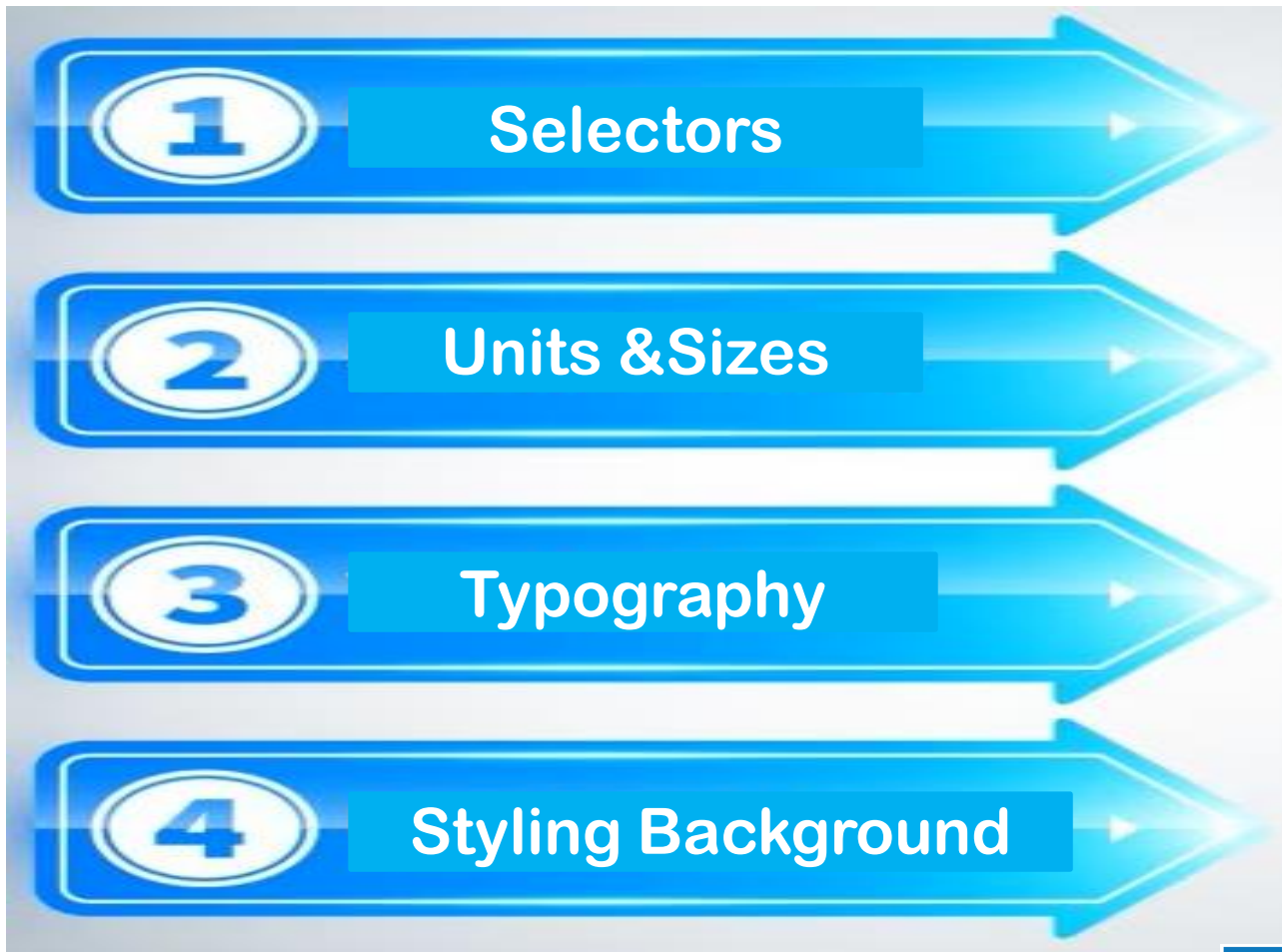


CSS Introduction

Chapter-1



Contents



What Is CSS?

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets

CSS is a language used to define the layout and appearance of webpages.

