

(CSS-Lecture.1)

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Web Engineering CSS Lecture.1

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

→ used to control the style of a web development in a simple and easy way.

Advantages of CSS

- i) Save times → write CSS once and use it for multiple files.
- ii) Page loads faster
- iii) Easy maintenance.
- iv) Compatible with multiple devices
- v) Global web standards.

CSS Syntax:

h1 { color: red; font-size: 10px; }

Selector Value Property

→ points to the HTML element to style.

b
{
color: green;
}

HTML1
HTML2
⋮
CSS
<HTML>
<h1>
⋮ 10 times
CSS
</h1>

(CSS Lecture.2)

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Web Engineering (CSS Lecture.2)

Different CSS Selectors

1. Element Selector

→ Selects elements based on the element name.

eg:- `<html><head>`
`<title>....</title></head>`

`<style type="text/css">`
`h1` → element name

`{ background-color: red;`
Property Value

`</style>`
`<body><h1>EEC Classes</h1>`
`</body></html>`

2. Id Selector

uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select.

eg:- `<html><head>...</head>`
`<style type="text/css">`

`#id1 { background-color: red;`
element

`#id2 { background-color: blue;`

`</style>`

`<body>`

`<h1 id="id1">EEC</h1>`

`</body> "id2"`

`</html>`

3. Class Selector

Selects elements with specific class attribute.

eg:- `<style type="text/css">`

`p.c1` → dot(.) character
class-names

`{ color: red;`

`</style>`

`<body>`

`<p class="c1">EEC</p>`

`<p class="c2">Classes</p>`

`</body>`

(CSS Lecture.3)

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Web Engineering CSS Lecture. 3

Ways to Insert CSS
i) Internal Style Sheet
defined within `<style>`
element, inside `<head>`
Section of HTML page.

eg: `<head>....</head>`
`<style type="text/css">`
 `h1 { background-color: red;`
 `}`
`</style>`
`<body><h1>EEC</h1>`
`</body>`

ii) Inline Styles

Used to apply a unique
Style for a single element.
Add Style attribute to
the relevant element.

eg: `<body>`
 `<h1 style="color: red;`
 `margin-left: 30px;">EEC`
 `</h1>`
 `<p>Welcome</p>`
`</body>`
`href="mystyle.css">`

iii) External Style Sheet

eg: `// mystyle.css`

```
body
{
background-color: yellow;
}
h1
{
color: red;
}
```

// a. html
`<html>`
`<head>`
 `<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"`
 `<title>....</title></head>`
`<body>`
 `<h1>EEC classes</h1>`
 `<p>Welcome</p>`
`</body>`
`</html>`

(CSS Lecture. 4)

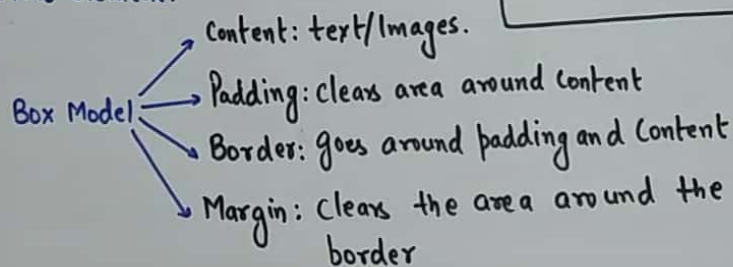
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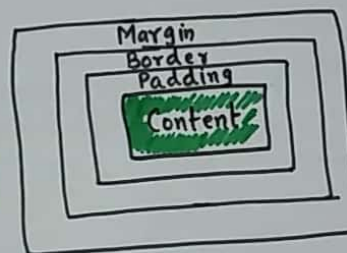
Web Engineering
(CSS Lecture. 4)

HTML CSS BOX MODEL

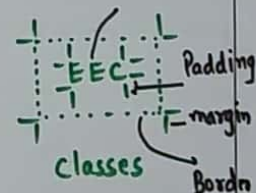
- It means design and layout of an HTML Element.
- It is a box that wraps around every HTML Element.



Example of CSS Box Model:



div {
color: red;
width: 300px;
border: 25px
solid red;
padding: 25px;
margin: 25px;
}



(CSS Lecture. 5)

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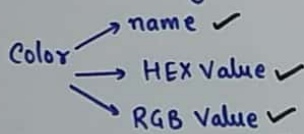
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Web Engineering (CSS Lecture. 5)

CSS Text Properties

i) Text Color

↳ 'color' property is used.



Example: background-color:

```
body {
  color: red;
  //color: #ff0000;
  color: rgb(255,255,0);
}
```

ii) Text Alignment

↳ 'text-align' property used to set horizontal alignment of text.

Example:

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

iii) Text Decoration

↳ 'text-decoration' prop. is used.

used to remove underlines from links:

```
a {
  text-decoration: none;
}
Values: overline;
        line-through;
        underline;
```

(CSS Lecture.6)

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Web Engineering 1.5 em
(CSS Lecture.6) 1.5 x 16 pn.

CSS FONTS

FONT FAMILY

'font-family' property is used.

eg:-

```
p {  
  font-family: "Times New  
    Roman", Times,  
    Serif;  
}
```

font-size = 2.5em
2.5 x 16 = 40 pn

FONT STYLE

'font-style' property.

Eg:-
normal italic oblique

p.N { font-style: normal; }

p.I { font-style: italic; }

p.O { font-style: oblique; }

<p class = "N" > ~~normal~~ </p>

<p class = "I" > ~~italic~~ </p>

<p class = "O" > ~~oblique~~ </p>

FONT SIZE

'font-size' property.

Absolute Size

Sets the text to specified Size.

Relative Size

Sets the size relative to Surrounding elements.

Eg:-
p {
 font-size: 50px;
} 1em = 16 pn.

Em
1em = Current font Size
16 pn

1. U
2. U_2
3. U_3

style.

- ↳ Set diff. list item markers.
- ↳ Set image as " " "
- ↳ Adding background color.

→ Specify type of list item marker.

```
ul.a { list-style-type: circle;
      }
      ↳ Square
```

$$\text{ol. c} \{ \text{list-style-type: upper-roman;} \\ \text{lower-alpha;} \}$$

```
ul {
  list-style-image: url('abc.gif');
}
```

```
01 li{ background: #ff0000;
    }

```

```
<ul class="a">
<ol class="b">
  <li> — </li>
```

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Web Engineering (CSS Lecture.8)

(CSS Tables)

↳ used to improve the look of an HTML table.

i) Table Borders (border)

table, td, th

```
{ border: 2px solid Red;
}
```

text-align

Courses	no. of Lectures
CSS	8
Java	100

table, td, th

```
{ border: 1px solid Black;
}
```

table

```
{ border-collapse: collapse;
}
```

↳ used to collapsed border into a single border.

Courses	

ii) Table Width and Height

width Height

```
table { width: 20px;
        Height: 30px;
}
```

```
td { vertical-align: bottom;
      text-align: left;
}
```