



Yashveer
@yashveerSholiya

CSS . Notes

Cascading Style sheets

C.S.S - Cascading Style Sheets

Date.....

- CSS Stand for Cascading style sheets.
- style defines how to display HTML elements
- It is a non-programming Language.
- There are 3 types of Method to implement it in Html document: ① inline^{css} ② Internal CSS ③ External CSS
- External (css) / Externalstylesheet: Can Save a lot of work
- Externalstyleheets are store in css file

css file: the document Saved with .css Extension is known as css file.

CSS ↔ Syntax

Date.....

A CSS rule has two main parts: a selector, and one or more declarations.

Selector

[h1]

Declaration

{color:blue; font-size:12px;}

Declaration

property value property value

[Selector]

The Selector is normally the HTML element which, you want to style.

[Declaration]

Each declaration consists of property and a value

Property = style attribute Value = changes

[Property Value]

The property is the style attribute you want to change. Each property has a value.

Separation TERMS [: ;]

Date.....

1. The declaration block contains one or more declarations, separated by semicolons.

Example: {color: Red; font-size: 12px;}

↳ Semicolon separates 2 declarations

in a single code line.

- It takes place after the value of any property.

2. Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by colon.

Example: {color: blue;}

↳ Colon is a separation between

property & value in every declaration

3. Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolon, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

Example: {color: blue; font-size: 20px;}

(curly braces) Colon Semi-Colon Colon / Curly brace
Semi-Colon

There are 3 methods to Implement CSS in HTML:

- Inline Style
- Internal/Embedded Style sheet
- External Style sheet

In Exam Question occurs AS:-

- Question -
- ① Explain different way to write the CSS/
 - ② Explain CSS with all types/
 - ③ Enlist and Explain method of using CSS in web page.
 - ④ Explain how many types to inserting CSS in HTML.

[External Style Sheet]

My define:-

External style sheet is an CSS file which we use to save with .css Extension. It is an Separate file which consist Style attributes of HTML ~~with~~ make implement to our website.

We use to write it in notepad, wordpad etc.

External style sheet should be linked with HTML document ~~with~~ using <LINK> TAG
OR

External CSS contain Separate CSS file which contains only Style properties with the help of tag attributes for example: id, class, heading ... etc.) CSS property written in a Separate file with .css Extension and should linked to the HTML document using <link> TAG.

IMP. Key Points of External CSS

Date.....

- when using CSS, it is preferable to keep the CSS Separate from your html
[while using CSS file we use to keep or make an Separate file of CSS from HTML file]
- Placing CSS in a Separate file allows the web designer to Completely differentiate between Content [html] and design [css]
[by placing Separate CSS file allow us to make ~~etc~~ changes in html document by implementing style attributes in CSS file.

OR

Due to Separation of CSS file it is easy to us to Completely differentiate between Content [html] and design [css]

- External CSS is a file that Contain only CSS Code.
- External CSS file is Saved with .CSS Extension.
- This CSS file is referenced [rel] in our html, by using the <link> instead of <style>.

ADVANTAGES OF CSS

- (I) CSS Save a lot of time
- (II) It helps to make Consistent and spontaneous changes
- (III) It Improves the Loading Speed of the page.
- (IV) CSS has the ability to re-position
- (V) It has better device Compatibility
- (VI) External CSS is an separate document, which provides a cleaner structure and are smaller in size [coding]

Dis-ADVANTAGE of CSS

- (I) Your pages may not be rendered correctly ~~until~~ until the External CSS is loaded.
- (II) Uploading or linking to multiple CSS files can increase your site's download time.

FILE CREATION :-

Date.....

Step-1 Open up notepad.exe, or any other plain text Editor and, type the following CSS Codes.

