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*format of presentation for  
any document that has been  
written in a markup  
language like the HTML.*

# ➤ *What is CSS?*



CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

CSS was developed by the W3C.

CSS is language used to describe the presentation of a document written in a markup language.

Styles define how to display HTML elements (font face, size, color, alignment, ...etc)

Note:  
The term  
cascading  
derives from the  
fact that  
multiple style  
sheets can be  
applied to the  
same web page.

# ➤ *Why use CSS?*



1. The Separation of Structure and Presentation
2. Managing Style at Large Sites
3. Improved performance
4. Decreased production work

# ➤ *CSS Versions?*



1. CSS 1
2. CSS 2
3. CSS 3
4. CSS4

# ➤ CSS Syntax



- The CSS syntax rule is made up of three parts:
  1. selector
  2. property
  3. value
- *selector* is the tag to be affected
- *property* and *value* describe the appearance of that tag
- Style rules are formed as follows:

**selector {property: value}**

**p {font-family: "sans serif"}**

## ➤ *How to Link CSS?*



- CSS can be linked to an HTML document as:
  1. Embedding a style tag
  2. Linking to an external stylesheet file
  3. Inline style

# 1. *Embedding a style tag*



- You define internal styles in the head section by using the `<style>` tag
- An embedded (internal) style sheet should be used when a single document has a unique style.

```
<STYLE TYPE="text/css">
```

```
H1 { color: blue }
```

```
H2 { color: red }
```

```
</STYLE>
```



## 2. *Linking to an external sheet*



- An external style sheet is ideal when the style is applied to many pages.
- With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire Web site by changing one file.
- Each page must link to the style sheet using the `<link>` tag.

```
<head>
```

```
<link rel=stylesheet href="style.css">
```

```
</head>
```

### 3. *Inline style*



- Inline style loses many of the advantages of style sheets by mixing content with presentation.

```
<P STYLE="color: red; font-family: 'Ariel' ">
```

This paragraph is styled in red with the Ariel font, if available.

```
</P>
```

## ➤ *CSS Syntax*



- Three selectors are defined for use when implementing Style Sheets:
  1. The style attribute of HTML element
  2. IDs
  3. Classes

# *1. The style attribute of HTML element*



- The STYLE attribute can be added to any HTML element

```
<P STYLE="color: red; font-family: 'Ariel' ">
```

This paragraph is styled in red with the Ariel font, if available.

```
</P>
```

## 2. IDs



- The ID attribute is used to define a unique style for an element.
- Example:
  - ✓ In the CSS

```
p#id1 {color: red}
```

- ✓ In the HTML

```
<p id="id1"> This is div one </p>
```

## 2. IDs



- The ID attribute is used to define a unique style for an element.
- Example:
  - ✓ In the CSS

```
div#id1 {color: red}  
div#id2 {color : blue}
```

- ✓ In the HTML

```
<div id="id1"> This is div one </div>  
<div id="id2"> This is div two </div>
```

# 3. Classes



- *Example 3:* To apply one class over more than one different .
  - ✓ In the CSS

```
.bold { font-weight: bold }
```

- ✓ In the HTML

```
<p class="bold">  
This paragraph will be bold </p>  
<span class="bold">  
This span will be bold </span>
```

Note:  
Both the  
paragraph & the  
span elements  
will be styled  
by the class  
"bold".

### 3. Classes (Cont.)



- Classes allow you to define a style which can be multiple elements on your page.

*Example 1:* if we need to have two types of paragraphs .

✓ In the CSS

```
p.right {text-align: right;}  
p.center {text-align: center;}
```

✓ In the HTML

```
<P class="right ">  
This paragraph will be right aligned.</p>  
<P class="center ">  
This paragraph will be center aligned.</p>
```



### 3. Classes (Cont.)



- *Example 2:* To apply more than one class per given element...

✓ In the CSS

```
p.bold { font-weight: bold }  
p.large { font-size: xx-large }
```

✓ In the HTML

```
<P class="bold large ">  
This paragraph will be bold & very large</p>
```

Note:  
The paragraph  
above will be  
styled by the  
class "bold"  
AND the class  
"large".

# ✓ *Comments*



```
<STYLE TYPE="text/css">
```

```
/*
```

```
h1 { color: red; font-family: "Verdana";}
```

```
*/
```

```
h2 {color : blue}
```

```
</STYLE>
```

# ✓ *Grouping*



- Grouping selectors is done by separating each selector with a comma:

```
h1,h2,h3,h4,h5,h6 { color: green; font-family:  
"Ariel" }
```

## ➤ *Cascading Order*



- Styles will be applied to HTML in the following order:
  1. Browser default
  2. External style sheet
  3. Internal style sheet
  4. Inline style
- When styles conflict, the “nearest” (most recently applied) style wins

## ✓ *Example of cascading order*



- **External Style sheet**

```
h3 { color: red;  
      text-align: left;  
      font-size: 8pt  
    }
```

- **Internal Style sheet**

```
h3 { text-align: right;  
      font-size: 20pt  
    }
```

- **Resultant attributes**

```
color: red;  
text-align: right;  
font-size: 20pt
```



< CSS3 >

Cascading Style Sheets Level 3

Thank You!

