CSS 2

Cascading Style Sheets

Objectives

❖ To equip the students with understanding of CSS2.
❖ Provide them with the knowledge of basic CSS2 elements and their attributes.

Outcomes

❖ At the end of this presentation, the student is expected to be able to
- ➢ Understand the styling attributes of basic HTML tags.
- ➢ Improve the presentability of HTML pages using CSS elements.
- ➢ Create a complete web page using HTML and CSS.

Introduction

- ❖ CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen.
- ❖ CSS makes styling html pages time efficient.
- ❖ CSS can be added in the html page using <style> tag.
- ❖ The data to be styled is enclosed within <style> </style> tags

CSS in HTML file

❖ CSS can be added in 3 ways:
  ➢ Inline CSS
  ➢ Internal CSS
  ➢ External CSS

Inline CSS

- ❖ Inline style is used to apply a unique style for a single element.
- ❖ Add the style attribute to the relevant element and add any CSS property in this style attribute.
- ❖ Inline CSS has the highest priority.

Inline CSS

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
    <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body style="background-color:lightgray;">
    <h1 style="color:blue; text-align:center; ">
        This is Heading 1.
    </h1>

    <h2 style="color:rgb(212, 0, 255); text-align:center; ">
        This is Heading 2.
    </h2>

    <p style="color:rgb(22, 110, 110); text-align: center;">
        This is a paragraph. Styling of each element can be done individually
        through inline css.
    </p>
</body>
</html>
```

This is Heading 1.

This is Heading 2.

This is a paragraph. Styling of each element can be done individually through inline css.

Internal CSS

- ❖ In internal CSS, the styling is specified within the same HTML file on which it is implemented.
- ❖ Internal styles are defined within the <style> element, inside the <head> section of an HTML page.
- ❖ Internal style sheet is used if one single page has a unique style.

Internal CSS

This is Heading 1.

This is Heading 2.

This is a paragraph. Styling of each element can be done individually through inline css.

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
    <title>Document</title>
    <style>
        body {
            background-color: lightgray;
        }
        h1 {
            color: blue;
            text-align: center;
        }
        h2 {
            color: rgb(212, 0, 255);
            text-align: center;
        }
        p {
            color: rgb(22, 110, 110);
            text-align: center;
        }
    </style>
</head>

<body>
    <h1>This is Heading 1.</h1>
    <h2>This is Heading 2.</h2>
    <p>This is a paragraph. Styling of each element can be done individually
    through inline css.</p>
</body>

</html>
```

External CSS

❖ An external file with .css is created.
❖ Using external css, styling of complete website can be changed using only one file.
❖ This external file is linked with HTML file using link element.
❖ The link element goes inside the <head> tag.

External CSS

```css
body {
    background-color: ☐lightgray;
}
h1 {
    color: ■blue;
    text-align: center;
}
h2 {
    color: ■rgb(212, 0, 255);
    text-align: center;
}
p {
    color: ■rgb(22, 110, 110);
    text-align: center;
}
```

CSS File

HTML File

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
    <title>Document</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="../CSS/main.css">
</head>

<body>
    <h1>This is Heading 1.</h1>
    <h2>This is Heading 2.</h2>
    <p>This is a paragraph. Styling of each element can be done individually
    through inline css.</p>
</body>

</html>
```

Output

This is Heading 1.

This is Heading 2.

This is a paragraph. Styling of each element can be done individually through inline css.

CSS Selectors

❖ CSS selectors are patterns that are used to select the elements you want to style.
❖ Types of selectors include:
  ➢ Element selector
  ➢ Class selector
  ➢ Id selector

Element Selector

❖ Element selector is used to select particular elements based on their tag name.

HTML File

