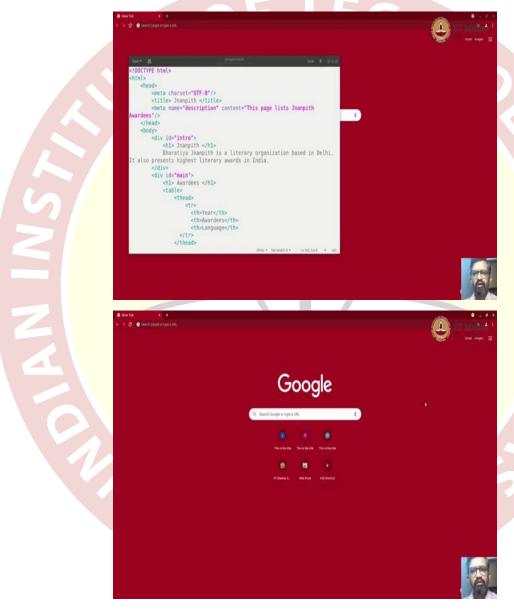


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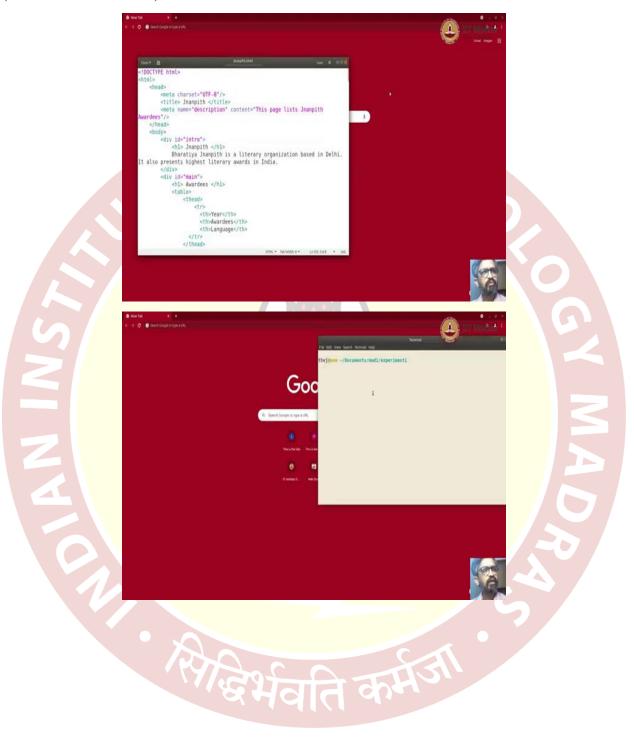
Modern Application Development - 1 Professor Thejesh G N Software Consultant IITM BSc Degree Indian Instituted of Technology, Madras Introduction to Inline CSS

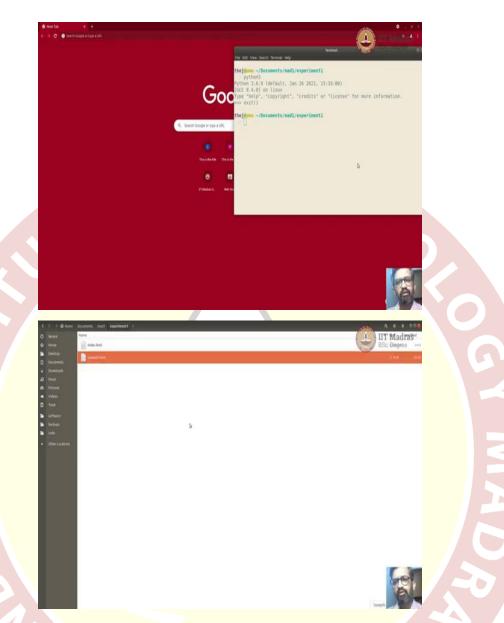
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Hi, welcome to the Modern Application Development screencast, in this short screencast we will learn how to style our html document, before we start open the following applications on your ubuntu desktop so that you can work along with me. Yeah, what we need is a browser Chrome here, any browser would do Firefox or Brave is also fine.

