

TLE / ICT 9

SECOND QUARTER

LESSON 4

css



CSS Rule

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

Basic format of a CSS style rule is as follows:

For Inline style rule:

```
<tag style="style decalaration">  
<tag style="prop1:value; prop2:value; prop3:value;">
```

For document-level and external style sheets:

```
selector {style declarations}  
selector {prop1:value; prop2:value; prop3:value;}
```

Style Properties

Style Properties

Properties are collected into six groups:

1. Fonts
2. Colors and backgrounds
3. Text
4. Boxes and layout
5. Lists
6. Tag classifications

Classes

What are Classes?

Class – is a user-defined selector.

- used to apply a style rule to specific HTML tags
- can control individual HTML element formatting
- is a reusable style definition that allows you to apply the same set of formatting rules to multiple HTML elements

Example: you can create a class only for the paragraphs to which you have assigned the class.

- Classes are defined by dots (.)
- There are two methods of writing class.
 1. indicating the HTML element followed by a dot then followed by the class name (any name you want for it).
Example: ***p.golden{color:blue;}***
 2. writing the class name preceded by a dot (.)
Example: ***.sodapop{color:red;}***
- In HTML, you can apply it using the ***class=“classname”*** attribute.

- The example ***p.golden{color:blue;}*** is a style that can be used on paragraphs.
- The example ***.sodapop{color:red;}*** can be used on any HTML element.
- A class must be called on the HTML file for it to be used.

How is this done?

Calling classes are done by putting the ***class*** attribute in the tag you want to style and the ***class name*** as its value.