```html
<body>
    <h1>This is Heading 1</h1>
    <h2>This is Heading 2</h2>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Sit optio aliquam
    accusantium ratione est exercitationem
        atque molestiae animi quis, provident sequi eaque esse ducimus facere cumque
        repellendus culpa corporis minus!
    </p>
    <h3>Another Heading</h3>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Perferendis fuga
    harum laborum qui, iste voluptates. Rem
        officiis qui, in cumque voluptatibus quos, similique et nostrum a at,
        exercitationem nemo quibusdam?Lorem ipsum
        dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Autem eum architecto nostrum
        dolores laborum quas totam rem atque
        obcaecati dolor consequuntur fugit tempore id voluptates repellat incidunt
        nesciunt, ex repellendus.</p>
</body>
```

Element Selector

```css
body {
    color: blue;
    text-align: center;
}


p {
    color: black;
    text-align: left;
    border: 2px solid rebeccapurple;

}
```

CSS File

This is Heading 1

This is Heading 2

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Sit optio aliquam accusantium ratione est exercitationem atque molestiae animi quis, provident sequi eaque esse ducimus facere cumque repellendus culpa corporis minus!

Another Heading

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Perferendis fuga harum laborum qui, iste voluptates. Rem officiis qui, in cumque voluptatibus quos, similique et nostrum a at, exercitationem nemo quibusdam?Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Autem eum architecto nostrum dolores laborum quas totam rem atque obcaecati dolor consequuntur fugit tempore id voluptates repellat incidunt nesciunt, ex repellendus.

Class Selector

- ❖ Class Selector selects elements with a specific class attribute.
- ❖ To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class.
- ❖ It is used to apply same styling to a group of elements.

Class Selector

```html
<body>
    <h1>This is Heading 1</h1>
    <h2>Paragraph with class attribute</h2>
    <p class="para_1 ">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Sit op
        exercitationem
        atque molestiae animi quis, provident sequi eaque esse ducimus facere cumque r
    </p>
    <h3>Another Heading</h3>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Perferendis fuga harum
        officiis qui, in cumque voluptatibus quos, similique et nostrum a at, exercita
        dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Autem eum architecto nostrum dol
        obcaecati dolor consequuntur fugit tempore id voluptates repellat incidunt nes

    <h3>Another Paragraph with class attribute</h3>
    <p class="para_1 para_2" >
        Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Sed et ratione quam d
        officiis explicabo quaerat totam aspernatur expedita omnis delectus earum, sae
        ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Eum inventore, maiores veli
        vero suscipit possimus temporibus ea tenetur corporis autem ex aperiam aliquid
    </p>
</body>
```

Class Selector

```html
<style>
    body {
        color: blue;
        text-align: center;
    }

    p {
        color: black;
        text-align: left;
    }

    .para_1 {
        color: brown;
        background-color: azure;
    }

    .para_2{
        text-align: center;
        border: 2px dashed red;
    }
```

This is Heading 1

Paragraph with class attribute

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Sit optio aliquam accusantium ratione est exercitationem atque molestiae animi quis, provident sequi eaque esse ducimus facere cumque repellendus culpa corporis minus!

Another Heading

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Perferendis fuga harum laborum qui, iste voluptates. Rem officiis qui, in cumque voluptatibus quos, similique et nostrum a at, exercitationem nemo quibusdam?Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Autem eum architecto nostrum dolores laborum quas totam rem atque obcaecati dolor consequuntur fugit tempore id voluptates repellat incidunt nesciunt, ex repellendus.

Another Paragraph with class attribute

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Sed et ratione quam dolor quos facilis enim repellat officiis explicabo quaerat totam aspernatur expedita omnis delectus earum, saepe asperiores ullam debitis! Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Eum inventore, maiores velit excepturi atque sit provident vero suscipit possimus temporibus ea tenetur corporis autem ex aperiam aliquid accusantium commodi nisi.

ID Selector

- ❖ ID Selector selects elements with specific id attribute.
- ❖ To select elements with a specific id, hash (#) character is used followed by the name of the id.
- ❖ Id is unique within a page.

ID Selector

