Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
REGION III
SCHOOLS DIVISION OFFICE OF NUEVA ECIJA

LEARNING ACTIVITY SHEET

SPECIAL PROGRAM IN ICT 9

WEB DESIGN 9

Fourth Quarter, Week 1

Name of Learner: _____

Grade Level /Section: _____ Date: _____

INTRODUCTION TO CSS

BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR LEARNERS

WHAT IS CSS?

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is the language for describing the presentation of Web pages. With CSS, you can control the color, font, the size of text, the spacing between elements, how elements are positioned and laid out, what background images or background colors are to be used, different displays for different devices and screen sizes, and much more, thus making our web pages presentable to the users.

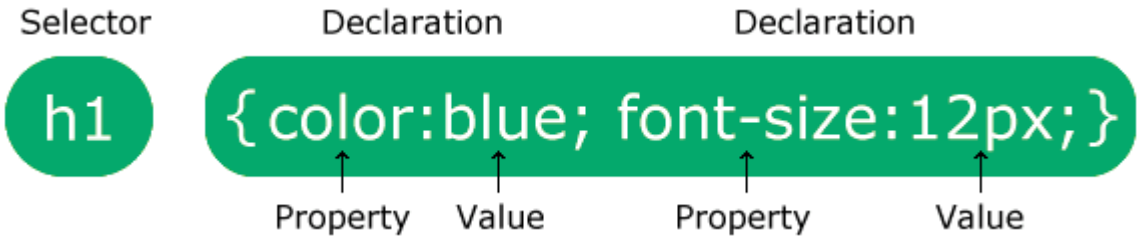
- CSS is designed to make style sheets for the web. It is independent of HTML and can be used with any XML-based markup language.
- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.
- External stylesheets are stored in CSS files
- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is used to format the layout of a webpage.

Tip: The word cascading means that the style applied to a parent element will also apply to all children elements within the parent. So, if you set the color of the body text to "red", all headings, paragraphs and other text elements within the body will also get the same color (unless you specify something else).

CSS handles the look and feel part of a web page. Using CSS, you can control the color of the text, the style of fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, how columns are sized and laid out, etc.

CSS STRUCTURE

A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block.



The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolons, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

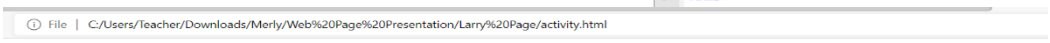
Example:

In this example all <p> elements will be center-aligned, with a blue text color:

```
p {
  color: blue;
  text align: center;
  }
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>introduction to css </title>
</head>
<style>
 p{
 color:blue;
 text-align:center;
 }
 </style>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is my first paragraph</p>
<p>This is my second paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output:



This is my first paragraph

This is my second paragraph

Example explained

- p is a selector in CSS (it points to the HTML element you want to style: <p>).
- color is a property, and blue is the property value
- text-align is a property, and center is the property value

CAPABILITIES OF CSS

1. **CSS makes updating web pages easy**. CSS makes it possible to update the layout of the entire page quickly. You can also specify a style once and you can apply it repeatedly in your document.
2. **Position objects on the page**. CSS gives you control when placing objects on the page exactly where you want them.
3. **Layer objects on the page**. CSS allows you to position objects in three dimensions.
4. **Create custom tags**. CSS allows you to create custom tags to achieve specialized objects.

ADVANTAGES OF CSS

- **CSS saves time** − You can write CSS once and then reuse the same sheet in multiple HTML pages. You can define a style for each HTML element and apply it to as many Web pages as you want.
- **Easy maintenance** − To make a global change, simply change the style, and all elements in all the web pages will be updated automatically.
- **Global web standards** − Now HTML attributes are being deprecated and it is being recommended to use CSS. So it's a good idea to start using CSS in all the HTML pages to make them compatible with future browsers.
- **Platform Independence** − The Script offer consistent platform independence and can support latest browsers as well.

3 TYPES OF CSS

CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

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

The most common way to add CSS, is to keep the styles in external CSS files.

INLINE CSS

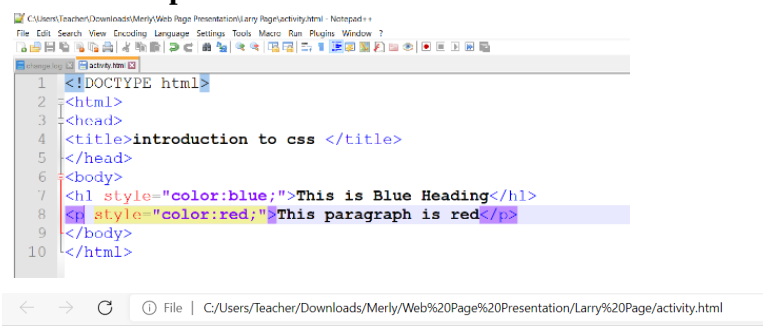
An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.

An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.

The following example sets the text color of the <h1> element to blue, and the text color of the <p> element to red:

```
<h1 style=”color:blue;”>This is Blue Heading</h1>
<p style=”color:red;”> This is paragraph is red. </p>
```

Output



INTERNAL CSS

An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element.

The following example sets the text color of ALL the <h1> elements (on that page) to blue, and the text color of all the <p> elements to red. In addition, the page will be displayed with a "powderblue" background color:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Introduction to CSS </title>
<style>
body {background-color:powderblue;}
h1 {color:blue;}
p {color:red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is Blue Heading</h1>
<p>This paragraph is red</p>
</body>
</html>
```

EXTERNAL CSS

An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.

To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of each HTML page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
<title>Introduction to CSS </title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Here is what the "styles.css" file looks like:

```
body {
  background-color: pink;
}
h1 {
  color: blue;
}
p {
  color: red;
}
```

Tip: With an external style sheet, you can change the look of the entire web site, by simply changing one file.

How to create External CSS file?

The external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file must not contain any HTML code, and must be saved with a .css extension.

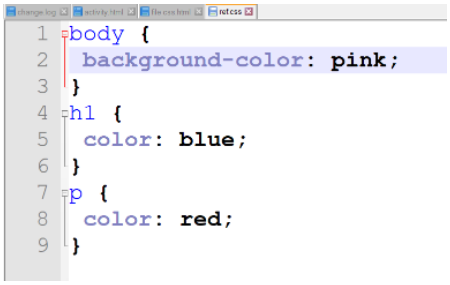
1. Open notepad++ or any text editor.
2. Type the styles that you want to define.

   Example:

   body { background-color: pink; }

   h1 { color: blue; }

   p { color: red; }



3. On the **menu bar**, click **File** and and click **Save**.
4. Type your filename with a file extension .css then save it to your folder.

LEARNING COMPETENCY

- Determine the use, importance and explore the different kinds of CSS.

ACTIVITY 1

Direction: Write **T** if the statement is correct and **F** if not. Write your answer in a one whole sheet of paper.

1. CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet.
2. Inline CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element.
3. An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.
4. One of the capabilities of CSS is to save time.
5. CSS makes it possible to update the layout of the entire page quickly.

ACTIVITY 2: Hands-on activity

Direction: Perform the following: Take a screenshot of your code and output and send it to our google classroom

1. Run your text editor (Notepad++).
2. Type the basic format of HTML.
3. In the body type "**This is a heading**" in heading and "**This is a paragraph**" in paragraph.
4. Save the HTML file as activity2.html on your HTML folder.
5. Open new blank text editor and type the following external CSS.

   body { background-color:pink; text-align:center; }

   h1 { color:red; font-family:algerian;. }

   p { color:blue; font-family:jokerman;}
6. Save the file as activity.css.
7. Insert the css file in your activity2.html

Expected output:

SCORING RUBRICS FOR CODING STANDARD

Criteria	Excellent 5	Good 4	Fair 3	Poor 2	POINTS
Work Ethics	You worked very hard on your project and were always on task.	You worked hard on your project but sometimes got off task.	You worked on your project but were off task and needed to be redirected by the teacher.	You did not seriously work on your project, you frequently were off task, and did not refocus when redirected by the teacher.	
Coding Standard	All elements/tags are properly nested, the tags are easy to read and understand by other developer.	Some tags are not nested and can read and follow the element structures.	Some tags are not nested, the element structures are confusing.	No nesting of tags applies, difficult to read the code structure.	
				TOTAL	

REFLECTION: Write your answer in a one whole sheet of paper

1. How does CSS helps you in creating a web page?

REFERENCES FOR LEARNERS

Electronic Resources:

https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp

https://notepad-plus-plus.org/downloads/v7.8.9/

Introduction to CSS | CSS Tutorial for Beginners (mygreatlearning.com)

What are the advantages of CSS? (tutorialspoint.com)

Visual Guide Web Design book pp.112-113

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