



# CSS - Training

# Agenda

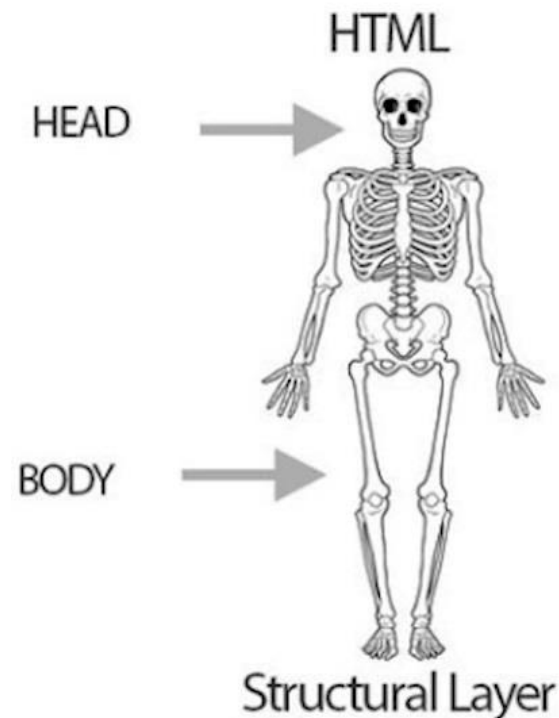
- CSS Introduction
- CSS Syntax understanding
- CSS Selectors
- Different Ways of Applying CSS in HTML
- CSS Properties – Deep Dive
- Building Various Navigation List
- Styling HTML Forms

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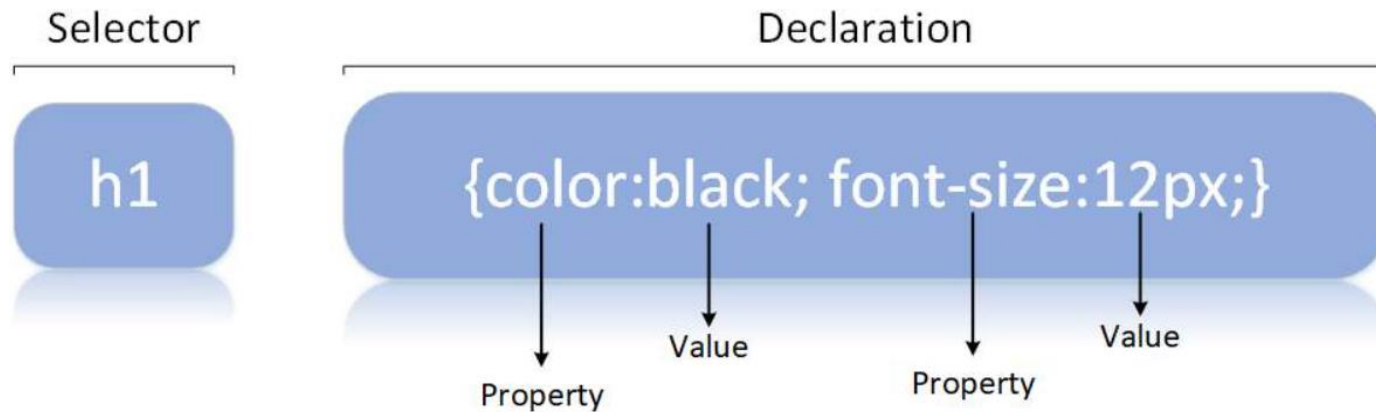


# What is CSS?

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.
- It is used to style HTML documents to make it good looking.
- Turn ordinary black & white page into colorful one.
- Can make webpage as a Responsive one.



- 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.



- A CSS selector selects the HTML element(s) which we want to style

## **Types of Selectors:**

- CSS element Selector
- CSS id Selector
- CSS class Selector
- CSS Universal Selector
- CSS Grouping Selector

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**CSS element Selector:** - The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name

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

**CSS id Selector** - id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element

```
#textBoxName{  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

**CSS class Selector** - Class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute

```
.portal {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: black;  
}
```



**CSS Universal Selector:** - CSS rule below will affect every HTML element on the page

```
* {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: blue;  
}
```

**CSS Grouping Selector**

```
h1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}  
  
h2 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}  
  
p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```



```
h1, h2, p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```



# Different Ways of Adding CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

- External CSS (in the head section)
- Internal CSS (in the head section)
- Inline CSS (inside an HTML element)

## External CSS :

With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```





# Different Ways of Adding CSS

## Internal CSS :

An internal style sheet may be used if one single HTML page has a unique style. The internal style is defined inside the <style> element, inside the head section.

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-color: linen;
}
h1 {
  color: maroon;
  margin-left: 40px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



# Different Ways of Adding CSS

## Inline CSS :

An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element, to use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```



# CSS Properties

- Borders
- Margins
- Padding
- Height and Width
- Colors
- Backgrounds
- Fonts
- Float

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# CSS Property - Border

**Borders** - The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border

- Border Style – dotted, dashed, solid, double - `p {border-style: solid;}`

- Border Width - `p {border-width: 5px;}`

- Border Color – `p {border-color: red;}`

- Border Sides

