

HTML & CSS

Tahaluf Training Center 2021



Day 03

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Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

Css describes how HTML element are to be display on screen , paper, or in other media.

- Css can added to HTML elements in three ways :
Inline – by using the style attribute in HTML elements.
- Internal – by using <style> element in the <head> section
- External – by using an external CSS file.

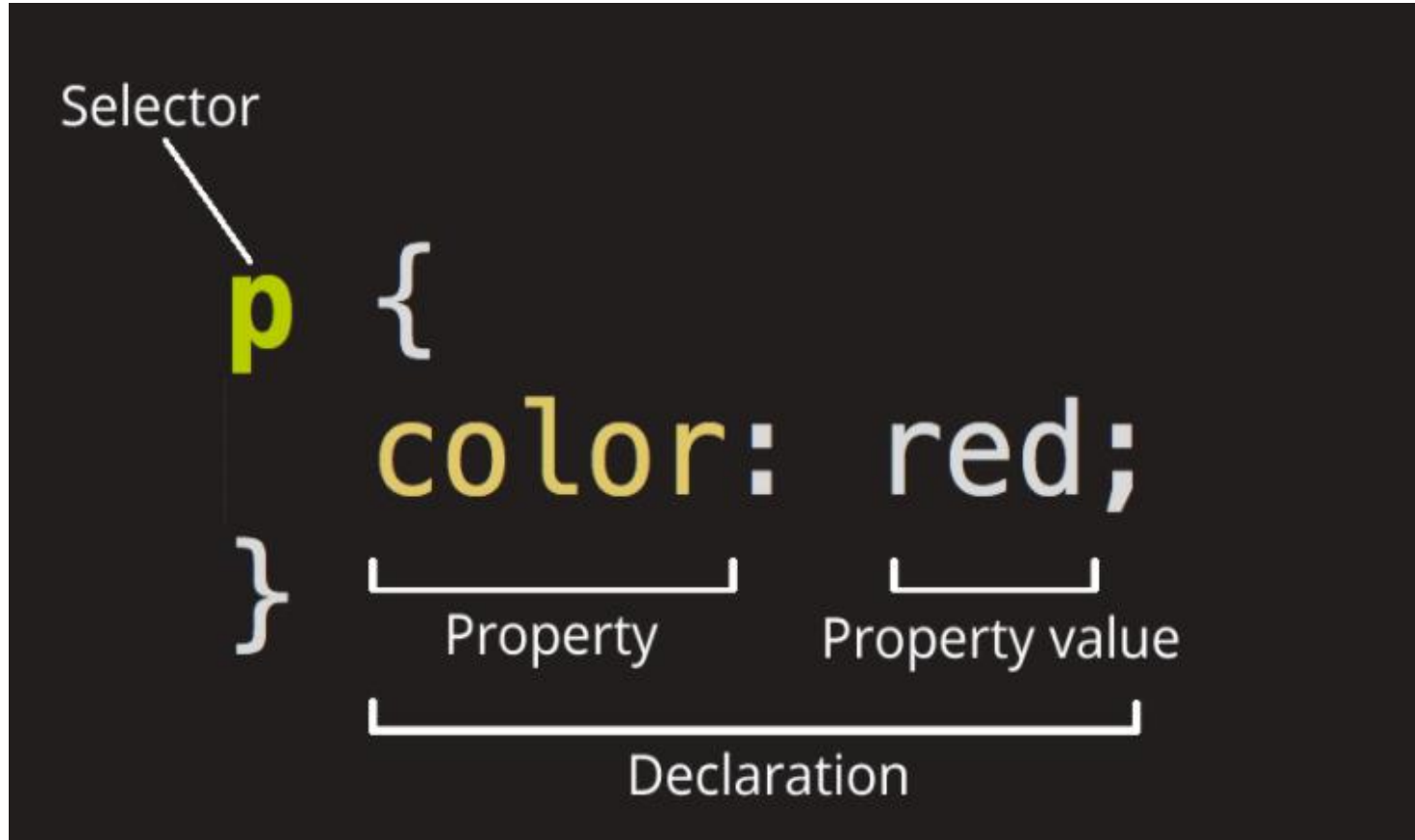


HTML style =sheet references

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



CSS Selectors



CSS Selectors

Css Syntax

```
Selector {  
    property name :value;  
    property name :value;  
  
}
```

```
P{  
    color: red;  
}
```



CSS Selectors

- The CSS **Element** Selector.
- The CSS **Id** Selector.
- The CSS **Class** Selector.
- The CSS **Universal** Selector.
- The CSS **Grouping** Selector.



CSS Selectors

- ✓ The CSS **Element Selector**:
 - ✓ The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.



