

CSS Essentials

CSS Overview



- 1. What is CSS?**
- 2. CSS Syntax**
- 3. Browser support**
- 4. Apply CSS to browser**
- 5. How CSS work?**

Section 1

What is CSS?

1. What is CSS?

- **CSS** is a language that describes the style of an HTML document
 - CSS stands for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets
 - CSS describes how HTML elements should be rendered on screen, on paper, in speech, or on other media.
 - CSS is one of the core languages of the open Web and is standardized across Web browsers according to the W3C specification

Section 2

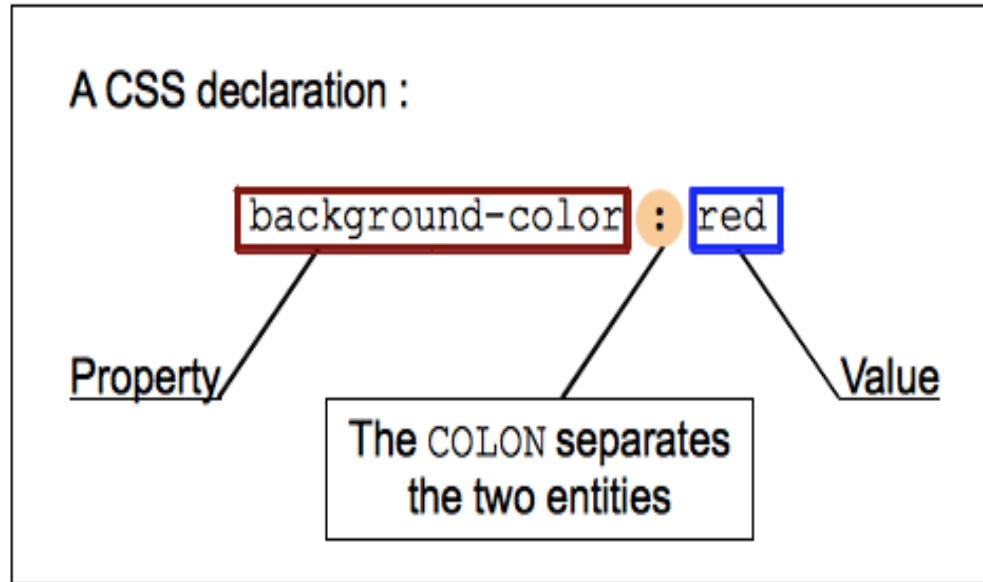
CSS Syntax

2. CSS Syntax

- The basic goal of the **CSS** language is to allow a browser engine to paint elements of the page with specific features, like colors, positioning, or decorations.
- **CSS** Syntax includes:
 - The **property** which is an identifier, that is a human-readable name, that defines which feature is considered.
 - The **value** which describe how the feature must be handled by the engine. Each property has a set of valid values, defined by a formal grammar, as well as a semantic meaning, implemented by the browser engine.