```html
<body>
    <h1>This is Heading 1</h1>
    <h2>Paragraph with class attribute</h2>
    <p class="para_1 ">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Sit op
        est
        exercitationem
        atque molestiae animi quis, provident sequi eaque esse ducimus facere cumque r
    </p>
    <h3>Another Heading</h3>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Perferendis fuga harum
        officiis qui, in cumque voluptatibus quos, similique et nostrum a at, exercita
        dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Autem eum architecto nostrum dol
        obcaecati dolor consequuntur fugit tempore id voluptates repellat incidunt nes


    <h3>Another Paragraph with class attribute</h3>
    <p class="para_1 " id="Paragraph">
        Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Sed et ratione quam d
        officiis explicabo quaerat totam aspernatur expedita omnis delectus earum, sae
        ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Eum inventore, maiores veli
        vero suscipit possimus temporibus ea tenetur corporis autem ex aperiam aliquid
    </p>
</body>
```

ID Selector


```
<style>
    body {
        color: blue;
        text-align: center;
    }

    p {
        color: black;
        text-align: left;
    }

    .para_1 {
        color: brown;
        background-color: azure;
        border: 2px solid red;
    }

    #Paragraph {
        color: blueviolet;
        background-color: cornsilk;
        border: 2px dashed purple;
    }
}
</style>
```

This is Heading 1

Paragraph with class attribute

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Sit optio aliquam accusantium ratione est exercitationem atque molestiae animi quis, provident sequi eaque esse ducimus facere cumque repellendus culpa corporis minus!

Another Heading

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Perferendis fuga harum laborum qui, iste voluptates. Rem officiis qui, in cumque voluptatibus quos, similique et nostrum a at, exercitationem nemo quibusdam?Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Autem eum architecto nostrum dolores laborum quas totam rem atque obcaecati dolor consequuntur fugit tempore id voluptates repellat incidunt nesciunt, ex repellendus.

Another Paragraph with class attribute

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Sed et ratione quam dolor quos facilis enim repellat officiis explicabo quaerat totam aspernatur expedita omnis delectus earum, saepe asperiores ullam debitis! Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Eum inventore, maiores velit excepturi atque sit provident vero suscipit possimus temporibus ea tenetur corporis autem ex aperiam aliquid accusantium commodi nisi.

Background Styling

❖ The CSS background properties are used to define the background effects for elements.

➢ Background Color: to assign color to the background.

```
<style>
    div{
        height: 500px;
        /*  background-color: rgb(255,55,155); */
        background-color: ■#5C97BF;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Background Colors</h1>
    <div>

    </div>
</body>
```
HTML File

Background Colors   Output

Background Styling

- ❖ background-image: specifies an image to be used as background
- ❖ background-repeat: specifies if the image is to be repeated horizontally or vertically
- ❖ background-attachment: sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page
- ❖ background-position: sets the starting position of a background image
- ❖ background-size: specifies the size of background image

Background Styling

Background Image

```
<style>
    body {
        color: blue;
        text-align: center;
        background-color: azure;
        background-image: url("image2.jpg");
        background-size: 100% 100%;
        background-repeat: no-repeat;
        background-attachment: fixed;
    }
</style>
</head>

