**CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)**

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14. Introduction/Basics of CSS

Before CSS

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Example</title>

</head>

<body>

<h1>HTML Page</h1>

<p>This is a basic web page.</p>

</body>

</html>

After CSS

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

div {

width: 200px;

height: 200px;

padding: 10px;

background: beige;

}

h1 {

font-family: fantasy, cursive, serif;

color: olivedrab;

border-bottom: 1px dotted darkgreen;

}

p {

font-family: sans-serif;

color: orange;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div>

<h1>HTML Page</h1>

<p>This is a basic web page.</p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

1. **CSS apply in HTML**

Inline Styles

<p style="color:olive;font-size:24px;">HTML Styles with CSS</p>

Embedded styles

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>My Example</title>

<style>

body {

background-color: darkslategrey;

color: azure;

font-size: 1.1em;

}

h1 {

color: coral;

}

#intro {

font-size: 1.3em;

}

.colorful {

color: orange;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Embedded Styles</h1>

<p id="intro">Allow you to define styles for the whole document.</p>

<p class="colorful">This has a style applied via a class.</p>

</body>

</html>

External Styles

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>My Example</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/tutorial/sample.css">

</head>

<body>

<h1>Embedded Styles</h1>

<p id="intro">Allow you to define styles for the whole document.</p>

<p class="colorful">This has a style applied via a class.</p>

</body>

</html>

1. **CSS selectors – Class selector**

.class-name { property:value; }

Ex:1

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

div.css-section {

border:1px dotted red;

padding: 20px;

}

p.css-section {

color:green;

}

</style>

<div class="css-section">CSS Class</div>

<p class="css-section">CSS classes can be very useful</p>

Ex:2

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

div.css-section {

border:1px dotted red;

padding: 20px;

}

div.css-section p {

color:green;

}

</style>

<div class="css-section">CSS Class

<p>CSS classes can be very useful</p>

</div>

1. **CSS Id selectors**

#id-name { property:value; }

p#intro { font-size: 2em; }

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

div#css-section {

border:1px dotted red;

padding: 20px;

}

</style>

<div id="css-section">

This lucky div has ID...

</div>

<div>

This poor div has no ID...

</div>

1. **CSS Font properties**

Font Family

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

p {

font-family: Georgia, Garamond, serif;

}

</style>

<p>This text is rendered in either georgia, garamond, or the default serif font (depending on which font the user's system has).</p>

Font Size

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

p {

font-size: 30px;

}

</style>

<p>This text is using a font size of 30 pixels.</p>

Font size adjust

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

p {

font-size: 12px;

font-size-adjust: 0.58;

}

</style>

<p>This text is using a font-size-adjust value.</p>

Font Style

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

p {

font-style: italic;

}

</style>

<p>This text is in italics.</p>

Font variant

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

p {

font-variant: small-caps;

}

</style>

<p>This Text Is Using Small Caps.</p>

Font weight

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

p {

font-weight: bold;

}

</style>

<p>This text is bold.</p>

Font Property

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

p {

font: italic small-caps bold 20px Georgia, Garamond, serif;

}

</style>

<p>The styles for this text has been specified with the 'font' shorthand property.</p>

1. **CSS Text Properties**

Text Color

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

p {

color: olive;

}

</style>

<p>This CSS text color is olive</p>

Text Align

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

p {

text-align: right;

}

</style>

<p>This CSS text is aligned right</p>

Text Indent

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

p {

text-indent: 50px;

}

</style>

<p>This text is indented by 50 pixels. What this means is that the first line of the paragraph will be indented by 50 pixels, but the following lines will not be indented. The text will need to wrap before you can see the indent - hence all this text!</p>

Letter space

!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

p {

letter-spacing: 5px;

}

</style>

<p>This text has letter spacing applied</p>

Word Space

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

p {

word-spacing: 50px;

}

</style>

<p>This text has word spacing applied</p>

Text Decoration

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

.overline {

text-decoration: overline;

}

.line-through {

text-decoration: line-through;

}

.underline {

text-decoration: underline;

}

a:link {

text-decoration: none;

}

</style>

<p class="overline">This text has a line over the top</p>

<p class="line-through">This text has a line through the middle</p>

<p class="underline">This text has a line underneath</p>

Text Transform

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

.uppercase {

text-transform: uppercase;

}

.lowercase {

text-transform: lowercase;

}

.capitalize {

text-transform: capitalize;

}

</style>

<p class="uppercase">This text has been transformed to uppercase</p>

<p class="lowercase">THIS TEXT HAS BEEN TRANSFORMED TO LOWERCASE</p>

<p class="capitalize">this text has been capitalized.</p>

Text Shadow

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

p {

text-shadow: 2px 2px 8px orange;

}

</style>

<p>If your browser supports the CSS text-shadow property, this text will have a shadow.</p>

1. **CSS Height and Width properties**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

div {

height: 150px;

width: 75px;

background-color: gold;

}

</style>

<div>

This div has height and width applied.

</div>

Max-width and max-height

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

div {

min-height: 150px;

min-width: 75px;

background-color: gold;

}

</style>

<div>

This div has 'min-height' and 'min-width' applied.

</div>

1. **CSS background properties**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

div {

padding: 20px;

background-color: yellow;

}

</style>

<div>

This 'div' has a background color applied.

</div>

Background Image:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

div {

padding: 70px;

background-image: url("c://download.png");

}

</style>

<div>

This 'div' has a background image applied.

