

Introduction to CSS

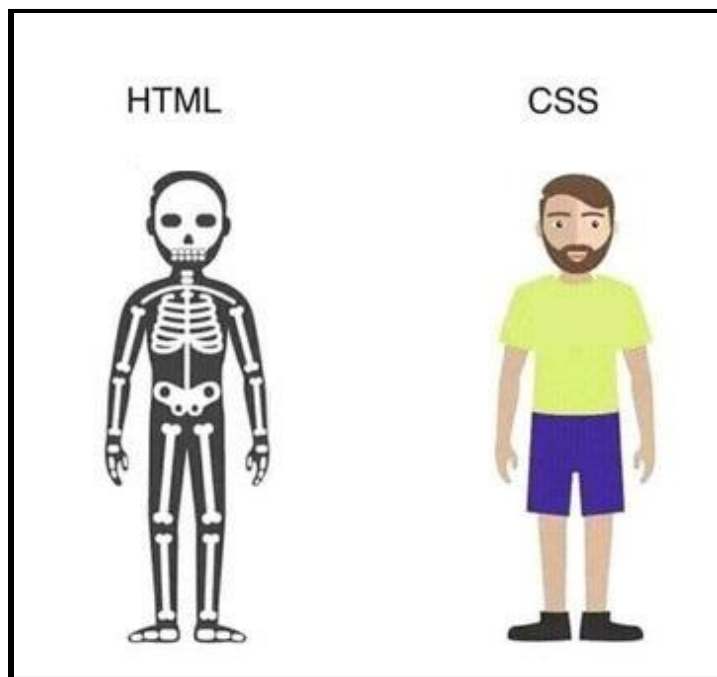
Topics Covered:

- What is CSS?
- Purpose of CSS.
- Syntax of CSS.
- Comments in CSS.
- What are the different ways to include CSS?
 - Inline CSS.
 - Internal CSS.
 - External CSS.

Topics in Detail:

CSS:

- CSS stands for **Cascading Style Sheet**.
- CSS is **used to give styles to HTML elements**.
- CSS is used to **control the style of the web document in a simple and easy way**.
- CSS **describes how the HTML elements have to be displayed on the browser**.
- When CSS is applied externally the same styles can be applied to multiple elements and pages. So it saves work and effort.



HTML just gives structure to your web pages, where CSS styles the elements, defines layout and makes the web page look attractive.

Purpose of CSS:

- The purpose of CSS is to make web pages presentable.
- Example: Web page without any styles applied.

Welcome to My Homepage

Use the menu to select different Stylesheets

- Stylesheet 1
- Stylesheet 2
- Stylesheet 3
- Stylesheet 4
- No Stylesheet

Same Page Different Stylesheets

This is a demonstration of how different stylesheets can change the layout of your HTML page. You can change the layout of this page by selecting different stylesheets in the menu, or by selecting one of the following links:
[Stylesheet1](#), [Stylesheet2](#), [Stylesheet3](#), [Stylesheet4](#).

No Styles

This page uses DIV elements to group different sections of the HTML page. Click here to see how the page looks like with no stylesheet:
[No Stylesheet](#).

Side-Bar

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- Same web page when styles are applied.

Welcome to My Homepage

Use the menu to select different Stylesheets

Stylesheet 1

Stylesheet 2

Stylesheet 3

Stylesheet 4

No Stylesheet

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Applications of CSS:

- Creating stunning web pages and websites.
- Saves time by reusing the styles.
- Easy to maintain.

Basic CSS Syntax:

Inline style:

```
<p style="color:blue; font-size:50px;">This is my paragraph</p>
```

Diagram labels for the inline style code:

- attribute**: points to `style="color:blue; font-size:50px;"`
- single colon**: points to `:` in `color:blue`
- semi-colon**: points to `;` in `color:blue;`
- single colon**: points to `:` in `font-size:50px;`
- angular brace**: points to `>` in `<p style="color:blue; font-size:50px;">`
- property**: points to `color` and `font-size`
- value**: points to `blue` and `50px`

