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Agenda



- Introduction to CSS
- Three Ways to Insert CSS
- CSS Syntax
- CSS Selectors
- CSS Colors
- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Height, Width, and Max-width
- CSS Fonts
- CSS Links
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Introduction to CSS

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is used to style and format HTML elements. It controls the layout, colors, fonts, and responsiveness of a webpage.

```
<style>
  body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    background-color: lightblue;
  }
  h1 {
    color: navy;
  }
</style>
```

Three Ways to Insert CSS

CSS can be applied in three ways:

- Inline: Directly within an element's style attribute.
- Internal: Using a <style> block in the <head>.
- External: Linking to an external CSS file with <link>.

```
<!-- Inline CSS -->
<h1 style="color: red;">This is inline CSS</h1>

<!-- Internal CSS -->
<style>
  h1 {
    color: green;
  }
</style>

<!-- External CSS -->
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
```

CSS Syntax

CSS syntax consists of a selector and a declaration block. Declarations include property-value pairs.

```
h1 {  
  color: blue; /* Property: color, Value: blue */  
  font-size: 24px; /* Property: font-size, Value: 24px */  
}
```

CSS Selectors

CSS selectors are patterns used to select HTML elements. Common selectors include:

- *: Universal selector (all elements).
- #id: Selects an element by ID.
- .class: Selects elements by class name.
- element: Selects all <element> tags.

```
#title {  
  color: red;  
}  
.box {  
  border: 1px solid black;  
}  
h1 {  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

CSS Colors

CSS supports colors in various formats: name, HEX, RGB, HSL.

```
body {  
  background-color: #f0f0f0; /* HEX color */  
}  
h1 {  
  color: rgb(255, 0, 0); /* RGB color */  
}  
p {  
  color: hsl(120, 100%, 50%); /* HSL color */  
}
```


CSS Backgrounds

CSS background properties include background-color, background-image, background-repeat, and background-size.

```
body {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
  background-image: url('background.jpg');  
  background-size: cover;  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}
```

CSS Height, Width, and Max-width

These properties control the size of elements and restrict their dimensions.

```
div {  
  width: 300px;  
  height: 200px;  
  max-width: 100%;  
  background-color: lightgray;  
}
```

CSS Fonts

CSS fonts control the typeface, size, and style of text. Use font-family, font-size, and font-style.

```
p {  
  font-family: 'Arial', sans-serif;  
  font-size: 16px;  
  font-style: italic;  
}
```

CSS Links

CSS pseudo-classes style link states (:link, :visited, :hover, :active).

```
a:link {  
    color: blue;  
}  
a:hover {  
    color: red;  
}  
a:visited {  
    color: purple;  
}
```

CSS Lists

CSS can style lists with `list-style-type`, `list-style-position`, and `list-style-image`.

```
ul {  
  list-style-type: square;  
}  
ol {  
  list-style-type: decimal;  
}  
ul.custom {  
  list-style-image: url('bullet.png');  
}
```


CSS Opacity / Transparency

The opacity property sets the transparency level of an element. Values range from 0 (fully transparent) to 1 (fully opaque).

```
div {  
  background-color: blue;  
  opacity: 0.5;  
}
```

THANK YOU

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