<body>
    <h1>Background Image</h1>

</body>

</html>
```

Background Styling

Background Image
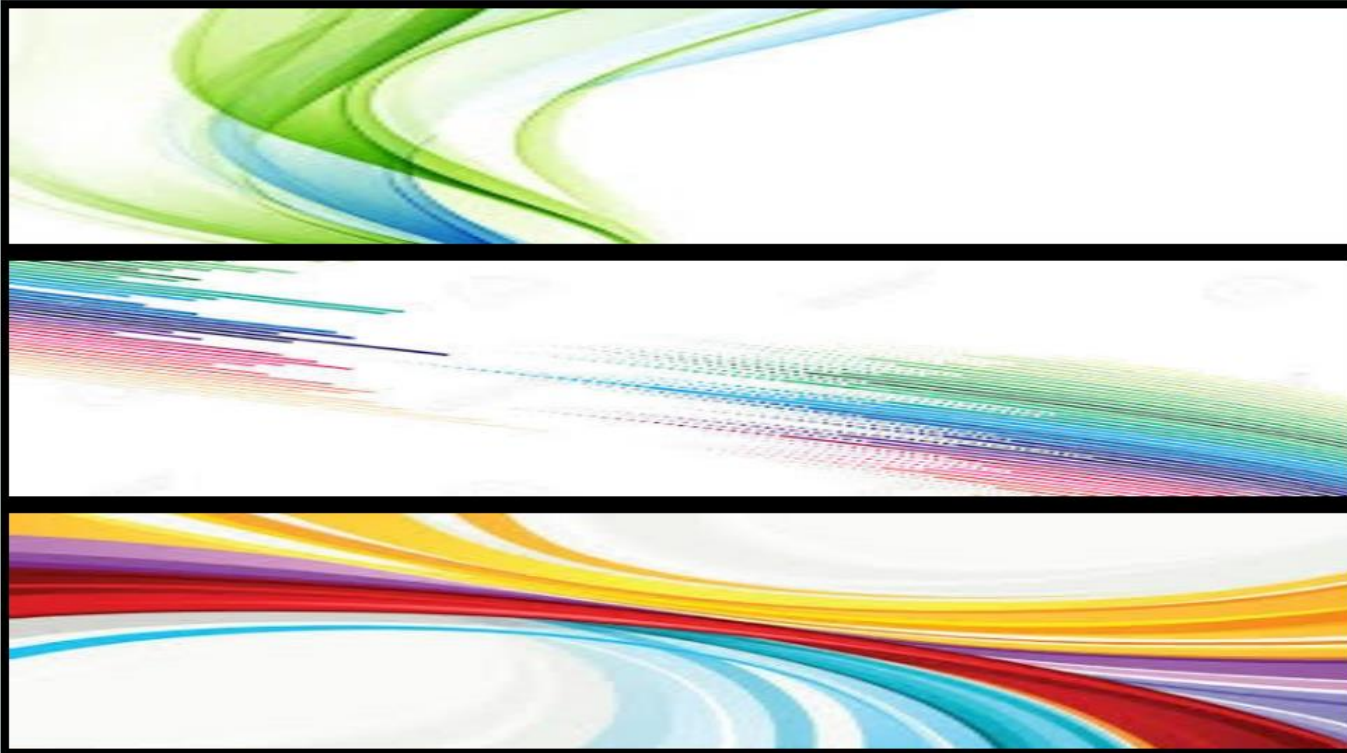
```css
<style>
    body {
        color: blue;
        text-align: center;
        background-color: azure;
        background-size: 100% 100%;
        background-repeat: no-repeat;
        background-attachment: fixed;
    }
    div {
        height: 150px;
        border: 5px solid black;
    }
    #div_1 {
        background-image: url("image1.jpg");
        background-size: inherit;
    }
    #div_2 {
        background-image: url("image2.jpg");
        background-size: inherit;
    }
    #div_3 {
        background-image: url("image3.jpg");
        background-size: inherit;
    }
</style>
</head>

<body>
    <h1>Background Image</h1>
    <div id="div_1"></div>
    <div id="div_2"></div>
    <div id="div_3"></div>
```

Margin Styling

- ❖ The CSS margin properties are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders.
- ❖ Margin can be specified specifically for each side of the element
  - ➢ margin-top
  - ➢ margin-right
  - ➢ margin-bottom
  - ➢ margin-left
- ❖ Margin can also be defined in one property as:
  - ➢ margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px;

Margin Styling

```
<style>
    body {
        margin: 10px;
        border: 2px dashed ■blue;
    }
    h1 {
        border: 2px solid ■black;
        margin-top: 50px;
        margin-left: 100px;
        margin-right: 100px;
    }
    p {
        border: 2px solid ■red;
        margin: 10px 5px 10px 5px;
    }
</style>