Codes → body{background-color:gray;} P{color:blue;} h3{color:white;}

Steps -2 Save the file as a css (.css) file

Step-3 Name the file "test.css" (without the quotes)

Now Create a new HTML file and Fill it with following Codes :-

```
<html><head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="test.css"/>
</head><body>
<h3> A White Header </h3>
<p> This paragraph has a blue font.
The background color of this page is gray because
we changed it with CSS! </p>
</body></html>
```

Why WE USE External CSS

- (A) It keeps your Website design and Content Separate.
- (B) It is much easier to Re-use your CSS code, if you have it in a separate file. Instead of Typing the same CSS codes on Every web page you have, Simply have many pages refer to a Single CSS file with the "link" tag.
- (C) You can make drastic changes to your webpage with just a few changes in a Single CSS file.

[INTERNAL / Embedded] [css]

Date.....

[Internal CSS]

My understanding

Internal CSS:- Internal CSS is used to define or make implementation on web page. In internal CSS we use to implement CSS in <HEAD> Element and for beginning of Internal CSS we use <Style> tag in Head Section and then start the (property-value) System init. respectively to the body Section tag.

OR

[Internal CSS]

An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of the HTML page, with a <style> element OR TAG After implement Than:-

The following example set the text color of all the <h1> elements on that page to blue, and the color of all the <p> elements to red.

In addition:-

We can also change the background-color to powderblue in the following Codes:-

```
<html><head>
<style type="text/css">
body {background-color:blue;} </style></head>
<body>
<p> Your page Content! </p></body>
</html>
```

INLINE CSS

Date.....

FOR UNDERSTANDING

An inline CSS is type of method for implementing CSS in a single HTML Element, for implementing inline CSS we use to define a `<Style>` attribute of an HTML Element. Example of implementing inline CSS in `<h1>` element to blue and the text color of `<p>` element to Red of HTML document.

Syntax Example of above Condition:-

1. `<h1 style="Color:blue;"> A blue Heading </h1>`
2. `<p style="Color:Red;"> A red paragraph </p>`

* [Imp. Key points. of Inline CSS] *

- It is possible to place CSS right in your HTML code, and this method of CSS usage is referred to as inline CSS.
- Inline CSS has the highest priority out of External, Internal and Inline CSS.
- Implementation of CSS means that you can override style OR defined specifically in external or internal by using inline CSS.
- If you want to add a style inside an HTML element all you have to do is specify the desired CSS property with `style` HTML attribute.

Syntax

to add CSS in html

Date.....

- (a) • Inline - by using the `<style>` attribute inside `html` Element
- (b) • Internal - by using a `<style>` element in the `<head>` Section

Syntax of adding Inline and Internal CSS in html

[Inline]

```
<html>
<head><title>Text </title>
</head>
<body>
<h1 style="color:blue;">A Blue
Headline </h1>
```

```
<p style="color:Red;"> A RED
Paragraph </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Note: the insertion of `style` attribute of CSS with `html` element or TAG

Ex.

① `<h1 style="color:RED;"> A RED Head
-ing </h1>`

[Internal]

```
<html>
<head> <style>
body {background-color:Red}
h1 {color:blue;}
p {color:yellow;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>this is heading </h1>
<p>this is paragraph </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Note: we insert `<style>` tag in `head` Section and customize the body Content of html web page

- External - by using a `<Link>` element to link to link an External css file

Syntax of Externalcss In Html Document

```

<html>
  <head>
    <Link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    All the Content(Element)
    of Html Example
    <h1>this is a heading <h1>
    <p> this is a paragraph <p>
    [Content which we can modify by
    using CSS's other(External file)]
  </body>
</html>

```

`<Link rel="stylesheet" href="Style.css">`

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| [Link Related To] | file type (declaration) | CSS File Name |
| | | text |
| | | [Hyper] Reference] |

Linked CSS file is shown as:- WAIT

Here, in External css file you are mandatory to know about such terms:- ① class ~~is~~ ② Id Selector

Date.....

id Selector

- The id selector is used to specify a style for a single or unique element.
 - The id selector uses the ~~id selector~~ attribute of the html element, and is defined with a "#".
- The style rule below will be applied to the element with "id="parai" :-

#Parai

{text-align: Centre; Color: Red;}

* The class Selector *

- The class selector is used to specify a style for a group of element unlike the id selector, the class selector is most often use on several elements.
- This allows you to set a particular style for many html Elements with the same class.
- The class selector uses the Html class attribute, and is defined with a ". "
- In the example below, all the Html elements with class = "Center" will be Center-aligned :-
 - `Center {text-align:Center;}`
 - We can ~~yes~~ use more than one class in a single element

``

CREATING Web page by using CSS[External]

[HTML] Document

Date.....

```
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="Practice.css">
</head>
<body> text like
    <h1> text 1 </h1>
    <p> yashveer is a good boy </p>
    <ol type="a">
        <li> IWT </li>
        <li> DCCN </li>
    </ol>
    <p> I love to study Computer Language </p>
    <p> My friend name is me only! </p>
</body>
</html>
```

[CSS] Document

① Element Selector use

```
h1 { color: Red; }
p { color: yellow; text-align: center; }
ol { color: blue; text-align: right; }
```

If I use Element Selector: then it concern all the same type of HTML to make implementation in.

[Output]

text 1 - Red in Color

yashveer is a good boy - Yellow in Color Center Align

~~a. Iwt~~

~~b. DCCN~~

blue in Color → a. Iwt

Align → b. DCCN

I love to study Computer Language } Yellow in Color
 My friend name is me only! } Center align

For Now we are using id selector for creating webpage using CSS

② id selector use in html first:-

we have to denote id name in HTML element

[HTML] File

```
<html>
<head> <link rel="stylesheet" href="Practice.css"> </head>
<body>
  <h1 id="demo"> text you want </h1>
  <h2 id="demo1"> yashveer is a good boy </h2>
  <p id="demo2"> text you want </p>
  <ol id="demo3" type="a">
    <li> IWT
    <li> DCCN
  <p id="demo4"> text you want 2 </p>
</body>
</html>
```

[CSS] File

we use # to denote an id selection element

Ex. #demo.

→ Every id selector is have to be a unique id name.

```
#demo { color: Red; }
#demo2 { color: Green; border: 2px; }
#demo3 { color: blue; text-align: center; }
#demo1 { color: yellow; }
#demo4 { color: black; border: 5px; }
```

[Result]

Text you want → Red in Color

Yashveer is a good boy - in yellow color

text you want → Green in Color with border of 2px
→ Border.

- a. Text [List is blue in color]
- b. DCCN [In Center align]

text you want

[black in Color paragraph]

↳ Border of 5px

[class selector] [S]

[HTML Document]

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<Link rel="stylesheet" href="Practice.css">

</HEAD>

<body>

<h1 class="demo"> Name List of School </h1>

<p class="demo"> in organised way </p>

<ol class="demo2">

 YASHVEER

 Ritik Sharma

 vikash kumar

<p class="demo3"> these are the worst student
of class </p>

<h2 class="demo2"> but can do their work with
perfection </h2>

</body>

</HTML>

[CSS] File Example -

We use (.) for classify the class by using (.) before
class name ...

dot — (.) demo

— class name

[External css file]

• demo

```
{ color: Red; text-align: center; }
```

• demo 2 { color: blue; font-family: Arial; }

• demo 3 {

```
color: black; font-style: italic;
```

[Result:-] with some details

NAME List of School ← in Red Color, center aligned
 in organised way ← Red in Color Center aligned

1. yashVEER]
 2. Ritik] blue in Color, font face is Arial
 3. VIKAS KUMAR]

~~these are the worst student of class~~

[para in italic font, color black]

but they can do their work with perfection,

[h2, blue in color, font face is Arial]

Date.....

[Webpage Result]

Name List OF School
in organised way

1. yashveer
2. Ritik
3. vikas

these are, the worst students of class] italic
but can do their work with perfection] Arial

Explain CSS Background with all its attributes :-

CSS background properties: are used to define the background effects of an element.

1. CSS Background Color

- The background-color property specifies the background color of an Element.
- The background color of a page is defined in the body selector:
- Example of css backgrounds
`body {background-color: blue;}`

2. CSS. Background Image

- The background-image property specifies an image to use as the background of an element.

