

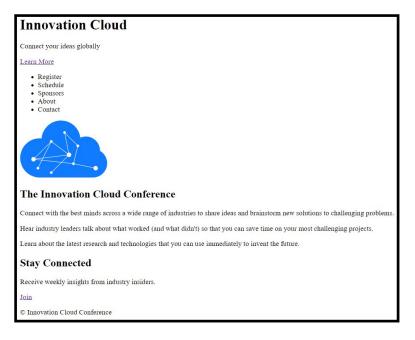
## **Importance of CSS**

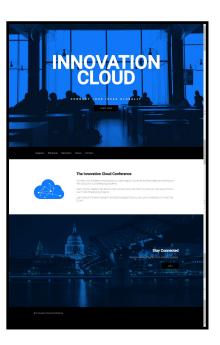
- HTML is the fundamental structure of every web page, but it is unattractive without any color/text/structure differentiation.
- CSS can be used to style the HTML content on a web page.
- Modifying colors, font types, font sizes, images, element positioning, and more can be done with help of CSS.



## Importance of CSS

#### Web page with and without CSS:





## **CSS Syntax**

- There are three ways to include styles in CSS.
  - Inline CSS.
  - Internal CSS.
  - External CSS.
- The syntax will be the same for internal and external CSS.
- But it will be different for Inline CSS.

## **CSS Syntax - Internal / External CSS**

In the internal / external CSS styles can be applied to HTML elements / id of the elements / class of the elements.

```
selector

p {
    color: blue;
}

declaration block

p {
    color: blue;
}
```

```
p {
    color: blue;
}

property
p {
    color: blue;
}
```

```
p {
    color: blue;
}
```

## **CSS Syntax - Inline CSS**

In the inline CSS the styles will be applied to the elements along the open tag of the element with help of the style attribute.



```
color: blue;'>Hello World!
property
Hello World!
property
Hello World!
```



## **CSS Syntax**

- Internal styles can be used to style HTML but are also not best practice.
- An external stylesheet separates CSS code from HTML, by using the ".css".file extension.
- External stylesheets are the best approach when it comes to using HTML and CSS.
- External stylesheets are linked to HTML using the k element.

#### **CSS Selectors**

• The style can be applied to HTML elements by using their tag name (h1/h6/p), id's and class names.



Declarations are a <u>fundamental part of CSS</u> because they apply a style to a selected element.

 A selector is used to target the specific HTML element(s) to be styled by the declaration.

## **CSS Selectors - Type Selector**

- Styles are applied to Tag name of the HTML element Type selector/ Element selector.
- Example:

```
p {
  color: blue; /* text color */
  text-align: center; /* text alignment */
  background-color: pink; /* adding
  background-color to the paragraph */
}
```

• The type selector will be applied to all the elements of the given type. The above style is applied to all elements in the HTML document.

## **CSS Selectors - Universal Selector**

apply where

• Style will be applied to all the elements on the page \* is used to specify the universal selector.

• Example:

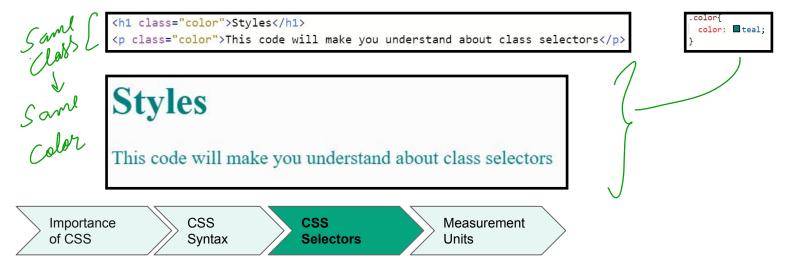
```
* {
    border: 1px solid red;
}
```



The red color border will be applied to all the elements of the HTML document.

#### **CSS Selectors - Class Selector**

- HTML elements have class attributes, which is the most common way to select an element.
- Same class name can be used to multiple elements so the styles can be reused.
- To select a class name in the CSS. has to be prepend with the class name.



## **CSS Selectors - Class Selector**

Interesting

Same class name can be used to multiple elements, similarly multiple class names can be given to the same element.

```
<h1 class="color">Styles</h1>
This code will make you understand about class selectors
          2 Classes
```

.bold{ font-weight: bold;

## **Styles**

This code will make you understand about class selectors

· Colour { Colour: 1 teal; }

Paragraph has Both Styles Both class

**Importance** of CSS

**CSS** Syntax **CSS Selectors**  Measurement Units

### **CSS Selectors - Id Selector**

- Id of the element is unique, similarly when unique styles have to be applied to the elements Id selectors are used.
- To select an id of an HTML element in the CSS # has to be prepend with the id of the element.

```
<h1 class="color" id="header-font" Styles</h1>
This code will make you understand about class
selectors
```

```
#header-font{
  font-family: cursive;
}
```

# Styles

This code will make you understand about class selectors

## **CSS Selectors - Attribute Selector**





By using this attribute selector we can add styles to the element that has the attribute with specified value.

```
(br) (br)
<img src="image1.jfif">
(br) (br)
<img src="image2.jfif">
img[src*='image']{
  width: 50px;
  height: 50px;
```



Applied on Bosh images

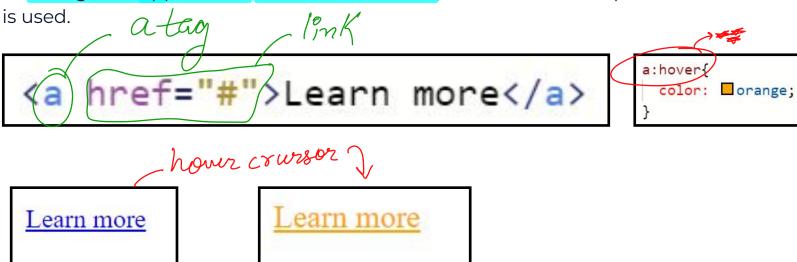
Importance of CSS

CSS Syntax CSS Selectors Measurement Units

CSS Selectors - Pseudo Class - Bu Hon, link

before, after, hover, non dild

To change the appearance of certain elements, in different states pseudo class method



#### **Measurement Units**

CSS supports absolute units (inches, cm, points) and relative units (%, em). The following table describes some important units involved in CSS with examples.

Unit	<b>Description</b>	Example
%	Defines a measurement as a percentage relative to another value, typically an enclosing element.	p {font-size: 16pt; line-height: 125%;}
(cm)	Defines a measurement in centimeters.	div {margin-bottom: 2cm;}

## **Measurement Units**

Unit	Description	Example
em	A relative measurement for the height of a font in em spaces. Because an em unit is equivalent to the size of a given font, if you assign a font to 12pt, each "em" unit would be 12pt; thus, 2em would be 24pt.	p {letter-spacing: 7em;}
ex	This value defines a measurement relative to a font's x-height. The x-height is determined by the height of the font's lowercase letter x.	p {font-size: 24pt; line-height: 3ex;}
in	Defines a measurement in inches.	p (word-spacing: .15in;)



## **Measurement Units**

Unit	<b>Description</b>	Example
mm	Defines a measurement in millimeters.	p {word-spacing: 15mm;}
pc	Defines a measurement in picas. A pica is equivalent to 12 points; thus, there are 6 picas per inch. I picas = 2 points	p {font-size: 20pc;}
pt	Defines a measurement in points. A point is defined as $\sqrt{72}$ nd of an inch.	body {font-size: 18pt;}
рх	Defines a measurement in screen pixels.	p {padding: 25px;}