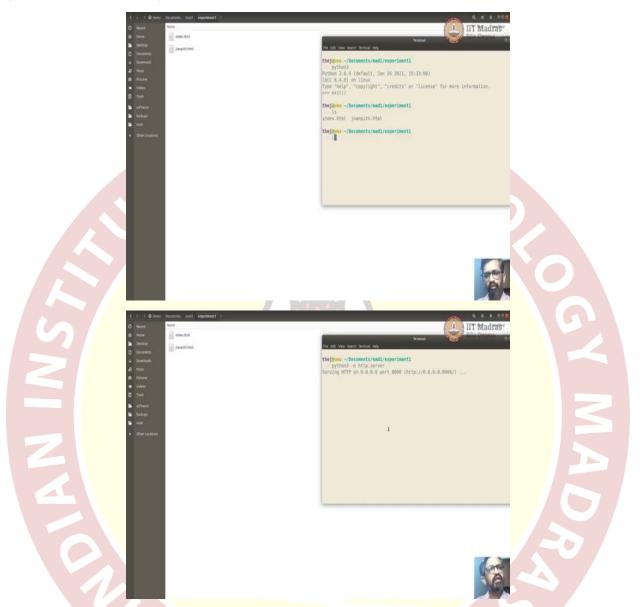
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Then you need a editor gedit here which comes default, we need a terminal this is a default terminal in ubuntu. Then we have to make sure that Python 3 is in installed we can just do by Python 3, no, it is installed. And then we have to make sure that you have downloaded the example html jnanpith.html that we are going to use it to style.

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We already know CSS stands for Casting Style Sheets, CSS describes how the elements inside html document should be displayed on the screen or in print. There are many ways to style an element inside an html document, we are going to see some of it, just to experiment. I am assuming that you already downloaded this jnanpith.html, if not take your time and download it I have place it inside the same folder which we were experimenting in the previous screencast called MAD1, experiment 1.

So, here it is I have already cd to that location, if you want to double check you can do ls, you can see that files index.html and jnanpith.html are already there. I am just going to clear. So, we

are going to start the server like before, it is done using python3 - m http.server. So, it started the server available on any IP address locally and on port 8000.

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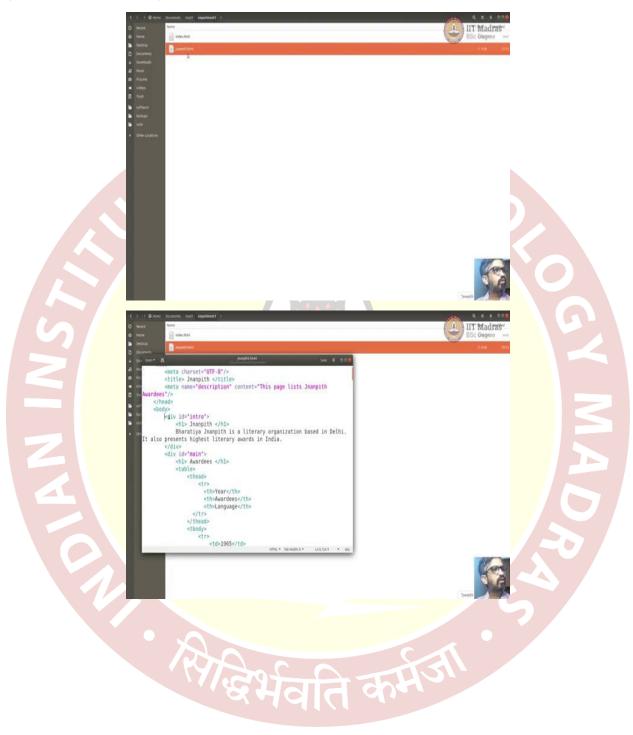


