



GIFT School of Engineering and Applied Sciences

Fall 2022

**CS-120 Introduction to Information and
Communication Technology**

Lab-10 Manual

Introduction to CSS -1

Introduction to Lab 10:

In this Lab Student will be able to learn

- What is CSS?
- Types of CSS
- CSS Inline Styling
- How to Change Background Color
- Text Alignment
- CSS Internal Styling
- CSS Selector
- ID as a Selector
- Class as a Selector
- CSS External Styling
- CSS Selector Precedence

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this Lab student will get to know the following concepts

- HTML id.
- HTML Classes
- CSS inline Styling.
- CSS internal Styling.
- CSS external Styling.

CSS

- a) CSS stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**.
- b) CSS is used to **style HTML elements**.

CSS Types

We can apply CSS styles in three different ways:

I. Inline Styling:

We write the CSS properties inside HTML tags by using **style** attribute.

II. Internal Styling:

The CSS properties for HTML elements are defined at the top of page by creating separate tag of style `<style></style>`

III. External Styling:

The CSS properties for HTML elements are defined in separate file with extension `.css`

CSS Inline Styling

This styling is used within HTML Tag with style attribute.

Syntax:

Inside HTML start tag use attribute named “style”

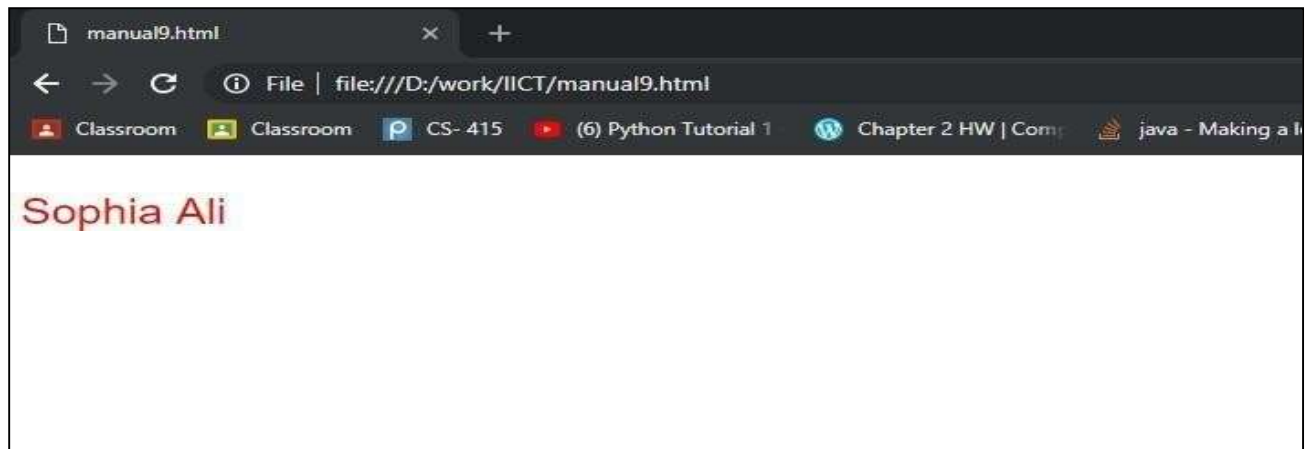
In the value of style attribute we define style properties

`<tagname style="property:value;property:value;">`

Text styling:

