

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS



What is CSS?

Cascading **S**tyle **S**heets, fondly referred to as CSS, is a simple design language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable.

CSS handles the look and feel part of a web page. Using CSS, you can control the color of the text, the style of fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, how columns are sized and laid out, what background images or colors are used, layout designs, variations in display for different devices and screen sizes as well as a variety of other effects.

CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts.



WHY DOES WE REALLY NEED CSS ?

This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple web pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file which reduces complexity and repetition in the structural content as well as enabling the .css file to be cached to improve the page load speed between the pages that share the file and its formatting.

So.....

- **CSS saves time**
- **Superior styles to HTML**
- **Easy maintenance**

VERSIONS

Cascading Style Sheets, level 1 (CSS1) was came out of W3C as a recommendation in December 1996. This version describes the CSS language as well as a simple visual formatting model for all the HTML tags.

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CSS2 became a W3C recommendation in May 1998 and builds on CSS1. This version adds support for media-specific style sheets e.g. printers and aural devices, downloadable fonts, element positioning, and tables.

CSS3 became a W3C recommendation in June 1999 and builds on older versions CSS. it has divided into documentation is called as Modules and here each module having new extension features defined in CSS2.

TYPES IN CSS

There are three types of CSS which are given below:

- Inline CSS
- Internal or Embedded CSS
- External CSS

Inline CSS: Inline CSS contains the CSS property in the body section attached with element is known as inline CSS. This kind of style is specified within an HTML tag using the style attribute.

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <body>
4
5  <h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This
6    is a heading</h1>
7  <p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>
8
9
10 </body>
11 </html>
```

Internal or Embedded CSS: This can be used when a single HTML document must be styled uniquely. The CSS rule set should be within the HTML file in the head section i.e the CSS is embedded within the HTML file.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
    body {background-color:lightgrey}
    h1 {color:blue}
    p {color:green}
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

External CSS contains separate CSS file which contains only style property with the help of tag attributes (For example heading etc)CSS property written in a separate file with .css extension and should be linked to the HTML document using **link** tag. This means that for each element, style can be set only once and that will be applied across web pages.

- link tag is used to link the external style sheet with the html webpage.
- The <link> tag defines the relationship between the current document and an external resource.
- The <link> tag is most often used to link to external style sheets.
- The <link> element is an empty element, it contains attributes only.

ATTRIBUTES IN LINK :

- href attribute is used to specify the location of the external style sheet file.
- The rel stands for "relationship", and is probably one of the key features of the link

CSS COMMENTS

```
/* This is a single-line comment */
```

```
/* This is  
a multi-line  
comment */
```


A vertical bar on the left side of the slide with a gradient from orange at the top to blue at the bottom.

FORMATING TEXT

- Text-color
- Text-alignment
- Text-decoration
- Text-transformation
- Text-indentation
- Letter spacing
- Line height
- Word spacing
- Shadow