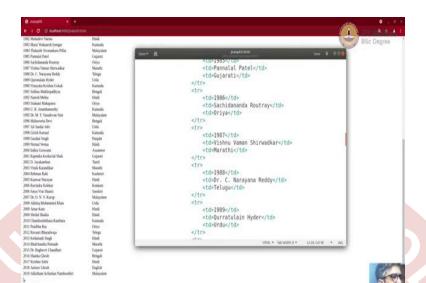


Now, we are going to go to browser and type localhost:8000. Now, you can see it opened introduction, footer dot and footer which was our previous html, as you can see that is the index.html. Now, you might be wondering why it is opening that, index is actually a special name if the browser cannot find any folder or the server cannot find any file, specific file inside a folder it will try to open the index.html, if you want to open any other file you have to give the exact path.

So, let us open jnanpith.html. So, you can see it is a simple file, it has a name or the title then some description, an awardee section looks like a table, we can see the html content I am just going through the top thing and then this credit where I have credited to Wikipedia.

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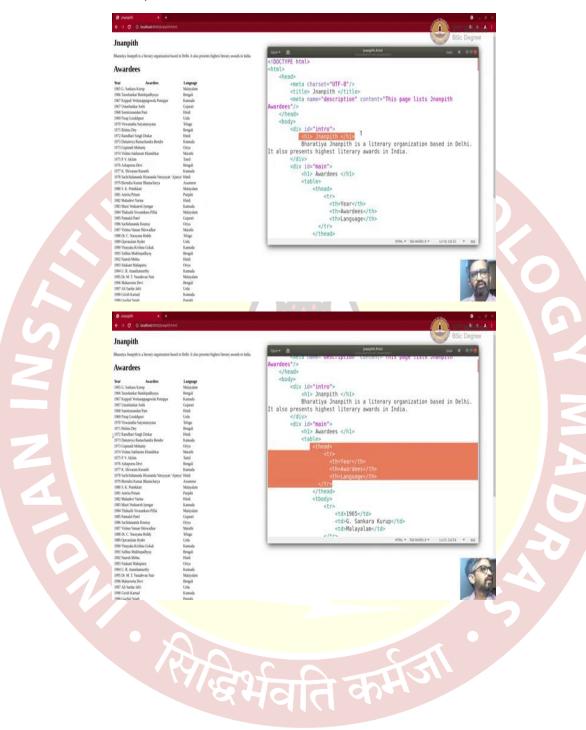
Data source: Wikipylo



Now, to style let us open this in a text editor or your code editor, I am using gedit here, I have already opened it here. So, you can see that it is a html document with the title of jnanpith and description, it also has a section called div which has an h1 jnanpith and then some description as you saw.

I am just going to show it here this part and then it has a table yeah with the head <thead> and , <thead> as a header element your awardees and language, as like a specific awardee's name and with which language they produce the literature. So, we have till 2019 to the last one announced. Then we have that is inside our main section here and then there is a footer section within which we have an another header element <h1> and we have a data source link we were crediting the Wikipedia for the data, that in this table that we are going to use.

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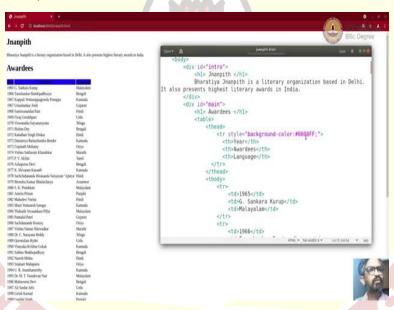
So, now this is pretty boring html with no style at all. Let us start by adding the style. The simplest way to add style is add directly to the tag that we want to style, let us say if you want to style a table or you want to style header or you want to style a row and directly to it. That is done by adding directly an attribute called style.

