E CSS3

HTML5

+



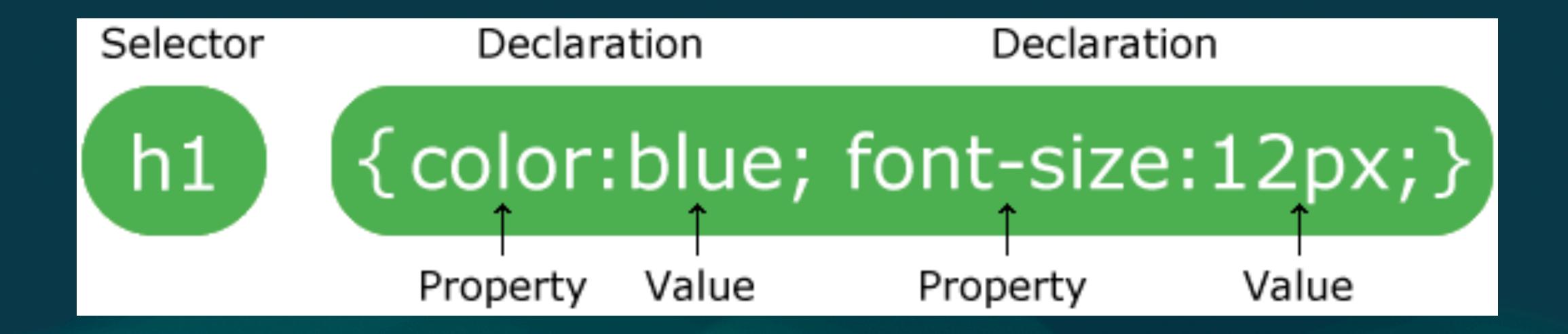


CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

CSS can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways:

- Inline by using the style attribute in HTML elements.
- Internal by using a <style> element in the <head> section
- External by using an external CSS file

CSS Syntax



Selectors

- All elements
- The id Attribute (#id)
- The class Attribute (.class)
- Grouping
- Specific
- Child

- Siblings
- Immediately after
- Attribute
- Pseudo-classes
- Pseudo-elements

All elements

```
* {
    color: blue;
}
```

```
I am a book.
<h1>Google Map</h1>
<img src="foo.jpg">
```

The id Attribute (#id)

```
Google
```



```
#foo {
   color: blue;
}
```

The class Attribute (.class)

```
Google
```



```
.foo {
   color: blue;
}
```

Grouping

```
body {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
footer {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
```

```
body, footer, p {
   text-align: center;
   color: red;
}
```

Specific

```
body #main p .content {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```

Child

```
div > p {
   color: red;
}
```

```
<div id="main">
       <span class="content">Google</span>
       <span>Maps</span>
    <div>
       <span>
            Maps 
       </span>
    </div>
Google</div>
```

Siblings

</div>

p ∼ span {

Immediately after

```
p + span {
  color: red;
}
```

```
<div id="main">
   <span>This is not red.
   Here is a paragraph.
   <h1>Google</h1>

<span>This is not red.</span>

   Dev
   <span>And here is a red span!</span>
          his is not red. </span>
   <span>And here is a red span!</span>
</div>
```

Attribute

```
a[href="https://www.google.com"]
  color: red;
h1[title] {
  color: blue;
               <div id="main">
                   >
                       <a href="https://www.google.com">Google</a>
                   <h1>Maps</h1>
                   <h1 title="foo">Maps</h1>
               </div>
```

Attribute (cont.)

```
[class^='main'] { /* begins */
 color: red;
p[class$='dummy'] { /* ending */
 color: red;
[class = 'foo'] { /* starting or followed by a hyphen */
 color: red;
                            <div class="main">
                               class="dummynone">Google
                               <h1 class="foo-foo">A</h1>
                               Dev2
                            </div>
```

Pseudo-classes

```
/* unvisited link */
a:link {
    color: #ff0000;
}

/* visited link */
a:visited {
    color: #000ff00;
}
/* selected link */
a:active {
    color: #0000ff;
}
```

Pseudo-classes (cont.)

