**DAY 5- Introduction to CSS**

https://lh6.googleusercontent.com/pzfkpYzj_xNKuCIRaMdGOcJRGHimowNa5u7Ned4rI9rrL8AGediPxVgoTzYM65B3F7T2wKnzzs4NN42aMrsGf_ZZvSDkx9V2RHZ5SJ6YjjldEA7E9x9SwUSXZmLWBKV9rfHuNRbkG3bXpFexSg

**Refresh Yesterday’s Class-10 Minutes**

1. Which property is used to align text to center?
2. style="align:center”
3. style="text-align:center”
4. style="align-text:center”
5. style="text:center”

Answer: - b

1. Add the missing html code.

<html>

<body>

<form>

<select name="dropdown">

<option value="hai" selected>Hai

<option value="hello">Hello

</form>

</body>

</html>

1. Which HTML tag is used to create Multi-line input control?
2. <input type="text" name="description" />
3. <input type="multi" name="description" />
4. <textarea rows="5" cols="50" name="description">
5. <input type="textarea" name="description" />

Answer: - c

**Lecture-20 Minutes**

**What is CSS?**

* **CSS** stands for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets
* 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 Saves a Lot of Work!

The style definitions are normally saved in external .css files.

With an external stylesheet file, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!

## CSS Syntax

A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block:



The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

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

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

A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

In the following example all <p> elements will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

p {  
    color: red;  
    text-align: center;  
}

**Code**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p {

color: red;

text-align: center;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>Hello World! </p>

<p>These paragraphs are styled with CSS </p>

</body>

</html>

## CSS Selectors

CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) HTML elements based on their element name, id, class, attribute, and more.

## The element Selector

The element selector selects elements based on the element name.

You can select all <p> elements on a page like this (in this case, all <p> elements will be center-aligned, with a red text color):

p {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}

## The id Selector

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.

The id of an element should be unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!

To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

The style rule below will be applied to the HTML element with id="para1":

<style>

#para1 {

text-align: center;

color: red;

}

</style>

<body>

<p id="para1">Hello World!</p>

<p>This paragraph is not affected by the style.</p>

</body>

**Note:** An id name cannot start with a number!

## The class Selector

The class selector selects elements with a specific class attribute.

To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class.

In the example below, all HTML elements with class="center" will be red and center-aligned:

.center {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}

You can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class.

In the example below, only <p> elements with class="center" will be center-aligned:

p.center {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}

HTML elements can also refer to more than one class.

In the example below, the <p> element will be styled according to class="center" and to class="large":

<p class="center large">This paragraph refers to two classes.</p>

**Note:** A class name cannot start with a number!

## Grouping Selectors

If you have elements with the same style definitions, like this:

h1 {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}  
  
p {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}

It will be better to group the selectors, to minimize the code.

To group selectors, separate each selector with a comma.

In the example below we have grouped the selectors from the code above:

h1, h2, p {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}

## CSS Comments

Comments are used to explain the code, and may help when you edit the source code later. Comments are ignored by browsers. A CSS comment starts with /\* and ends with \*/. Comments can also span multiple lines:

p {  
    color: red;  
    /\* This is a single-line comment \*/  
    text-align: center;  
}  
  
/\* This is  
a multi-line  
comment \*/

**Activity based on above lecture-30 Minutes**

## CSS Selectors

## The element Selector

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p {

text-align: center;

color: red;

}

h3{

text-align: left;

color: blue;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h3>Every paragraph will be affected by the style.</h3>

<p>Me too!</p>

<p>And me!</p>

</body>

</html>

**OUTPUT**

### Every paragraph will be affected by the style.

Me too!

And me!

## The id Selector

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

#para1 {

text-align: center;

color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p id="para1">Hello World!</p>

<p>This paragraph is not affected by the style.</p>

</body>

</html>

**OUTPUT**

Hello World!

This paragraph is not affected by the style.

## The class Selector

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.center {

text-align: center;

color: red;

}

.abc {

text-align: right;

color: green;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1 class="center">Red and center-aligned heading</h1>

<p class="abc">Red and center-aligned paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

**OUTPUT**

# Red and center-aligned heading

Red and center-aligned paragraph.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p.center {

text-align: center;

color: red;

}

p.large {

font-size: 300%;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1 class="center">This heading will not be affected</h1>

<p class="center">This paragraph will be red and center-aligned.</p>

<p class="center large">This paragraph will be red, center-aligned, and in a large font-size.</p>

</body>

</html>

**OUTPUT**

# This heading will not be affected

This paragraph will be red and center-aligned.

This paragraph will be red, center-aligned, and in a large font-size.

## Grouping Selectors

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1, h2, p {

text-align: center;

color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Hello World!</h1>

<h2>Smaller heading!</h2>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

**OUTPUT**

# Hello World!

## Smaller heading!

This is a paragraph.

