CSS - Session - 1

- CSS
- Using CSS
- Getting into CSS

What does CSS stand for?

Introduction to CSS

CLARUSWAY
WAY TO REINVENT YOURSELF

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What is CSS?

What is CSS?

Cascading **S**tyle **S**heets

What is CSS?

CSS helps elements how to be displayed on the web.

CSS files are the external style sheets which consists of the styles for HTML file.

What is CSS?

JavaScript

```
<script type=
"text/javascript"
```

CSS

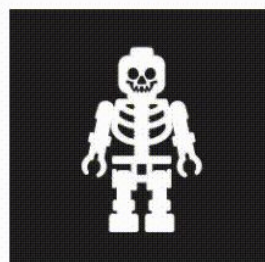```
<style>
Body {
    Color:...
ul#mylist {
    font-family
</style>
```
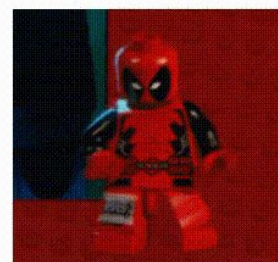
HTML

```
<html>
<head>...
<body>
<h1>
<h2>
<p>...</p>
<ol><li><li>
```

Behavior

Presentation

Content & Structure

JavaScript — Behavioral

CSS — Presentational

HTML — Structural

HTML
structure

CSS
presentation/appearance

JavaScript
dynamism/action

History of CSS

History of CSS

- 1994 CSS was first proposed
- 1998 CSS2 recommendation
- 2011 CSS2.1 recommendation
- 2012 CSS3-mediaqueries
- 2017 CSS3-UI
- 1990
- 2000
- 2010
- 1996 CSS1 recommendation
- 2004 CSS2.1 Candidate recommendation
- 2011 CSS3-selectors CSS3-color
- 2017 CSS Flexbox Level 1 Candidate Recommendation

W3C
Word Wide Web Consortium
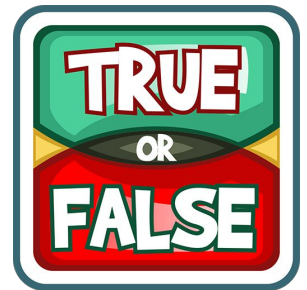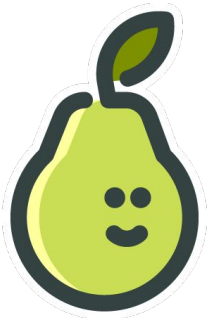
Why Use CSS

Why Use CSS

CSS is used to style your web pages. Using CSS you will be able to put out pages with much less work, that load much faster, and will be easy to update and print!

CSS Syntax

Basic CSS rule consists of a selector, a declaration and a style.

CSS Syntax

selector · **declaration**

p { color:blue; }

property   value

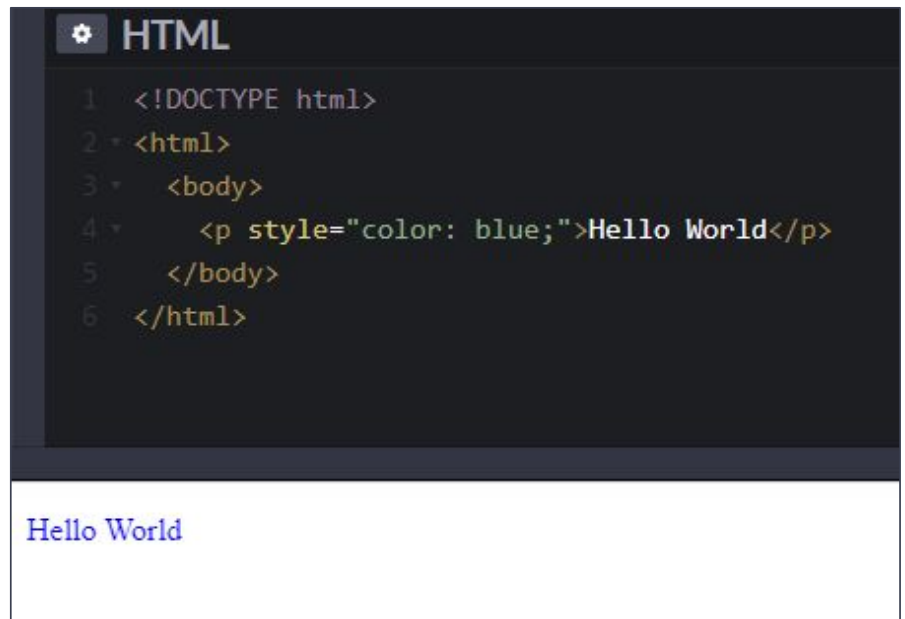# Use of CSS

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Inline CSS

Inline CSS

For any single element in the HTML file can have inline styles. For inline styling, the **style** attribute is used.


```
HTML
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3    <body>
4      <p style="color: blue;">Hello World</p>
5    </body>
6  </html>
```

Hello World

Internal CSS

Internal CSS

For any single HTML file, internal styles can be used. The internal styles are written inside the **<style>** section of the HTML page.