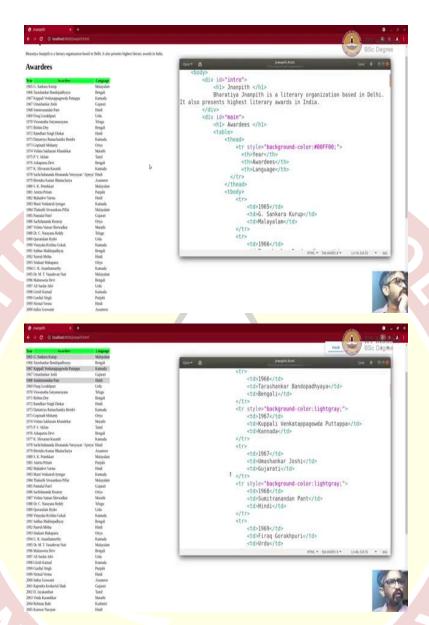
Now, let us do one thing let us style the header to make it look different from the rest of the items. So, let us do header color background, let us give some background to this header, let us give a green color, yeah and that is done by giving style attribute and the value of the style attribute is mentioned within double quotes.

Now, all the site attributes are given, yeah with key value pairs, like key is for example a background-color and value is green let us do that, let us give background-color in colon(:), let us do light green and end by semicolon(;). So, this is like the style parameter and the value for it and ended by semicolon(;) separated by colon(:). Then I am going to save this using control S, just reload this.

As you can see the background of the
 which hits that, which is part of is changed to light green. Here I have given a name html color, but I could have also given a hexadecimal value for RGB. Since it is green you give some stranded green color, that would be #00 which is for red, green, blue; green is FF which means it will be green, let us save this and reload, same thing nothing changes because we already made green.

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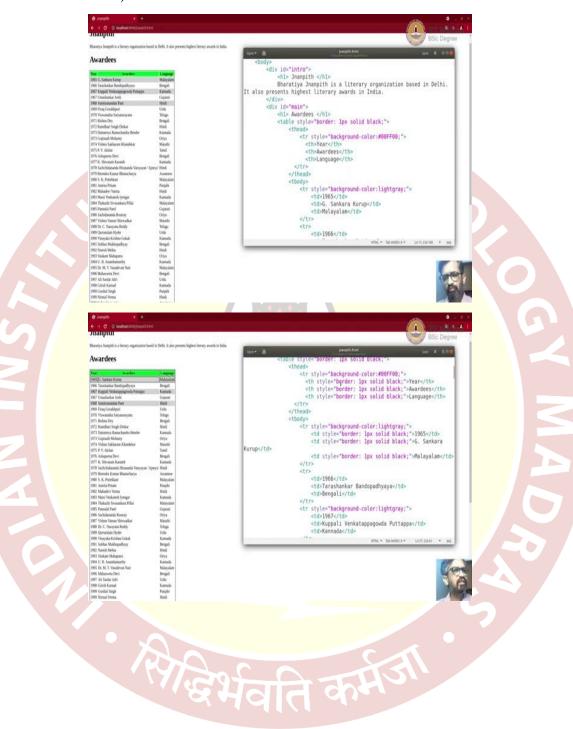


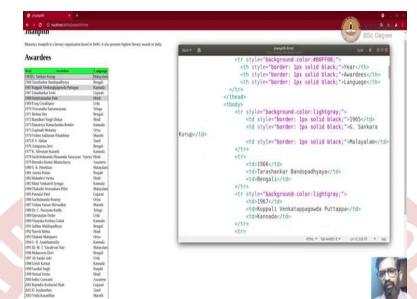


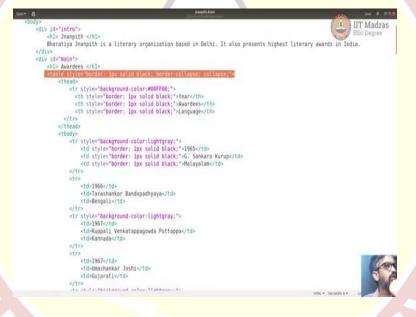
You can also change it to let us say blue, 00, okay, there blue, that does not look great, so let us switch back to green, there you go, this looks better. Now, when we are reading this table, it is difficult to identify one row from another row if you are going fast. So, it is usually a good idea to have a some kind of background color for alternative rows or you know odd and even rows, let us give some color to this.

