

# **WEB DASTURLASHGA KIRISH**

# **4-MA'RUZA: CSS GA KIRISH. CSS NI HTMLGA ULASH USULLARI. SELEKTORLAR TURLARI**

**CSS asosiy tushunchalari**

**Web sahifa uchun CSS stillarni qo'llash usullari**

**Selektorlar.**

# CSS – CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

HTML sahifa hamda undagi elementlar ko'rinishlariga turli xildagi stillar berish uchun mo'ljallangan til. CSS elementning brauzer oynasida qay ko'rinishda tasvirlanishini ifodalovchi tildir.





HTML – ot (noun)

CSS – sifat (adjective)

JavaScript – fe'l (verb)

# CSS – CASCADING STYLE SHEETS



```
body {  
  font: x-small  
  background: #  
  color: black;  
  margin: 0;  
  padding: 0;
```

# CSS KODNI QO'LLASH USULLARI

1. Inline – *CSS stil kodi HTML elementi uchun bevosita HTML tegining style atributi ichida yoziladi*
2. Internal – *CSS kod HTML sahifa fayli ichida `<style>` `</style>` tegi orasida yoziladi*
3. External – *Alohida .css kengaytmali faylda yozilgan CSS kod `<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">` orqali bog'lanadi.*



# CSS

**Internal Style**

CSS

**External Style**

**Inline Style**

# CSS KODNI QO'LLASH USULLARI

Inline ko'rinishdagi CSS kodni ishlatilishi:

```
<p style = "color: red; font-size: 24px; text-align: center;"> Billionaire</p>
```

```
<h1 style = "color: blue; font-family: verdana;"> Web Development </h1>
```

```
<body style = "background-color: #ffe793">
```



# CSS KODNI QO'LLASH USULLARI

Internal ko'rinishdagi CSS kodni ishlatilishi:

```
<style type="text/css">
  p{
    color: magenta;
    text-align: right;
  }
  h1{
    color: lightgreen;
    font-size: 36px;
  }
</style>
```

```
<style type="text/css">
  body{
    background-image: url("romeo.jpg");
  }
  div{
    background-color: black;
    width: 260px;
    height: 120px;
  }
</style>
```

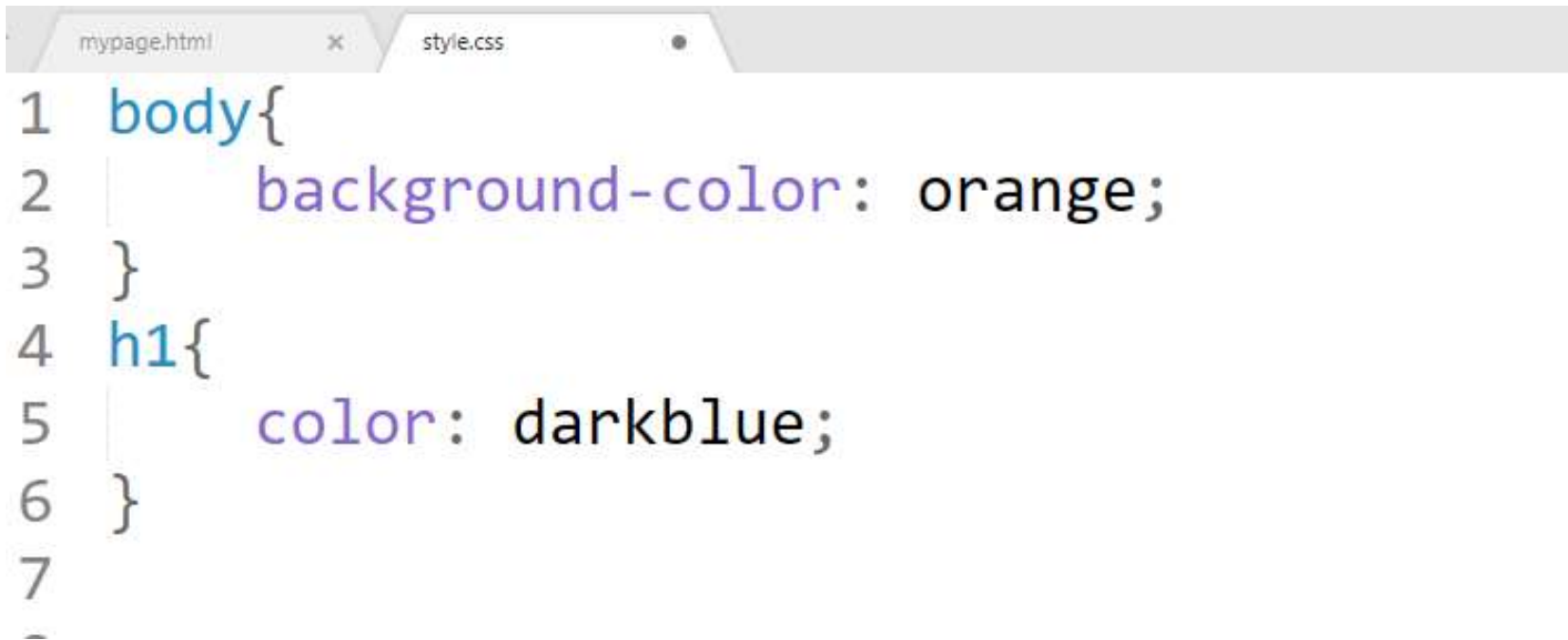
# CSS KODNI QO'LLASH USULLARI.