</div>

Background Image No repeat

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

div {

padding: 70px;

background-image: url("c://download.png");

background-repeat: no-repeat;

}

</style>

<div>

This 'div' has a background image applied.

</div>

Background Image position

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

div {

padding: 70px;

background-image:url("/pix/samples/bg2.png");

background-repeat:no-repeat;

background-position: 100px;

}

</style>

<div>

The background image is positioned 100 pixels in from the left.

</div>

1. **CSS border Properties**

Border width, style, color

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

div {

padding: 20px;

border-width: 1px;

border-style: solid;

border-color: orange;

}

</style>

<div>

This 'div' has border styles applied using the border-width, border-style, and border-color properties.

</div>

Border property

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

div {

padding: 20px;

border: 1px solid orange;

}

</style>

<div>

This 'div' has border styles applied using the 'border' property.

</div>

Border Style

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

div {

padding: 5px;

margin: 10px;

text-align: center;

border-color: orange;

border-width: 4px;

}

.solid {

border-style: solid;

}

.dotted {

border-style: dotted;

}

.dashed {

border-style: dashed;

}

.double {

border-style: double;

}

.groove {

border-style: groove;

}

.ridge {

border-style: ridge;

}

.inset {

border-style: inset;

}

.outset {

border-style: outset;

}

.hidden {

border-style: hidden;

}

</style>

<div class="solid">This 'div' has a border style of 'solid'.</div>

<div class="dotted">This 'div' has a border style of 'dotted'.</div>

<div class="dashed">This 'div' has a border style of 'dashed'.</div>

<div class="double">This 'div' has a border style of 'double'.</div>

<div class="groove">This 'div' has a border style of 'groove'.</div>

<div class="ridge">This 'div' has a border style of 'ridge'.</div>

<div class="inset">This 'div' has a border style of 'inset'.</div>

<div class="outset">This 'div' has a border style of 'outset'.</div>

<div class="hidden">This 'div' has a border style of 'hidden'.</div>

Border Radius

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

div {

padding: 20px;

border: 1px solid orange;

border-radius: 8px;

}

</style>

<div>

Rounded corners.

</div>

1. **CSS margin properties**

Margin All side

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

div {

border: 1px solid orange;

}

div > p {

background: gold;

margin: 20px;

}

</style>

<div>

<p>

This text has a margin of 20 pixels on all four sides. It is nested within a div with a border to make it easier to see the effect of the margin.

</p>

</div>

Margin each side

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

p {

background: gold;

}

.left-margin {

margin-left: 60px;

}

</style>

<p class="left-margin">

This text has a left margin of 60 pixels.

</p>

<p>

This text has no left margin set.

</p>

Shorthand Property

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

div {

border: 10px solid lightblue;

}

div > p {

border: 1px dotted orange;

margin: 20px 50px 10px 30px;

}

</style>

<div>

<p>

This text has a different sized margin for each side. It is nested within a 'div' with a border to make it easier to see the effect of the margin.

</p>

</div>

1. **CSS padding properties**

Padding all sides

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

div {

background: gold;

padding: 20px;

}

div > p {

background: white;

}

</style>

<div>

<p>

Padding of 20 pixels on all four sides.

</p>

</div>

Padding each side

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

div {

background: gold;

padding-top: 5px;

padding-right: 60px;

padding-bottom: 15px;

padding-left: 30px;

}

div > p {

background: white;

}

</style>

<div>

<p>

Different padding on each side.

</p>

</div>

Another example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

div {

width: 150px;

height: 50px;

}

.padding {

padding: 20px;

background: gold;

}

.no-padding {

padding: 0;

background: limegreen;

}

</style>

<div class="padding">

Padding

</div>

<div class="no-padding">

No padding

</div>

1. **CSS List Style**

Style-type

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

ul {

font-size: 1.5em;

list-style-type: circle;

}

</style>

<ul>

<li>List item one</li>

<li>List item two</li>

<li>List item three</li>

</ul>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

ul {

font-size: 1.5em;

list-style: square inside;

}

</style>

<ul>

<li>List item one</li>

<li>List item two</li>

<li>List item three</li>

</ul>

Style Position

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

ul {

font-size: 1.5em;

}

.inside {

list-style-position: inside;

}

.outside {

list-style-position: outside;

}

</style>

<ul class="inside">

<li>List item one</li>

<li>List item two</li>

<li>List item three</li>

</ul>

<ul class="outside">

<li>List item one</li>

<li>List item two</li>

<li>List item three</li>

</ul>

Unstyle Position:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

ul {

font-size: 22px;

margin: 0;

padding-left: 0;

list-style: none;

}

</style>

<ul>

<li>Apples</li>

<li>Oranges</li>

<li>Watermelons</li>

</ul>

1. **CSS Float**

Left float

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

.float-left {

float: left;

padding: 20px;

margin: 0 10px 10px 0;

background: gold;

}

</style>

<div class="float-left">

Float left

</div>

<p>This text rearranges itself to flow around the element that is floated left. </p>

<p>I added a margin to the right and bottom of the floated box so that this text doesn't run right up against it. Play around with the property values to see how it changes the layout.</p>

Float right

<!DOCTYPE html>

<title>Example</title>

<style>

.float-right {

float: right;

padding: 20px;

margin: 0 0 10px 10px;

background: gold;

}

</style>

<div class="float-right">

Float right

</div>

<p>This text rearranges itself to flow around the element that is floated right. </p>

<p>I added a margin to the left and bottom of the floated box so that this text doesn't run right up against it. Play around with the property values to see how it changes the layout.</p>