CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

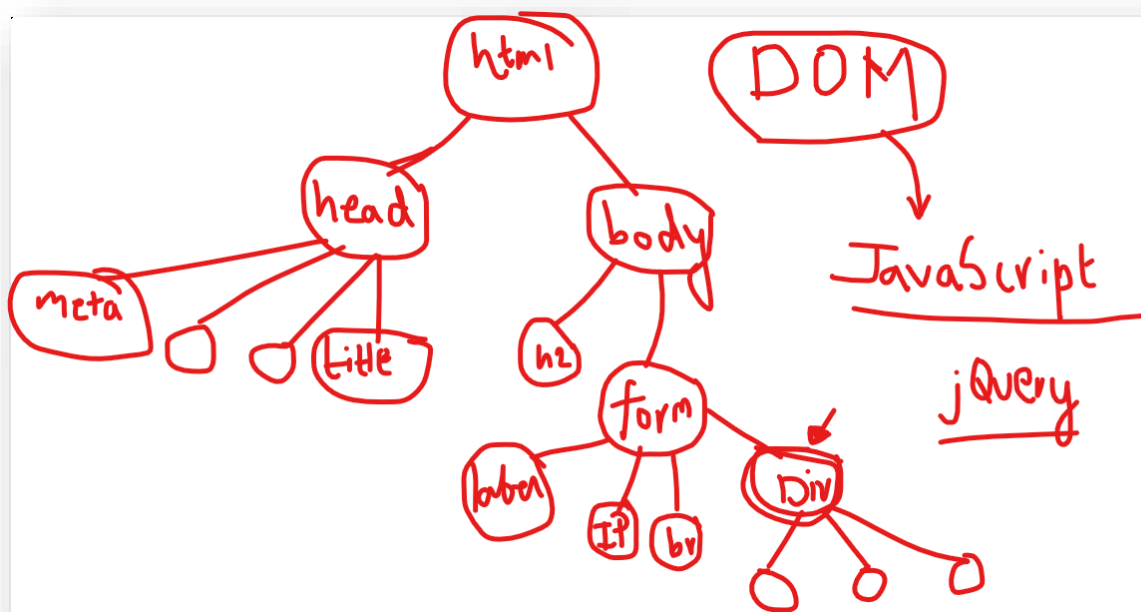- Introduction
- Revisit DOM
- Include style in web page
- id/name/value/class attributes

HTML vs CSS
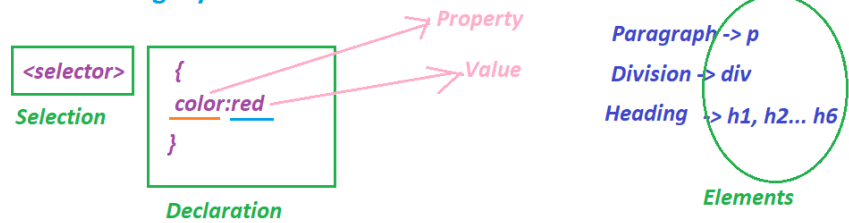
CSS allows to style our (HTML) document

Web Apps

1) SPA
   (Single Page Application)

2) Responsive Web Design
   (> Mobile First Approach)

CSS
- Syntax
- Include styles in html
- Name, id, value, class
- Selectors

Cascading style sheets

```
<selector>          {
                        color:red
                    }
```

Selection — Declaration

Property
Value

Paragraph -> p
Division -> div
Heading -> h1, h2... h6

Elements

> To specify a style using css, we use the <style> tag/element
> Declaration can have multiple properties separated by a semi colon

---

```html
<!-- <style> tag is used to specify css
-->
<style>
    p {
        color: brown
    }
</style>

</head>
<body>

    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur
    adipisicing elit. Consequatur harum
    blanditiis similique veniam, quos ex.</p>


</body>
</html>
```

Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Consequatur harum blanditiis similique veniam, quos ex.

```html
<!-- <style> tag is used to specify css
-->
<style>
    p {
        color: brown;
        background-color: yellow;
        font-family:'Segoe UI';
    }
</style>

</head>
<body>

    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur
    adipisicing elit. Consequatur harum
    blanditiis similique veniam, quos ex.</p>


</body>
```

Lorem ipsum dolor, sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Consequatur harum blanditiis similique veniam, quos ex.

