

# CSS- Cascading Style Sheet

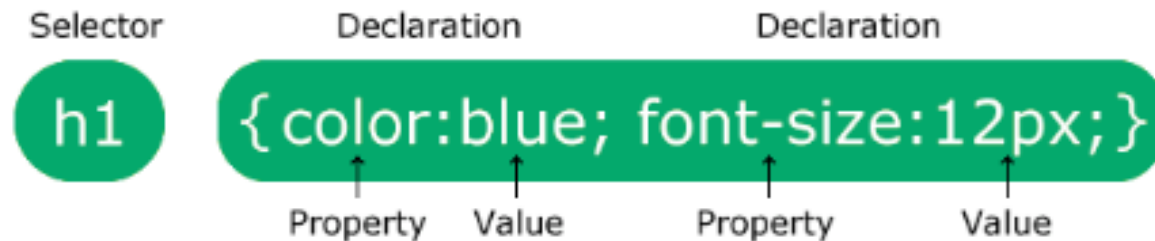
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# Syntax for CSS

- A CSS comprises of style rules that are interpreted by the browser and then applied to the corresponding elements in your document. A style rule is made of three parts –
- **Selector** – A selector is an HTML tag at which a style will be applied. This could be any tag like <h1> or <table> etc.
- **Property** – A property is a type of attribute of HTML tag. Put simply, all the HTML attributes are converted into CSS properties. They could be *color*, *border* etc.
- **Value** – Values are assigned to properties. For example, *color* property can have value either *red* or *#F1F1F1* etc.

```
Selector {  
  Property 1: value;  
  Property 2:value;  
}
```

# Example:



- The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.
- 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.
- Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolons, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

# Sample css :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  color: red;
  text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>Hello World!</p>
<p>These paragraphs are styled with CSS.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

# How to style html with selectors

- We have so many combinations of selectors to style html elements:
- 1) The Type Selectors
- 2) The Universal Selectors
- 3) The Class Selectors
- 4) The ID Selectors
- 5) Grouping Selectors

# The Type Selectors:

- This is the same selector we have seen above. Again, one more example to give a color to all level 1 headings –

```
h1 {  
  color: #36CFFF;  
  <!-- shade of cyan-blue. --->  
}
```

```
Selector {  
Property 1: value;  
Property 2:value;  
}
```

# The Universal Selectors:

- Rather than selecting elements of a specific type, the universal selector quite simply matches the name of any element type –

```
* {  
  color: #000000;  
}
```

# CSS id Selector

- The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.
- The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!
- To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.
- ```
#para1 {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```



# CSS class Selector:

- The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.
- To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.

```
.class-name{  
Property:value;  
}
```

- Example:
- ```
p.center {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```
- In this example only <p> elements with class="center" will be red and center-aligned:

# CSS Grouping Selector:

- The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.
- Look at the following CSS code (the h1, h2, and p elements have the same style definitions):

- ```
h1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

To group selectors, separate each selector with a comma.

```
h2 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

```
h1, h2, p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

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

# Three Ways to Insert CSS:

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There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

- External CSS
- Internal CSS
- Inline CSS

# Internal CSS

- An internal style sheet may be used if one single HTML page has a unique style.
- The internal style is defined inside the `<style>` element, inside the head section.

# Inline CSS:

- An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element.
- To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.

# External CSS:

- With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!
- Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the `<link>` element, inside the head section.

- `<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">`
- An external style sheet can be written in any text editor, and must be saved with a .css extension.
- The external .css file should not contain any HTML tags.
- Here is how the "mystyle.css" file looks:
- ```
body {  
    background-color: lightblue;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    color: navy;  
    margin-left: 20px;  
}
```

# CSS Comments:

- Comments are used to explain the code, and may help when you edit the source code at a later date.
- Comments are ignored by browsers.
- A CSS comment is placed inside the <style> element, and starts with /\* and ends with \*/:

- Example:

```
/* This is a single-line comment */
```

```
p {  
  color: red;  
}
```

Multiline comment:

```
/* This is  
a multi-line  
comment */
```

```
p {  
  color: red;  
}
```



# CSS Coloring:

- CSS Background Color
- You can set the background color for HTML elements:
- `<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>`  
`<p style="background-color:Tomato;">Lorem ipsum...</p>`
- CSS text coloring:
- `<h1 style="color:Tomato;">Hello World</h1>`  
`<p style="color:DodgerBlue;">Lorem ipsum...</p>`  
`<p style="color:MediumSeaGreen;">Ut wisi enim...</p>`

# Cont...

- CSS Border Color
- You can set the color of borders:
- `<h1 style="border:2px solid Tomato;">Hello World</h1>`  
`<h1 style="border:2px solid DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>`  
`<h1 style="border:2px solid Violet;">Hello World</h1>`

# Cont..

- CSS Color Values
- In CSS, colors can also be specified using RGB values, HEX values, HSL values, RGBA values, and HSLA values:
- Same as color name "Tomato":

`rgb(255, 99, 71)`

`#ff6347`

`hsl(9, 100%, 64%)`

Same as color name "Tomato", but 50% transparent:

`rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5)`

`hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5)`

- `<h1 style="background-color:rgb(255, 99, 71);">...</h1>`  
`<h1 style="background-color:#ff6347;">...</h1>`  
`<h1 style="background-color:hsl(9, 100%, 64%);">...</h1>`  
  
`<h1 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5);">...</h1>`  
`<h1 style="background-color:hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5);">...</h1>`