GLS UNIVERSITY

BCA SEM - 2

BCA 109 DYNAMIC HTML

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DHTML

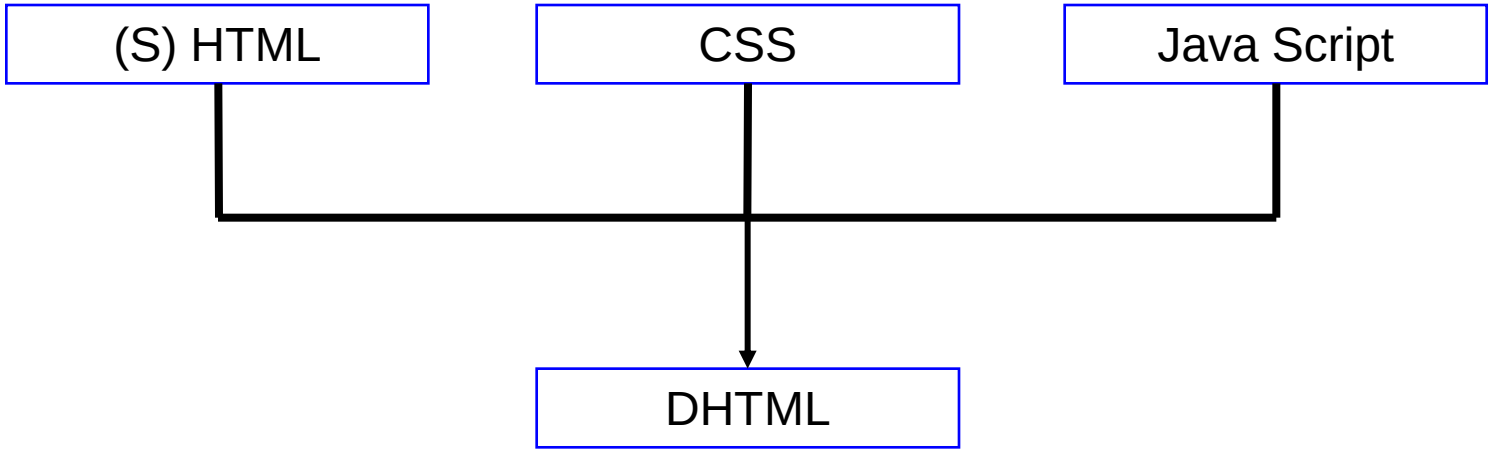
- Dynamic HTML, or DHTML, is an umbrella term for a collection of technologies used together to create **interactive** and **animated web sites** by using a combination of

  a static markup language (**such as HTML**),

  a client-side scripting language (**such as JavaScript**),

  a presentation definition language (**such as CSS**).

DHTML Architecture



CSS
Cascading Style Sheets

CSS

Content	Module
•Introduction •Advantages and Disadvantages •CSS Syntax •Class and ID •Types of Style Sheets	1
•Text Properties & Attributes •Font Properties •CSS Padding •CSS Color •List Properties •CSS Posotioning •Table Properties and Attributes	2

CSS - Introduction

- **CSS** stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**
- CSS define **how to display** HTML elements
- CSS were added to HTML 4.0 **to solve a problem**
- CSS can save a lot of work
- CSS are stored in .css **files**.

Advatage & Disadvantage of CSS

- **Advantages**
- **CSS saves time –** You can write CSS once and then reuse same sheet in multiple HTML pages.
- **Pages load faster –** If you are using CSS, you do not need to write HTML tag attributes every time.
- **Easy maintenance –** To make a global change, simply change the style, and all elements in all the web pages will be updated automatically.
- **Global web standards –** Now HTML attributes are being deprecated and it is being recommended to use CSS.
- **Offline Browsing –** CSS can store web applications locally with the help of an offline catche.

