

Introduction

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS3)

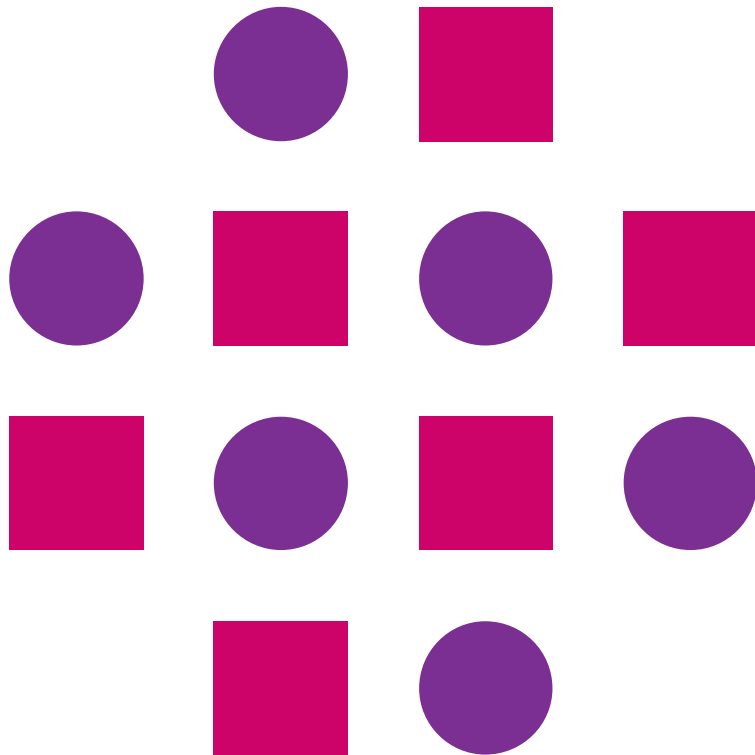


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Introduction

(Cascading Style Sheets 3)

What is CSS3?

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet
- CSS3 is the latest version of CSS
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- We can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once using CSS

CSS2 & CSS3

- CSS3 is divided into many different documents called modules; every module adds new capability
- In CSS2 everything submitted as a single document
- Most of the modern browsers support CSS3
- CSS3 has added new feature such as new combinator, new CSS selectors, new pseudo-elements and new style properties

Ways to apply CSS

(Cascading Style Sheets CSS3)

Inline Style Sheet

- Style Information can be included in following ways
 - Inline
 - Internal
 - External

Inline Style Sheet

- Inline i.e within the tag of HTML elements
- Some times referred as local styles

Syntax :

style="declaration"

/ Here declaration is "property:value" pair */*

Example:

```
<p style="color:green;"> HTML5 & CSS</p>
```


Internal Style Sheet

- Internal style sheets are ideal for individual page
- Style information can be embedded directly within the document

Syntax :

```
<head>
```

```
<style> selector { declaration } </style>
```

```
</head>
```

Internal Style Sheet

(Example)

```
<head>
  <style>
    body { background-color: pink; }
    h1 { font-family: verdana; }
    p { color: red; }
  </style>
</head>
```

External Style Sheet

- External style sheets are used to make changes on multiple pages
- External style sheet is separate document which has style definitions. An external style can be written in any text editor. The file must not contain any html code and must be saved with .css extension
- To use an external style sheet add link to it in the head section of html

External Style sheet

(Example - HTML)

Syntax:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="URL">
```

Example :

```
<head>
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
```

```
</head>
```

External Style sheet

(Example – style.css)

```
body {  
    background-color: pink;  
}  
h1 {  
    font-family: courier;  
    color: green;  
}  
p {  
    font-size: 200%;  
    color: magenta;  
}
```

Multiple Style Sheet

- If some properties have been defined for the same selector in different style sheets, the value from the last read style sheet will be used

Multiple Style Sheet Example

```
<head>
```


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

```
<style>
```

```
p {  
    font-size:20px;  
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```



```
style.css  
p {  
    font-size:15px;  
}
```

- Internal style sheet is defined after the link to the external style sheet, so font size will be 20px

Cascading Order

- Selecting one style if more than one style is specified for an HTML element
- The following rules, where number one has highest priority
 - Inline style
 - External & Internal Style sheet
 - Browser default
- Here Inline style has the highest priority, which means it will override a style defined in internal, external sheets or a browser default value

CSS Comments

- CSS comments allow us to enter the notes that will not be interpreted
- A CSS comments STARTS with `/*` and ENDS with `*/`
- Comments can also span multiple lines

CSS Comments

Example : */* Single line comment */*

```
p {  
    color : deeppink;  
}
```

```
/* multi-line  
   * css comments  
   */
```

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*Thank
you*