CSS

Introduction to CSS

Agenda

1	**Introduction to CSS**

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Introduction to Cascading Style Sheets

wipro

Objectives

In this module, you will

- Get introduced to CSS

- Understand the advantages of using CSS

- Explore different versions of CSS

- Understand basic syntax of CSS

Introduction to CSS

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets

- CSS was first developed in 1997 as a way for defining the look and feel of the web pages

- HTML documents can be displayed using different styles

- Styles define how to display HTML elements

Introduction to CSS(Why CSS?)

- HTML was primarily used for defining the content of a document like paragraphs, headings etc. with no formatting

- With HTML 3.2 specifications, the formatting tags like color, font etc. were added

- When HTML was used for creating user interface for large web applications, with hundreds of web pages, formatting individual web pages posed challenges

- To overcome this challenge, World Wide Web Consortium(W3C) introduced CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

- CSS, is a standard for formatting Web pages that goes well beyond the limitations of HTML

- CSS extends HTML with more than 70 style properties that can be applied to HTML tags

CSS 1

- CSS1 was introduced in 1996

- It is the first edition of Cascading Style Sheets

- Support for several properties

- Unique 'id' for each property was introduced with CSS 1

- Offered enhanced features for implementing margins, borders, padding and positioning

CSS 2

- Published in 1998

- Support for Bidirectional texts

- New font properties such as shadows were introduced

- CSS 2.1 was the last 2nd generation edition of CSS

CSS 3

- CSS 3 is the latest edition of Cascading Style Sheets

- Several new functionalities have been provided through CSS 3

- Functions like rounded corners, background decoration, box shadows, which are demonstrated in the subsequent sections, are introduced in this version
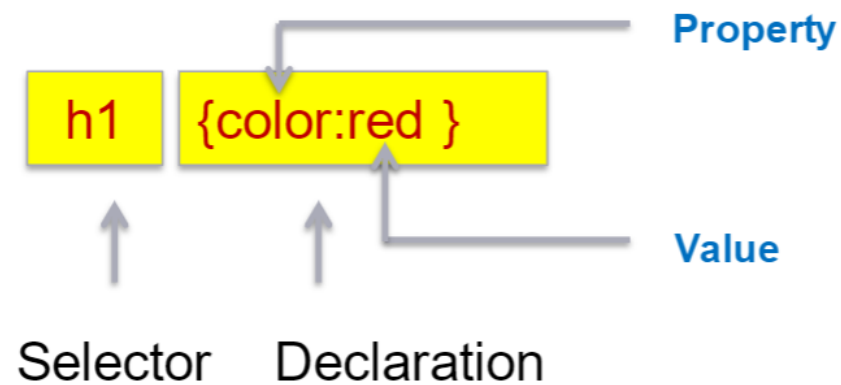
Advantages of using CSS

- A web application will contains hundreds of web pages, which are created using HTML.

- Formatting these HTML Pages will be a laborious process, as formatting elements need to be applied to each and every page.

- *CSS saves lot of work* as we can change the appearance and layout of all the web pages by editing just one single CSS file.

CSS Syntax

The CSS syntax has two main parts : a selector and one or more declarations.

Example :

Demo : A Simple CSS Style Example

```
<html><body>
<h1> Wipro Technologies </h1>
</body></html>
```

Output :

Wipro Technologies

```
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    h1{color:red}
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1> Wipro Technologies </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :

Wipro Technologies

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Quiz

1. The HTML element on which you want to apply styles is known as

   a) Declaration

   b) Directive

   c) Selector

   d) Property

2. State whether TRUE or FALSE ;

   You can specify only one declaration for a selector.

CSS Syntax Rules

- A CSS declaration must always end with a semi colon.

- There can be multiple declarations represented by multiple property value pairs.

You can also have declarations on separate lines for easy readability as given below :

```
p {
  color:blue;
  text-align:left;
}
```

CSS Comments (/* … */)

You can use comments in CSS to omit certain segment of code. The segment of the code which is designated as comment will be ignored by the browser.

Beginning of comment : /*

End of comment : */

Example :

```
p {
    text-align:left;
    /* background-color:yellow */
    color:red;
    }
```

Quiz

1. Which of the following is the correct syntax for comments in CSS ?

    a)   <!- css syntax -->

    b)   // css syntax

    c)   !- css syntax

    d)   /* css syntax */

2. State whether TRUE or FALSE ;

    A CSS declaration must always end with a semicolon.

Summary

In this module you were able to :

- Get introduced to CSS

- Understand the advantages of using CSS

- Explore different versions of CSS

- Understand basic syntax of CSS

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Thank You