<body>
    <h1>Margins</h1>
    <p>Margin can be specified individually as margin top, bottom, left or right or
    it can be specified in a short hand
        manner in clockwise way starting from top margin: 20px(top) 10px(left) 25px
        (bottom) 15px(right) or as margin:
        20px(top and bottom) 25px(left and right);</p>
</body>
```

Margins

Margin can be specified individually as margin top, bottom, left or right or it can be specified in a short hand manner in clockwise way starting from top margin: 20px(top) 10px(left) 25px(bottom) 15px(right) or as margin: 20px(top and bottom) 25px(left and right);

Padding

❖ The CSS padding properties are used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.

This is padding

Margins

This is margin
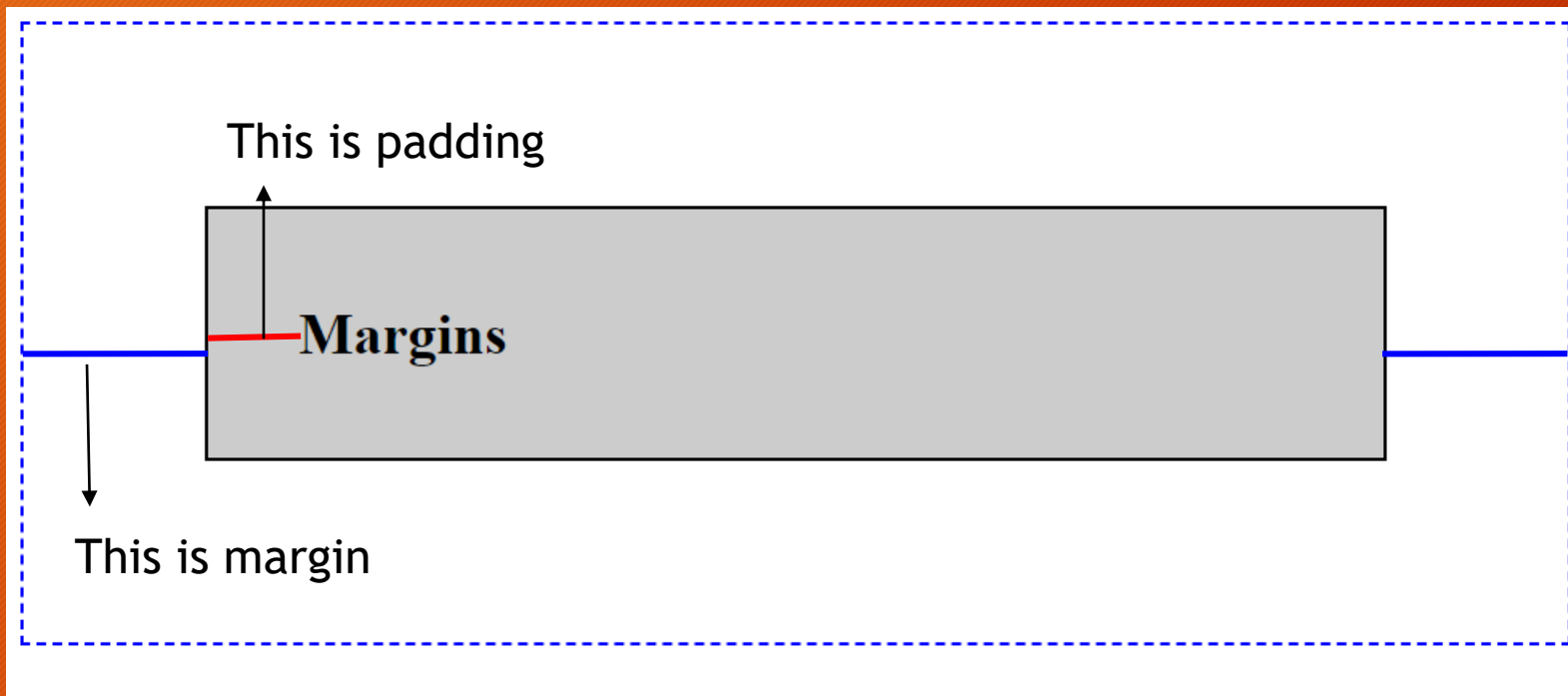
```
<style>
    body {
        margin: 10px;
        border: 2px dashed ■blue;
    }
    h1 {
        border: 2px solid ■black;
        margin: 100px;
        background-color: □rgba(0 , 0, 0, 0.2);
        padding: 50px;
    }
</style>

