Part 1: Previous Lab Review

- Lab1: Introduction for 'Shell' and 'Bash'.
- Lab2: File operations and IF, For looping statement.
- Lab3: Operations about running processes and File Operations.
- Lab4: While loop and for loop exercises.
- Lab5: Networking Commands

Part 2: CSS Introduction

We will use the online editor during this lab: https://jsfiddle.net
The material reference: https://www.w3schools.com

1. What is CSS?
   - **CSS** stands for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets
   - CSS describes **how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media**
   - 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**

2. Why use CSS?

   CSS is used to **define styles for your web pages**, including the **design**, **layout** and **variations** in display for different devices and screen sizes.

   Try this example on the online editor:

   HTML:

   ```
   <h1>This is a heading</h1>

   <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
   ```

   CSS:

   ```
   body {
     background-color: lightblue;
   }

   h1 {
     color: white;
   ```

```
        text-align: center;
    }

    p {
        font-family: verdana;
        font-size: 20px;
    }
```
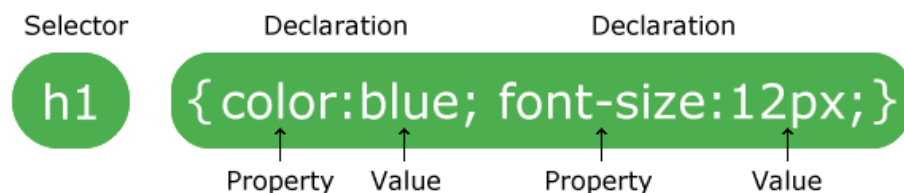
3. Differences between HTML and CSS

"HTML is a **markup** language for **describing** web documents (web pages)." – w3schools

"CSS **describes** how HTML elements are to be **displayed** on screen, paper, or in other media." – w3schools

Quite simply, **HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)** is used to create the actual content of the page, such as written text, and **CSS (Cascade Styling Sheets)** is responsible for the design or style of the website, including the layout, visual effects and background color.

4. CSS Syntax

A CSS rule-set 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 red text color:

```
p {
  color: red;
  text-align: center;
}
```

Try it on the online editor!

Example Explained:

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

Task:

Briefly watch the tutorial below and have basic ideas about the html and css:

HTML: https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp
CSS: https://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp