

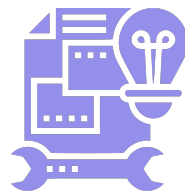
Introduction to CSS - 1

Relevel
by Unacademy



Concepts

- What is CSS?
- What does CSS do?
- Why we use CSS?
- How to add CSS?
- Inline and External Styling
- Image
- Box Model
- Layouts
- Relative Units



What is CSS?

- Cascading Style Sheets is a style sheet language used to describe the presentation of a document written in a markup language such as HTML. CSS is the core technology of the World Wide Web, along with HTML and JavaScript.
- CSS is the language we use to style an HTML document.
- CSS describes how HTML elements should be displayed.
- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used to describe the presentation of documents written in HTML or XML (including XML dialects such as SVG, MathML, or XHTML).
- CSS describes how elements will be displayed on screen, in print, in speech, or other media.



What does CSS do?

- You can add new looks to your old HTML documents.
- You can completely change the look of your website with only a few changes in CSS code.



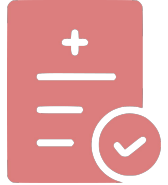
Why do we use CSS?

- CSS saves time
- Pages load faster
- Easy Maintenance
- More advanced styles than HTML
- Multiple-Device Compatibility
- Global Web Standards



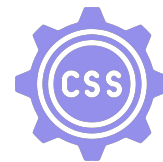
How to add CSS?

- Inline CSS
- Internal CSS
- External CSS



Inline CSS?

- Inline styles look and act like CSS, with a few differences. Inline styles affect the tag they're written directly, without using selectors



Internal CSS?

- Internal CSS is used to apply CSS on a single document or page. It can affect all the elements of the page. It is written inside the style tag within head section of html.
- An internal style sheet may be used if one single HTML page has a unique style.



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.



Images

- We will learn how to style images with CSS to add a border, and change the shape, and size of the image. Using CSS to style images allows you to uniformly specify how images should appear across your website with only a few rulesets.
- We can resize the image by resizing the border radius in CSS.



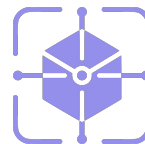
Adding style to images

- Now that index.html displays an image of your choice, you'll add a CSS rule to style the image.



Box Model

- In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout.
- The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.
- Every box is composed of four parts (or areas), defined by their respective edges: the content edge, padding edge, border edge, and margin edge.



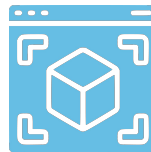
Layout

- CSS layout techniques allow us to take elements present in a web page and control their position relative to the following: their default position in the normal layout flow, others around them, the position of the parent container and the main window/window.



Flexbox

- Flexbox is an abbreviation for the Flexible Box Layout CSS module, which is designed to allow us to easily arrange things by one dimension, row or column.
- To use flexbox, you apply display
- flex to the parent element of the elements you want to have
- all of its direct children then become active elements.



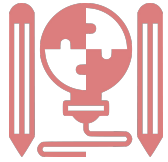
Relative Units

- Positioning allows you to take elements out of the normal document layout flow and make them behave differently, for example by sitting on top of each other, or always in the same place in the browser window.
- Relative positioning allows you to offset an element from its default position in the normal flow.



Practice Problem

- Create a basic homepage with four list items ensuring all text are emboldened.



Thank You!