content files, but when the Stylesheet Editor is open, they can be used to update styles instead.
Style Inspector	In **Home** ribbon, select **Formatting Window**, and choose **Style Inspector** tab. Lets you see the style details for selected content in the open file (e.g., topic, snippet), and even edit those styles if necessary, without having to open the full stylesheet.

Shortcuts	
Style Picker	CTRL+SHIFT+H
Styles Window Pane	F12
Stylesheet Editor Master stylesheet	CTRL+SHIFT+F9