```
p {  
  border-top-style: dotted;  
  border-right-style: solid;  
  border-bottom-style: dotted;  
  border-left-style: solid;  
}
```

- Shorthand Border Property - `p {border: 5px solid red;}`

- Rounded Borders - `p {border-radius: 5px;}`



# CSS Property - Margin

**Margins** - Margins are used to create space around elements, **outside of any defined borders**

- Individual Sides

```
p {  
  margin-top: 100px;  
  margin-bottom: 100px;  
  margin-right: 150px;  
  margin-left: 80px;  
}
```

- Shorthand Property -

```
p {margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px;}
```

- auto Value - set the margin property to auto to horizontally center the element within its container

```
div {  
  width: 300px;  
  margin: auto;  
  border: 1px solid red;  
}
```



# CSS Property - Padding

**Padding** - Padding is used to create space around an element's content, **inside of any defined borders**

- Individual Sides

```
div {  
  padding-top: 50px;  
  padding-right: 30px;  
  padding-bottom: 50px;  
  padding-left: 80px;  
}
```

- Shorthand Property -

```
p { padding: 25px 50px 75px 100px; }  
div { padding: 25px 50px; }  
div { padding: 25px; }
```



# CSS Property – Height & Width

**Height and Width** - The CSS height and width properties are used to set the **height and width of an element**.

- Individual Sides

```
div {  
  height: 100px;  
  width: 500px;  
  background-color: powderblue;  
}
```



This element has a height of 100 pixels and a width of 500 pixels.

```
div {  
  height: 200px;  
  width: 50%;  
  background-color: powderblue;  
}
```



This element has a height of 200 pixels and a width of 50%



**Colors** - Colors are specified using predefined color names, or RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, HSLA values.

- Text Color

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">Hello World</h1>
```

- Border Color

```
<h1 style="border:2px solid Tomato;">Hello World</h1>
```

- Background Color

```
<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>
```

- Color Values - In CSS, colors can also be specified using RGB values, HEX values, HSL values:

```
Tomato  
rgb(255, 99, 71)  
#ff6347  
hsl(9, 100%, 64%)
```





# CSS Property - Background

**Backgrounds** - CSS background properties are used to add background effects for elements.

- background-color

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

- Background Image

```
div {background-image: url("bgWallppr.jpg"); }
```

- Background-repeat

```
body {  
  background-image: url("img_tree.png");  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}
```

- Background Shorthand

```
div {background: #ffffff url("img_tree.png") no-repeat;}
```



# CSS Property - Fonts

## Fonts

- font-family

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

- font-style

```
p {font-style: italic;}
```

- font-weight

```
p {font-weight: bold;}
```

- font-size

```
p {font-size: 14px;}
```



# CSS Property - Float

**Float** - The CSS float property specifies how an element should float.

- float: left

```
img {  
  float: left;  
}
```



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- float: right

```
img {  
  float: right;  
}
```



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- float: none

```
img {  
  float: none;  
}
```



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# CSS – Navigation using List

**Navigation** – It will help the user to navigate to the different page of the application easily.

- Simple Navigation bar

```
<ul>
  <li><a href="home.html">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="news.html">News</a></li>
  <li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a></li>
  <li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>
</ul>
```



```
ul {
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
}
```



[Home](#)  
[News](#)  
[Contact](#)  
[About](#)

- Vertical Navigation Bar

```
<ul>
  <li><a href="home.html">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="news.html">News</a></li>
  <li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a></li>
  <li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>
</ul>
```



```
ul {
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 0; width: 200px;
  padding: 0; background-color: #f1f1f1;
}
li a {
  display: block;
  color: #000;
  padding: 8px 16px;
  text-decoration: none;
}
```



Home

News

Contact

About



# CSS – Navigation using List

- Horizontal Navigation bar

```
<ul>
  <li><a
class="active" href="home.html">Home</a></li>
>
  <li><a href="news.html">News</a></li>
  <li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a></li>
  <li><a href="about.html">About</a></li>
</ul>
```



```
ul {
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  background-color: #E7E9EB;
}

li {
  float: left;
}

li a {
  display: block;
  color: black;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 14px 16px;
  text-decoration: none;
}

li a:hover {
  background-color: #04AA6D;
}

.active {
  background-color: #04AA6D;
}
```



# CSS – Forms

```
<div class="row">
  <div class="col-25">
    <span for="fname">First Name</span>
  </div>
  <div class="col-75">
    <input type="text" id="fname" class="inptEle"
name="firstname" placeholder="Your name">
  </div>
</div>
<div class="row">
  <div class="col-25">
    <span for="lname">Last Name</span>
  </div>
  <div class="col-75">
    <input type="text" id="lname" class="inptEle"
name="lastname" placeholder="Your last name">
  </div>
</div>
```



```
.inptEle{
  width: 100%;
  padding: 12px;
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
  border-radius: 4px;
}
.frmLabel{
  padding: 12px 12px 12px 0;
  display: inline-block;
}
.btnSubmit {
  background-color: #4CAF50;
  color: white;
  padding: 12px 20px;
}
.container {
  border-radius: 5px;
  background-color: #f2f2f2;
  padding: 20px;
}
.col-25 {
  float: left;
  width: 25%;
  margin-top: 6px;
}
.col-75 {
  float: left;
  width: 75%;
  margin-top: 6px;
}
```