1. Create Paragraph tag and write your name.
2. Apply inline style as:

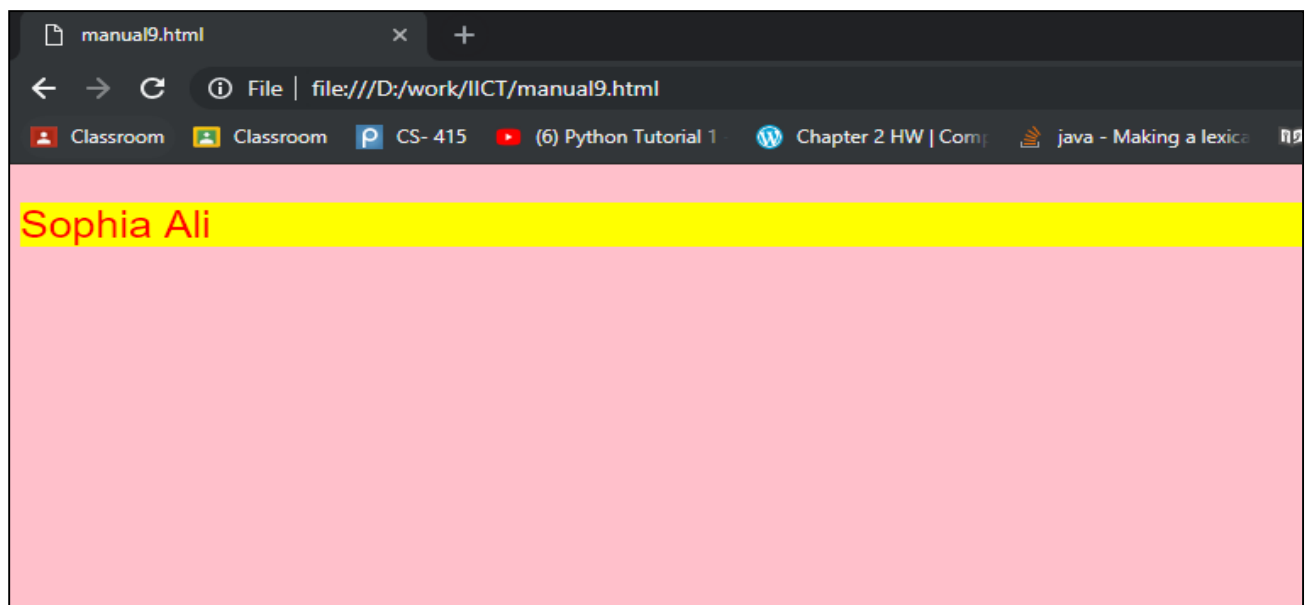
`style="color:red;font-size:25px;font-family: sans-serif;"`



Change Background Color:

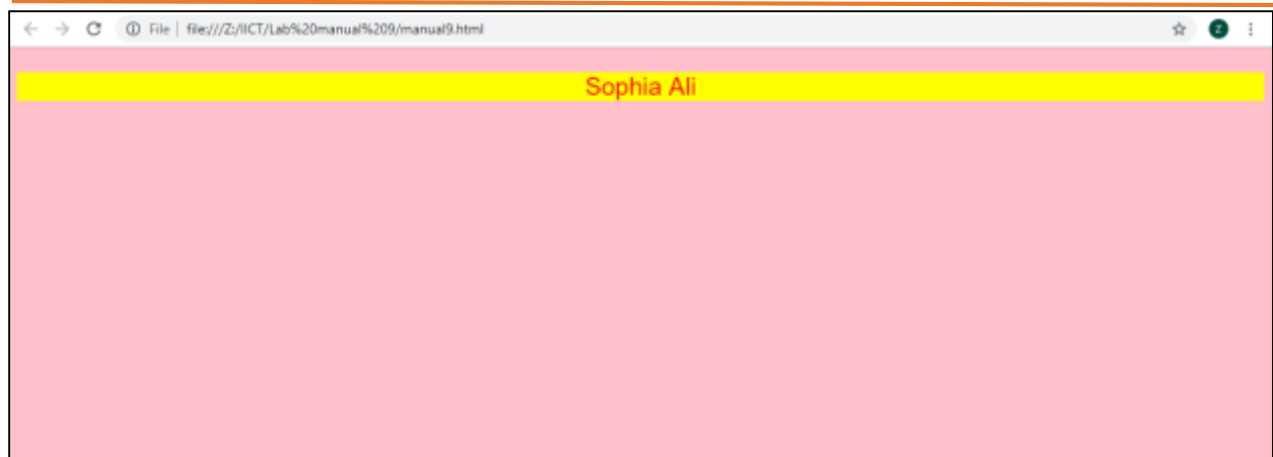
Background color property changes color for HTML elements.

1. Inside body tag, add style:
`style="background-color: pink;"`
2. Inside paragraph tag, add style:
`style="background-color: yellow;"`



Text Alignment:

1. Add style to paragraph written above as:
`style="text-align: center;"`



CSS Internal Styling

Syntax:

We create a tag of style at the top of HTML document.

```
<style></style>
```

Inside style tag we define style for HTML elements as:

```
<style>
```

```
  selector {
```

```
    Property: value;
```

```
    Property: value;
```

```
  }
```

```
  selector {
```

```
    Property: value;
```

```
    Property: value;
```

```
  }
```

```
</style>
```