p.golden{color:blue;}

classname - golden

.sodapop{color:red;}

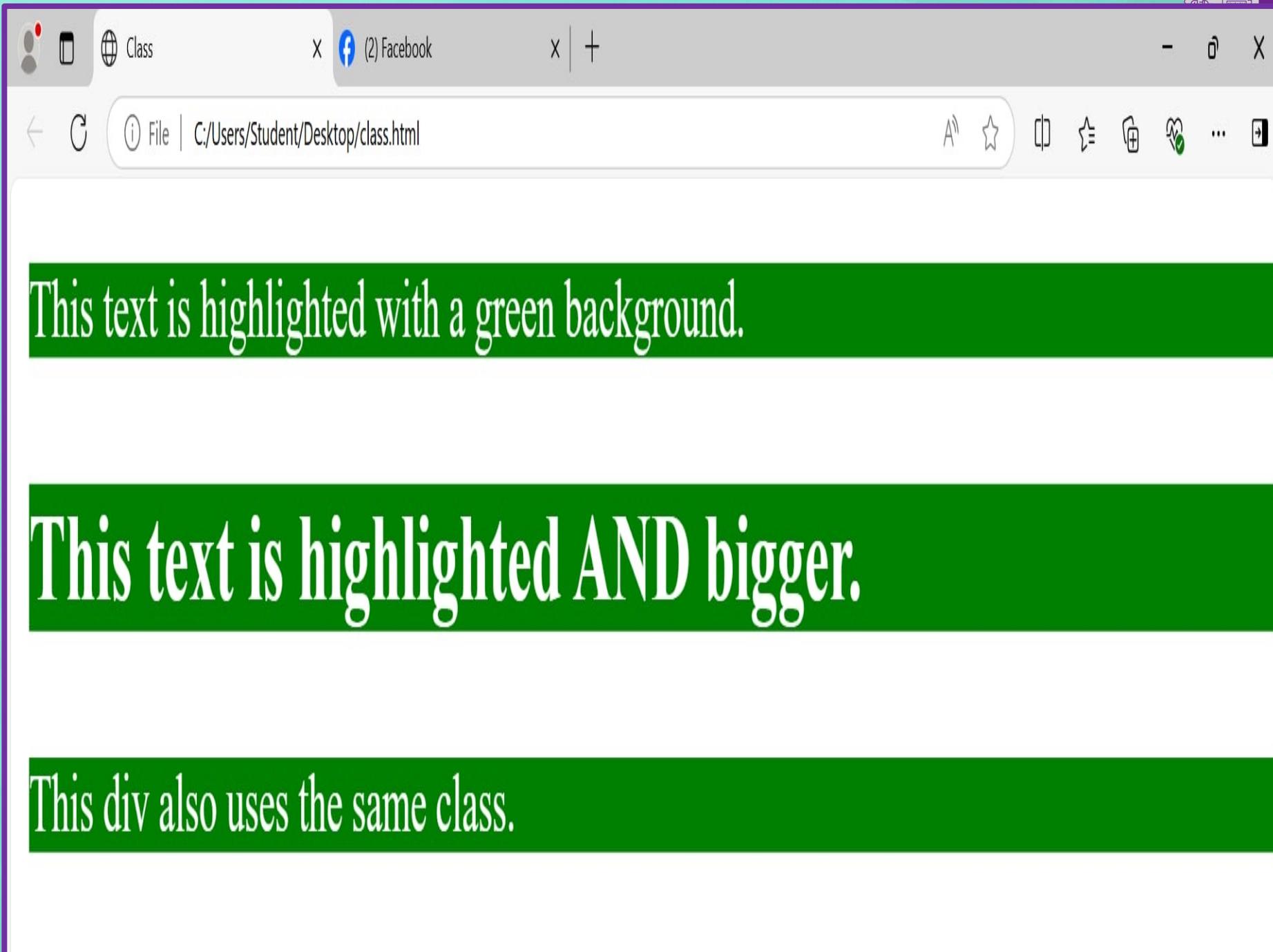
classname - sodapop

- One element can have more than one class, and one class can be applied to many elements.
- Classes are ideal when you want consistency across multiple elements but still want flexibility.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>Class</title>
<style>
    .highlight {color: white; background-color: green; padding: 5px;}
    .big-text {font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <p class="highlight">This text is highlighted with a green background.</p>
    <p class="highlight big-text">This text is highlighted AND bigger.</p>
    <div class="highlight">This div also uses the same class.</div>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Code

Browser Output



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>Class2</title>
<style>
p.note {background-color:lightyellow;
border-left:4px solid orange;
padding:10px; font-style: italic;}
li.important {color:red; font-weight:bold;}
</style></head>
<body>
<p>This paragraph has no class and
looks normal.</p>
<p class="note">This paragraph is
styled because it has the class
"note".</p>
<ul>
<li>Regular item</li>
<li class="important">Important
item</li>
<li>Another regular item</li></ul>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML Code

Browser Output

A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows "File | C:/Users/Student/Desktop/class2.html". The main content area displays two paragraphs and a list. The first paragraph is in black text. The second paragraph is styled with a yellow background and orange border-left, and its text is italicized. The list below contains three items: "Regular item", "Important item" (in red), and "Another regular item".

This paragraph has no class and looks normal.

This paragraph is styled because it has the class "note".

