

CSS



CSS

- What is CSS?

Cascading Style Sheets, fondly referred to as CSS, is a simple design language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable.



CSS

Advantages of CSS

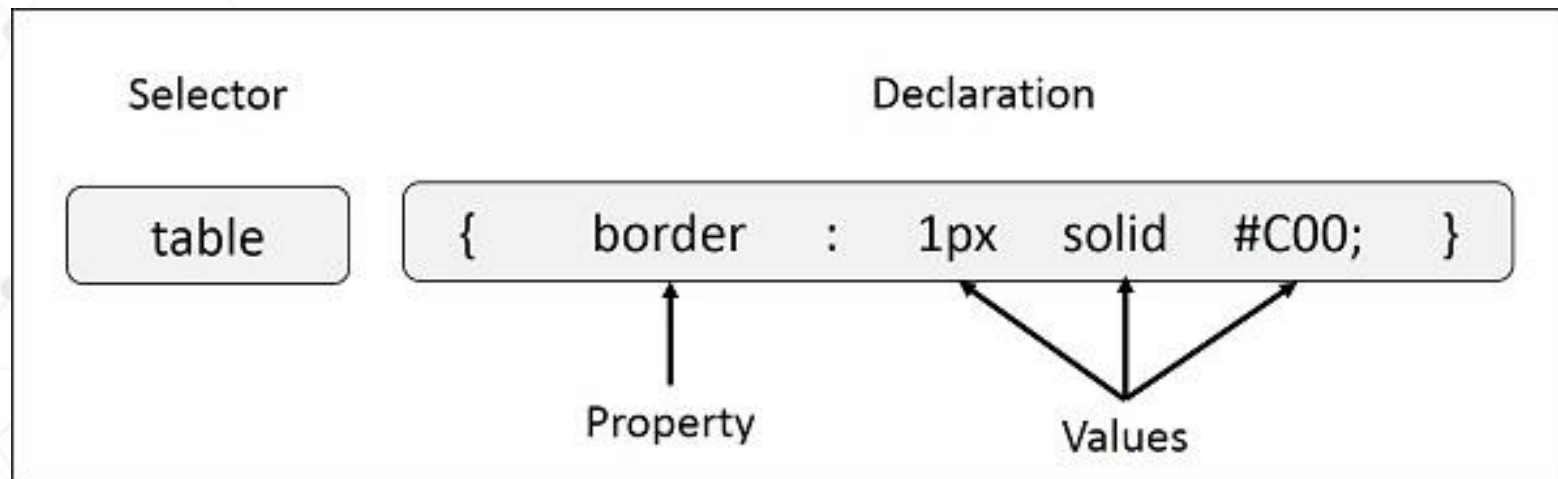
- CSS saves time
- Pages load faster
- Easy maintenance
- Superior styles to HTML
- Multiple Device Compatibility
- Global web standards
- Offline Browsing



CSS

Syntax:

```
selector { property: value }
```



CSS

Syntax:

selector { property: value }

A style rule is made of three parts –

- **Selector** – A selector is an HTML tag at which a style will be applied. This could be any tag like `<h1>` or `<table>` etc.
- **Property** - A property is a type of attribute of HTML tag. Put simply, all the HTML attributes are converted into CSS properties. They could be *color*, *border* etc.
- **Value** - Values are assigned to properties. For example, *color* property can have value either *red* or `#F1F1F1` etc.



CSS(Embedded CSS - The <style> Element)

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <style type = "text/css" media = "all">
      body {
        background-color: linen;
      }
      h1 {
        color: maroon;
        margin-left: 40px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>This is a
    heading</h1>
    <p>This is a
    paragraph.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
</style>
</head>
  <body>
    <h1>This is a
    heading</h1>
    <p>This is a
    paragraph.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

http://localhost/seu/class_19_11_2016/example_1.php



CSS(Inline CSS - The style Attribute)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
  </head>
  <body style="background-color:#369">
    <h1 style="color:maroon; margin-left: 40px">This is a heading</h1>
    <h1 style="color:green; margin-left: 40px">This is another
heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

http://localhost/seu/class_19_11_2016/example_2.php



CSS(External CSS - The <link> Element)

Example

mystyle.css

```
h1, h2, h3 {  
  color: #36C;  
  font-weight: normal;  
  letter-spacing: .4em;  
  margin-bottom: 1em;  
  text-transform: lowercase;  
}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  <head>  
    <link rel="stylesheet" type = "text/css" href="mystyle.css" media  
    = "all" />  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>  
    <h2>This is a heading 2</h2>  
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  </body>  
</html>
```

http://localhost/seu/class_19_11_2016/example_3.php



CSS

CSS Rules Overriding

- Any inline style sheet takes highest priority. So, it will override any rule defined in `<style>...</style>` tags or rules defined in any external style sheet file.
- Any rule defined in `<style>...</style>` tags will override rules defined in any external style sheet file.
- Any rule defined in external style sheet file takes lowest priority, and rules defined in this file will be applied only when above two rules are not applicable.



CSS

The id Selector

- The **id** attribute specifies a unique **id** for an **HTML** element (the value must be unique within the **HTML** document).

Example:

```
#top {  
  background-color: #ccc;  
  padding: 20px  
}
```

- The class Selector

- Example:

```
.intro {  
  color: red;  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```



CSS

Difference between Class and ID

In the CSS, a class selector is a name preceded by a full stop (".") and an ID selector is a name preceded by a hash character ("#"). The difference between an ID and a class is that an ID can be used to identify one element, whereas a class can be used to identify more than one.

