

## Lecture # 3

# CSC336 Web Technologies

Credit Hours: 3(2, 1)

Course Instructor: **SAIF ULLAH IJAZ**

Lecturer CS Dept, CUI Vehari

MSc University of Leicester, UK

BSc COMSATS University Islamabad

CSS

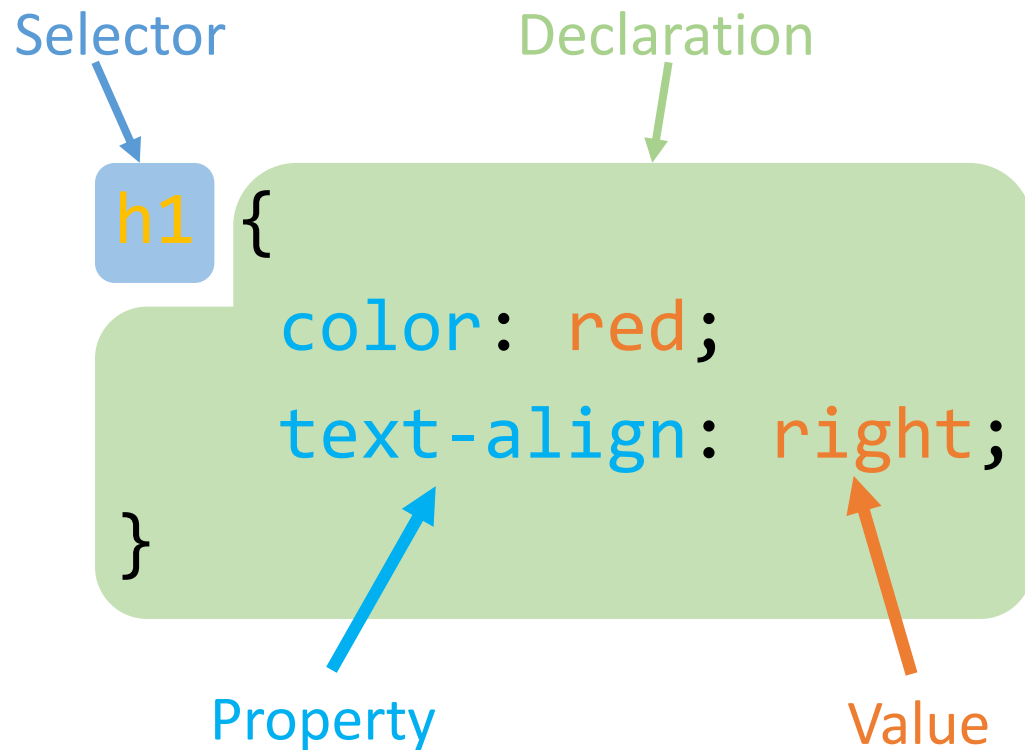
# CSS Introduction

## What is CSS?

- CSS is the language we use to style a Web page.
  - CSS stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**
  - 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

# CSS Syntax

- A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block.



**Example**

```
p {  
  font-family: Arial;  
  font-size: 20px;  
}
```

# Common CSS Properties

- color
- text-align
- font-family, font-size, font-weight
- width, height
- margin, padding
- border
- . . .

# Example: Inline CSS

style.html

- `<h1 style="color: red;">Hello</h1>`
- `<h1 style="color: blue; text-align: center;">Hello</h1>`
- `<body style="color: blue; text-align: center;">`

