

# Web Designing & Publishing



# Chapter : 4

## CSS – Cascading Style Sheet

# What is CSS?

**Cascading:** Multiple styles can overlap in order to specify a range of style from a whole web site down to a unique element. Which style gets applied pertains to the rules of CSS cascading logic.

**Style:** CSS deals specifically with the **Presentation** domain of designing a web page (color, font, layout, etc).

**Sheet:** Normally, CSS is a file **separate** from the HTML file –linked to the HTML file through its <head> (exceptions apply).



# Why CSS?

Allows for much **richer document appearances** than HTML.

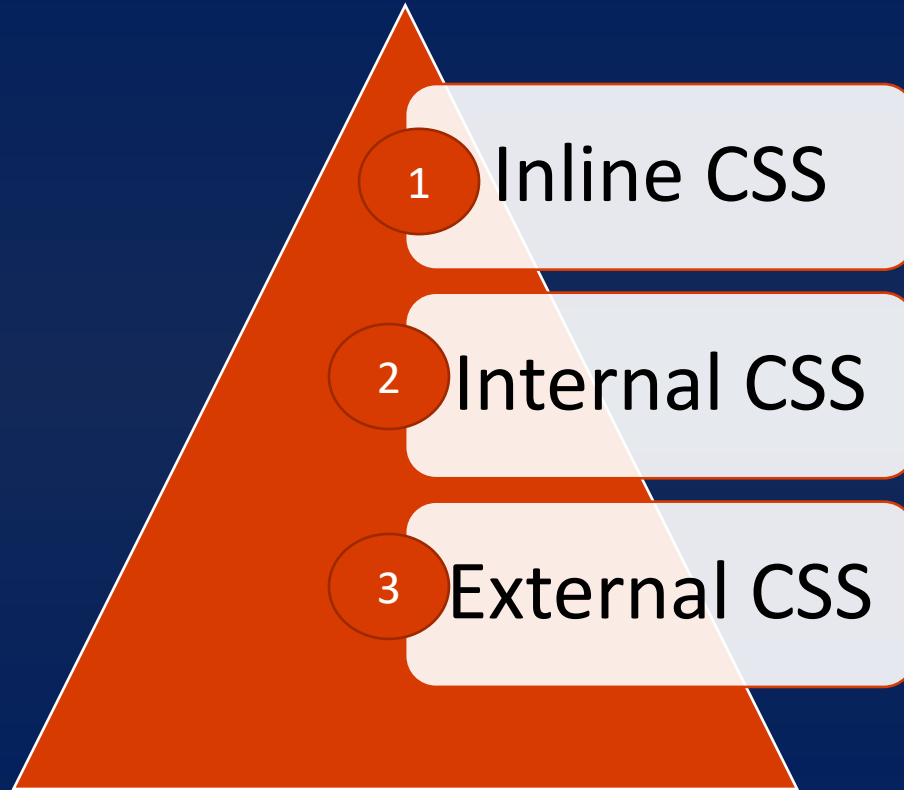
**Reduce workload** by centralizing commands for visual appearance instead of scattered throughout the HTML doc.

Use **same style on multiple pages**.

Reduce page **download size**.



# Types of CSS



# Inline CSS

Inline CSS contains the CSS property in the body section attached with element is known as inline CSS. This kind of style is specified within an HTML tag using the style attribute.

## Syntax:

```
<tag_name style="Property_Name:Value; ">
```

## Example:

```
<p style="font-size:18px;color:red">
```

*Paragraph Text*

```
</p>
```



# Internal CSS

This can be used when a single HTML document must be styled uniquely. The CSS rule set should be within the HTML file in the head section i.e the CSS is embedded within the HTML file.

## Syntax:

```
<head>  
    <style type="text/css">  
        Selector {  
            Property : value; Property : value;  
        }  
    </style>  
</head>
```



# External CSS

External CSS contains separate CSS file which contains only style property with the help of tag attributes (For example class, id, heading, ... etc). CSS property written in a separate file with .css extension and should be linked to the HTML document using link tag.

Syntax: Link CSS File into HTML

```
<head>
```

```
    <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet"
```

```
    href="css_filename.css">
```

