Objectives

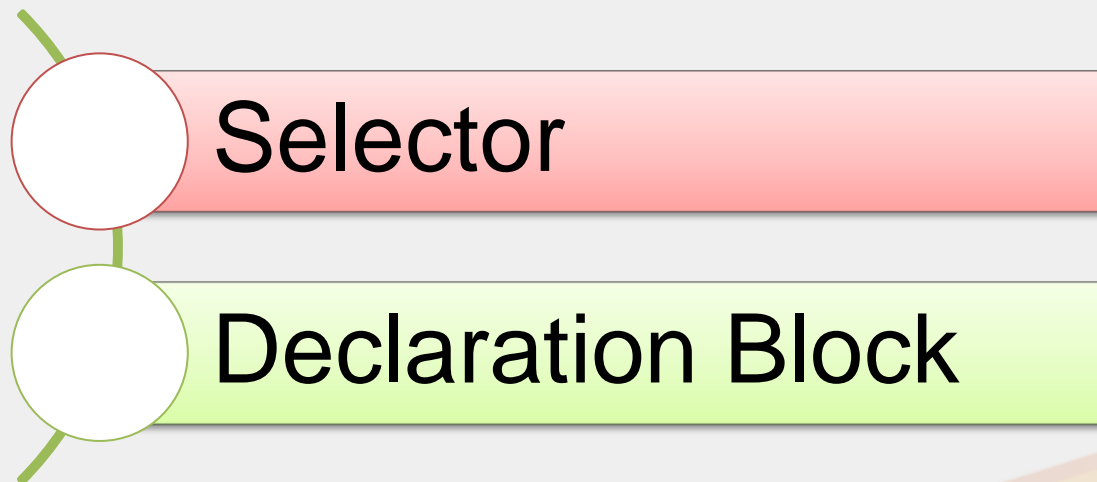◇ In this session, you will learn to:
  ◆ Work with styles

◇ Cascading Style Sheet (CSS):

   ◆ Is a collection of styles used to change the appearance of HTML elements on Web pages.

   ◆ Defines a set of standard rules that provide better control over the page layout and appearance.

   ◆ Is used to enforce consistent display standards across all the Web pages of the website.

◇ CSS allows the creation of one or more rules for defining the style characteristics of HTML elements.
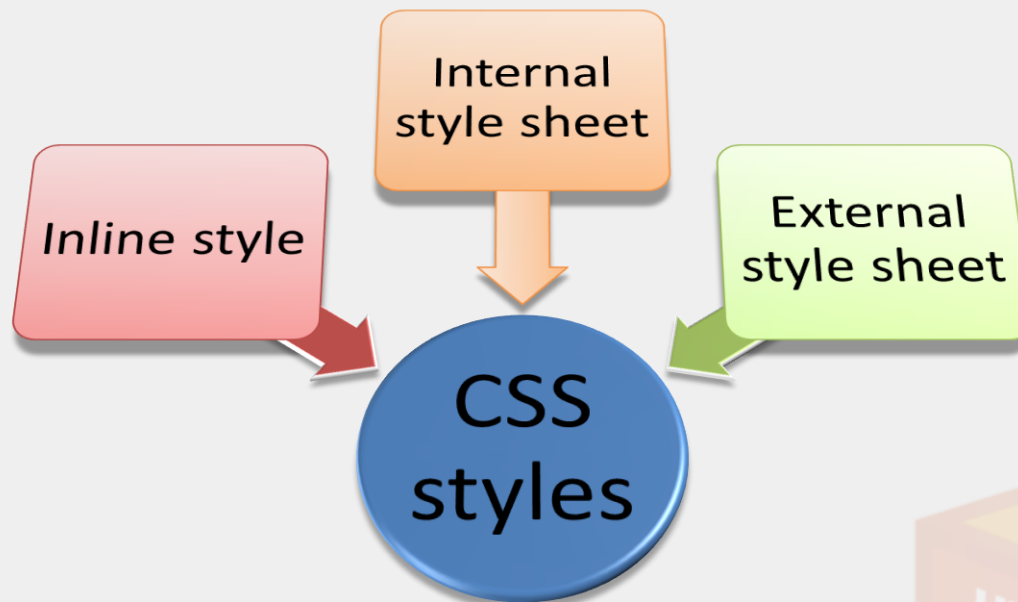
◇ Each CSS rule consists of the following parts:

Selector

Declaration Block

◇ You can use the following syntax to define a CSS rule:

```
selector
{
//Declaration Block
property: value;
}
```

Identifying the Types of Style Sheets

◇ CSS styles can be broadly classified into the following categories:

◇ Inline styles:

Inline styles

- Are attached directly with a tag.
- Are specified by using the `style` attribute.

◆ For example:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<BODY>
<P style="font-size: 24pt; color: red">Hotel booking
from the comfort of your room.</P>
<P>Compare and book from more than 5000 hotels. </P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Output

Hotel booking from the comfort of your room.

Compare and book from more than 5000 hotels.

◇ Internal style sheet:

Internal style sheet

- Is used when there is a need to stylize multiple occurrences of an element with the same style.
- Is enclosed within the $<STYLE>$ tag inside the head section.

◆ For example:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<STYLE type="text/css">
p
{
color:red;
font-size:20pt;
font-style:italic;
}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<P> Hotel booking from the comfort of your room.</P>
<P> Compare and book from more than 5000 hotels.</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Output →

Hotel booking from the comfort of your room.

Compare and book from more than 5000 hotels.

◇ External style sheet:

External style sheet	• Is a text document that consists of CSS formatting rules. • Is used when multiple Web pages are to be styled in the same manner.

◆ For example:

```
p
{
color:red;
font-
size:20pt;
font-
style:italic;
}
h1
{
color:blue;
font-
size:25pt;
font-
weight:bold;
}
```