```
HTML
1    <!DOCTYPE html>
2    <html>
3        <head>
4            <style>
5                body {
6                    background-color: yellow;
7                }
8                p {
9                    color: blue;
10               }
11           </style>
12       </head>
13       <body>
14           <p>Hello World.</p>
15       </body>
16   </html>
```

Hello World.

External CSS file

External CSS file

* The styles can be located in a different file, so with an external style sheet, the design of the website can be changed from this file.

* To include an external stylesheet, **<link>** element must be used as a reference to the external style sheet in the **<head>** section of the HTML page.

```
⚙ HTML
1    <!DOCTYPE html>
2    <html>
3      <head>
4        <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="file.css">
5      </head>
6      <body>
7        <p>Hello World.</p>
8      </body>
9    </html>
```

Multiple Styles and Cascade Rule

Which style has the lowest priority in CSS

Multiple Styles and Cascade Rule

*   All styles which are applied to the same element will apply in the **cascade** order of rules.

*   Inline styles have the top priority, then external and internal style sheets and finally browser default styles. So, an inline style will override external and internal styles and browser defaults.

Multiple Styles and Cascade Rule.

* In the **external style sheet**, color of **<p>** is defined as **red**.

* In the **internal style**, color of **<p>** is defined as **blue**, and in the **inline style green**, where the **browser default** is **black**.

* In this example, the color of **<p>** element is **green** because of cascade rules.

```
⚙ HTML
 1    <!DOCTYPE html>
 2    <html>
 3      <head>
 4        <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
      href="file.css">
 5        <style>
 6          p {
 7            color: blue;
 8          }
 9        </style>
10      </head>
11      <body>
12        <p style="color: green;">Hello World</p>
13      </body>
14    </html>
```

Hello World

Getting into CSS

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- The Box Model
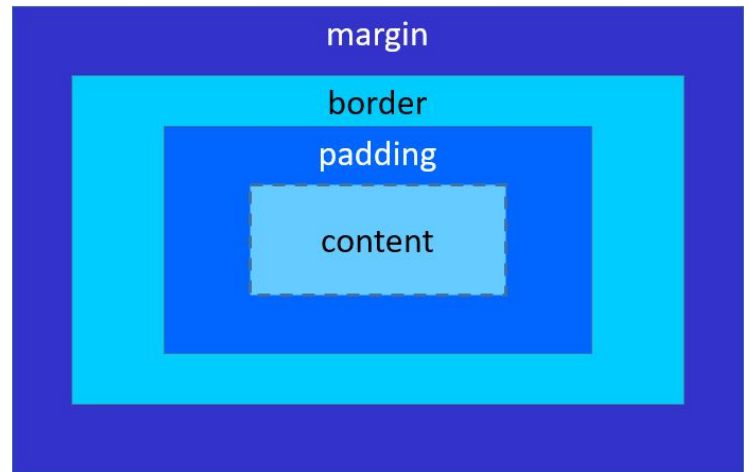- CSS Selectors
- CSS Comments

1 The Box Model

The Box Model

All elements in HTMl file is considered as boxes. The "Box Model" term is used to describe box that surrounds an element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the content.

* **Content:** The content of the box.

* **Padding:** A transparent area around the content.

* **Border:** A border that around the padding and content.

* **Margin:** A transparent area around the border.

CSS Selectors

CSS Selectors

• **CSS selectors** are used to select HTML elements.

CSS Selectors

CSS element Selector • An element selector uses element name to select the HTML element.

```
⚙ HTML                              ⚙ CSS
1  <!DOCTYPE html>                  1  p {
2  <html>                           2      color: red;
3     <body>                        3  }
4        <p>Hello World</p>
5     </body>
6  </html>
```

Hello World

CSS Selectors

CSS id Selector

- The id selector uses id attribute to select the element in HTML file.
- The id of an element must be unique in a page. A hash (#) character is used to select an element with a specific id.

```
HTML
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3    <body>
4      <p id="text1">Hello World</p>
5    </body>
6  </html>
```

```
CSS
1  #text1 {
2    color: red;
3  }
```

Hello World

CSS Selectors

CSS class Selector

- The class selector uses class attribute to select all elements of that class in HTML file.
- A period (.) character is used to select elements with a specific class.

```
HTML
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3    <body>
4      <p class="error">Hello
   World</p>
5    </body>
6  </html>
```

```
CSS
1  .error {
2    color: red;
3  }
```

Hello World

CSS Selectors

| Universal Selector | • The universal selector (*) selects all HTML elements on the page. |


```html
HTML
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3    <body>
4      <h1>Hello World</h1>
5      <p class="error">Hello
   Clarusway</p>
6    </body>
7  </html>
```

```css
CSS
1  * {
2    color: blue;
3  }
```

Hello World

Hello Clarusway

CSS Comments

CSS Comments

• The browser does not display comments, but with comments, we can place warnings, descriptions and other notes.
• CSS Comments can add the text between /* and */ characters.

/* Single-line comment */

/* This is a
Multi-line comment */

THANKS!