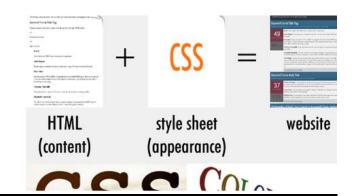# Introduction:

☐ Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a simple mechanism for adding style (e.g. fonts, colors, spacing) to web documents. CSS allows you to change the appearance of hundreds of web pages by changing just one file.

☐ Cascading Style Sheets are powerful mechanism for adding styles to web documents. They enforce standards and uniformity throughout a website and provides numerous attributes to create dynamic effects.

☐ CSS is a collection of rules, which contain a set of instructions, that tell the browser how to present a particular HTML element.

☐ CSS can be used to determine an element size, color, position and no. of other features.

☐ CSS separates the structure of the document from its presentation.

Cascading style sheets are used to add extra features to HTML pages

The features, which are not available in HTML, we can get using CSS.

Advantages:

☐ More formatting features are available.

☐ Easier to edit content and its presentation.

☐ They are re-usable.

☐ Porting the content to different devices is very easy.

☐ Ability to make global changes to all documents from a single location.

Types:

- Inline Style Sheets
- Internal Style Sheets
- External Style Sheets

Inline CSS:

It is the way to provide a style exactly where the style needs to be applie

How to use:

Using <style> attribute in any element that can be used with in the <body> tag.

Syntax:

```
<body>
<b style="attribute: value; attribute: value; -----------;">
Your text goes here
</b>
</body>
```

Style attribute is used to add style to single tag/attribute.

Source	Execute

Click each button to know more.

Advantages :

We can be able to control the style to a single character instance.

It overwrites any external or document styles.

Disadvantages :

Again and again, we have to redefine.

<source>

```
<HTML>
        <BODY>
                <CENTER>
                        STYLE attribute in a HTML tag.

                <P STYLE="background-color: yellow; font-style: italic;

                                font-size: 25pt; font-family: 'Bookman Old Style';
                                text-decoration: underline">

                        Formatted using STYLE attribute.

                </CENTER>

        </BODY>

</HTML>
```

</source>

<Execute>

STYLE attribute in a HTML tag.

Formatted using STYLE attribute.

hello

Another para

</Execute>

Collection of Some Style Attributes

    Source

```
TEXT ATTRIBUTES

text-decoration : underline, overline, line-through, blink, none
vertical-align : baseline, sub, super, top, text-top, middle, bottom,          text-bottom, %.
text-transform : capitalize, uppercase, lowercase.
text-align : left, right, center, justify.

BORDER ATTRIBUTES

border-style : solid, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset.
border-color : any color.
border-width : thin, medium, thick, number.
border-top-color;bottom;left;right
all sides.
border : width, color, style.
all sides.

MARGIN ATTRIBUTES

margin : %, number.
all the sides.

LIST ATTRIBUTES

list-style : disc, circle, square, decimal, lower-roman, upper-roman,    lower-alpha, upper-alpha.

FONT ATTRIBUTES

font-family : any font
font - style : normal, italic
font - size : number. xx-small. x-smal, small. medium. large. x-large.  xx-large.
font-weight : normal, bold, bolder, 100, 200, 300, - - - - -, 900.

COLOR AND BACKGROUND ATTRIBUTES

color : any color.
background-color : any color.
background-image : url(image name)
```

Internal CSS:

✔ In this type, the style is embedded as a document wide style in the head region of an HTML page

✔ It is also called as document wide style sheet.

How to use:
Using <style> element with in the <head> tag of the document.

Syntax:
```
<head>
<style tye="text/css">

Element1{attribute:value; attribute:value----};
Element2{attribute:value; attribute:value----};

</style>
</head>
```

In this syntax, Element1 and Element2 are referring to HTML tags.
i.e.., you can define style attributes for HTML tags, which will be used through out the document.

External CSS:

This is an external file, that provides an access to many no. of HTML documents either by importing or by linking.

Note: These files are to be saved with extension ".CSS".

How to use:
✔ Using <Link> attribute to print to an external style sheet.
      <link rel="style sheet" href="Demo.css"> </link>

✔ We can also use "@ import" to import other external style sheet.
      <style type="text/css"> @import "Demo.css" </style>

```
BODY{ background-image:url('bgdesert.jpg'); color:red}

H1{font-style:italic; font-size:25pt; font-family:'Arial Black';
 text-decoration:underline}

P{font-family:'Monotype Corsiva'}

A:link{color: blue}
A:visited{color:green}
A:active{color:black}
A{text-decoration:none}
Let the above code is stored as samplestyle.css.
```

Advantages:
We can set the styles for many documents with only one style sheet.

Disadvantages:
It requires extra download time for CSS, which may delay page submission on to the browser.

<source>

```
<HTML>
      <HEAD>
            <TITLE>
                  Sample External Style Sheet
            </TITLE>

      <LINK REL="stylesheet" HREF="samplestyle.css" TYPE="text/css">

      </HEAD>


      <body>
            <h1> External Style Sheet Demo</h1>
            <p> please click on the following hyper link to visit eSupport            website</p>

            <a href="http://eSupport.satyam.com">eSupport</a>

      </body>

</HTML>
```

</source>

<Execute>

External Style Sheet Demo

please click on the following hyper link to visit eSupport website

eSupport

</Execute>

Style Classes

Style Classes

Another way of fixing styles is using style classes.

We go for style classes when we want same type of inline styling in multiple places in a document.

We can fix styles which we can use for any tag and also we can fix styles which we can use for a particular tag.

We can create style classes and apply them in our document using CLASS attribute of required tags.

Here we can define user defined classes, which will help us in defining customized styles.

Style classes are referred using (.) notation.

Style Classes

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☐ We can fix styles which we can use for any tag and also we can fix styles which we can use for a particular tag.

☐ We can create style classes and apply them in our document using CLASS attribute of required tags.

```
<UL CLASS="c">
<LI>Coffee</LI>
<LI>Tea</LI>
<LI>Coca Cola</LI>
</UL>
<UL CLASS="s">
<LI>Coffee</LI>
<LI>Tea</LI>
<LI>Coca Cola</LI>
</UL>
<UL CLASS="none">
<LI>Coffee</LI>
<LI>Tea</LI>
<LI>Coca Cola</LI>
</UL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Style Classes Examples

Source   Execute

Click each button to know more.

A : link   Specifies the properties for the hyperlinks they appear originally.

A : visited   Specifies the properties for the hyperlinks that are visited.

A : hover   Specifies the properties for the hyperlinks when mouse is over them.

A : active   Specifies the properties for the hyperlinks that are active.

<source>

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<STYLE TYPE="TEXT/CSS">
ul.d{list-style-type: disc}
ul.c{list-style-type: circle}
ul.s{list-style-type: square}
ul.none{list-style-type: none}
</STYLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<UL CLASS="d">
<LI>Coffee</LI>
<LI>Tea</LI>
<LI>Coca Cola</LI>
</UL>
<UL CLASS="c">
<LI>Coffee</LI>
<LI>Tea</LI>
<LI>Coca Cola</LI>
</UL>
<UL CLASS="s">
<LI>Coffee</LI>
<LI>Tea</LI>
<LI>Coca Cola</LI>
</UL>
<UL CLASS="none">
<LI>Coffee</LI>
<LI>Tea</LI>
<LI>Coca Cola</LI>
</UL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

</source>

<Execute>

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

○ Coffee
○ Tea
○ Coca Cola

▪ Coffee
▪ Tea
▪ Coca Cola

Coffee
Tea
Coca Cola

</Execute>