CSS was first developed in 1997

External stylesheets are stored in CSS files.

CSS-Syntax

A CSS syntax consists of a selector and a declaration block.

HTML Code

```
<body>  
  <h1>Job Provider</h1>  
</body>
```

CSS Code

```
h1  
{  
  color : blue;  
}
```

Selector

Value

Property

Declaration block

CSS-Syntax

The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

Declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

CSS-Selectors

CSS selectors are used to select the HTML elements you want to style.

CSS selectors divided into five categories :

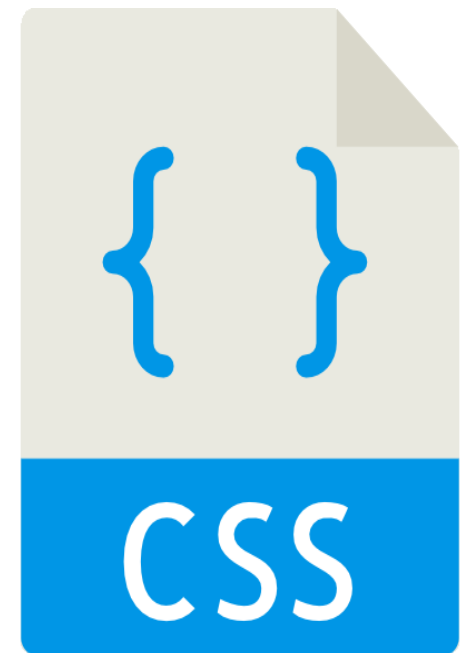
1 | CSS Element Selector

2 | CSS Id Selector

3 | CSS Class Selector

4 | CSS Universal Selector

5 | CSS Grouping Selector



CSS-Element Selectors

The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

```
<body>
```

```
    <h1>Job Provider</h1>
```

```
</body>
```

```
h1
```

```
{
```

```
    color:blue;
```

```
}
```

CSS-Id Selectors

The id selector selects HTML elements based on the id attribute.

The id selector is used to select one unique element.

Write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

```
<body>

    <h1 id="header">Job Provider</h1>

</body>
```

```
#header
{
    color:blue;
}
```


CSS-Class Selectors

The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.

write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.

```
body>  
  <h1 class="header">Job Provider</h1>  
</body>
```

```
.header  
{  
  color:blue;  
}
```

CSS-Universal Selectors

The universal selector (*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

```
<body>
  <h1>Job Provider</h1>
  <p>Content</p>
</body>
```

```
*{
  color:blue;
  text-align:center;
}
```

CSS-Grouping Selectors

It is used to select multiple elements and style them together.

To group selectors, separate each selector with a comma.

```
<body>
  <h1>Job Provider</h1>
  <h3>FindJob</h3>
  <p>Content</p>
</body>
```

```
h1,h3,p
{
  color:blue;
  text-align:center;
}
```

How To Insert CSS?



Three Ways to Insert CSS

Inline CSS

Internal CSS

External CSS



Inline CSS

For apply CSS in a single element .

The inline CSS is also a method to insert style sheets in HTML document.

To use inline CSS, should use the style attribute to the relevant tag.

```
<body>  
  <h2 style="color:red;margin-left:40px;" >Job Provider</h2>  
</body>
```

Internal CSS

The internal style sheet is used to add a unique style for a single document.

It is defined in `<head>` section of the HTML page inside the `<style>` tag.

```
<head>
  <style>
    h2 { color:blue;}
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>Job Provider</h2>
</body>
```



External CSS

The external style sheet is generally used to make changes on multiple pages.

It uses the `<link>` tag on every html pages and the `<link>` tag should be put inside the head section.

An external style sheet can be written in any text editor, and must be saved with a `.css` extension.

```
jobProvider.html

<body>
  <h2>Job Provider</h2>
</body>
```

```
styles.css

h2
{
  color:blue;
}
```



CSS Units And Sizes

There are various units in CSS to express the measurement and length.

A CSS unit is used to determine the property size, which we set for an element or its content.

Length is a number followed by a length unit, such as 10px, 2em, etc.