## EXTERNAL USULI

```
mypage.html x style.css x
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4     <title></title>
5     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
6 </head>
7 <body>
8     <h1>Jin ursin!!! Mashina narxlari yana oshdi.</h1>
9 </body>
10 </html>
```

# CSS KODNI QO'LLASH USULLARI.

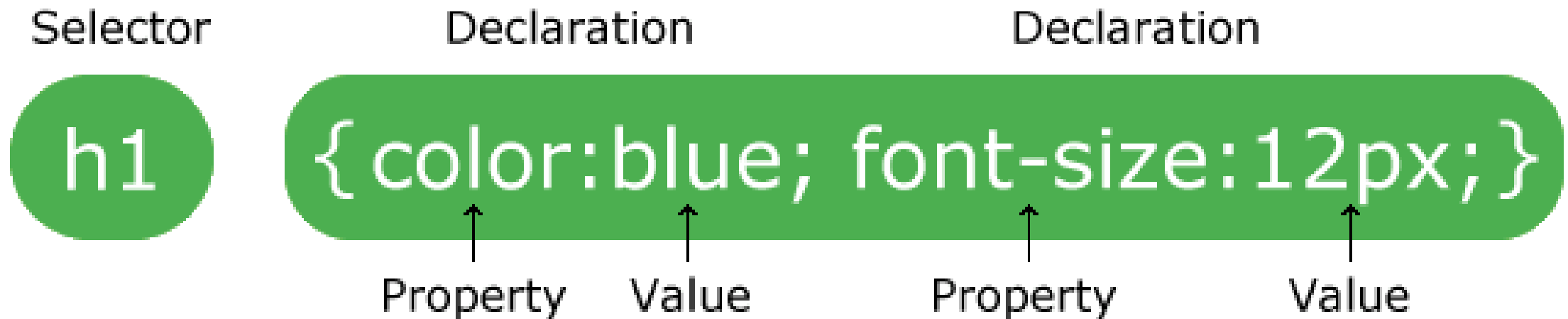
## EXTERNAL USULI



The image shows a code editor with two tabs: 'mypage.html' and 'style.css'. The 'style.css' tab is active, displaying the following CSS code:

```
1 body{
2     background-color: orange;
3 }
4 h1{
5     color: darkblue;
6 }
7
8 -
```

# SELEKTORLAR. CSS SINTAKSISI



# ELEMENT SELEKTORI

Element selektori bu HTML dagi element tegi nomi orqali ifodalanadi.

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

---

```
h3{  
    background-color: green;  
}  
body{  
    background-image: url("myDear.jpg");  
}
```

# ID SELEKTORI

ID selektori HTML tegi ichidagi id atributining nomi orqali ifodalanadi va id nomi oldidan # belgisi qo'yilishi shart. Id selektori teg elementlar uchun unikal nom berish uchun qo'llaniladi. Id nomi raqam yoki son bilan boshlanishi mumkin emas.

```
<h1 id="text2">Play Station</h1>
```

```
#text2{  
    background-color: green;  
}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title></title>
  <style type="text/css">
    #text1{
      color: lightgreen;
      font-family: Comic sans MS;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p id="text1">Korona Virus vahimasi jonga tegdi!!!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

# CLASS SELEKTORI

Class selektori ma'lum sinfga (class) ga tegishli elementlarga stil berish uchun ishlatiladi. HTML element tegidagi class nomi orqali murojaat qilinadi. CSS da HTML dagi class nomi oldidan nuqta (.) belgisi qo'yiladi.

```
<div class="myclass">  
  <a href="http://www.mp3party.com">Best mp3</a>  
</div>
```

```
.myclass{  
  width: 100px;  
  height: 50px;  
  background-color: black;  
}
```



# GURUHLI SELEKTORLAR

Guruhli selektorlar bir nechta elementlar uchun bir xil stil berishni amalga oshiradi. Ya'ni HTML da yozilgan turli xildagi ikki va undan ortiq teg elementlari uchun umumiy xususiyat bilan ta'minlaydi.

```
p, h1, h2{  
    color: green;  
    font-size: 50px;  
    text-align: center;  
}
```