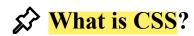
WEB DEV MODULE 03

Sure! Here's a detailed and exam-focused explanation of the listed CSS2 topics in simple and easy-to-understand language, with complete sentences and no reduction in content length:



CSS2 - Introduction



CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is used to control the style and layout of web pages. CSS separates the content (HTML) from the design (colors, fonts, spacing, etc.). This makes web development more organized and easier to maintain.

Benefits of CSS:

1. Separation of Content and Design:

CSS keeps the HTML code clean by separating the styling part. This means you can write the structure using HTML and apply design using CSS.

2. Faster Page Load:

Since CSS is stored in external files and reused across pages, it reduces the amount of code and speeds up page loading.

3. Consistency in Design:

CSS ensures that the same style is applied to multiple web pages, which makes your website look consistent throughout.

4. Easy Maintenance:

If you want to change the style of a website, you only need to update the CSS file instead of editing every HTML file.

5. Improved Accessibility:

With proper use of CSS, you can create websites that are more user-friendly and accessible on different devices.

U CSS Versions History:

1. **CSS1**:

Introduced in 1996. It included basic styling like fonts, colors, and spacing.

2. CSS2:

Released in 1998. It added features like positioning, media types, and support for tables.

3. **CSS2.1**:

A revision of CSS2 with improved browser support. It fixed many bugs and became a stable version.

4. CSS3:

Divided into modules like animations, transitions, flexbox, etc. It brought advanced features and is widely used today.

CSS Syntax:

CSS syntax consists of three main parts:

```
✓selector {
✓property: √alue;
}
```

- **Selector**: Selects the HTML element to style.
- **Property:** The attribute you want to change (like color, font-size).
- Value: The setting you want to apply (like red, 16px).

External Style Sheet using <link>:

An **external style sheet** is a separate .css file that contains all the CSS code.

It is linked to the HTML file using the link> tag inside the <head> section.

Example:

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

- It allows you to reuse the same stylesheet across multiple pages.
- It keeps the HTML code clean and easy to manage.

醤 Multiple Style Sheets: □

You can link more than one stylesheet to a single HTML document.

Browsers apply them in the order they appear in the document.

Example:

<link rel="stylesheet" href="main.css">

Styles defined last (in the source code) will usually take priority if

<link rel="stylesheet" href="theme.css">

• If there is a conflict, the last loaded stylesheet overrides the earlier ones due to the cascading rule.

Value Lengths and Percentages:

In CSS, lengths and percentages are used to define the size and spacing.

Types of Lengths:

- 1. Absolute Units: Fixed size
 - Example: px, cm, mm, in
 - 。 E.g., font-size: 16px;
- 2. Relative Units: Size relative to another element
 - Example: em, rem, %
 - E.g., width: 80%;
- Percentages are useful when designing responsive layouts.
- They depend on the size of the parent element.

© Linking to a CSS:

To use CSS in HTML, you can link in three ways:

1. **External CSS** (Recommended for large websites): Use the link> tag to link to an external .css file.

2. Internal CSS:

Defined inside a <style> tag within the <head> of the HTML page.

```
Example:
```

```
<style>
body {
background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
```

3. Inline CSS:

Written inside the HTML tag using the style attribute.

Example:

This is a red text.

☐ Creating an Internal Style Sheet:

An internal stylesheet is useful when you want to apply styles to one specific HTML page only.

It is placed inside the <style> tag in the <head> section.

```
Example:
<head>
<style>
h1 {
  color: blue;
  font-size: 24px;
}
</style>
</head>
```

ID ID and **Class** in **CSS**:

ID Selector:

- Used to apply styles to a **single unique element**.
- Uses the # symbol before the ID name.

```
Example:
#header {
  background-color: yellow;
}
```

Class Selector:

- Used to apply styles to multiple elements.
- Uses the . (dot) before the class name.

Example:

```
.title {
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

• You can use ID once per page, but Class multiple times.

S CSS Syntax Summary:

- The basic structure is:
- selector {
- property: value;
- }
- CSS can be written as **single style sheets** or **multiple sheets**.
- It supports **lengths** (like px, em) and **percentages** (like 50%).

Let me know if you'd like a short revision notes version of this or want the same for **CSS3 topics** as well!