externalstyle.css

Output

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> An External Style Sheet </TITLE>
<LINK type="text/css" rel="stylesheet"
href="externalstyle.css" />
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1> Hotel booking from the comfort of your
room. </H1>
<P> Compare and book from more than 5000
hotels. </P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```
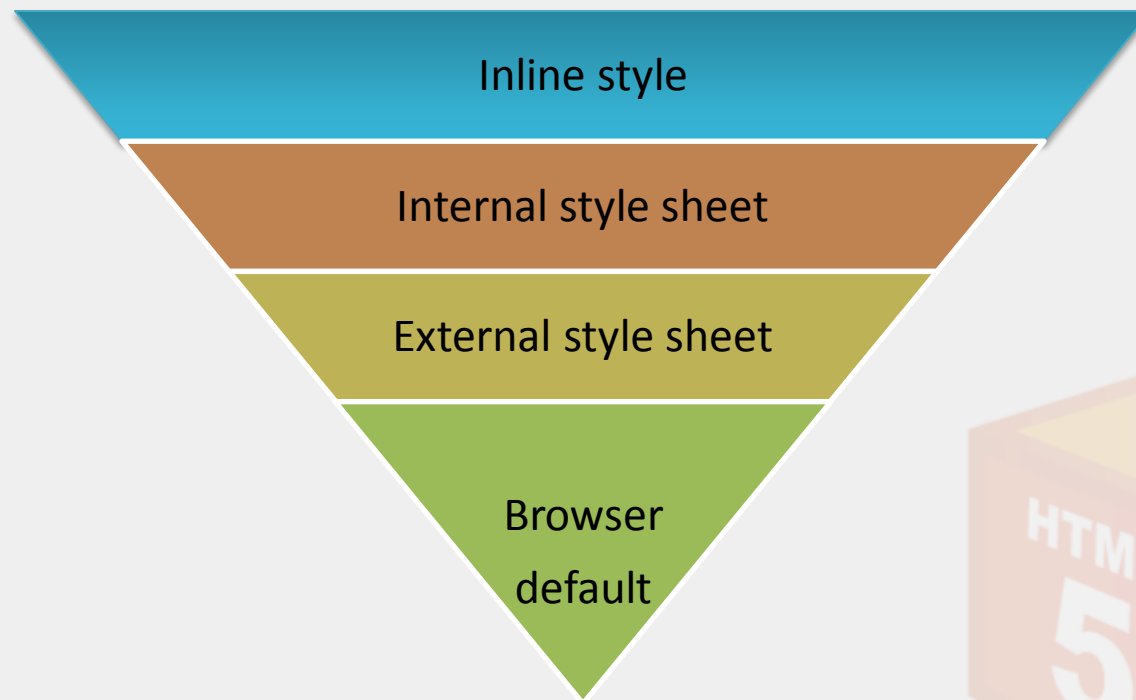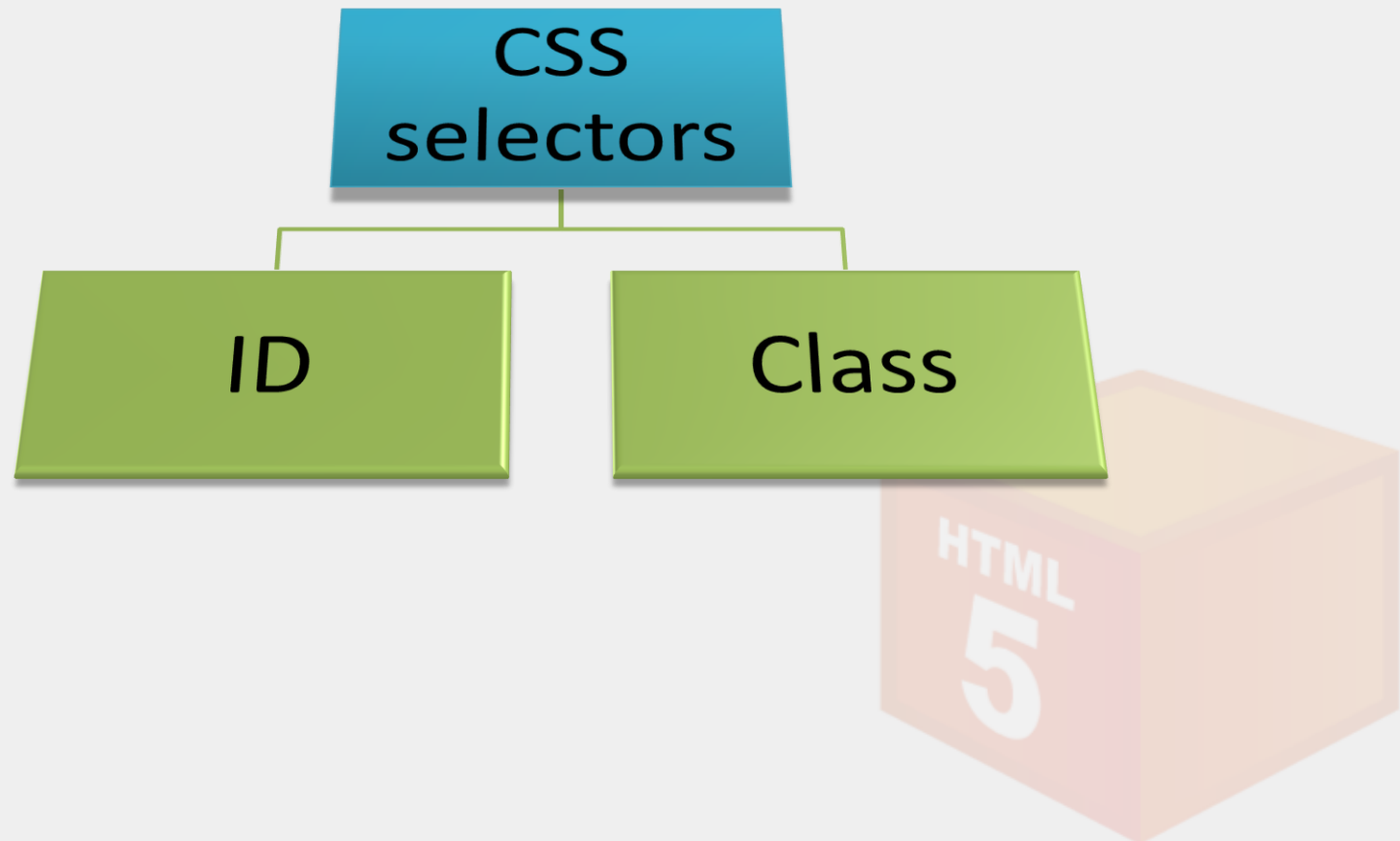
Hotel booking from the comfort of your room.

