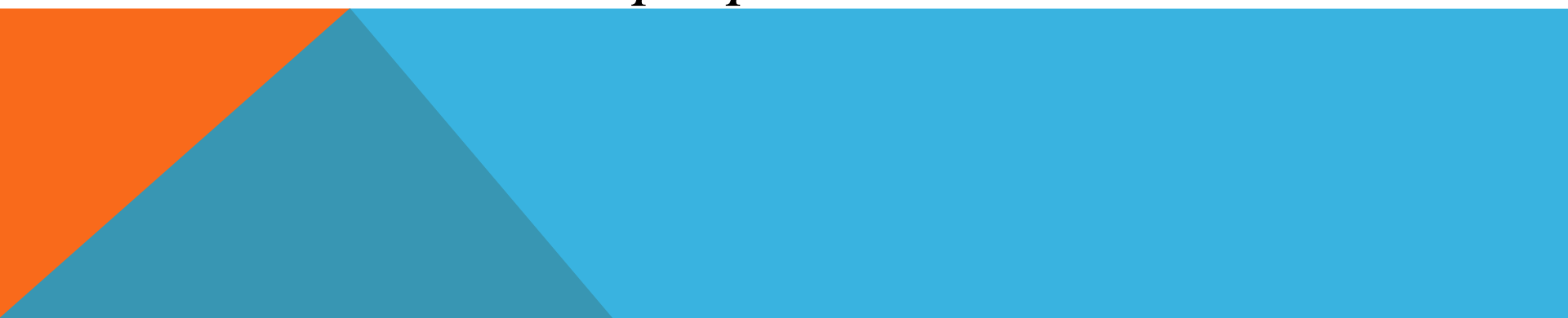# CSS

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PRESENTATION SUMMARY

-> *What is CSS ?*

-> *CSS and HTML*

-> *The Box Model.*

-> *Style Sheet Implementation.*

-> *CSS Rule Structure.*

-> *HTML and DIV's.*

-> *Common CSS properties.*

WHAT IS CSS ?

Css stands for cascading style sheet. It is not a language. It is a pat of design. CSS is a heart of HTML. Typical CSS file is a text file with an extension ".CSS" and contain a series of commands.

HTML WITHOUT CSS:-

"Html without CSS is like a piece of candy without a pretty wrapper."

Without CSS, HTML elements typically flow from top to bottom of the page and position themselves to the left by default .

With CSS help, we can create containers or DIV's to better organize content and make a Web page visually appealing.

CSS AND HTML:-

(a)HTML and CSS work together to produce beautiful and functional Web sites.

(b) HTML= Structure

(c) CSS= Style

THE BOX MODEL:-

CSS works on the box model. A typical Web page consists of many boxes joined together from top to bottom . These boxes can be stacked nested, and float.

ATTACHING A STYLE SHEET:-

Attach a style sheet to a page by adding the code to the <head>

Section of the HTML page. There are 3 ways to attach CSS to a page:

1.External style sheet:- Best used to control styling on multiple pages.

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

2.Internal style sheet:-_Best used to control styling in the page._

<style type="type="text/css">

H1 { color : red }

</style>

3.Inline Style Sheet:- _CSS is not attached in the <header> but is used directly within HTML tages._

<p style="color : red"> Some Text </p>

CSS RULE STRUCTURE:-

A CSS RULE is made up of a selector and a declaration. A declaration consists of property and value.

Selector *{ property : value ; }*

Declaration

SELECTOR:-

A selector, here in **green**, *is often an element of HTML.*

```
body  {  property :  value;  }
h1   {  property  :  value;  }
em   {   property  :  value; }
p    {  property  :  value; }
```

PROPERTIES AND VALUES:-

body { background ; purple; }

h1   { color : green; }

h2 { font-size: large ; }

p   { color : #FFF ; }

Properties and Values tell an HTML elements how to display.

body

{

background : purple ;

color : green ;

}

COMMENT IN CSS:-

. Explain the purpose of the coding.