- Regular item
- Important item
- Another regular item

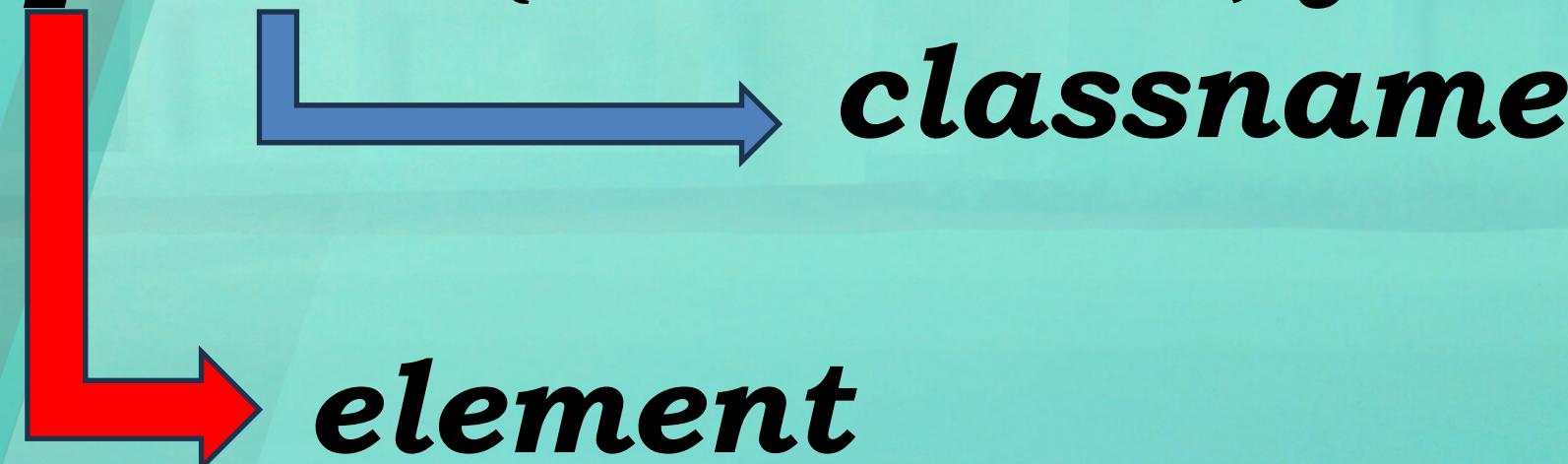
Class Selector

What are element+class selector (element.classname)?

- A style applied to a particular set of elements.
- More specific, it applies styles only if the element and class match.

Example:

p.note {color:blue; font-size:18px;}



element

classname

The diagram illustrates the structure of a class selector. It consists of two parts: 'p' and 'note'. A red L-shaped arrow points to the 'p' and is labeled 'element'. A blue L-shaped arrow points to 'note' and is labeled 'classname'.

Why use Element + Class selectors?

Class selector (.classname)

→ reusable across different elements.

Element + Class selector (p.classname)

→ precise control over styling only **one type of element**.