Compare and book from more than 5000 hotels.

HTML 5

Applying Multiple Style Sheets

◇ You may set the properties for the same selector in multiple style sheets.

◇ In such a case, the style that is most specific to the element will be used to stylize the element.

◇ The following list displays the priority of style sheets in descending order:

Inline style

Internal style sheet

External style sheet

Browser default

◇ The user-defined CSS selectors can be classified into the following categories:

◇ An ID selector:
  ◆ Is used to identify an element that you need to style differently from the rest of the page.
  ◆ Is defined by using the hash symbol (#).
◇ The following embedded Notepad file contains the code to show the use of an ID selector:

ID Selector

◇ A class selector:
  ◆ Is used when there is a need to apply the same style on different types of elements.
  ◆ Is defined by using a dot (.).
◇ The following embedded Notepad file contains the code to show the use of a class selector:

Class Selector

◇ CSS properties:

- ◆ Represent customizable characteristics of the HTML elements.
- ◆ Can be classified into the following categories:

Font

- Used to customize the manner in which some text is displayed on a Web page.

Text

- Used to change color, indentation, and alignment of text elements on a Web page.

Link

- Used to customize the appearance of links in the HTML document.

Styling HTML Elements

◇ The list properties:

　　◆ Are used to customize the look of the ordered and unordered HTML lists.
　　◆ Are of the following types:

| list-style-position | list-style-type | list-style | list-style-image |

◇ The background properties:

- ◆ Are used to specify the background color, image, or position of the HTML elements.
- ◆ Are of the following types:

background-color	background-image	background

◇ Styles are grouped:

◆ To apply the same styles on more than one selector.

◆ Using the following syntax:

```
selector1, selector2
{
property:value;
}
```

Grouping and Nesting Styles (Contd.)

◇ Styles are nested:
   ◆ To apply style on an element within another element.
   ◆ To discard the usage of class or ID selectors in the code.
   ◆ In the following ways:

Selector	Example	Description
element1>element2	`div>p`	Selects all the `<P>` elements, where `<DIV>` is the parent element.
element1 element2	`div p`	Selects all the `<P>` elements inside the `<DIV>` element.
element1 + element2	`div+p`	Selects all the `<P>` elements that are placed immediately after the `<DIV>` element.
element1 ~ element2	`div~p`	Selects every `<DIV>` element that is preceded by the `<P>` element.

◇ In this session, you learned that:

- ◆ CSS is a collection of styles that allow you to change the appearance of HTML elements on Web pages.
- ◆ CSS allows the creation of one or more rules for defining the style characteristics of HTML elements.
- ◆ Inline styles are attached directly with the tag in the HTML document. They are specified by using the `style` attribute inside an element declaration in the HTML document.
- ◆ An internal style sheet is used when there is a need to stylize the multiple occurrences of an element on a Web page with the same style.
- ◆ An external style sheet is used when multiple Web pages are to be styled in the same manner to ensure the consistent look and feel across the entire website.
- ◆ An ID selector is used to identify an element that you need to style differently from the rest of the page. An ID selector is defined by using the hash symbol (#).
- ◆ A CSS style can be applied to a group of elements by using the class selector. The class selector is defined by using a dot (.).
- ◆ A CSS property represents a characteristic of the HTML element that can be customized.
- ◆ The font property is used to customize the manner in which some text is displayed on a Web page.
- ◆ The text property is used to change color, indentation, and alignment of text elements on a Web page.