✓ The CSS **Id Selector**:

- ✓ The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.
- ✓ The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!
- ✓ To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.



- ✓ The CSS **Class Selector**:
 - ✓ The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.
 - ✓ To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.



CSS Selectors

- ✓ The CSS **Universal Selector**:
- ✓ The universal selector (*) selects all HTML elements on the page.



CSS Selectors

✓ The CSS **Grouping Selector**:

✓ The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.



Html tag and Class

```
<span class =“classname1”>text</span>
```

```
<div class =“classname1” >text</div>
```

```
<h1 class =“classname1 classname2” >...</h1>
```

```
<h6 class =“classname1 classname2”>...</h6>
```



Html tag and ID

```
<span id =“idname1”>text</span>
```

```
<div id =“idname2” >text</div>
```

```
<div id =“idname2” >text</div>
```

```
<h1 id =“idname1 idname2” >...</h1>
```



Border

dotted - Defines a dotted border

dashed - Defines a dashed border

solid - Defines a solid border

double - Defines a double border

none - Defines no border



Example

```
p {  
  border-style: solid;  
  border-width: 2px;  
  border-color:red;  
}
```

OR

```
p {  
  border:solid 2px red;  
}
```



CSS background

Set background effects for elements

background-color
background-image
background-repeat
background-attachment
background-position

```
body {  
    background-color: lightblue;  
}
```



CSS background

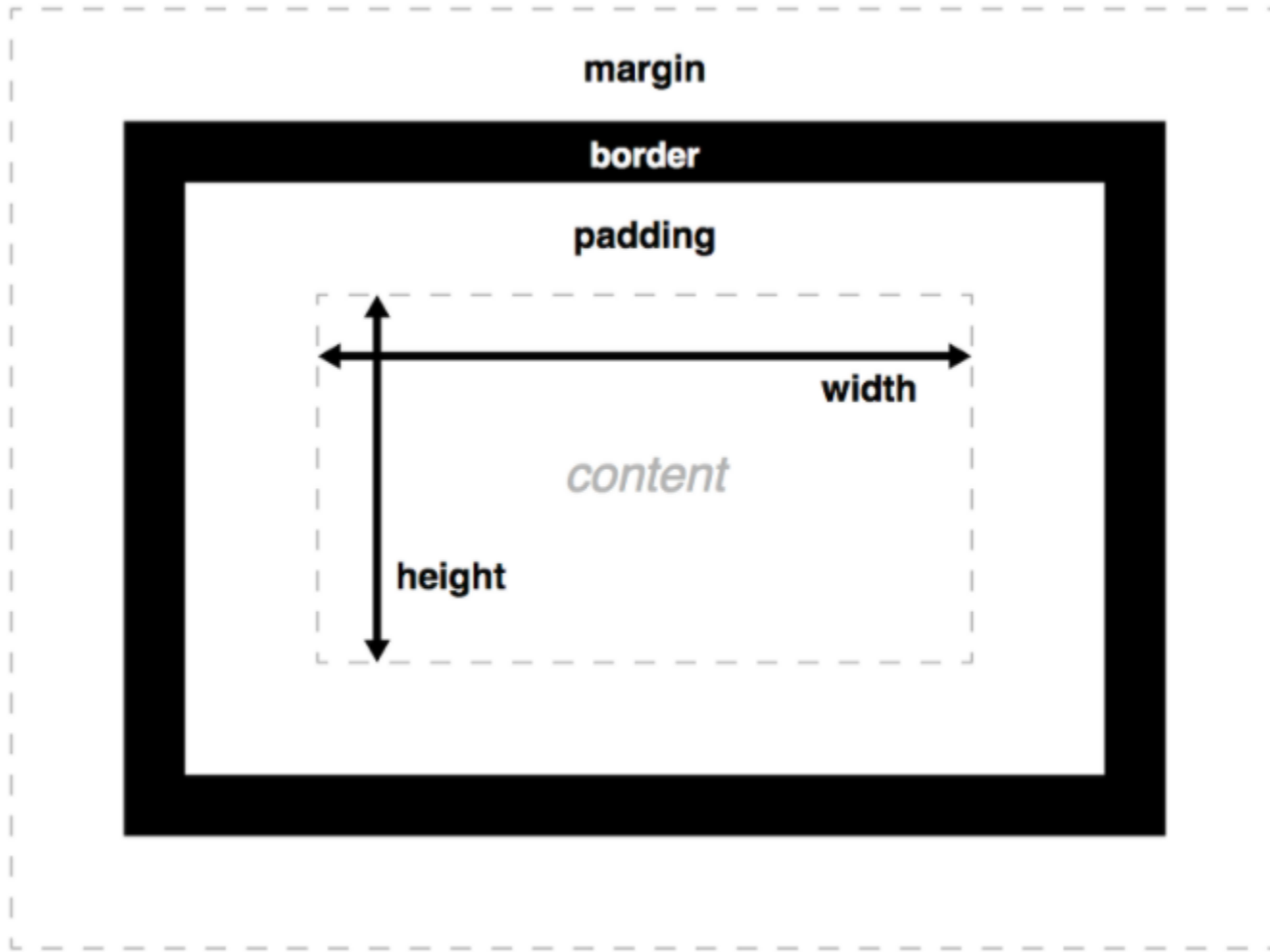
```
body {  
    background-image: url("imagepath");  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-position: right top;  
}
```