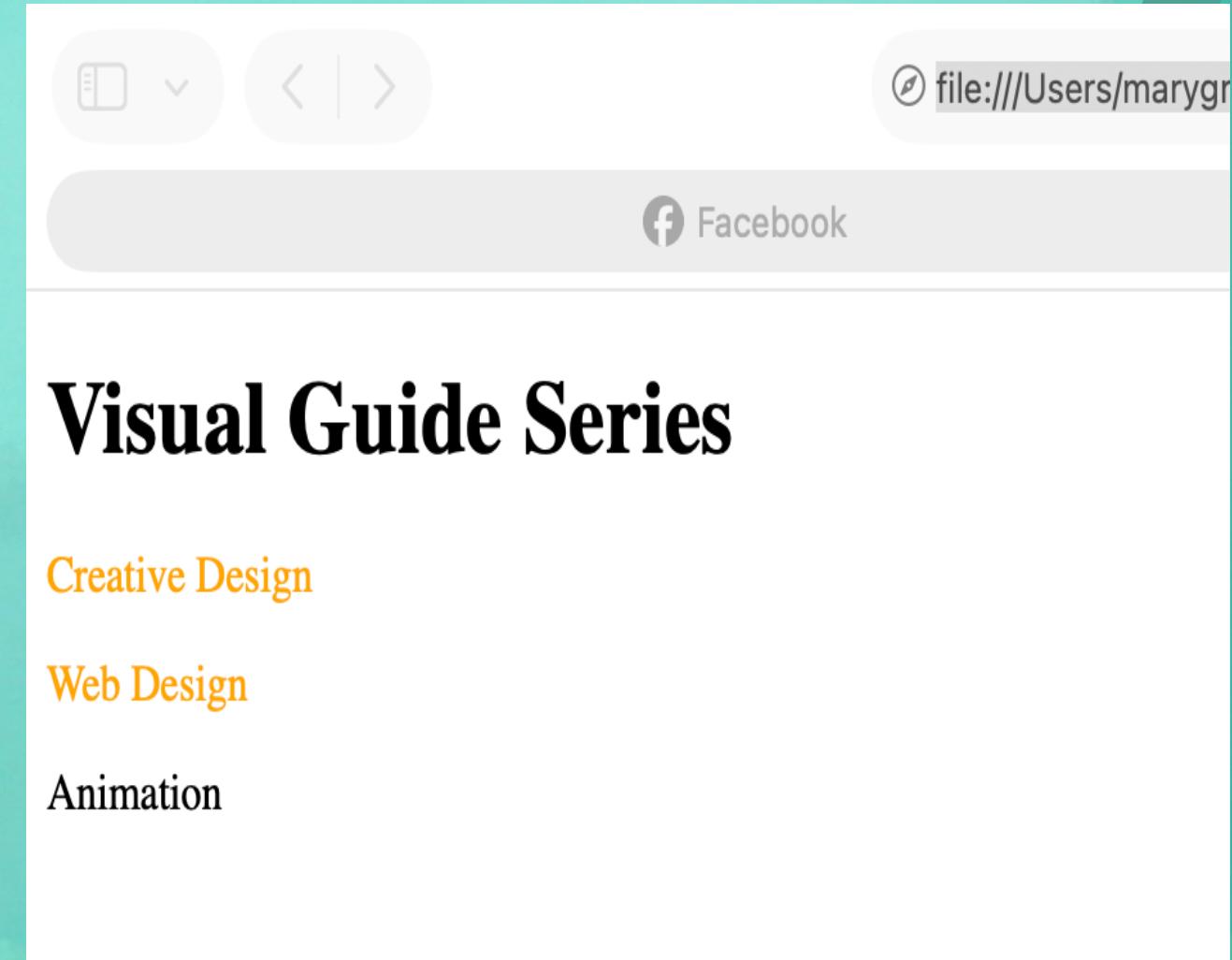
In summary:

- * .classname → any element with that class.
- * element.classname → only that element type with that class.

HTML Code (Embedded / Internal)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>Class Selector</title>
<style type="text/css">
    p.halimbawa {color:orange;}
</style></head>
<body>
<h1>Visual Guide Series</h1>
<p class="halimbawa">Creative
Design</p>
<p class="halimbawa">Web Design</p>
<p>Animation</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Browser Output