<body>
    <h1>Margins</h1>

</body>
```

CSS Box Model

❖ The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.
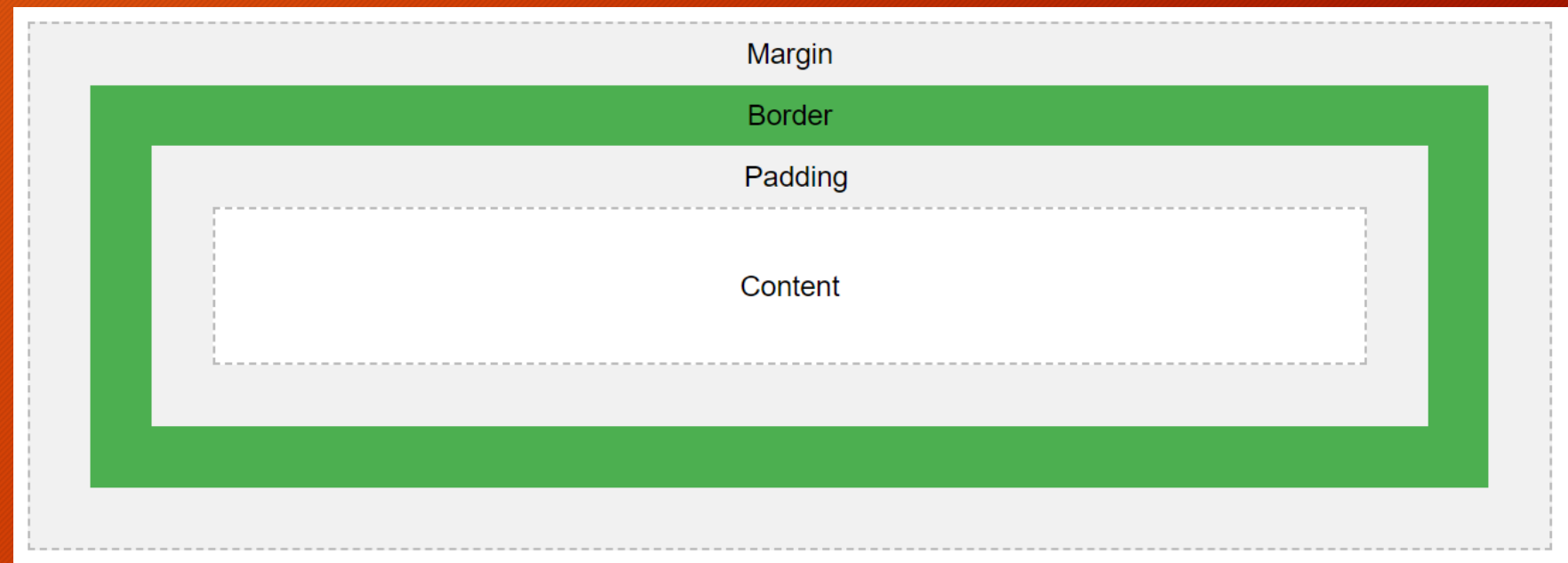
CSS Box Model

- Content - The content of the box, where text and images appear
- Padding - Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent
- Border - A border that goes around the padding and content
- Margin - Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent

Position Styling

❖ Position: The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element.

  ➢ static: HTML elements are positioned static by default. Static positioned elements are not affected by the top, bottom, left, and right properties.
  ➢ relative: positioned relative to its normal position
  ➢ fixed: positioned relative to the viewport, which means it always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled
  ➢ absolute: the element is positioned relative to its nearest placed parent
  ➢ sticky: this is positioned based on the user's scroll position

Position Styling