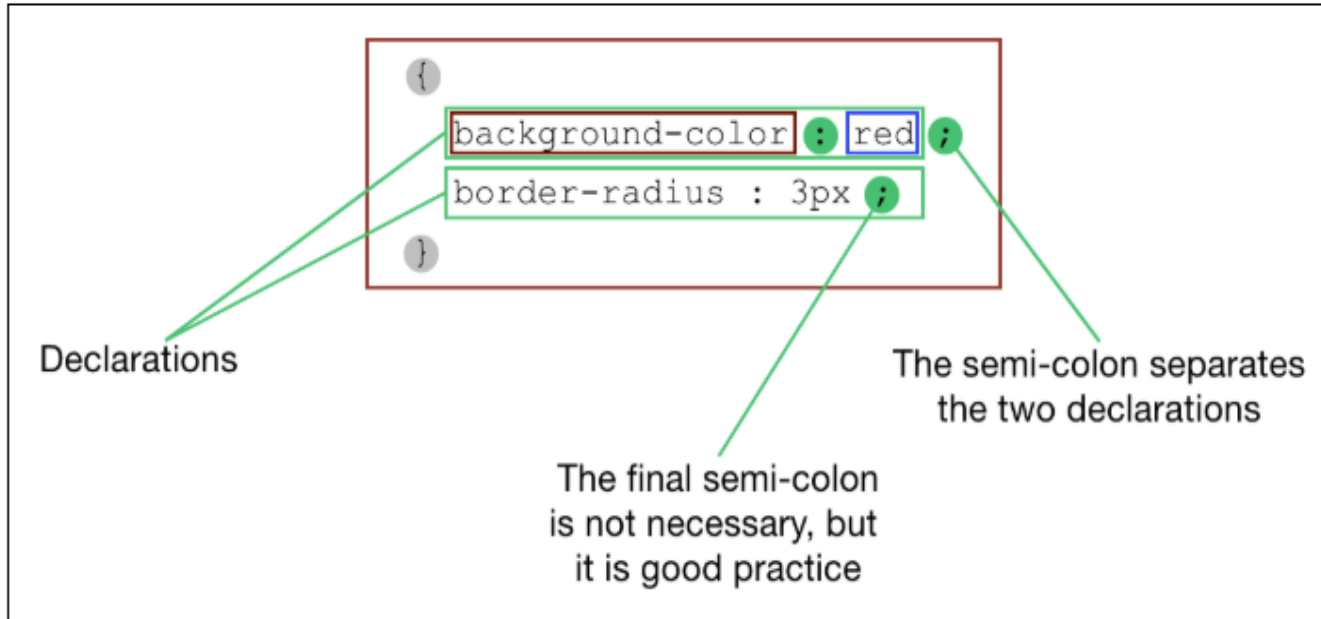
2. CSS Syntax

- **CSS Declarations:** A property and value pair is called a **declaration**



2. CSS Syntax

- **CSS Declarations block:** Declarations are grouped in **blocks**



Section 3

Browser support

3. Browser support

- Visit link below to see the list contains all CSS properties and how each property is supported in the different browsers

https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_browser_support.asp

Section 4

Apply CSS to browser

4. Apply CSS to HTML

- CSS can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways:
 - **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

4. Apply CSS to HTML

- **Inline style:** An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element

❖ *Syntax*

```
<element style="style_definitions">
```

Value	Description
<i>style_definitions</i>	One or more CSS properties and values separated by semicolons (e.g. style="color:blue;text-align:center")

- ❖ **Note:** The style attribute will override any style set globally, e.g. styles specified in the <style> tag or in an external style sheet.

4. Apply CSS to HTML

➤ Internal style:

- An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.
- It is defined in the **<head>** section of an HTML page, within a **<style>** element

```
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>My CSS experiment</title>
  <style>
    h1 {
      color: blue;
      background-color: yellow;
      border: 1px solid black;
    }

    p {
      color: red;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

4. Apply CSS to HTML

➤ External style:

- An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.
- With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire web site, by changing one file.
- Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element, inside the head section.

```
<!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>
```

mystyle.css

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

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

4. Apply CSS to HTML

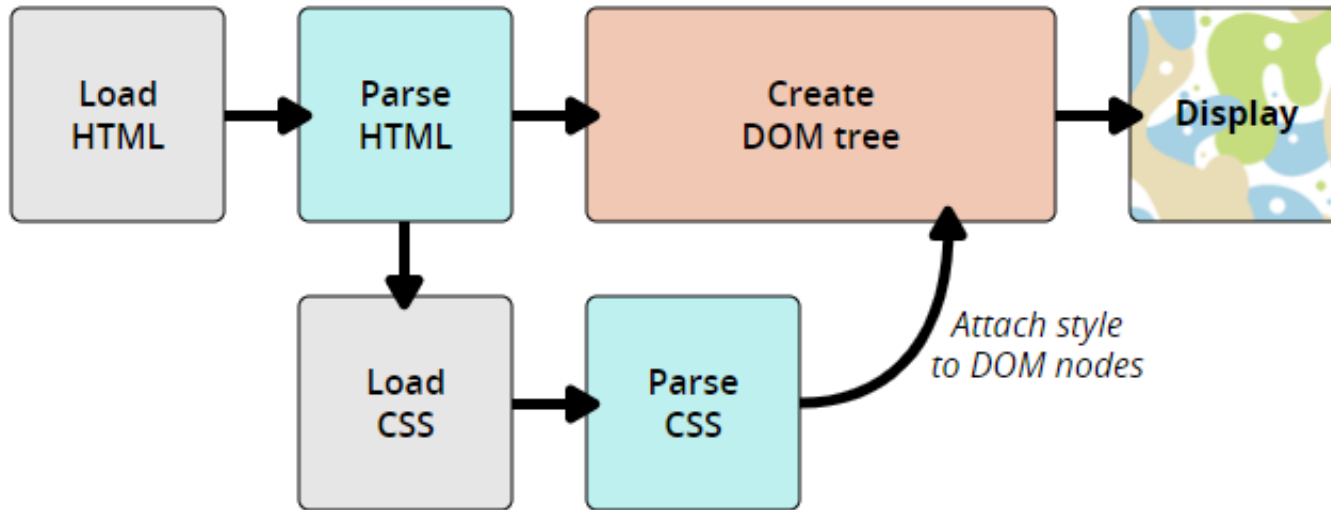
- **Cascading order:** All the styles in a page will "cascade" into a new "virtual" style sheet by the following rules, where number one has the highest priority:
1. Inline style.
 2. External and internal style sheets.
 3. Browser default

Section 5

How CSS work?

5. How CSS works?

➤ Process loading a webpage



6. Quiz 1

➤ **How many ways you can add stylesheet to your website ?**

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

6. Quiz 2

➤ **What is the extension of a stylesheet file ?**

- A. .style
- B. .stylesheet
- C. .css
- D. .sheet

6. Quiz 3

- **Which one from the types of styling is the most useful in terms of website optimization?**
- A. Inline
 - B. External
 - C. Internal

Thank you

