

talent sprint

WEB :: CSS

TalentSprint

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CSS

The content in this presentation is aimed at teaching learners to:

- Describe the parts of CSS rules,
- Explain how CSS transforms the HTML tags,
- Apply different categories of CSS like background, text, font, list

Problems of HTML

- Intended to define content only. Not intended to contain tags for formatting a document.
- Changes to the document is a long and expensive process.
- Does not have complete control over the formatting of HTML Document.



CSS

Problems of HTML



- To solve this problem, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) created CSS.
- Purpose of CSS is to store the format part of HTML document.
- All browsers support CSS.

CSS

What is CSS?

- CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a style sheet used for describing the presentation (the look and formatting) of a document.
- Enables the separation of document's content from document's presentation, including the elements like, layout, colors, fonts, etc.

CSS

Types of CSS

There are three types of Style Sheets based on their cascading to HTML Documents:

- 1 Inline Style Sheet
- 2 Internal Style Sheet
- 3 External Style Sheet

CSS

Inline Style Sheet

Placing the css code in the (X)html file along side the element for which you want to define a style.

Example

```
<p style = "color: #999999;">Some gray text</p>
```

Some gray text

Note: *User cannot change the styles of elements or text formatted in this way.*

CSS

Internal Style Sheet

Placing the CSS code within the `<head></head>` tags of each (X)HTML file.

Example

```
<head>  
  <title><title>  
  <style type = "text/css">  
    CSS Content Goes Here  
  </style>  
</head>
```

Good if we need to define different style for different pages.

CSS

External Style Sheet

- Website does not contain (X)HTML, instead it uses external CSS document.
- Save it with the `.css` file extension.
- Need to edit only `.css` file to make global changes to a website.

CSS

External Style Sheet

Example

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

CSS

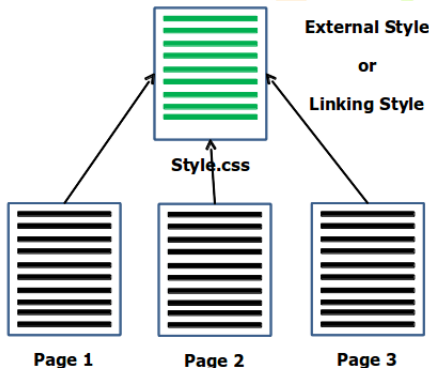
Comparing Types of CSS



Inline Style



Internal Style



CSS

CSS Syntax: Syntax for CSS is different than that of (X) HTML markup.

It consists of only 3 parts:

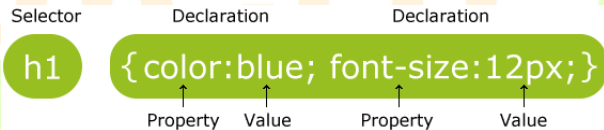
Selector is the (X)HTML element for which you want to apply a style.

Property is the actual property title.

Value is the style you apply to that property.

CSS

CSS Syntax



CSS

CSS Syntax

- Each selector can have multiple properties and each property within that selector can have independent values.
- The property and value are separated with a colon and contained within curly braces.
- Multiple properties are separated by a semi colon.

CSS

CSS Syntax

- Multiple values within a property are separated by commas.
- Individual value containing more than one word should be placed within the double quotes.

```
div {  
  background: #eeeeee;  
  font-family: "Trebuchet MS", Verdana, Arial, serif;  
}
```

Combining Selectors

Combining Elements within one selector:

```
h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6 {  
  color: #009900;  
  font-family: Georgia, sans-serif;  
}
```

All the header elements can be grouped into one selector by using commas to separate each element.

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Comment Tags

- Comment Tags are used to explain why you added certain selectors within your CSS file.
- Comments that will be ignored by browsers

```
/* This is a comment */
```

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Backgrounds

Property	Description
background-attachment	Sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page
background-color	Sets the background color of an element
background-image	Sets the background image for an element
background-position	Sets the starting position of a background image
background-repeat	Sets how a background image will be repeated

Text Properties

Property	Description
color	Sets the color of text
letter-spacing	Increases or decreases the space between characters in a text
line-height	Sets the line height
text-align	Specifies the horizontal alignment of text
text-decoration	Specifies the decoration added to text
text-indent	Specifies the indentation of the first line in a text-block
text-transform	Controls the capitalization of text
word-spacing	Increases or decreases the space between words in a text

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Font Properties

Property	Description
font-size/line-height	Specifies the font size and the line-height. Default value is “normal”.
font-family	Specifies the font family. Default value depends on the browser.
font-style	Specifies the font style. Default value is “normal”.
font-weight	Specifies the font weight. Default value is “normal”.

List Style

Property	Description
list-style-type	Specifies the type of list-item marker.
list-style-position	Specifies where to place the list-item marker.
list-style-image	Specifies the type of list-item marker.

Pseudo Elements

selector : pseudo-element property: value

Property	Description
first-line	Adds style to the first line of text in a block level element.
first-letter	Adds style to the first letter of text in a block level element.

Pseudo Elements

```
p:first-line font-size: medium; color: #ff0000;
```

```
p:first-letter font-size: medium; color: #ff0000;
```

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