A whitespace cannot appear between the number and the unit.

Two types of length units:



Absolute

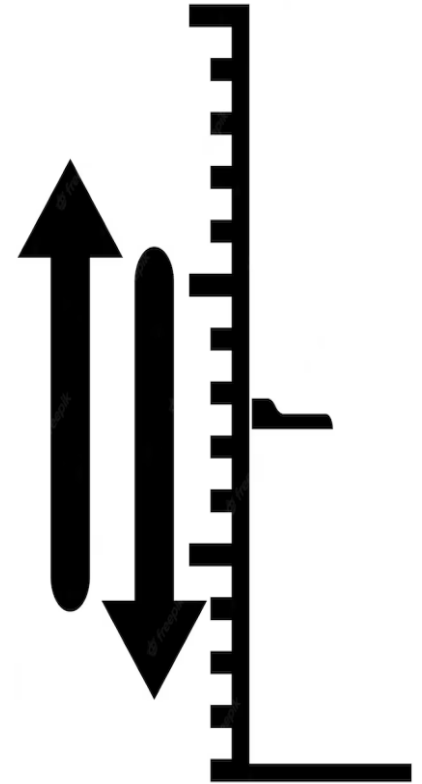
Relative

CSS Units-Absolute Length

The absolute length units are fixed and a length expressed in any of these will appear as exactly that size.

Most of these units are more useful when used for print, rather than screen output.

The only value that you will commonly use is px (pixels).

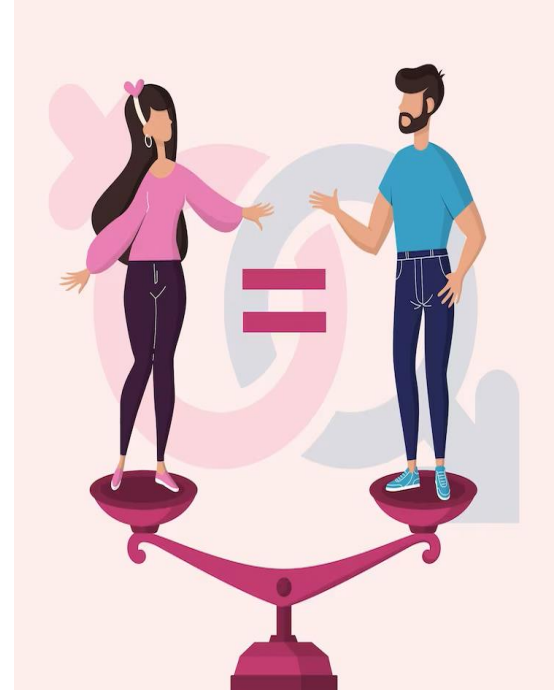


```
<p style = "font-size: 20px;" > JobProvider </p>
```

CSS Units-Relative Length

Relative length units specify a length relative to another length property.

Relative units are good to style the responsive site because they scale relative to the window size or the parent.



`<p style = "font-size: 2em;" > It has a font-size: 2em; </p>`

CSS-Typography

Typography is the art and technique of arranging type on a page.

some fundamental CSS font properties



font-family

font-style

font-weight

Font-size

some fundamental CSS text properties



color

Word-spacing

Background-color

Text-indent

CSS-Font Properties

font-family

To change the typeface of your text .

font-style

To set whether text should be italic or not.

font-weight

To set the boldness of text.

font-size

To control the size of your text elements.

A A A A A A A

CSS-Text Properties

Word-spacing

To increase or decrease the length of space between each word in your text

Text-indent

To add an indent to your blocks of text.

color

To set the color of the text.