. Help others read and understand the code.

. Server as a reminder to you for what it all means.

. Starts with /* and ends with */.

TYPICAL WEB PAGE:-

TYPICAL WEB PAGE (HTML)

Typical HTML Web page is made up of containers(boxes) or DIV's. Each DIV is assigned an ID or a class.

<div id =" container">

<div id=" header"> Insert Tittle </div>

<div id=" main"> content

<div id=" menu "> content </div>

</div>

<div   id=" footer "> content </div>

</div>

TYPICAL WEB PAGE (CSS)

The CSS file users t he same DIV / I D / C LASS names as the HTML and uses them to style the elements.

container { property : value ; }

menu { property : value ; }

main { property : value ; }

footer { property : value ; }

IDS AND CLASSES:-

. IDs (#) are unique and can only be used once on the page.

. Classes (.) can be used as many times needed.

HTML codes:-

<h1 id ="main heading"> Names</h1>

<p class ="name">xyz</p>

CSS codes:-

#main heading { color : green}

.name { color :red}

CSS BOX PROPERTIES:-

. Background-color

. Width

. Padding

. Margin

. Border-width

. Border color

. Border-style

. Background-image

BACKGROUND COLOR:-

The **background-color** property specifies the background color of an element.

Example

body {
    background-color: light blue;
  }

BACKGROUND IMAGE

The background-image property specifies an image to use as the background of an element.

By default, the image is repeated so it covers the entire element.

Example:-

```
body {
    background-image: url("paper.gif");
}
```

CSS BORDER STYLE:-

The **border-style** property specifies what kind of border to display.

The following values are allowed:

-*dotted* - Defines a dotted border

-*dashed* - Defines a dashed border

-*solid* - Defines a solid border

-*double* - Defines a double border

-*none* - Defines no border

-*hidden* - Defines a hidden border

CSS BORDER COLOR:-

The **border-color** property is used to set the color of the four borders.

The color can be set by:

name - specify a color name, like "red"

Hex - specify a hex value, like "#ff0000"

Example

```
p.one {
     border-style: solid;
     border-color: red;
   }
```

CSS HEIGHT AND WIDTH:-

The height and width properties are used to set the height and width of an element.

The height and width can be set to auto (this is default. Means that the browser calculates the height and width), or be specified in length values, like px, cm, etc., or in percent (%) of the containing block.

Example:-

```
div {
    width: 500px;
    height: 100px;
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
```

CSS MARGIN:-

The CSS margin properties set the size of the white space OUTSIDE the border.

CSS has properties for specifying the margin for each side of an element:

-margin-top

-margin-right

-margin-bottom

-margin-left

CSS PADDING:-

The CSS padding properties define the white space between the element content and the element border.

The padding clears an area around the content (inside the border) of an element.

CSS has properties for specifying the padding for each side of an element:

-padding-top

-padding-right

-padding-bottom

-padding-left

CSS FONTS:-

The CSS font properties define the font family, boldness, size, and the style of a text.

(a) CSS Font Families:-

In CSS, there are two types of font family names:

generic family - a group of font families with a similar look (like "Serif" or "Monospace")

font family - a specific font family (like "Times New Roman" or "Arial")

(b) Font Family:-

The font family of a text is set with the font-family property.

Example

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

(c) Font Style:-
The font-style property is mostly used to specify italic text.

This property has three values:
normal - The text is shown normally
italic - The text is shown in italics
Example:-
p.normal {
    font-style: normal;
}

p.italic {
    font-style: italic;
}

(d) Font Size:-

The font-size property sets the size of the text. Always use the proper HTML tags, like <h1> - <h6> for headings and <p> for paragraphs.

ADVANTAGES OF CSS:-

-Easier to maintain and update.

-Greater consistency in design.

-More formatting options.

-Lightweight code.

-Faster download times.

-Search engine optimization benefits.

-Ease of presenting different styles to different
  viewers.

-Greater accessibility.

Thank you