



EELU

الجامعة المصرية للتعلم الإلكتروني الأهلية  
THE EGYPTIAN E-LEARNING UNIVERSITY

# Information Technology

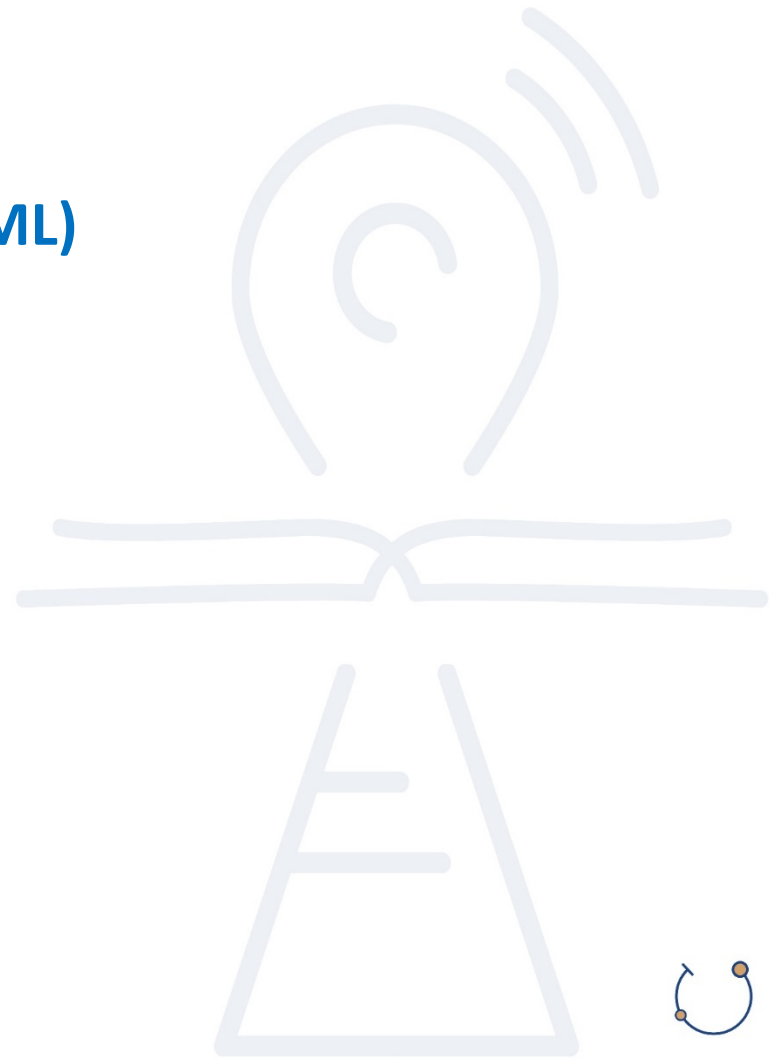
Web Technology

Lab 3: CSS



# Course Outline

1. **Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)**
2. **Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)**
3. Java Script (JS)
4. Programming in PHP
5. MYSQL
6. Laravel framework



# CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

## Part 1

# CSS Syntax

- CSS is the language we use to style an HTML document.
- CSS describes how HTML elements should be displayed.
- 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 **property name** and a **value**, separated by a **colon ( : )**, and declaration groups are surrounded by **curly braces**.

# CSS Syntax

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE> CSS </TITLE>

<style>

h1 {

color: blue;

font-size: 12px;

}

</style>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

<h1> Hello World! </h1>

</BODY>

</HTML>

Hello World!

Selector

h1

Declaration

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

Declaration

Property

Value

Property

Value

# CSS Selectors

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

- The CSS **element** Selector

- The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

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

- The CSS **id** Selector

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

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

# CSS Selectors

## ■ The CSS **class** Selector

- The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.

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

## ■ The CSS **Universal** Selector

- The universal selector (\*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

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

# CSS Selectors

## ■ The CSS Grouping Selector

- The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.