Background-color

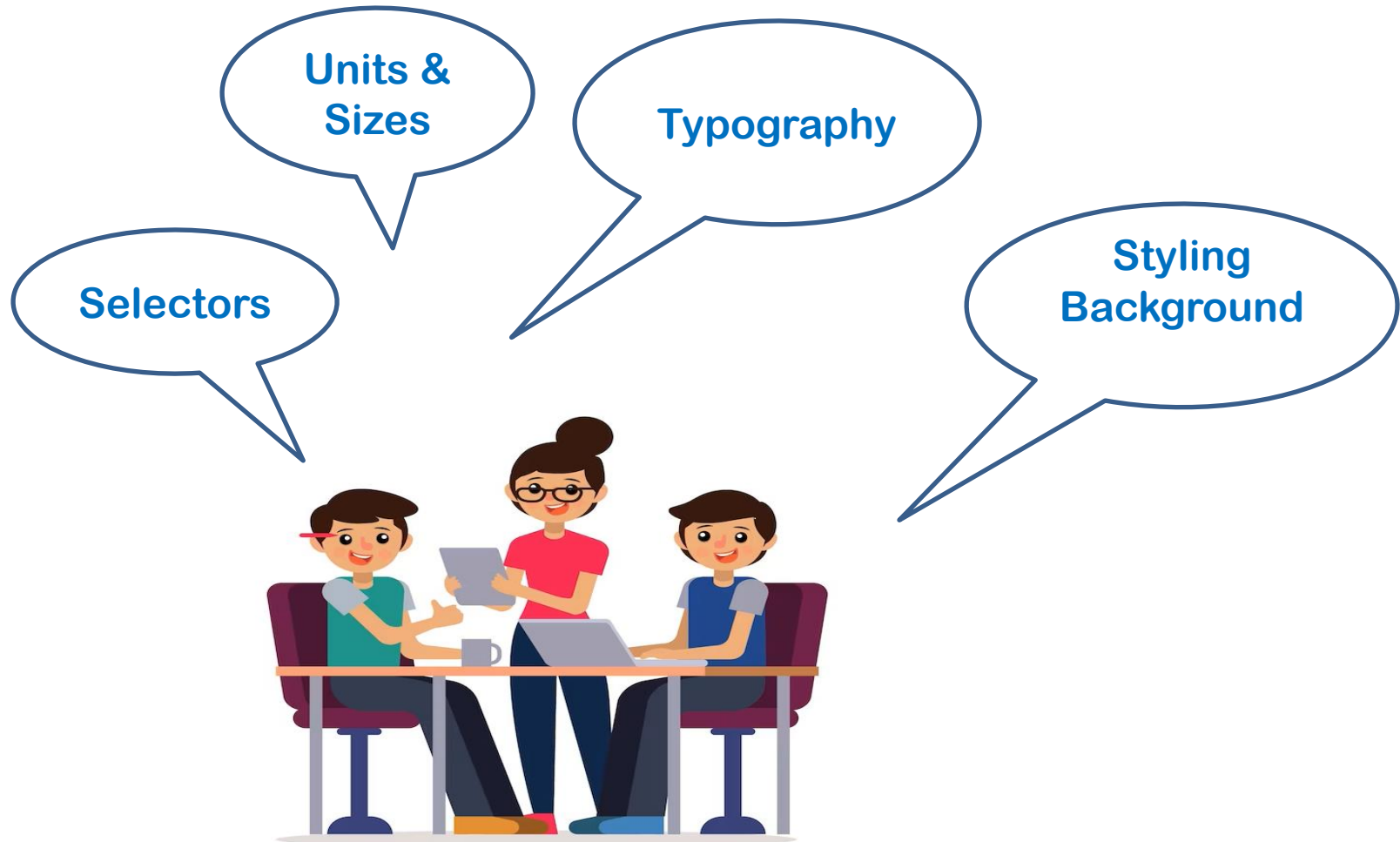
To set the color of background.

Georgia Underlined
Bold italic SMALL CAPS
~~Comic Sans~~ LETTER SPACING
overline Arial

CSS-Styling Background

Properties	Description
background-color	Specifies the background color to be used
Background-image	Specifies ONE or MORE background images to be used
Background-attachment	Specifies whether the background images are fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page
Background-position	Specifies the position of the background images
Background-size	Specifies the size of the background images
Background-repeat	Specifies how to repeat the background images
Background-origin	Specifies the positioning area of the background images
Background-clip	Specifies the painting area of the background images

What We Discussed?



Questions?

