Web Design

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Styling with Cascading Styles Sheets

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CSS : Cascading Style Sheets

It is a language designed to simplify the process of making web pages presentable.

It allows you to apply styles to HTML documents, describing how a webpage should look by prescribing colors, fonts, spacing, and positioning.

HTML uses tags and CSS uses rulesets.

In **CSS**, a **ruleset** is the fundamental building block that tells the browser **how to style elements** on a webpage.

Why CSS?

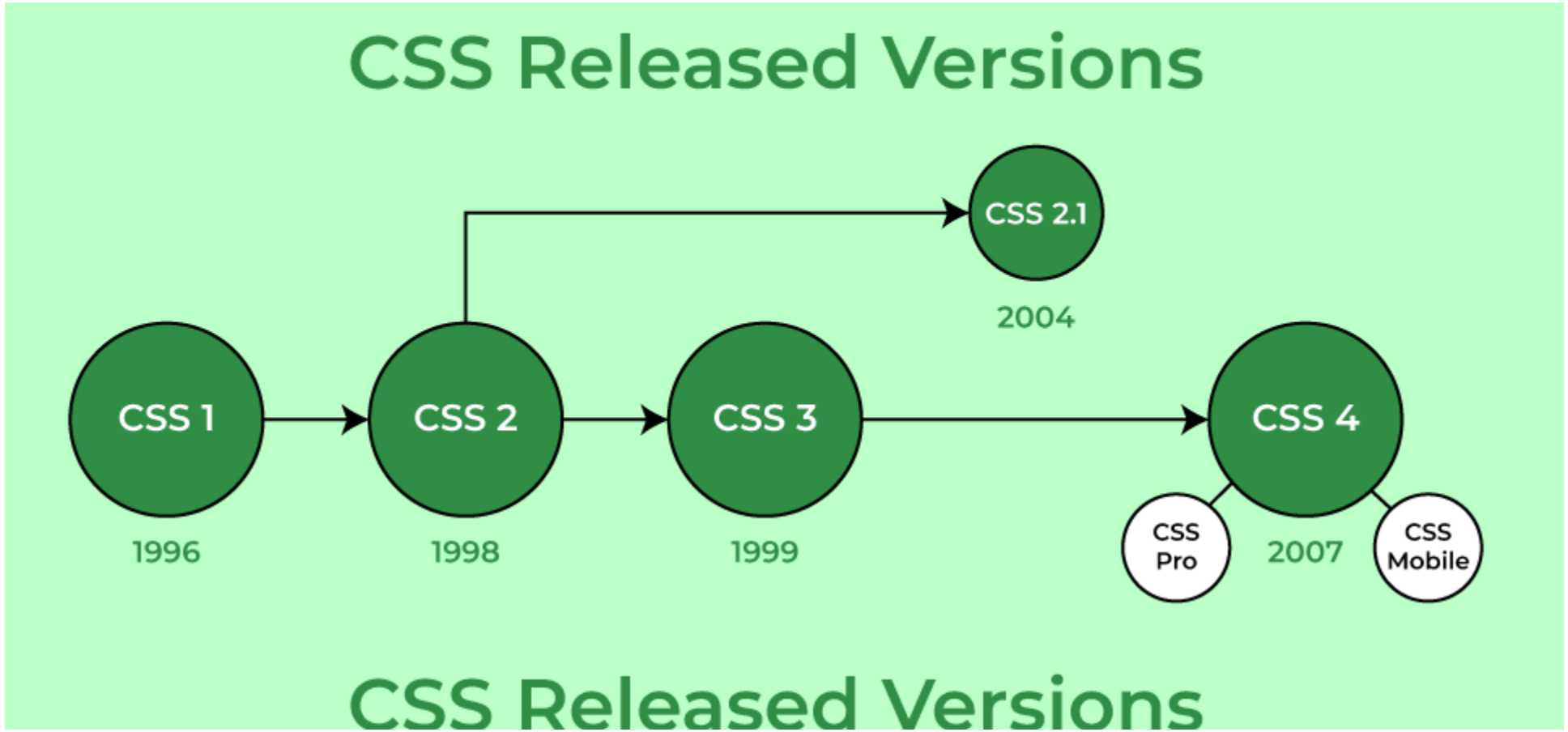
1) **Saves Time:** Write CSS once and reuse it across multiple HTML pages.

