



Welcome to DigiCoders

DigiCoders Technologies Private Limited



CSS

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About

What is CSS?

- ❖ CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- ❖ We can use CSS for design a colorful page
- ❖ CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- ❖ CSS works by associating styles with HTML elements using selectors. Selectors target specific elements or groups of elements on a web page. The styles are then applied to those elements, altering their appearance as defined in the CSS rules

Here's a basic example of CSS code:

```
h1 {  
    color: blue;  
    font-size: 24px;  
}
```

```
p {  
    color: red;  
    font-size: 16px;  
}
```

CSS History

- ❖ CSS was first proposed in 1994 by Håkon Wium Lie while he was working at CERN, a European research organization.
- ❖ In 1996, Lie and Bert Bos co-authored the CSS1 specification, which was published by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).
- ❖ CSS1 provided basic styling capabilities such as font properties, colors, and margins
- ❖ CSS2 was released as a W3C Recommendation in 1998, introducing new features like positioning, floating elements, and z-index.
- ❖ However, browser inconsistencies in CSS support made it challenging for developers to create consistent designs.
- ❖ Between 2001 and 2011, the CSS working group developed CSS3 as a collection of modular specifications to address this issue.
- ❖ CSS3 introduced numerous new features and modules such as Selectors, Box Model, Backgrounds and Borders, Transitions, and Animations.
- ❖ CSS Grid Layout, a powerful two-dimensional grid system for page layout, gained wide browser support in 2017.
- ❖ CSS Custom Properties (CSS variables) were also introduced in 2017, providing reusable values within stylesheets.
- ❖ As of 2021, CSS3 remains the latest stable version, and new features are developed as individual modules..
- ❖ The CSS working group continues to refine and expand CSS specifications to address new design requirements and browser capabilities.

How to use CSS?

- ❖ External CSS
- ❖ Internal CSS
- ❖ Inline CSS



□ External CSS:

External styles are defined within the <link> element, inside the <head> section of an HTML page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

"mystyle.css"

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

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

□ Internal CSS

Internal styles are defined within the `<style>` element, inside the `<head>` section of an HTML page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-color: linen;
}

h1 {
    color: maroon;
    margin-left: 40px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

□ Inline CSS

Inline styles are defined within the "style" attribute of the relevant element:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

CSS Selectors?

CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.

Type Of Selectors:

- Element Selector → Tag Name (h1, p, div etc.)
- Id Selector → # (Hash)
- Class Selector → . (Dot)
- Universal Selector → *
- Group Selector → h1, p, h4
- Pseudo Class → selector : pseudo-class

❖ element Selector

Here, all <p> elements on the page will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

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

❖ id Selector

- The id of an element is 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 CSS rule below will be applied to the HTML element with id="para1":

```
#para1 {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```

❖ class Selector

- To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.
- In this example all HTML elements with class="center" will be red and center-aligned:

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