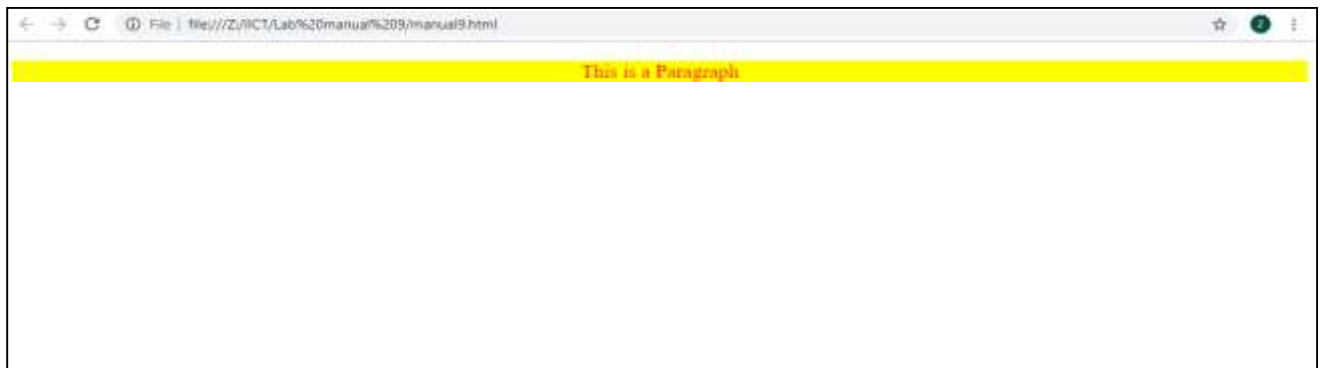
Example 1:

1. Create a Paragraph tag in body as:

```
<p>This is Paragraph.</p>
```

2. Create a style tag in the head section.
3. Write style for Paragraph inside style tag as:

```
<style>
p {
text-align:center;
color:red;
text-size:20px;
background-color:yellow;
}
</style>
```



CSS Selectors:

In CSS, selectors are used to select elements for styling.

You can have following selectors:

HTML elements e.g. p	selects all paragraph elements in page.
id	selects an element with the specific id.
class	selects group of elements having same class.

Note: We can assign multiple classes to an HTML element but id is unique. An HTML element will have only one unique id.

In above example we used HTML element as selector.

ID as Selector:

we can define id for HTML elements using **id** attribute.

1. Create a new Paragraph and define its id:

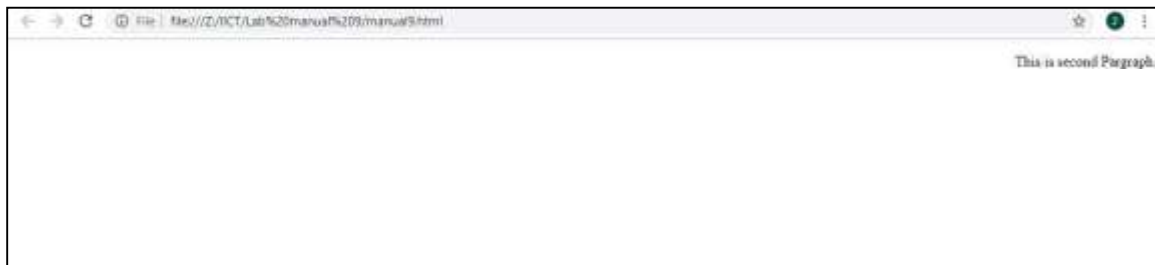
```
<p id="p2">This is second paragraph. </p>
```

2. In CSS to call id we use selector as:

```
#idname
```

3. Define style for Paragraph as:

```
#p2{  
text-align:right;  
}
```



Class as Selector:

We define class for HTML elements using **class** attribute.

Many HTML elements can have one class.

Defining CSS styling for a class applies style to all elements having that class.

1. Create a new Paragraph and give a class name as:

```
<p class="text">This is Paragraph 3</p>
```

2. Create a heading and give it same class name:

```
<h1 class="text">this is a heading.</h1>
```

Note: You can assign multiple classes separating by class names with space. `Class="class1 class2"`

3. Define CSS style inside style tag for the class:
Style for a class is defined as:

```
.classname
```

```
<style>
```

```
.text {
```

```
Text-align:center;
```

```
Background-color:yellow;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```



CSS External Styling

In external Styling, you define CSS styles in a separate file with **.css** extension and link that file to **.html** file.

1. Create a New Webpage with .html extension “index.html”
2. Create a Heading as:

```
<h1>Heading</h1>
```


3. Create a Paragraph as:

```
<p>This Paragraph</p>
```

4. Save the html Webpage.
5. Create a new file with .css extension “style.css”
6. Write style for HTML elements in “index.html” as:

```
body{  
background-color:lightblue;  
}
```

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

```
h1{  
color:white;  
text-align:center;  
}
```

7. Save the .css file.
8. Link .css file with .html file as:

Open index.html

Inside head tag write the following:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
```

Save the .html file and open in browser.



CSS Selectors Precedence.

1. Inline CSS (html style attribute) overrides CSS rules in style tag and CSSfile.
2. More specific selector takes precedence over a less specific one. (id has more precedence than class)
3. Rules that appear later in the code override earlier rules if both have the same Precedence.