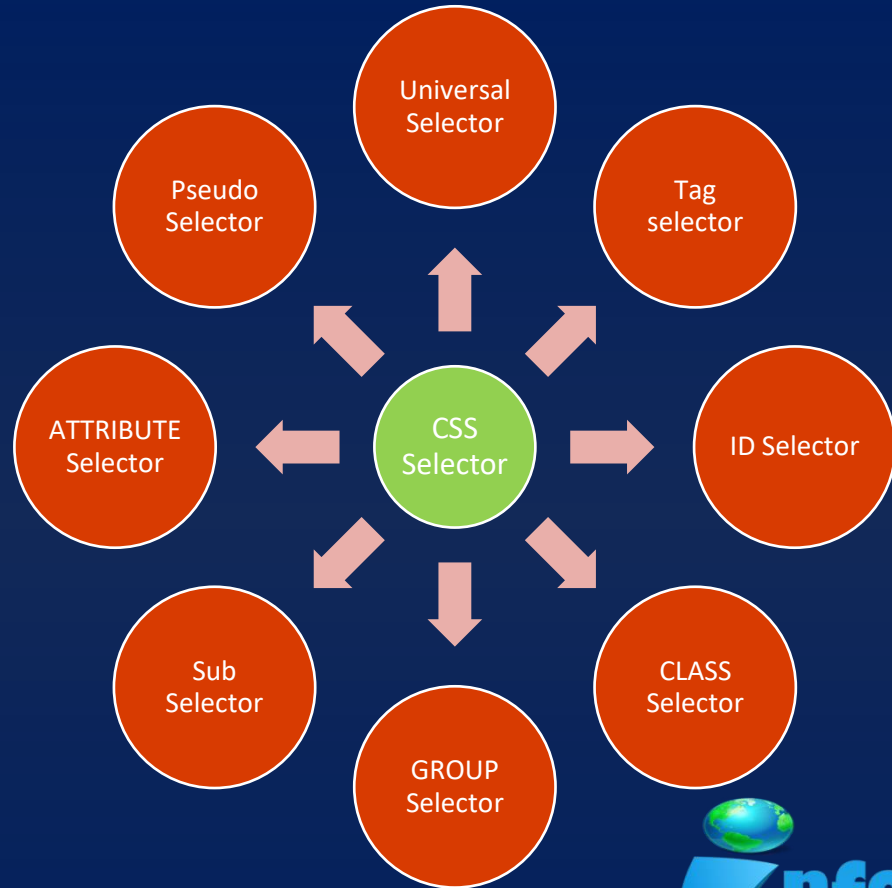
```
</head>
```





# CSS Selectors

CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.



# Universal Selector

The universal selector is used as a wildcard character. It selects all the elements on the pages.

Example:

Here this CSS rule will affect every HTML element on the page.

```
<style>
* {
    color: red;
    text-align:center;
}
</style>
```



# Tag (Element) Selector

The tag selector select the html elements based on the tag name.

Example:

Here this CSS rule will affect every <p> element on the page.

```
p
{
    text-align:center;
    color:red;
}
```



# ID Selector

The id selector selects the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element. An id is always unique within the page so it is chosen to select a single, unique element.

Example:

Here this CSS rule will be applied to the HTML element with id="first"

```
<style>
#first {
    text-align: center;
    color: blue;
}
</style>
<p id="para1">Hello INFOMAX</p>
```



# Class selector

The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute. It is used with a period character . (full stop symbol) followed by the class name.

Example:

Here this CSS rule will be applied to the HTML element with class="center"

```
<style>
.center {
    text-align: center;
    color: blue;
}
</style>
<h1 class="center">Heading One</h1>
<p class="center">Ram is a good boy</p>
```



# Group Selector

The grouping selector is used to select all the elements with the same style definitions.

Grouping selector is used to minimize the code. Commas are used to separate each selector in grouping.

Example:

Here this CSS rule will be applied to the all h1,h2,and p tags.

```
<style>
h1, h2, p {
  text-align: center;
  color: blue;
}
</style>
```

```
<h1>Heading One</h1>
<h2>Heading Two</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```



# Sub Selector

A CSS selector can contain more than one simple selector. Between the simple selectors, we can include a combinator.

There are 4 different combinators in css:

Space	Descendant Selector
>	Child Selector
+	Adjacent Sibling Selector
~	General Sibling Selector



# Attribute Selector

The [attribute] selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute.

The following example selects all input which type is “Text”:

Example:

```
Input[type="text"]  
{  
    color:red;  
    font-size:20px;  
}
```





# Pseudo Selector

A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element.

For example, it can be used to:

- Style an element when a user mouses over it
- Style visited and unvisited links differently
- Style an element when it gets focus

Example:

Anchor Pseudo-classes:

`a:link`

`a:visited`

`a:hover`

`a:active`

Others:

`:hover`

`:active`

`:focus`



# CSS Properties

- Background Properties
- Border Properties
- Text Property
- Font Properties
- Block Properties
- Box Properties
- Positioning Properties
- List Property
- Table Property



# Background Properties :

Property	Possible Value
background	Fixed, scroll
background-color	Red, #FFFF00, rgb(255,255,0), rgba(255,255,0,.5), url(image path)
background-image	url('path')
background-attachment	Fixed, Scroll
background-position	top left, top center, top right, center left center center, center right, bottom left bottom center, bottom right
background-repeat	Repeat, repeat-x, repeat-y, no-repeat
Background-size	% or px

# Border Properties

Property	Possible Values
Border	size style color
Border-top	size style color
Border-left	size style color
Border-right	size style color
Border-bottom	size style color
Border-style	solid, dotted, dashed, inset, outset, double
Border-width	Px , thin ,medium, thick
Border-color	Color name
Border-radius	Px or %

# Text properties

Property	Possible Values
color:	Color name or color code
text-align	Left, right, center, justify
text-decoration	None, underline, overline, line-through
text-transform	Uppercase, lowercase, Capitalize
text-shadow	Left (px) top (px) px fade (px) Color
line-height	Any Number
Text-indent	px
letter-spacing	px



# Font Property

Property	Possible value
font-family	Any Valid font Name
font-size	xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large, smaller, larger
font-style	Normal,italic
font-weight	Normal, bold, bolder, lighter, 100 -900
font-variant	Normal, small-caps



# Box Properties:

Property Name	Possible Values
Width, min-width, max-width	Px or %
Height, min-height, max-height	
Margin, margin-top, margin-bottom, margin-left, margin-right	PX or %
Padding, Padding-left, padding-right, padding-top, padding-bottom	PX or %
Display	None, Block, Inline
Float	Left, right
Clear	Left, Right, Clear
Position	Relative, Absolute, Fixed
top	Px
left	px

# List Properties

list-style-type	Disc, circle, square, decimal, decimal-leading-zero, lower-roman, upper-roman, lower-alpha, upper-alpha, lower-Greek, lower-latin, upper-latin, Hebrew, Armenian, Georgian, cjk-ideographic, hiragana, katakana, hiragana-iroha, katakana-iroha
list-style-position	Inside, outside
list-style-image	URL values.





# Table Property

border-collapse	Collapse, separate
border-spacing	Lengths for the horizontal and vertical spacing, separated by a space.
caption-side	Top, bottom, left, right
empty-cells	Show, hide



# THANK YOU

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