# How To Add CSS

## Three Ways to Insert CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

- External CSS
- Internal CSS
- Inline CSS

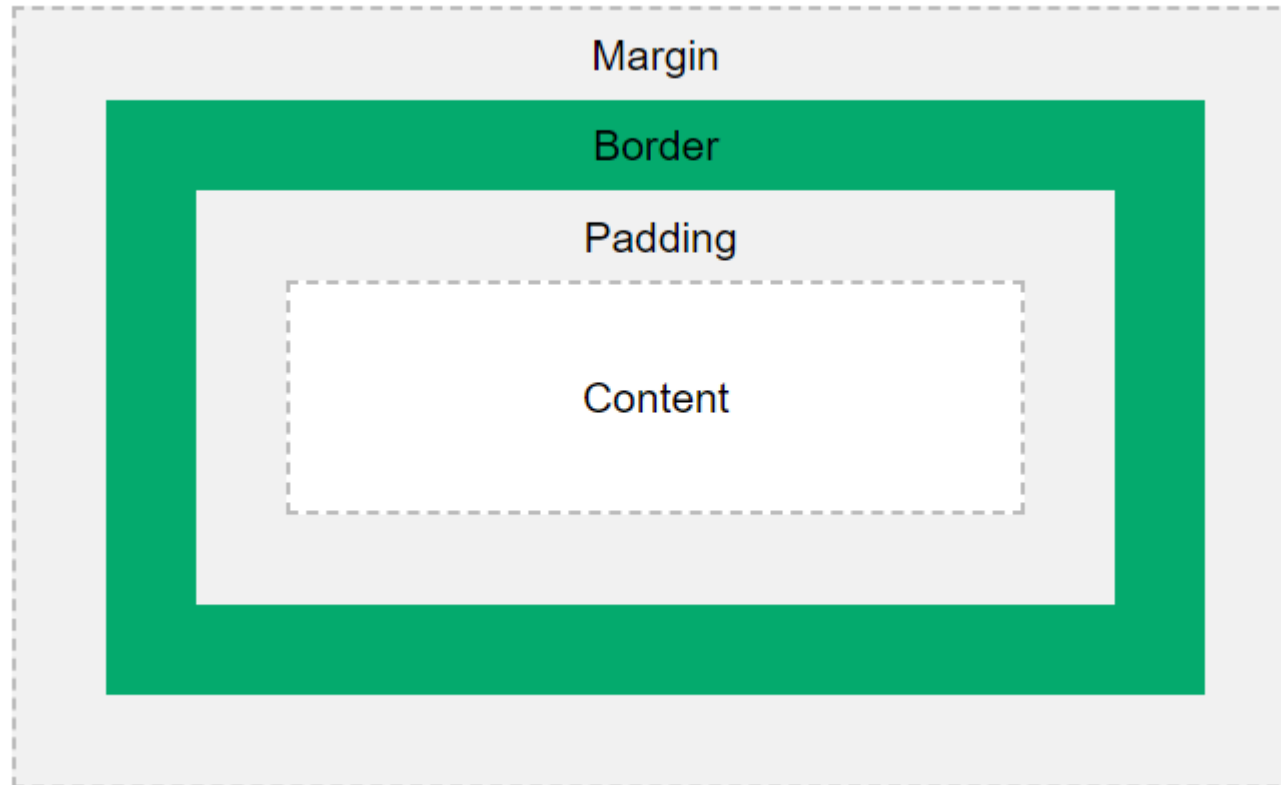
# Example: External CSS

```
h1 {  
    color: blue;  
    text-align: left;  
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;  
    font-size: 28px;  
    font-weight: normal;  
}
```



# CSS Box Model

- All HTML elements can be considered as boxes.



```
<div>
  <h1>Hello, World!</h1>
  <h1> This is another heading.</h1>
</div>
```

```
div {
  background-color: orange;
  width: 200px;
  height: 200px;
  padding: 20px;
  margin: 20px;
  border: 3px dashed black;
}
```

# Table Border

```
table {  
    border: 1px solid black;  
    border-collapse: collapse;  
}
```

```
td, th {  
    border: 1px solid black;  
    padding: 5px;  
}
```

# Identifying Elements

- div
- span
- id
- class

# ID, class

```
<body>  
  <h1 id="foo">Heading1</h1>  
  <h1 id="bar">Heading2</h1>  
  <h1 class="baz">Heading3</h1>  
</body>
```

- #foo
- #bar
- .baz

# Example leading to Specificity

```
h1 {  
    color: red;  
}
```

```
#foo {  
    color: blue;  
  
}
```

# Specificity

1. inline
2. id
3. class
4. type

# Specificity

```
<div id="foo">
```

```
    Hello!
```

```
</div>
```

---

```
div {
```

```
    color: blue;
```

```
}
```

Hello!



# Specificity

```
<div id="foo">  
  Hello!  
</div>
```

---

```
div {  
  color: blue;  
}  
#foo {  
  color: red;  
}
```

Hello!

# Specificity

```
<div id="foo">  
  Hello!  
</div>
```

---

```
#foo {  
  color: blue;  
}  
div {  
  color: red;  
}
```

Hello!

# CSS Selectors

<code>a, b</code>	Multiple Element Selector
<code>a b</code>	Descendant Selector
<code>a &gt; b</code>	Child Selector
<code>a + b</code>	Adjacent Sibling Selector
<code>[a=b]</code>	Attribute Selector
<code>a:b</code>	Pseudoclass Selector
<code>a::b</code>	Pseudoelement Selector

# descendant.html

```
<ol>  
  <li>list item one.</li>  
  <li>list item two.</li>  
  <ul>  
    <li>sublist item a.</li>  
    <li>sublist item b.</li>  
  </ul>  
  <li>list item three.</li>  
</ol>
```

```
ul>li {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

# attribute.html

```
<ul>
```

```
  <li><a href="https://google.com">Google</a></li>
```

```
  <li><a href="https://facebook.com">Facebook</a></li>
```

```
  <li><a href="https://amazon.com">Amazon</a></li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
a{
  color:green;
}

a[href="https://facebook.com"]{
  color:blue;
}
```

# button.html

- `<button>Click Me!</button>`

```
button {  
    background-color: green;  
    font-size: 24px;  
    width: 200px;  
    height: 50px;  
}  
  
button:hover{  
    background-color: orange;  
}
```

**Q & A**