Visual Guide Series

Creative Design

Web Design

Animation

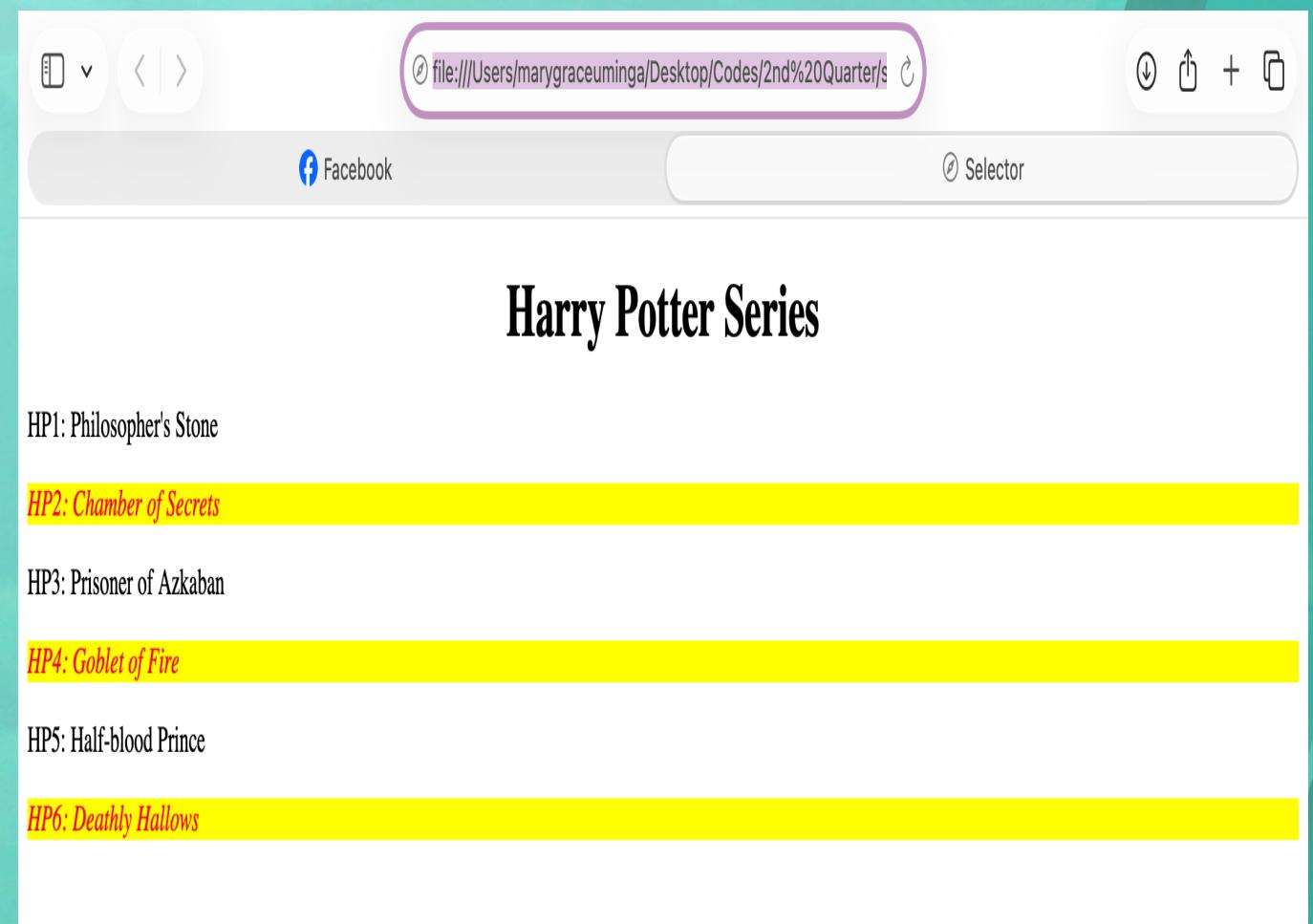
HTML Code (External/Linked)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>Selector</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="selector2.css"
type="text/css">
</head>
<body>
<h1 align="center">Harry Potter Series</h1>
<p>HP1: Philosopher's Stone</p>
<p class="harry">HP2: Chamber of Secrets</p>
<p>HP3: Prisoner of Azkaban</p>
<p class="harry">HP4: Goblet of Fire</p>
<p>HP5: Half-blood Prince</p>
<p class="harry">HP6: Deathly Hallows</p>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS code

```
p.harry {color:red; font-
style:italic; background-
color:yellow;}
```