```html
<style>
    body {
        margin: 10px;
        border: 2px dashed ■blue;
    }
    h1 {
        border: 2px solid ■black;
    }
    .para1{
        border: 2px solid ■plum;
        position: static;
    }
    .para2{
        border: 2px solid ■peru;
        position: relative;
        left: 35px;
    }
    .para3{
        border: 2px solid ■palegreen;
        position: fixed;
    }
</style>

<body>
    <h1>Margins</h1>
    <p class="para1">Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Nihil
    cupiditate eligendi repudiandae cumque, laborum magnam! Nobis et maxime
    doloremque dignissimos tempora. Error porro quae vero vitae. Totam cumque
    voluptatibus aliquid?</p>
    <p class="para2">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit.
    Excepturi pariatur nam facere reiciendis ab quasi magni dicta perspiciatis.
    Necessitatibus accusamus dignissimos pariatur quaerat nostrum nobis adipisci
    iste tempore unde beatae?</p>
    <p class="para3">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Iure
    vero cupiditate molestiae ipsum ducimus molestias voluptas mollitia, accusamus
    delectus cumque sequi, porro distinctio placeat explicabo perspiciatis sint
    animi quisquam nihil.</p>
</body>
```

Overflow Styling

❖ Overflow: This property controls what happens to content that is too big to fit into any specified area.
  ➢ visible: The overflow is not clipped. The content renders outside the element's box. (Default)
  ➢ hidden: The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible
  ➢ scroll: The overflow is clipped, and a scrollbar is added to see the rest of the content
  ➢ auto: Similar to scroll, but it adds scrollbars only when necessary

Overflow Styling

```html
<style>
    body {
        margin: 10px;
        border: 2px dashed ■blue;

    }
    p{
        width: 200px;
        height: 100px;
        border: 2px solid ■red;
        margin: 50px;

    }
</style>


<body>
    <h1>Margins</h1>
    <p style="overflow:visible">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing
    elit. Illum nulla quam temporibus accusamus sit in impedit ut laboriosam
    perferendis eius tempora sint harum sunt voluptas sequi, nobis neque minus
    magnam.</p>
    <p style="overflow:hidden">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing
    elit. Libero deleniti facilis eveniet magnam voluptate repellendus, autem sed
    deserunt iste consectetur aliquam labore debitis, corporis rem, voluptatum
    ratione commodi! Aliquid, delectus!</p>
    <p style="overflow:scroll">Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing
    elit. Quisquam repudiandae provident totam laudantium earum saepe doloremque
    molestiae quibusdam vero ducimus consequatur quis eligendi cum nemo ullam quo,
    odio odit. Neque?</p>
    <p style="overflow:auto">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing
    elit. Asperiores rerum doloremque quos, in numquam magni, provident velit libero
    quidem delectus deserunt, non rem tenetur neque quibusdam nisi ducimus explicabo
    sunt?</p>
</body>
```

Float Styling

❖ Float: the float property is used for positioning and formatting content. It can have any one of the following values:
  ➢ left: The element floats to the left of its container
  ➢ right:The element floats to the right of its container
  ➢ none: The element does not float (will be displayed just where it occurs in the text). This is the default setting
  ➢ inherit: The element inherits the float value of its parent

Float Styling

```html
<style>
    body {
        margin: 10px;
        border: 2px dashed ■blue;
    }
    p{
        border: 2px solid ■red;
    }
    img{
        width: 70px;
        height: 70px;
        margin: 15px;
    }
</style>