2) Easy Maintenance: Change the style globally with a single modification.

3) Search Engine Friendly: Clean coding technique that improves readability for search engines.

4) Superior Styles: Offers a wider array of attributes compared to HTML.

5) Offline Browsing: CSS can store web applications locally using offline cache, allowing offline viewing.


CSS Released Versions
CSS 2.1
2004
CSS 1
CSS 2
CSS 3
CSS 4
1996
1998
1999
CSS Pro
2007
CSS Mobile
CSS Released Versions

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Introduction to CSS

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- CSS3 is a cascading piece of paper that specifies concerning the data with a joined hypertext mark-up language document displays.
  - CSS1 specification was developed in 1996
  - CSS2 was released in 1998
  - CSS3 is on its way since 2001
    - CSS3 – the text shadows, borders with images, opacity, multiple backgrounds, etc.
- CSS provides the means to control and change presentation of HTML documents
- CSS is not technically HTML, but can be embedded in HTML documents

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Introduction to CSS

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- Style sheets allow you to impose a standard style on a whole document, or even a whole collection of documents.
- Style is specified for a tag by the values of its properties
- Styles define how to display HTML elements
- Styles were added to HTML to solve a problem.
- External Style Sheets are stored in CSS files as "**.css**“

- Multiple style definitions will cascade into one. (**multiple style definitions** that apply to the same element, the browser uses a set of rules to decide **which one wins**. This process is called the **cascade**.)

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Introduction to CSS

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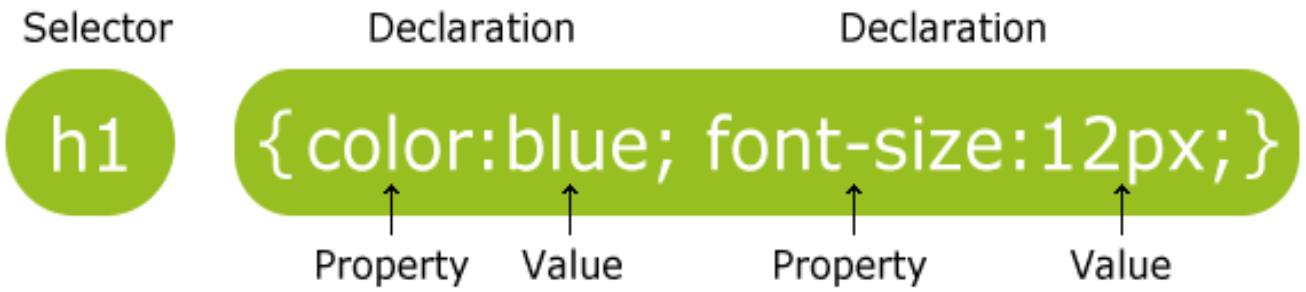
CSS consists of style rules that are interpreted by the browser and applied to the corresponding elements.

- **How the Browser Interprets Them**
- The browser reads the HTML and builds the page structure (DOM).
- It reads the CSS and matches selectors with elements in the DOM.
- The style rules are then **applied** to those elements.
- If multiple rules affect the same element, the **cascade** decides the final style

Syntax:

Style = *"property_1:value_1; property_2:value_2; property_n:value_n;"*

Example:



A CSS rule has two main parts:

- a selector
- one or more declarations:

The **selector** is normally the HTML element you want to style.

Each **declaration** consists of a property and a value.

•**Style rules** (also called **rulesets**)

•Each rule has:

1.Selector → which element(s) the rule applies to

2.Declaration block → how those elements should look

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  color: red;
  text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>Hello World!</p>
<p>These paragraphs are styled with CSS.</p>

</body>
 </html>
```

Hello World!

These paragraphs are styled with CSS.

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THANK YOU

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