Browser Output



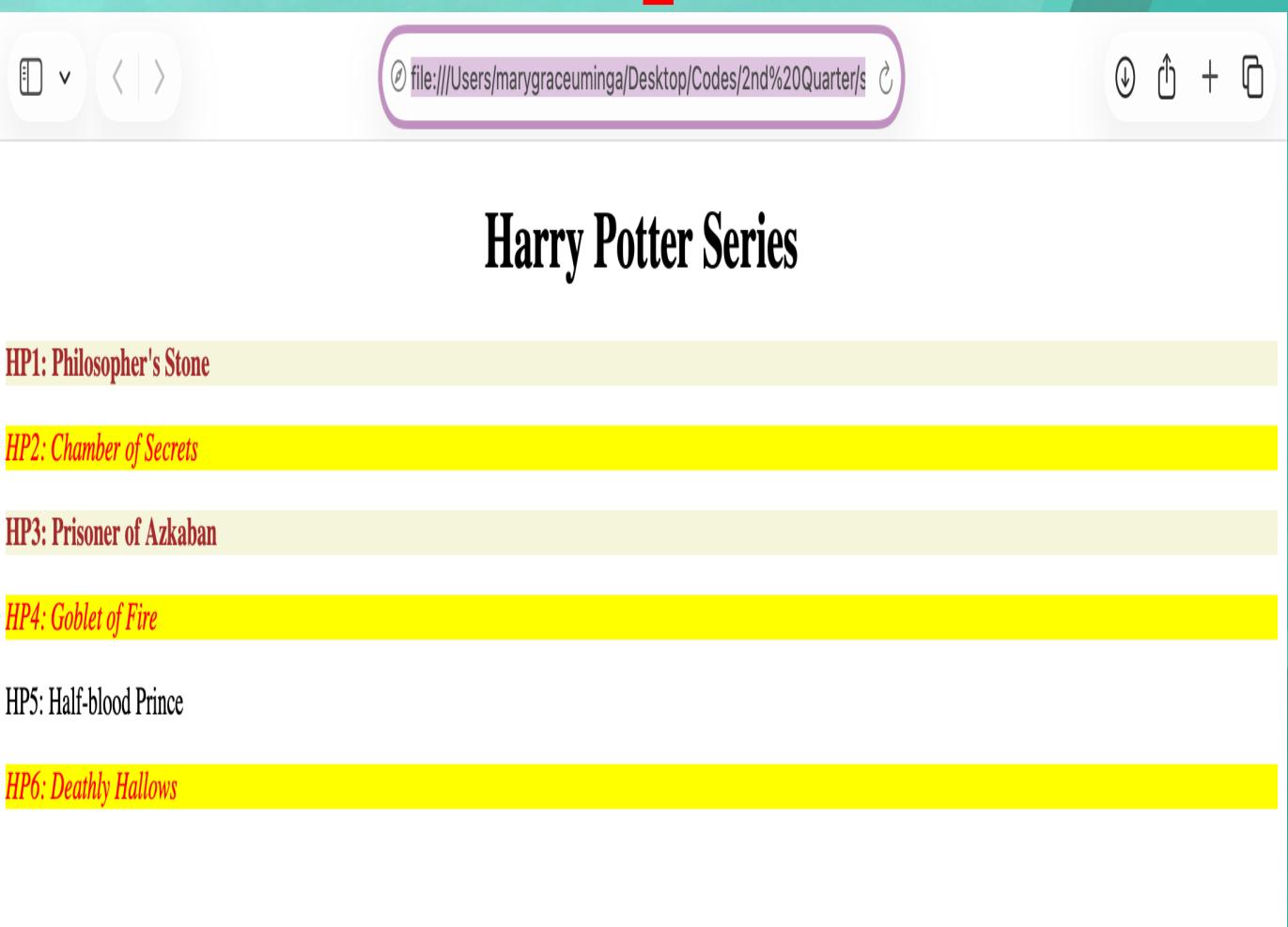
HTML Code (External/Linked)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>Selector</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="selector2.css"
      type="text/css">
</head>
<body>
<h1 align="center">Harry Potter Series</h1>
<p class="harry2">HP1: Philosopher's Stone</p>
<p class="harry">HP2: Chamber of Secrets</p>
<p class="harry2">HP3: Prisoner of Azkaban</p>
<p class="harry">HP4: Goblet of Fire</p>
<p>HP5: Half-blood Prince</p>
<p class="harry">HP6: Deathly Hallows</p>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS code

```
p.harry {color:red; font-
style:italic; background-
color:yellow;}
p.harry2 {color:green; font-
weight:bold; background-
color:gray;}
```

Browser Output



Grouping Selectors

You can group selectors and combine it in one CSS file. Each selector should be separated by a comma.

Sample code:

```
h1{color:blue;}  
p{color:blue;}  
p{background-color:black;}
```

```
h1,p{color:blue;}  
p{background-color:black;}
```

This code can be minimized to