<body>
    <h1>Float Styling</h1>
    <p><img src="image3.jpg" alt="Abstract" style="float:left"> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur
    adipisicing elit. Unde, nam optio voluptate facilis numquam molestias quaerat, suscipit accusamus nisi
    repellat praesentium, et fugit quam quisquam atque. Consequatur commodi nisi dicta. Lorem ipsum, dolor
    sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Voluptatem aliquam quis distinctio saepe exercitationem aut magni,
     non earum veniam! Culpa aperiam voluptate fuga est voluptas, voluptatibus eius impedit tempora quisquam?
    </p>
    <p><img src="image3.jpg" alt="Abstract" style="float:right"> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur
    adipisicing elit. Unde, nam optio voluptate facilis numquam molestias quaerat, suscipit accusamus nisi
    repellat praesentium, et fugit quam quisquam atque. Consequatur commodi nisi dicta. Lorem ipsum, dolor
    sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Voluptatem aliquam quis distinctio saepe exercitationem aut magni,
     non earum veniam! Culpa aperiam voluptate fuga est voluptas, voluptatibus eius impedit tempora quisquam?
    </p>
    <p><img src="image3.jpg" alt="Abstract" style="float:none"> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur
    adipisicing elit. Unde, nam optio voluptate facilis numquam molestias quaerat, suscipit accusamus nisi
    repellat praesentium, et fugit quam quisquam atque. Consequatur commodi nisi dicta. Lorem ipsum, dolor
    sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Voluptatem aliquam quis distinctio saepe exercitationem aut magni,
     non earum veniam! Culpa aperiam voluptate fuga est voluptas, voluptatibus eius impedit tempora quisquam?
    </p>
</body>
```

Float Styling

Display Property

```html
<style>
span.a {
  display: inline; /* the default for span */
  padding: 5px;
  border: 1px solid ■blue;
  background-color: ■rgb(52, 112, 52);
}
span.b {
  display: inline-block;
  padding: 5px;
  border: 1px solid ■blue;
  background-color:■rgb(52, 112, 52);
}
span.c {
  display: block;
  padding: 5px;
  border: 1px solid ■blue;
  background-color: ■rgb(52, 112, 52);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>The display Property</h1>
<h2>display: inline</h2> <div>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum consequat
scelerisque elit sit amet consequat. Aliquam erat volutpat. <span class="a">Aliquam</span> <span
class="a">venenatis</span> gravida nisl sit amet facilisis. Nullam cursus fermentum velit sed laoreet. </div>
<h2>display: inline-block</h2> <div>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum
consequat scelerisque elit sit amet consequat. Aliquam erat volutpat. <span class="b">Aliquam</span> <span
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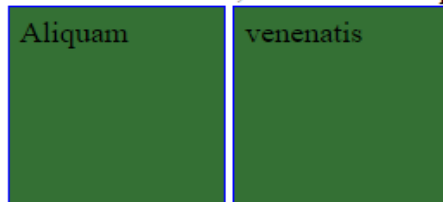
Display Property

The display Property

display: inline

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum consequat scelerisque elit sit amet consequat. Aliquam erat volutpat. Aliquam venenatis gravida nisl sit amet facilisis. Nullam cursus fermentum velit sed laoreet.
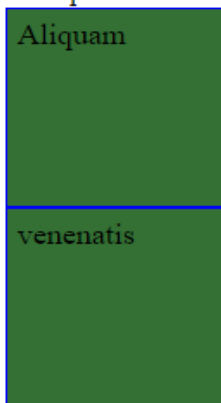
display: inline-block

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum consequat scelerisque elit sit amet consequat. Aliquam erat volutpat. Aliquam venenatis gravida nisl sit amet facilisis. Nullam cursus fermentum velit sed laoreet.

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Aliquam

venenatis

gravida nisl sit amet facilisis. Nullam cursus fermentum velit sed laoreet.

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Thank You