- **Element Selector**
- **Including CSS in html**
- **id, name, class, value**

We can include css styling in an HTML in 3 ways

> Inline CSS ⟶ **provide the style at the element itself**
> Internal CSS **(using 'style' attribute)**
> External CSS

provide the style at the HTML document level
(using 'style' element)

This style is applicable for elements present inside
current HTML page only. Other HTML pages wont
be affected

> provide the style in a separate .css file
> this file can be shared (means it can be used) in
other HTML pages of our project

CSS
- id, class, name, value
- selectors
   > id
   > class
- borders

HTML

id="teamname", name="teamname"

| *Gujarat Titans* ⟶ | Value

input - type='text'

| *Save* |

Request

Server (Backend)

request.getParameter("teamname");

id -> styling, linking, scripting

(id is used to uniquely identify an
element inside the html document)

name -> backend
(name is used to refer to the element in
the backend)

```css
/* ID selector */
#p1 {
    background-color: ■coral;
}

#p2 {
    background-color: ■aqua;
}

#p3 {
    background-color: ■beige;
}
</style>

head>
ody>

<h4>World News</h4>
```

World News

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Expedita ullam nam eaq blanditiis aut cupiditate delectus facilis explicabo. Perspiciatis unde dolorum aut voluptates.

Sports News

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Expedita ullam nam eaq blanditiis aut cupiditate delectus facilis explicabo. Perspiciatis unde dolorum aut voluptates.