## CSS Comments

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p {

color: red;

/\* This is a single-line comment \*/

text-align: center;

}

/\* This is

a multi-line

comment \*/

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>Hello World!</p>

<p>This paragraph is styled with CSS.</p>

<p>CSS comments are not shown in the output.</p>

</body>

</html>

**How to Insert CSS-20 Minutes**

CSS is added to HTML pages to format the document according to information in the style sheet. There are three ways to insert CSS in HTML documents.

* **Inline** - by using the style attribute in HTML elements
* **Internal** - by using a <style> element in the <head> section
* **External** - by using an external CSS file

## Inline CSS

Inline CSS is used to apply CSS on a single line or element. The inline CSS is also a method to insert style sheets in HTML document. This method mitigates some advantages of style sheets so it is advised to use this method sparingly.

If you want to use inline CSS, you should use the style attribute to the relevant tag.

**Syntax: -**   **<htmltag** style="cssproperty1:value; cssproperty2:value;"**>** **</htmltag>**

**<h2** style="color:red;margin-left:40px;"**>**Inline CSS is applied on this heading.**</h2>**

**<p>**This paragraph is not affected **</p>**

## Internal CSS

The internal style sheet is used to add a unique style for a single document. It is defined in <head> section of the HTML page inside the <style> tag.

**<head>**

**<style>**

h1 {

    color: red;

    margin-left: 80px;

}

**</style>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<h1>**The internal style sheet is applied on this heading.**</h1>**

**<p>**This paragraph will not be affected.**</p>**

**</body>**

**External CSS**

The external style sheet is generally used when you want to make changes on multiple pages. It is ideal for this condition because it facilitates you to change the look of the entire web site by changing just one file.

It uses the <link> tag on every pages and the <link> tag should be put inside the head section.

**<head>**

**<link** rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css"**>**

**</head>**

The external style sheet may be written in any text editor but must be saved with a **.css** extension. This file should not contain HTML elements.

Let's take an example of a style sheet file named "mystyle.css".

***mystyle.css***

h1 {

    color: navy;

    margin-left: 20px;

}

**Activity based on above lecture-40 Minutes**

## Inline CSS

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1 style="color:red;margin-left:40px;">Inline CSS is applied on this heading.</h1>

<p>This paragraph is not affected.</p>

</body>

</html>

**OUTPUT**

# Inline CSS is applied on this heading.

This paragraph is not affected.

## Internal CSS

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1 {

color: Red;

margin-left: 80px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>The internal style sheet is applied on this heading.</h1>

<p>This paragraph will not be affected.</p>

</body>

</html>

**OUTPUT**

# The internal style sheet is applied on this heading.

This paragraph will not be affected.

* **External CSS**

***mystyle.css***

h1 {  
    color: navy;  
    margin-left: 20px;  
}

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

**OUTPUT**

# This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

**Activity based on today’s class-1 Hour**

image

# What is Computing Kids?

*Computing Kids is an educational enrichment program for children in grades K-8 in the Seattle and Eastside area. We partner with schools, community groups, and parents to bring computer programming classes to kids in a variety of settings.*

Hello World!

*Every student in every school should have the opportunity to learn computer science.*

# Why Is Computer Science Important for Younger Students?

Computing continues to be one of the fastest growing fields, yet computer science is rarely part of children’s core education. We believe that giving students opportunities to explore programming and learn coding skills is critical to supporting their academic success and beyond.

# What is Special About Computing Kids?

Our top-quality educators guide and teach kids to imagine, design, prototype, and build innovative software programs in a fun and collaborative environment. Students gain the hands-on skills they need to become technology creators and problem-solvers.

**CODE**

**Style.css**

#p1{

color:green;

font-size:xx-large;

text-align: center;

}

h1{

color:red;

margin-left:40px;

}

p.center {

text-align: center;

color: blue;

font-style: italic;

font-variant: small-caps;

}

p.large {

font-size: 150%;

}

.abc{

text-align: left;

color: cyan;

font-style: bold;

}

p.border {

border-style: dotted;

border-width: 2px;

border-color: orange;

}

**Style.html**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">

</head>

<body>

<img src="ComputingKids.png" alt="image" width="304" height="142">

<h1>What is Computing Kids?</h1>

<p class="center large">Computing Kids is an educational enrichment program for children in grades K-8 in the Seattle and Eastside area.

We partner with schools, community groups, and parents to bring computer programming classes to kids in a variety of settings.</p>

<p id="p1">Hello World! </p>

<p class="center border" "> Every student in every school should have the opportunity to learn computer science.</p>

<h1>

Why Is Computer Science Important for Younger Students?

</h1>

<p style="color:olive; font-size:x-large;">

Computing continues to be one of the fastest growing fields, yet computer science is rarely part of children’s core education.

We believe that giving students opportunities to explore programming and learn coding skills is critical to supporting their academic success and beyond.

</p>

<hr>

<h1>

What is Special About Computing Kids?

</h1>

<p class="abc">

Our top-quality educators guide and teach kids to imagine, design, prototype, and build innovative software programs in a fun and collaborative environment.

Students gain the hands-on skills they need to become technology creators and problem-solvers.

</p>

<hr>

</body>

</html>