css classes :

css classes means define a separate block of css properties using open and closed braces { } . the properties you want define them within that block. We can add any no of css properties within that block.

To differentiate it from the other blocks a name should be given starting with a “.” operator

Syntax : .classname {

Color:red;

Backgroung-color : green;

}

To use this css class in the element . This class name is passed as an a value to class attribute.

Give the name classname without . in class attribute value.

Syntax: <p1 class = “ classname” > ….content….. </p1>

But if css class is written directly within the body of the html , then that piece of code ( css class code } will be visible on the output page. Because anything written within the body of the html , the browser assumes that content need to be displayed on the page.

Eg: problem with css class written directly in the body

To avoid this we need to write css class inside the style tag . we can write any no of css classes inside the style tag.

Eg: After using style tag for css class

Note : give the class name as self descriptive ( should be understandable if we read the name of the class.) and in camel case. Industry recommended.

We can have any no of style tags inside the body of html . but it is recommended to use only one style tag in the body and write the entire css code there.

For style tag we use an attribute called type and its value is text/css

Eg: type = “text/css”

Declaring the type attribute is optional in style tag.

To highlight something we use a css property called border. It takes 3 values , out of which the first two values are mandatory and the third one is optional.

Syntax:

border : size(thickness) type(lines border (or) dotted border etc..) color

here size and type are mandatory values to be given and color is optional

by default the border will be applied in all the four directions. It can be applied for specific directions by using

border-top

border

The style tag can be placed anywhere in the within the program, but it is recommended to place under the header part ( under head tag)

To align the text right/left/center , we use a css property called text-align in css class.

There are 4 ways to apply css to one of the html element.

1. inline css
2. class based css
3. id based css
4. tag name

inline and class we have seen before.

Id based css :

we use css class many times in the elements ,but sometimes there will be a requirement that it should be used only once . if we use class at that time , it will not be memory efficient. So id based css is good for that requirement.

Here we use id value as the name of the block followed by #

Syntax : #idvalue{

Color: blue

}

. indicates the class and , # indicated the id of an element

Here we are not wasting the memory by creating a class instead we are using the existing id .

If there is a requirement to use css properties more than once go for css class.

For css class name we can use tag name also, but no operator should be given while giving the class name.

Syntax:

h3{

color:red;

}

By using this tag name for the css class name we can avoid writing class attribute in the element.

It is not recommended , because in the project other mights use the same tag and may change the css properties, if it done so our content can also be changed.

It is recommended to always use class based and id based css.

There is a particular where tag based css is used. When we want a change in the whole content we can use it . ( like all the body using same look and feel changes)

Text-decoration

In css the text- decoration property is used to control the decoration of the text, such as underlines, overlines, line – throughs , blink effects.

It takes three values

Syntax :

text-decoration : value1 value 2 value3

where value 1 is the type of the line

value 2 is the style of the line

value 3 is the color of the line