Weather News

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Expedita ullam nam eaq blanditiis aut cupiditate delectus facilis explicabo. Perspiciatis unde dolorum aut voluptates.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Nostrum quibusdam rep autem numquam molestias quod! Minima.

```html
<p id="p1">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet
consectetur adipisicing elit. Expedita
ullam nam eaque adipisci, excepturi
similique sit, blanditiis aut cupiditate
delectus facilis explicabo. Perspiciatis
unde dolorum autem blanditiis quam earum
voluptates.</p>

<h4>Sports News</h4>

<p id="p2">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet
consectetur adipisicing elit. Expedita
ullam nam eaque adipisci, excepturi
similique sit, blanditiis aut cupiditate
delectus facilis explicabo. Perspiciatis
unde dolorum autem blanditiis quam earum
voluptates.</p>

<h4>Weather News</h4>

<p id="p3">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet
consectetur adipisicing elit. Expedita
ullam nam eaque adipisci, excepturi
similique sit, blanditiis aut cupiditate
delectus facilis explicabo. Perspiciatis
unde dolorum autem blanditiis quam earum
voluptates.</p>
```
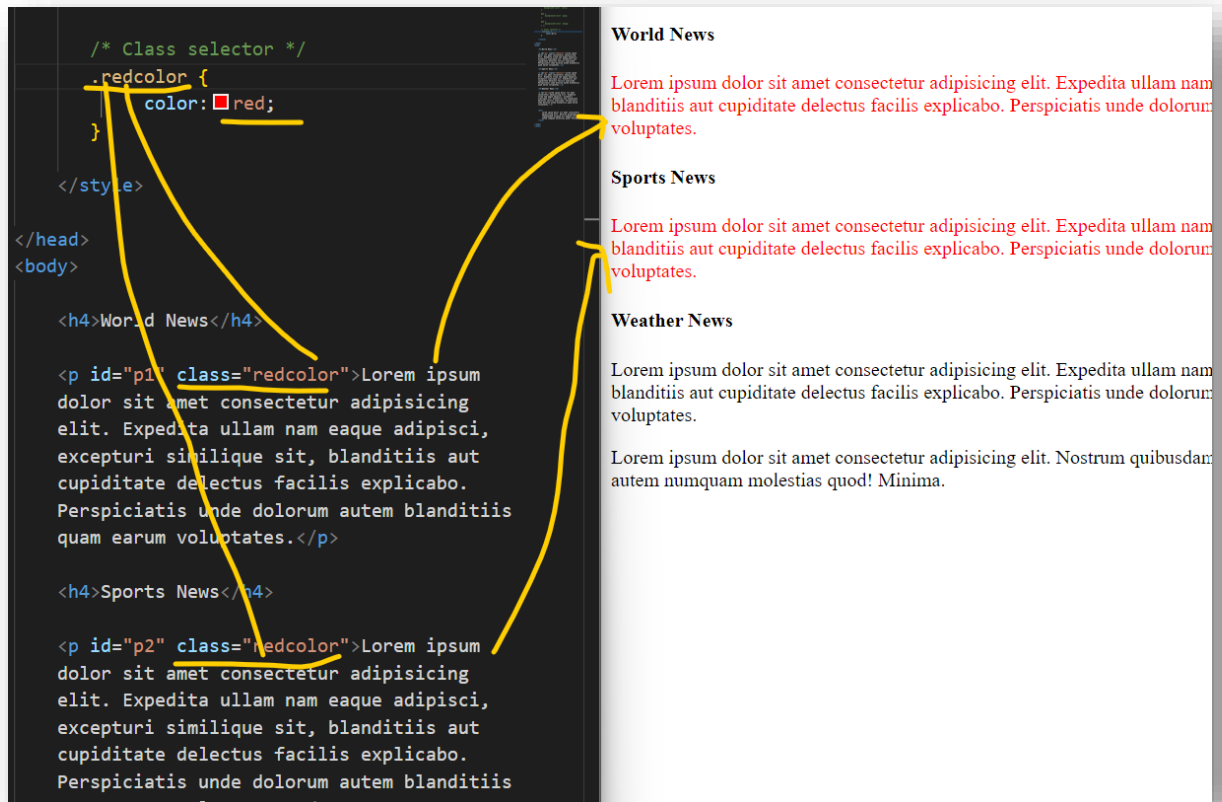
```
        /* Class selector */
        .redcolor {
            color: red;
        }

    </style>

</head>
<body>

    <h4>World News</h4>

    <p id="p1" class="redcolor">Lorem ipsum
    dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing
    elit. Expedita ullam nam eaque adipisci,
    excepturi similique sit, blanditiis aut
    cupiditate delectus facilis explicabo.
    Perspiciatis unde dolorum autem blanditiis
    quam earum voluptates.</p>

    <h4>Sports News</h4>

    <p id="p2" class="redcolor">Lorem ipsum
    dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing
    elit. Expedita ullam nam eaque adipisci,
    excepturi similique sit, blanditiis aut
    cupiditate delectus facilis explicabo.
    Perspiciatis unde dolorum autem blanditiis
```

World News

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Expedita ullam nam blanditiis aut cupiditate delectus facilis explicabo. Perspiciatis unde dolorum voluptates.

Sports News

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Expedita ullam nam blanditiis aut cupiditate delectus facilis explicabo. Perspiciatis unde dolorum voluptates.

Weather News

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Expedita ullam nam blanditiis aut cupiditate delectus facilis explicabo. Perspiciatis unde dolorum voluptates.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Nostrum quibusdam autem numquam molestias quod! Minima.

CSS
- id, class, name, value
- selectors
  > id
  > class
- borders

Id selector (#)

refers to an id

> id should be unqiue to an element
> id is not mandatory for every element

Class selector (.)

