**CSS Document (v1)**

**Created by**

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**CSS (Cascading Stylesheet)**

Language used to style an HTML document

Describes how HTML elements should be displayed

**What can css do?**

Text formatting

Element sizing

Element positioning

**Types of Css**

**Three type of CSS usage**

**Inline**

• less reusable, Affects only the element applied to

**Embedded**

• more reusable, Affects only the elements in a single file, more reusable

**External**

• Most reusable, Linked to an unlimited number of files, most reusable

**Embedded css Example**

<!DOCTYPE HTML>

<html>

<head>

<style type="text/css">

div{

background-color: yellow;

margin-bottom: 50px;

min-height: 50px;

}

</style>

<title> page title</title>

</head>

<body>

<div>

hello world 1

</div>

<div>

hello world 2

</div>

</body>

</html>

**External style Example**

<!DOCTYPE HTML>

<html>

<head>

<title> page title</title>

<link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />

</head>

<body>

<div>

hello world 1

</div>

<div>

hello world 2

</div>

</body>

</html>

In above program style.css contains style information and linked with the markup file

**Selectors**

* Selectors are used to "select" elements on an HTML page so that they can be styled.
* The selector "selects" the elements on an HTML page that are affected by the rule set.
* A rule or "rule set" is a statement that tells browsers how to render particular elements on an HTML page
* A rule set consists of a selector followed by a declaration block

div{

background-color: yellow;

margin: 50px;

padding: 40px;

}

**Universal selector**

\*{

margin:0;

padding:0;

}

**Type selectors**

an element type selector matches elements with the corresponding element type name.

div{

background-color: yellow;

margin: 50px;

padding: 40px;

}

**Class selectors**

* 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

Style.css contains

.redbox{

background-color: red;

margin: 50px;

padding: 40px;

}

.yellowbox{

background-color: yellow;

margin: 50px;

padding: 40px;

}

Markup file

<!DOCTYPE HTML>

<html>

<head>

<title> page title</title>

<link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />

</head>

<body>

<!--comment -->

<div class="redbox">

hello world 1

</div>

<div class="yellowbox">

hello world 2

</div>

</body>

</html>

**Below only divs using feedback css class are affected**

div.feedback{

margin: 20px;

padding: 30px;

}

**ID selector**

An ID selector matches an element that has a specific id attribute value.

Since id attributes must have unique values, an ID selector can never match

more than one element in a document.

style.css contains

#registerForm{

background-color:pink;

}

<!DOCTYPE HTML>

<html>

<head>

<title> page title</title>

<link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />

</head>

<body>

<form id="registerForm">

<div>

<span>Username</span>

<input type="text" name="username">

</div>

<div>

<span>Password</span>

<input type="text" name="password">

</div>

</form>

</body>

</html>

**Css3 new Features**

* Attribute Selector
* Children selector
* Adjacent Selector
* Supports attribute border-radius make corners of elements round
* Supports adding shadow to elements (text and box)
* Media Queries for responsive design

**Attribute Selector**

All HTML elements can have associated properties, called attributes. These

attributes generally have values. Any number of attribute/value pairs can be used in an element's tag - as long as they are separated by spaces. They

may appear in any order.

Example for Select based on value

The above example selects any image whose attribute (in this case "src") has a value of "small.gif"

img[src] { border: 1px solid #000; }

img[src="small.gif"] { border: 1px solid #000; }

Above example will select all image tag which have src=small.gif

**Child Selector (>)**

The child selector selects all elements that are the children of a specified element.

The following example selects all <h1> elements that are children of a <section> element:

section > h1{

margin :5px

}

**Adjacent Selector (+)**

The adjacent sibling selector is used to select an element that is directly after another specific element.

Sibling elements must have the same parent element, and "adjacent" means "immediately following".

The following example selects the <h1> element adjacent to section

section + h1{

margin :5px

}

**Rounded Corners**

CSS3 feature of “border-radius” to create rounded corners for images,elements.

.round\_box{

border-radius: 10px;

}

The above example applies a border-radius of 10px on the targeted HTML element with the class name round\_sq

**CSS Text Shadow**

The CSS text-shadow property applies shadow to text.

In its simplest use, you only specify the horizontal shadow (2px) and the vertical shadow (2px)

CSS Text Shadow

The CSS text-shadow property applies shadow to text.

h1 {

text-shadow: 2px 3px blue;

}

Applies text shadow 2px horizontally, 3 px vertically with text color blue

**CSS Box Shadow**

CSS box-shadow property is used to apply one or more shadows to an element.

**Media query**

* Use @media rule to include a block of CSS properties only if a certain condition is true.
* Used mostly for responsive design

Screen for screen device - only screen

Print for print device- only print

all for all devices

.column{

# properties

}

@media all and (min-width: 1200px){

.column{

#properties specific for min-width

}

}

Landscape mode and max-width is 769px then below rule applied

@media (orientation: landscape) && (max-width:769px){

.column{

#properties specific for landscape

}

}

320px — 480px: Mobile devices.

481px — 768px: iPads, Tablets.

769px — 1024px: Small screens, laptops.

1025px — 1200px: Desktops, large screens.

1201px and more — Extra large screens, TV.