`body {background-image: url('paper.gif');}`

3. Background Image Repeat

- You can have a background image repeat vertically (y-axis), horizontally (x-axis), in both direction, or in neither direction.

`P {background-image: url('smallpic.jpg'); background-repeat: repeat;}`
`H1 {background-image: url('smallpic.jpg'); background-repeat: repeat-y;}`
`OL {background-image: url('smallpic.jpg'); background-repeat: repeat-x;}`

- P{background-image:url('smallpic.jpg'); background-repeat:repeat;}
- h4{background-image:url('smallpic.jpg'); background-repeat:repeat-y;}
- ol{background-image:url('smallpic.jpg'); background-repeat:repeat-x;}
- ul{background-image:url('smallpic.jpg'); background-repeat:no-repeat;}

4. CSS Fixed Background Image:-

The background-attachment property sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page.

Example Syntax

1. textarea.noScroll {background-image:url(pic.jpg); background-attachment:fixed;}

2. textarea {
background-image:url('smallpic.jpg');
background-attachment:scroll; }

* There are two types of Scrolling

- fixed
- scroll

5. CSS background Image Position :-

The background-position property sets the starting position of a background image.

~~P{background-image:url('smallpic.jpg');background-position:20px 10px;}~~

~~h4{background-image:url('smallpic.jpg');background-position:30% 30%;}~~

~~ol{background-image:url('smallpic.jpg');background-position:top center;}~~

~~X X X X X X X X X~~

Explain CSS font with all its attribute :-

CSS font properties defines the font family, boldness, size and the style of a text

1. CSS font Color :-

There are 3 ways to implement color in text

① h4{color: Red;}

② h5 {color: #9000A1;}

③ h6 {color:rgb(0,220,98);}

2. CSS font-family

font face = font family in CSS; It is a property of text

h4{font-family: serif;}

h6{font-family: arial;}

3. CSS font size

font-size property set the size of text

P{font-size: 120%;}

ol{font-size: 10px;}

ul{font-size: x-large;}

4. CSS font style

- The font-style property is mostly used to specify italic ~~text~~ text.

These properties have 3 values:-

- normal - The text is shown normally
- italic - The text is shown in italics
- oblique - The text is "leaning" (oblique is similar to italic)

Example :-

P{font-style: italic;}

h4{font-weight: bold;} h4{font-style: oblique;}

5. CSS font weight

The font-weight property sets how thick or thin character in text should be displayed

P{font-weight: 100;}

ul{font-weight: bold;}

6. CSS font ~~style~~ Variant

The font-variant property specifies whether or not a text should be displayed in a small-caps font.

P{font-variant: small-caps;}

Explain CSS Text with all its attributes:-

While CSS font covers most of the traditional ways to format your text, CSS text allows you to control the spacing, decoration, and alignment of your text.

1. Text Decoration

- The text-decoration property is used to set or remove decoration from text.
- The text-decoration is mostly used to remove underline from links for design purposes.

```
h4{text-decoration: line-through; }
h5{text-decoration: overline; }
h6{text-decoration: underline; }
a{text-decoration: none; }
```

2. Text Index :-

The text-indent property is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text

```
p{text-indent: 20px; }
h2{text-index: 30%; }
```

3. Text Align

The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of text

```
p{text-align: right; }
h5{text-align: justify; }
```

4. Text transform

The text transform property is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letter in text.

P {text-transform: capitalize;}
h5 {text-transform: uppercase;}

5. CSS white space

The white-space attribute allows you to prevent text from wrapping until you place a break `
` into your text

P {white-space: nowrap;}

6. CSS word spacing

With the CSS attribute word-spacing you are able to specify the exact value of the spacing between your words. word-spacing should be defined with exact values.

P {word-spacing: 10px;}

7. CSS Letter spacing

- With the CSS attribute letter-spacing you are able to specify the exact value of the spacing between your letters. letter spacing should be defined with exact value.

P {letter-spacing: 3px;}