# skill academy

Introduction to CSS
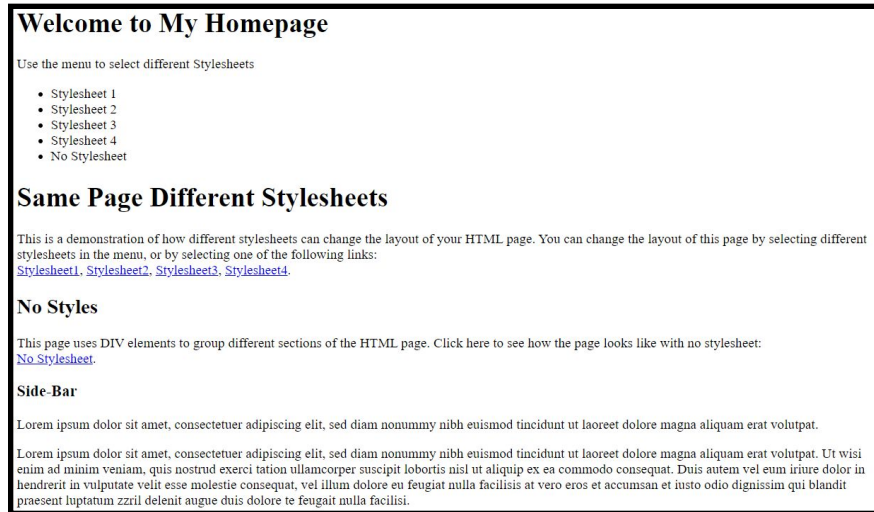
By Yash Sharma

CSS - **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heet.

- CSS is used to give styles to HTML elements.

- CSS is used to control the style of the web document in a simple and easy way.

- CSS describes how the HTML elements have to be displayed on the browser.

- When CSS is applied externally the same styles can be applied to multiple elements and pages. So it saves work and effort.

HTML   CSS

CSS ▸ Purpose ▸ Syntax ▸ Comments ▸ CSS Inclusion
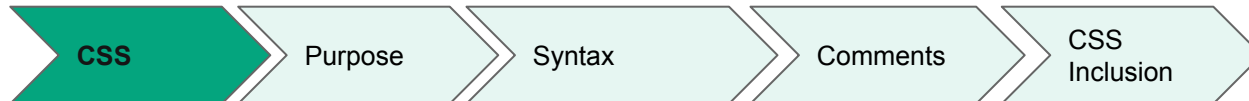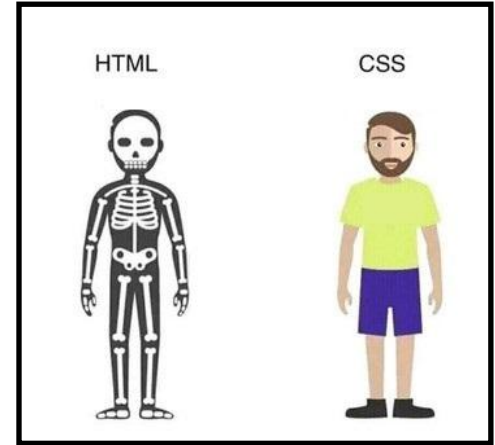
Purpose of CSS

- The purpose of CSS is to make web pages presentable.

- Example: Web page without any styles applied.

Welcome to My Homepage

Use the menu to select different Stylesheets

- Stylesheet 1
- Stylesheet 2
- Stylesheet 3
- Stylesheet 4
- No Stylesheet

Same Page Different Stylesheets

This is a demonstration of how different stylesheets can change the layout of your HTML page. You can change the layout of this page by selecting different stylesheets in the menu, or by selecting one of the following links:
Stylesheet1, Stylesheet2, Stylesheet3, Stylesheet4.

No Styles

This page uses DIV elements to group different sections of the HTML page. Click here to see how the page looks like with no stylesheet:
No Stylesheet.

Side-Bar

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CSS > **Purpose** > Syntax > Comments > CSS Inclusion

Purpose of CSS

- Same web page when styles are applied.

Welcome to My Homepage
Use the menu to select different Stylesheets

Stylesheet 1
Stylesheet 2
Stylesheet 3
Stylesheet 4
No Stylesheet

Same Page Different Stylesheets

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CSS | Purpose | Syntax | Comments | CSS Inclusion

Applications of CSS

- Creating stunning web pages and websites.

- Saves time by reusing the styles.

- Easy to maintain.

HTML VS CSS

HTML IS LIKE THE WALLS OF A HOUSE; IT PROVIDES THE STRUCTURE FOR YOUR WEBSITE.

CSS IS LIKE THE PAINT ON A HOUSE; IT DICTATES THE STYLE FOR YOUR WEBSITE.