```
li:nth-child(2) {
  color: green;
}
li:nth-last-child(1) {
  color: orange;
}
```

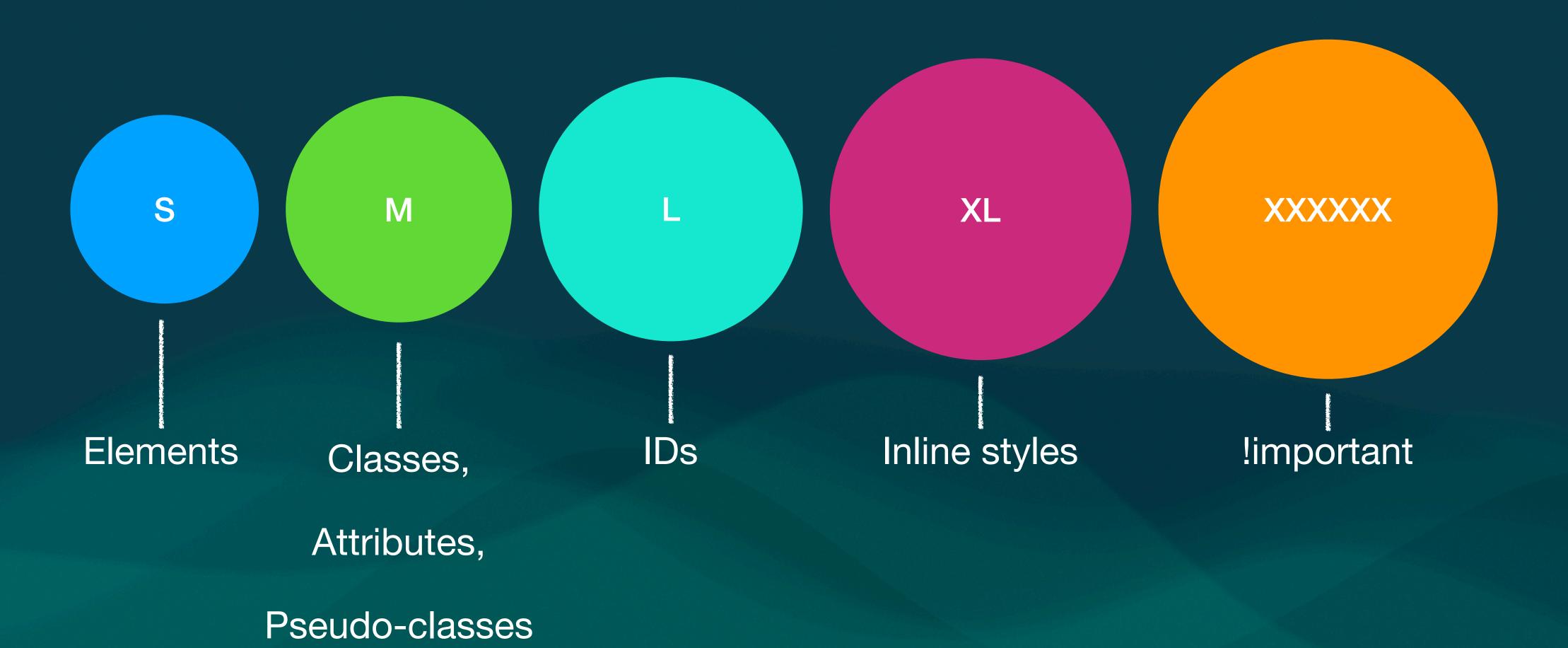
```
<body>
  Title 1
  Title 2
  <u L>
    List 1
    List 2
    List 4
  Title 3
  Title 4
</body>
```

Pseudo-elements

```
p::first-line {
    color: #ff0000;
    font-variant: small-caps;
}
```

```
You can use the ::first-line pseudo-element to add a special
effect to the first line of a text. Some more text.
```

Specificity



Media Queries

Media Types

all Used for all media type devices

print
 Used for printers

screen
 Used for computer screens, tablets, smart-phones etc.

speech Used for screenreaders that "reads" the page out loud

Media Queries

Media Syntax