This similarly, let us give all the all the odd ones gray color, let us do lightgray, let us save, there you go light gray, and I can keep doing four alternative ones, yeah save it and reload it as you can see now it become clearer. So, I mean if you want you can go ahead and do it for the rest of the things I am going to stop at this point.

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Now, other thing that I want to add to make this table better is add borders around the table and data cells. To add a border around the table you have to add a style to the table, let us say style and then we can add border which is 1 pixel which and solid and black, so that will look like this, so this is defining a border, thickness of 1 pixel, solid border and the color of the border is black. I am going to save this and reload.

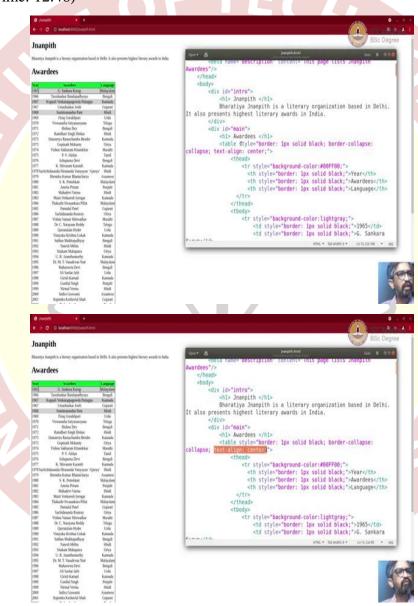
So, now it has added the border to the whole table, here you can see a difference that it is not added for each cell. So, if you want to add border to each cell you have to go and add to each cell, let me do that for theader for example. Similarly, it is thorder, border, border. So, now you can see that there has been a border here, let us add it to one more row like the first row.

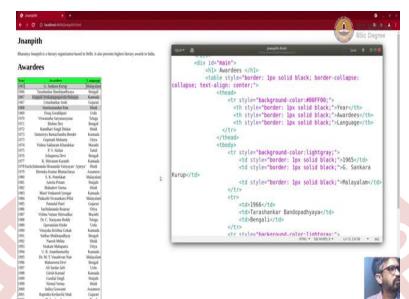
Similarly, we will add border, border, border and I am going to save and reload so you can see that the border has been added, now the problem is there has been a border added for the table and to the cell and between the cell two times because each cell has its own border. Now, this does not look good, I want the border, single border between the cells or single border between the cell and the table.

So, that is done by collapsing the border or you can collapse the border to a single line, so let us try and do that, that is done at the table level you can say for all whole of this table collapse the border, once you do that save it, then reload, now you can see border has been added, it looks much better, we could go on repeating the same thing to the rest of the table, I am not going to do that, I will leave that if you want to do that go ahead and do it.

So, this is how usually you actually style the elements, you can go ahead and style at the highest level like table or at the lowest level for example tag, if you wanted specifically style something for the font, you could also do that styling inside this because you want to do only this. Let us do one thing I just want to make this whole table text align to the center, it is already centered in the header but I also want to center here, let us try and do that.

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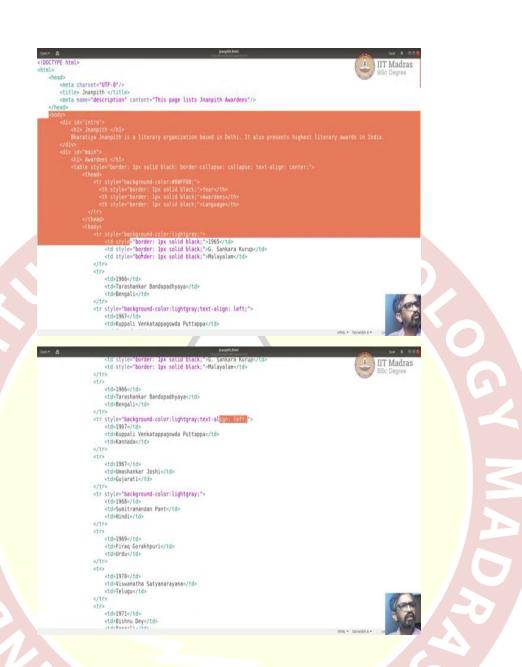
Jnanpith