HTML — Content — Structual
CSS — Style — Presentational
JS — Behavioral

CSS → **Purpose** → Syntax → Comments → CSS Inclusion

CSS Syntax

Inline style:

```html
<p style="color:blue; font-size:50px;">This is my paragraph</p>
```

property   value   property   value

Internal CSS:

```html
<head>
  <title>CSS</title>
  <style>
    p {
      color: red;
      text-align: center;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>This is my paragraph</p>
</body>
```

CSS   >   Purpose   >   **Syntax**   >   Comments   >   CSS Inclusion

CSS Syntax

```
<p style="color:blue; font-size:50px;">This is my paragraph</p>
```

        property   value   property   value

- Each declaration has CSS properties and the value, separated by the semi colon.
- In the first declaration **color** is the property and **blue** is the value.
- In the second declaration **font-size** is the property and **50px** is the value.

CSS > Purpose > **Syntax** > Comments > CSS Inclusion

CSS Comments

- Comments will not be displayed in the browser, but they help to understand the code better.

- Comments cannot be added in the inline styles of CSS. But they can be added in internal CSS and external CSS.

- Internal CSS:
    - Comments have to be added inside the <style> </style> tag.
    - CSS comment starts with **/*** and ends with ***/**
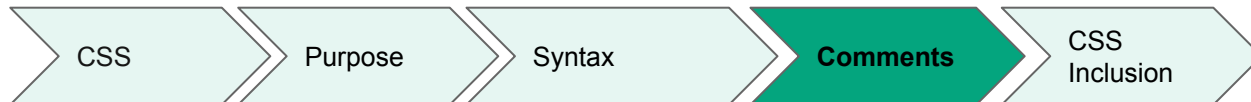
CSS Comments

```
<style>
/* style applied for all paragraph */
  p {
    color: red; /* text color */
    text-align: center; /* text alignment */
  }
</style>
```

Comments can be added in the same way in the external style sheet.

CSS > Purpose > Syntax > **Comments** > CSS Inclusion

CSS Inclusion

There are three ways to include styles to your HTML elements. They are:

- Inline CSS or Inline styles.

- Internal CSS or Embedded CSS.

- External CSS or External style sheet.

CSS > Purpose > Syntax > Comments > **CSS Inclusion**

CSS Inclusion - Inline CSS

- The inline styling is done with help of the **style** attribute.

- The **style** attribute can be added to the HTML element to which the style has to be applied. And styles can be specified as the value of the **style** attribute.

- Example:

```
<p style="color:blue; font-size:50px;">This is my paragraph</p>
```

property   value property   value

CSS > Purpose > Syntax > Comments > **CSS Inclusion**

```
<p style="color:blue; font-size:50px;">This is my paragraph</p>
```

property   value   property   value

- The value of style attribute is the combination of style declarations separated by semicolons.

- Output of the above code:

This is my paragraph

CSS 〉 Purpose 〉 Syntax 〉 Comments 〉 **CSS Inclusion**

CSS Inclusion - Internal CSS

- In order to reuse the same styles within the same page or to apply same styles for multiple elements styles can be given inside the <style> </style> tags inside the <head> </head> part of the document.

```
<head>
  <title>CSS</title>
  <style>
    p {
      color: red;
      text-align: center;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>This is my paragraph</p>
</body>
```
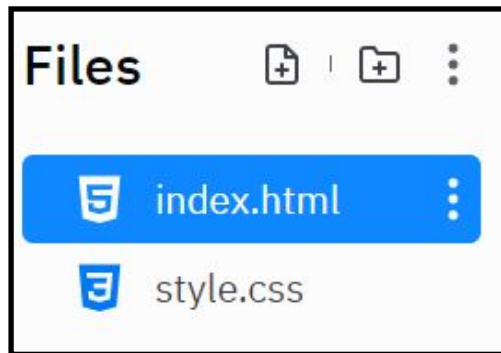
This is my paragraph

CSS > Purpose > Syntax > Comments > **CSS Inclusion**

CSS Inclusion - External CSS

- The external style sheet is generally used when the same style has to be applied in multiple pages.

- The syntax will be similar to the internal CSS/ Embedded CSS, but the styles will be included from the external sheet which will be connected to the HTML file by linking the external style sheet.

- The external style sheet can be linked with the help of **<link>** tag.

- The external style sheet included should have the extension as **.css**.

CSS > Purpose > Syntax > Comments > **CSS Inclusion**

CSS Inclusion - External CSS
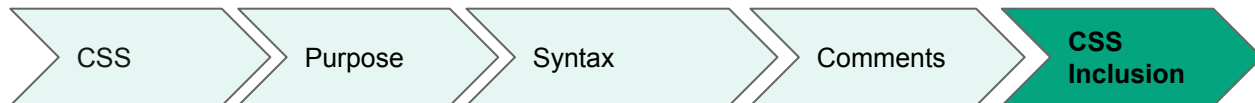
Example:

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

Folder Files:

CSS ⟩⟩ Purpose ⟩⟩ Syntax ⟩⟩ Comments ⟩⟩ **CSS Inclusion**

CSS Inclusion - External CSS

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Attributes and their purpose:

Attribute	Value	Description
type	text/css	Specifies the style language.
href	URL	Specifies the URL/ path link of the external style sheet.
rel	stylesheet /icon	Specifies the relationship between the current document and linked document. Optional attribute.

CSS

Syntax

Comments

CSS Inclusion