OR

```
body {  
    background: #ffffff url("imagepath") no-repeat right top;  
}
```



CSS Box Model



Margin

- **Auto**: the browser calculates the margin
- **Length**: specifies a margin in px, cm, etc.
- **%** : specifies a margin in % of the width of the containing element.



Margin

create space around elements, outside of any defined borders.

- margin-top
- margin-right
- margin-bottom
- margin-left



```
p {  
  margin-top:10px;  
  margin-right:5px;  
  margin-bottom:10px;  
  margin-left:15px;  
}
```

OR

```
p{  
  margin:10px 5px 10px 15px;  
}
```



Padding

generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.

- padding-top
- padding-right
- padding-bottom
- padding-left



```
p {  
  padding-top:10px;  
  padding-right:5px;  
  padding-bottom:10px;  
  padding-left:15px;  
}
```

OR

```
p{  
  padding:10px 5px 10px 15px;  
}
```



Height and Width

set the height and width of an element

```
div {  
    height: 200px;  
    width: 50%;  
    background-color: powderblue;  
}
```



CSS

Height and Width

- max-width
- max-height
- min-width
- min-height



Text Color

set the color of the text

```
body {  
    color: blue;  
}
```



Text Alignment

set the horizontal alignment of a text

```
h1 {  
    text-align: center;  
}  
h2 {  
    text-align: left;  
}  
h3 {  
    text-align: right;  
}  
p {  
    text-align: justify;  
}
```



Styling Tables

To add a caption to a table, use the `<caption>` tag:

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <caption>Employees Information</caption>
  <tr>
    <th>ID</th>
    <th>Name</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>245487</td>
    <td>First Last Name</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```



Styling Tables

Adding a Border

```
table, th, td {  
    border: 1px solid black;  
}
```

Collapsed Borders

```
table, th, td {  
    border: 1px solid black;  
    border-collapse: collapse;  
}
```



Styling Tables

Adding Cell Padding

```
th, td {  
    padding: 15px;  
}
```

Adding Border Spacing

```
table {  
    border-spacing: 5px;  
}
```



Font

Set font family of a text

```
p {  
  font-family: "Times New Roman";  
  Font Size:13px;  
}
```

Set Font Size With Em

1em is equal to the current font size.

The default text size in browsers is 16px



Font Weight

specifies the weight of a font

```
p.normal {  
    font-weight: normal;  
}
```

```
p.thick {  
    font-weight: bold;  
}
```



Text Decoration

set or remove decorations from text

```
a {  
    text-decoration: none;  
}  
h1 {  
    text-decoration: overline;  
}  
h2 {  
    text-decoration: line-through;  
}  
h3 {  
    text-decoration: underline;  
}
```



Border Radius

defines the radius of the element's corners

```
input {  
    border-radius: 15px 50px 30px 5px;  
}
```

(first value applies to top-left corner,
second value applies to top-right corner,
third value applies to bottom-right corner,
and fourth value applies to bottom-left corner)



Gradient Background

CSS gradients let you display smooth transitions between two or more specified colors.

```
input {  
    background: linear-gradient(to right, red , yellow);  
    background: linear-gradient(red , yellow);  
}
```

(first is for left to right,
Second is for vertical direction)



Line Height

specify the space between lines

```
p {  
  line-height: 0.8;  
}
```

```
div {  
  line-height: 1.8;  
}
```



Text Direction

change the text direction of an element

```
p {  
  direction: rtl;  
}
```

```
div {  
  direction: ltr;  
}
```



Overflow

what happens to content that is too big to fit into an area

```
div {  
  Width:500px;  
  Height:200px;  
  overflow: scroll;  
}
```

- Visible
- Hidden
- Scroll
- Auto



Box Sizing

It allows us to include the padding and border in an element's total width and height

- **content-box**

Default. The width and height properties (and min/max properties) includes only the content. Border and padding are not included

- **border-box**

The width and height properties (and min/max properties) includes content, padding and border