Paragraph
HTML

`<style>` Internal CSS: `</style>`

body
head

```
<head>
<title>CSS</title>
<style>
  p {
    color: red;
    text-align: center;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>This is my paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Diagram labels for the internal CSS code:

- declaration**: points to `color: red;` and `text-align: center;`
- internal**: points to the `<style>` block

```
<head>
<style>
  p { }
</style>
</head>
```

- Each declaration has CSS properties and the value, **separated by the semi colon.**
- In the **first declaration** **color** is the property and **blue** is the value.
- In the **second declaration** **font-size** is the property and **50px** is the value.

Comments in CSS:

- Comments will **not** be displayed in the browser, but they **help to understand the code better.**
- **Comments cannot be added in the inline styles of CSS.** But **they can be added in internal CSS and external CSS.**

Internal CSS:

- Comments have to be added inside the `<style>` `</style>` tag.
- CSS comment **starts with `/*` and ends with `*/`**
- **Example:**

`/` → Forward Slash
`*` → Asterisk

```
<style>
/* style applied for all paragraph */
p {
  color: red; /* text color */
  text-align: center; /* text alignment */
}
</style>
```

Diagram label for the internal CSS code:

- Comments**: points to the `/* style applied for all paragraph */` comment

- Comments can be added in the same way in the external style sheet.

CSS Inclusion:

There are three ways to include styles to your HTML elements. They are:

- **Inline CSS** or **Inline styles**. - most preferred code
 - **Internal CSS** or **Embedded CSS**.
 - **External CSS** or **External style sheet**.
- } - last component get preference } use → !important ; to prefer a code

Inline CSS: → style =

- The inline styling is done with help of the **style attribute**.
- The **style** attribute can be added to the HTML element to which the style has to be applied. And styles can be specified as the value of the **style** attribute.
- Example:

```
<p style="color:blue; font-size:50px;">This is my paragraph</p>
```

property value property value

One Code Works for Only One Paragraph

- The value of style attribute is the combination of style declarations separated by semicolons.
- Output of the above code:

This is my paragraph

Internal CSS: → <style> </style>

- In order to reuse the same styles within the same page or to apply same styles for multiple elements styles can be given inside the **<style> </style>** tags inside the **<head> </head>** part of the document.
- Example:

One Code Works for All paragraphs

```
<head>
<title>CSS</title>
<style>
  p {
    color: red;
    text-align: center;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>This is my paragraph</p>
</body>
```

{ } → curly braces / brackets
US UK
< > → angular braces / brackets

- Output:

This is my paragraph

Hand ~~Hand~~ → max use for full-fledged project

External CSS:

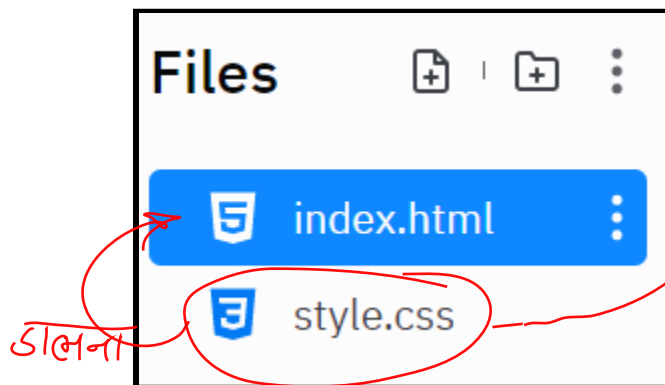
- The external style sheet is generally used when the same style has to be applied in multiple pages.
- The syntax will be similar to the internal CSS/ Embedded CSS, but the styles will be included from the external sheet which will be connected to the HTML file by linking the external style sheet.
- The external style sheet can be linked with the help of <link> tag.
- The external style sheet included should have the extension as .css.
- Example:

<head>

<link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />

</head>

- Folder files:



- Attributes and their purpose:

Attribute	Value	Description
type	text/css	Specifies the style language.
href	URL	Specifies the URL/ path link of the external style sheet.
rel	stylesheet/icon	Specifies the relationship between the current document and linked document. Optional attribute.

hyper reference →

relationship →

Uses -

① Separate HTML code & CSS code.

HTML file ↑ CSS file ↑