



# GOOGLE DEVELOPER STUDENT CLUB

INTRODUCTION TO WEB DEVELOPMENT



# AGENDA

- INTRODUCTION
- TYPES OF CSS
- CSS SELECTORS
- BOX MODEL
- WHAT'S NEXT
- CLOSING





# INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS CSS USED  
FOR...

- ❖ **CSS** stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**
- ❖ CSS is a programming language used to describe how the given data is displayed in the webpage.
- ❖ CSS is applied on HTML pages and gives it



# CSS TYPES

LET'S DIVE IN



# CSS TYPES

- ❖ **Inline Stylesheet**: the styling codes are written directly in the specific element itself
- ❖ **Internal/ Embedded Stylesheet**: the styling is done using the <style> tag inside the <head> tag of html
- ❖ **External Stylesheet**: the styling code is written in a separate file and stored with an extension .css



# INLINE CSS

- ❖ In Inline CSS the styling is applied exactly to the specified element location.
- ❖ This type of styling is very simple and easy to understand.
- ❖ But in turn they may increase the redundancy by applying the same styling in multiple location, thereby increasing the codes

*For example:*

```
<h3 style="font-family: 'Times New Roman'; color: blue; text-decoration: italics;">  
Welcome to CSS Inline Styling..... </h3>
```



# INTERNAL CSS

- ❖ In the internal CSS, the style description is embedded into a `<style>...</style>` tag and written inside the `<head>` tag of the html document for validation.

```
<style>  
    h3 {  
        font-family: 'Times New Roman';  
        color: blue;  
        text-decoration: italics;"  
    }  
  
    p,h2 {  
        color: red;  
    }  
</style>
```



# EXTERNAL CSS

An External CSS is written as a separate file and saves with an extension ‘.css’. This way of writing allows the usage of the same stylesheet to be used in many html documents.

```
<head>  
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="extstyle.css">  
</head>
```



# CSS SELECTORS

LET'S CONTINUE



# CSS SELECTORS

A selector is a pattern that is used to select a particular element to be styled. The selector is made up of three parts namely:

*Selector-name { property: value; }*

*For example:*



*h1 { color: green; }*



# CSS SELECTORS

There are different types of selectors:

1. Type / Element Selector
2. ID Selector
3. Class Selector
4. Universal Selector
5. Group Selector
6. Descendant Selector
7. Child Selector
8. Attribute Selector



# Type Selector

This matches and selects all the elements with the given name.

*element { style properties }*

*For example:*

*h3 { color: blue; }*



# ID Selector

This selector matches the id value rather than the element name. This is written with a # symbol preceding the id value. This can be used to refer to only one element.

*For example:*

```
#myid { color: blue;  
font-size: 12px;}
```



# Class Selector

A Class selector searches for the class name in each tag rather than the element name. There can be more than one element referring the same id value. This is written with a dot (.) symbol preceding the class name.

*For example:*

```
.myid, h1.myid { color: blue;  
font-size: 12px; }
```



# Universal Selector

The universal selector selects all the elements in the given page without any consideration of the element tags. This selector is used when there is a need for a common style to be applied for the entire document.

*For example:*

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



# Group Selector

This selector is used to group all elements with same styling properties. Comma is used as a delimiter between elements.

*For example:*

```
h3, h1 { color: blue; }
```



# Descendant Selector

This selector represents the selection element to be a descendant of another element. Both the elements are specified with a space as a delimiter.

*For example:*

```
p h1{ color: blue; }
```



# Child Selector

The child selector is similar to that of a descendant selector tag except that the styling is applied to an element which is just the direct descendant of the given other element. Here, both the tags are separated by a  $>$  symbol.

*For example:*

```
p > h1 { color: blue; }
```



# Attribute Selector

This selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute listed in it. It then changes the styling according to the specification. Different forms of representing the attribute selectors are:

*element [ attribute = “value” ] { style properties; }*

*For example:*

*p[style] { background-color: red; }*



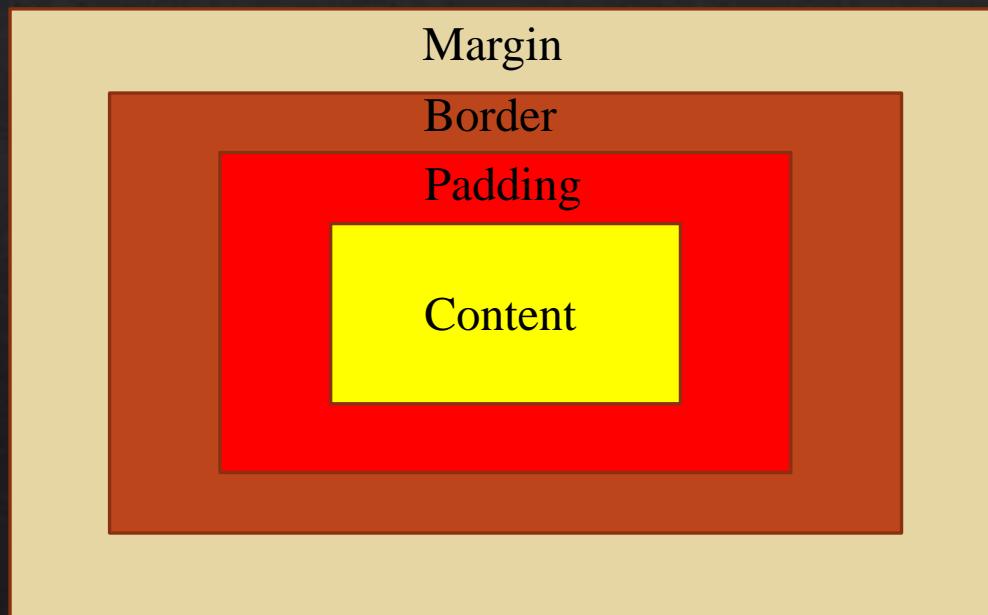
# BOX MODEL

LET'S CONTINUE



# BOX Model

Every document element displayed on the web browser is written inside a box. Every box has a size, position, color, background color, border size, content height, content width, padding size, margin size and many more. These information of the box is determined by the CSS.



# CSS PROPERTIES

LET'S CONTINUE



# Background Properties

```
background: url(image.jpg);  
background-size: 150px 100px;  
background-repeat: no-repeat;  
background-image: url(image1.jpg)  
background-position: right top/ left top/ left bottom...;  
background-repeat: repeat / norepeat / repeat-y / repeat-x;  
background-attachment: fixed / scroll / local / initial / inherit;
```



# Text Properties

Text-color: rgba(0,0,0,0);

Text-align: center/left/right .....

Text-decoration: bold/bolder/lighter.....;

Text-transform: Uppercase/Lowercase .....

Text-indent:30px/1%;

letter-spacing: 2px;

word-spacing: 20px;





# What's next

LOOKING AHEAD





# THANK YOU



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