Awardees

Year	hearden	Language
100	G. Sankara Korap	Malayala
1966	Tarohankat Bunkpathyaya	Bengah
19783	opult Vestatopograda Polispos	Kantela
1967	Umahankar Indii	Ceperel
1568	Sunstrapondos Para	Med
1969	Fireg Conddynet	Unde
1976	Virwansha Satyanarayana	Telugui
1971	History Dey	Bengali
1972	Ramillari Singh Dinkar	Hink
1973	Datarry's RatioCuralis Bender	Kemala
1973	Goptrath Molumy	Oriya
1074	Vishno Sakhuram Khandekar	Marehi
1975	P. Y. Akifan	Tamil
1976	Ashapama Devi	Bengali
1977	K. Shivaram Karandi	Kanada
1978 Sat	Schillesanda Hirananda Varesayan 'Ajw	en' Holi
1979	Birmdo Kumar Blustacharya	Assames
1980	S. K. Potrsklatt	Mileyalet
1960	Amelia Pritari	Purjubi
1982	Mahadevi Varma	Hind
1903	Mast Venkatesh Isengar	Kennada
1984	Thakashi Siyasankara Pillisi	Malayslar
1985	Permulal Panel	Colarati
1966	Sachidasanda Roumay	Cirina
1967	Video Varian Shirwalkar	Marabi
1968	Dt. C. Nanayana Reddy	Tehapa
1989	Quirtandain Hyder	Unda
1990	Vinanska Krishna Gokak	Kantada
1991	Sobban Mukhopadhyay	Bergali
1992	Narrsh Melica	Hed
1993	Situlum Mahapatra	Orbya
1994	U. S. Arandaments	Kennada
1995	Dr. M. T. Vasadevan Nair	Molaysian
1996	Mahanwata Davii	flengali
1997	All Sanlar Juhi	Unde
1998	Grish Kansad	Kantuda
1999	Gordal Singh	Purphi
1990	Normal Verma	Hed.
2000	Indira Governi	Assimo
2005	Balanda Kadanda Kada	Colonel

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And that is done by adding a text-align to the table, we can add to the whole table so it applies to every row, let us add that one second, after this I am just going to give a space and see text-align center, I am going to save, see, all of the text in every row, every cell is text aligned to center. So, you can add it at the top for example you do not want to do for this whole table but want to do it only for specific row like for example I want it only for this row, the second row.

So, now you can see that here text has been aligned to center, after the header the first row, text line has been done to the center, but the rest of them continue. Now, you could also do this as center, let us do one more experiment, I will do text align center to the whole table, let us save and refresh so everything is text aligned to row center.

Now, I want only this row which is 1967 to be text aligned to left or let us say, let us do that, 1967 here to the left. So, I am going to paste the same thing and make it as 'left', I am going to save this and reload. So, now you can see it is been text aligned to left, the way the style works it, it adds a style from top to bottom in the sense highest of the tag to the lowest of the tag, it starts with body, then to div, then to the next div, table, table, table.

So, any of the lower-level tags can overwrite the higher level one. So, even though text aligned is center here we are overridden with left here. This is like the simplest form of styling, we usually call it inline styling where we inline the style attribute along with the tag, it is actually not an efficient way to do styling as you can see it leads to a lot of duplication, a lot of work and repetition and if you want to change something you have to change across the document many

times, there is good chance that you will make a mistake also if you have many pages then you will have to do many times. So, this is not really efficient, is unmanageable and prone to errors, the better ways to do it and we will see that in the next screencast. Thank you.