Advatage & Disadvantage of CSS

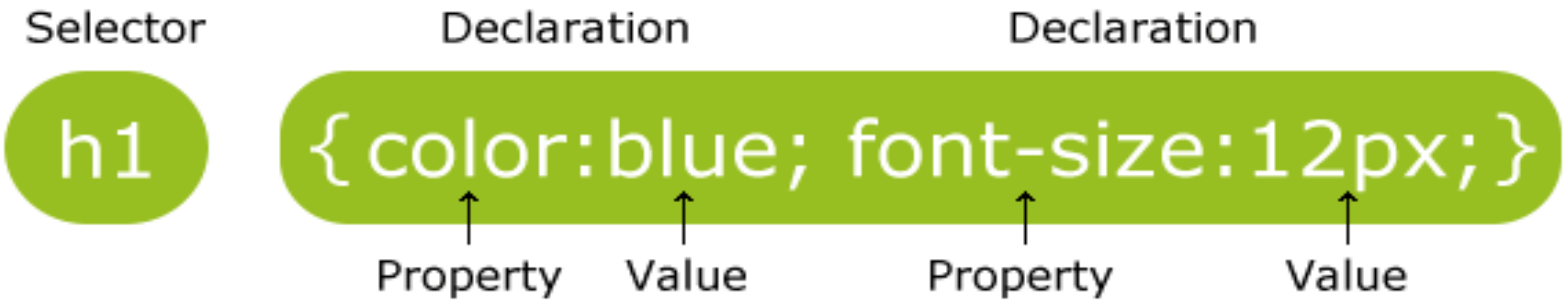
- **Disadvantages**
- CSS works differently on different browsers. IE and Opera supports CSS as different logic.

- You will need to test your Web pages with multiple browsers in

  order to ensure compatibility when using style sheets.

CSS Syntax

- A CSS rule has two main parts: a **selector**, and one or more **declarations**:



- The selector is normally the HTML element you want to style.
- Each declaration consists of a property and a value.
- The property is the style attribute you want to change. Each property has a value.

CSS Example

- A CSS declaration always ends with a **semicolon**, and declaration groups are surrounded by **curly brackets**:

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

- More readable form is:

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


DEMO_1.html

CSS Grouping Selectors

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

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

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

CSS Grouping Selectors

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

CSS Comments

- Comments are used to explain your code, and may help you when you edit the source code at a later date. Comments are ignored by browsers.
- A CSS comment begins with "/*", and ends with "*/", like this:

```
/*This is a comment*/
p
{
    text-align:center;
    /*This is another comment*/
    color:black;
    font-family:arial;
}
```

The id Selectors

In addition to setting a style for a HTML element, CSS allows you to specify your own selectors called "**id**" and "**class**".

The id Selector

- The id selector is used to specify a style **for a single, unique element.**
- The id selector uses the id attribute of the HTML element, and is defined with a "**#**".
- The style rule below will be applied to the element with **id="para1"**:

The id Selectors

Example

```
 #para1
{
 text-align:center;
 color:red;
 }
```


DEMO_2.html

The class Selectors

- The class selector is used to specify a style **for a group of elements.** Unlike the id selector, the class selector is most often used on several elements.

- This allows you to set a particular style for many HTML elements with the same class.

- The class selector uses the HTML class attribute, and is defined with a "**.**"

- In the example below, all HTML elements with class="center" will be center-aligned:

The class Selectors

Example:

```
.center {text-align:center;}
```

- You can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class. In the example below, all p elements with class="center" will be center-aligned:

Example:

```
p.center {text-align:center;}
```


DEMO_3.html

How to Insert CSS

- When a browser reads a style sheet, it will format the document according to it.

- There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:
  - **External style sheet**
  - **Internal style sheet**
  - **Inline style**

How to Insert CSS

External Style Sheet

- An external style sheet is ideal **when the style is applied to many pages.** With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire Web site by changing one file. Each page must link to the style sheet **using the <link> tag.** The <link> tag goes inside the head section:

```
<head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css" />
</head>
```

How to Insert CSS

- An external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file should not contain any html tags. Your style sheet should be **saved with a .css extension.** An example of a style sheet file is shown below:

```
hr {color:sienna;}
p {margin-left:20px;}
body {background-image:url("images/back40.gif");}
```


DEMO_4.html

How to Insert CSS

Internal Style Sheet

- nternal style sheet should be used **when a single document has a unique style.** You define internal styles in the head section of an HTML page, by using the <style> tag, like this:
- is:

```
<head> <style type="text/css">
        hr {color:sienna;} p {margin-left:20px;}
        body {background-image:url("images/back40.gif");}
</style>  </head>
```


DEMO_1.html

How to Insert CSS

Inline Styles

- An inline style loses many of the advantages of style sheets by mixing content with presentation.

- To use inline styles you use the style attribute in the relevant tag. The style attribute can contain any CSS property. The example shows how to change the color and the left margin of a paragraph:

```
<p style="color:blue;margin-left:20px">
    This is a paragraph.
</p>
```


DEMO_5.html