. refers to an class

> One class can be assigned to many elements
> One element may have multiple classes (use space betwen class names to assign multiple classes)
> It is not mandatory to assign a class to an element

CSS Colors

> CSS colors
> CSS Background

In CSS we can specify the colors in different ways:

> Name of the color
> RGB (Red/Green/Blue)
> Hex code (#FF0000)

RGB

> Red
> Green
> Blue

  0 -> 255

Any color is a combination of RGB

Example:

#FF0000

RGB

255   Red

0   Green

0   Blue

```
<style>

    /* Specify the color using the name */
    #title1 {
        color: blue;
    }

    /* Specify the color using the rgb values */
    #title2{
        color: rgb(255, 0, 255);
    }

    /* Specify the color using the hex values */
    #title3{
        color: #FF0000;
    }

</style>

</head>
<body>

<h1 id="title1">Welcome to CSS</h1>
<h1 id="title2">Today is a good day to learn technology</h1>
<h1 id="title3">Learn it, bit by bit</h1>
```
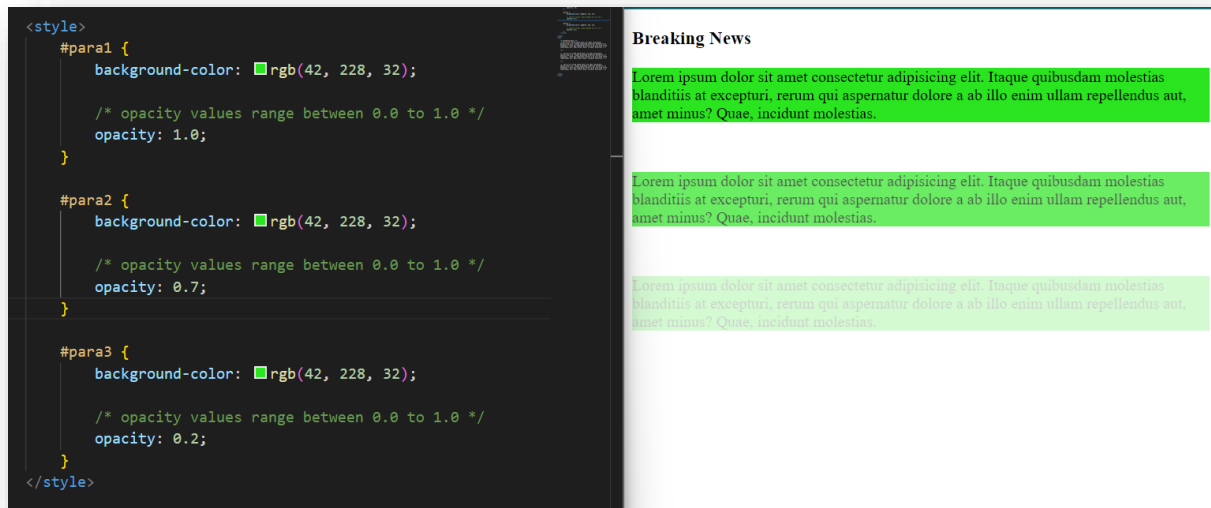
Welcome to CSS

Today is a good day to learn technology

Learn it, bit by bit

```
<style>
    #para1 {
        background-color: rgb(42, 228, 32);

        /* opacity values range between 0.0 to 1.0 */
        opacity: 1.0;
    }

    #para2 {
        background-color: rgb(42, 228, 32);

        /* opacity values range between 0.0 to 1.0 */
        opacity: 0.7;
    }

    #para3 {
        background-color: rgb(42, 228, 32);

        /* opacity values range between 0.0 to 1.0 */
        opacity: 0.2;
    }
</style>
```

Above code for Opacity


```
            between 0.0 to 1.0 */
        opacity: 0.2;
    }

    #para4 {
        background-image: none;
    }

    /* background properties */
    body {
        background-image: url('/images/
        tom.png');
        background-repeat: no-repeat;
        background-position: left
        bottom;
    }
</style>

</head>
<body>

    <h3>Breaking News</h3>
    <p id="para1">Lorem ipsum dolor sit
```

Tom