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

| Selector                   | Example    | Example description                             |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <u>#id</u>                 | #firstname | Selects the element with id="firstname"         |
| <u>.class</u>              | .intro     | Selects all elements with class="intro"         |
| <u>element.class</u>       | p.intro    | Selects only <p> elements with class="intro"    |
| <u>*</u>                   | *          | Selects all elements                            |
| <u>element</u>             | p          | Selects all <p> elements                        |
| <u>element,element,...</u> | div, p     | Selects all <div> elements and all <p> elements |



# Three Ways to Insert CSS

## ■ External CSS

- With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing one file!
- The style sheet file must be saved with a **.css** extension.

```
■ <head>  
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">  
</head>
```

## ■ Internal CSS

- An internal style sheet may be used if one single HTML page has a unique style.

```
■ <head>  
    <style>  
        h1 {  
            color: maroon;  
        }  
    </style>  
</head>
```

# Three Ways to Insert CSS

## ■ Inline style

- add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.
- `<p style="text-align: center;"></p>`

# CSS Backgrounds

## ■ background-color

- `h1 {`  
    `background-color: green;`  
    `}`

## ■ background-image

- `body {`  
    `background-image: url("bgdesert.jpg");`  
    `}`

## ■ background-repeat

- `body {`  
    `background-image: url("bgdesert.jpg");`  
    `background-repeat: repeat-x;`  
    `}`

# CSS Backgrounds

## ■ background-position

```
■ h1 {  
    background-image: url("img_tree.png");  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-position: right top;  
}
```

## ■ background-size

```
■ div {  
    background-image: url("img_tree.png");  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-size: 100% 100%;  
}
```

# CSS Borders

## ■ border-style

```
■ h1 {  
    border-style: dashed;  
}
```

## ■ background-width

```
■ div {  
    border-width: 5px;  
}
```

## ■ background-color

```
■ div {  
    border-color: red;
```

- `dotted` - Defines a dotted border
- `dashed` - Defines a dashed border
- `solid` - Defines a solid border
- `double` - Defines a double border
- `groove` - Defines a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- `ridge` - Defines a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- `inset` - Defines a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- `outset` - Defines a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- `none` - Defines no border
- `hidden` - Defines a hidden border

# CSS Borders

## ■ border-radius

- `h1 {  
border-radius: 5px;  
}`

Roundest border

## ■ Background Individual Sides

- `div {  
border-top-width: 5px;  
}`

## ■ Background Shorthand Property

- `div {  
border: 5px solid red;  
}`

- `border-width`
- `border-style` (required)
- `border-color`

# CSS Margins

- used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders.

- ```
h1 {  
    margin-top: 100px;  
}
```

**margin: 25px 50px;**

- top and bottom margins are 25px
- right and left margins are 50px

- The auto Value

- You can set the margin property to auto to horizontally center the element within its container.

- ```
div {  
    width: 300px;  
    margin: auto;  
}
```

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    margin: auto;  
}
```



# CSS Padding

- used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.

```
■ h1 {  
    padding-top: 100px;  
}
```

- **padding: 25px 50px 75px 100px;**

- top padding is 25px
- right padding is 50px
- bottom padding is 75px
- left padding is 100px

- **padding: 25px 50px;**

- top and bottom paddings are 25px
- right and left paddings are 50px

# CSS Text

## ■ Color

- `h1 {`  
    `color: green;`  
}

## ■ Text Alignment

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

## ■ Text Direction

- `body {`  
    `direction: rtl;`  
}



# CSS Text

## ■ Text Decoration

```
■ h1 {  
  text-decoration-line: overline;  
  text-decoration-color: red;  
  text-decoration-style: solid;  
  text-decoration-thickness: 5px;  
}
```

**Ordered List**

**This is heading 1**

**~~This is heading 2~~**

**This is heading 3**

**This is heading 4**



# CSS Fonts

## ■ Font Family

- `p { font-family: "Times New Roman"; }`

## ■ Font Style

- `p { font-style: italic; }`

## ■ Font Size

- `p { font-size: 14px; }`

## ■ Text Transformation

- `P { text-transform: lowercase/ uppercase/ capitalize; }`

## ■ Text Indentation

- `p { text-indent: 50px; }`

# Practice

## lemone pi



how to make the cake

how to make the cake

how to make the cake

### ingrediants

- water
- water
- water
- water
- water
- water

### directions

1. water

2. water

- water
- water
- water
- water

3. water

- water
- water
- water
- water

4. water

### user comment



# THANK YOU

## QUESTIONS?



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