



CASCADING STYLE SHEETS (CSS)



HTML Styles - Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.
- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is used to format the layout of a webpage.
- With CSS, you can control the color, font, the size of text, the spacing between elements, how elements are positioned and laid out, what background images or background colors to be used, different displays for different devices and screen sizes, and much more!



Types of CSS

CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

- **Inline** - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements
- **Internal** - by using a <style> element in the <head> section
- **External** - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file

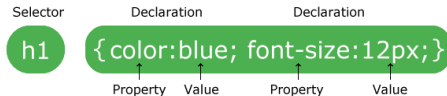
The most common way to add CSS, is to keep the styles in external CSS files.



CSS Syntax

A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block:

- 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.





Example:

```
<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>
```





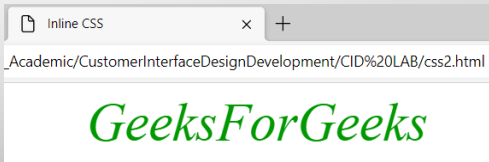
Inline Style Sheet

- An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.
- An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.

```
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>Inline CSS</title>  
  </head>
```

```
  <body>  
    <p style = "color:green; font-size:50px; font-style:italic; text-align:center;">  
      GeeksForGeeks
```

```
    </p>  
  
  </body>  
</html>
```





Internal Style Sheet

- This can be used when a single HTML document must be styled uniquely.
- The CSS rule set should be within the HTML file in the head section i.e the CSS is embedded within the HTML file.

```
<html>  
<head>  
<title>Styles</title>
```

```
<style>  
body  
{  
font-size:30pt;  
font-family:monotype corsiva;  
color:green;  
background-color:yellow;  
}
```

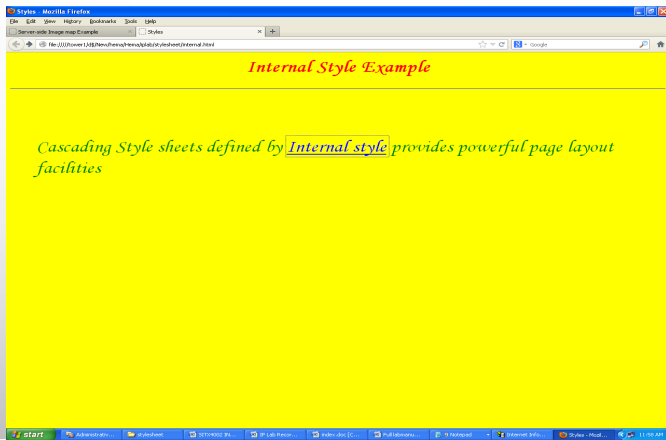
```
h1  
{  
font-size:30pt;  
text-align:center;  
color:red;  
}
```



```
p
{
margin-left:50px;
margin-right:50px;
}
a:link {color:blue;}
a:visited {color:red;}
a:active {color:pink;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Internal Style Example</h1><hr/><br/>
<p> Cascading Style sheets defined by <a href="sample.html">
Internal style</a> provides powerful page layout facilities
</p>
</body>
</html>
```




Output





External Style Sheets

- An external style sheet is used to **define the style for many HTML pages.**
- To use an external style sheet, **add a link to it in the <head> section of each HTML page.**
- The external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file must not contain any HTML code, and must be saved with a **.css extension.**

Example

```
<html>  
<head>  
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">  
</head>
```



```
<html>
```

```
<head><title>EXTERNAL STYLE SHEET</title>
```

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

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1><center>External StyleSheet</center></h4>
```

```
<p> This program is an example of external style sheet.And  
has a separate file called exstyle with .css extension</p>
```

```
<big>This is in smaller font</big><br>
```

```
<small>This is in larger font</small>
```

```
</body>
```

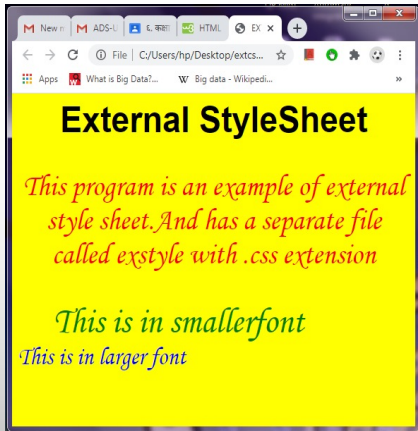
```
</html>
```



“exstyle.css” File

```
h1{
font-size:35pt;
font-family:Arial;
color:black;}
body{
font-size:30pt;
font-family:monotype corsiva;
color:green;
background-color:yellow;}
p{
font-size:30pt;
text-align:center;
color:red;}
big{
margin-left:50px;
margin-right:50px;}
small{
color:blue;}
```

OUTPUT





DYNAMIC HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE (DHTML)



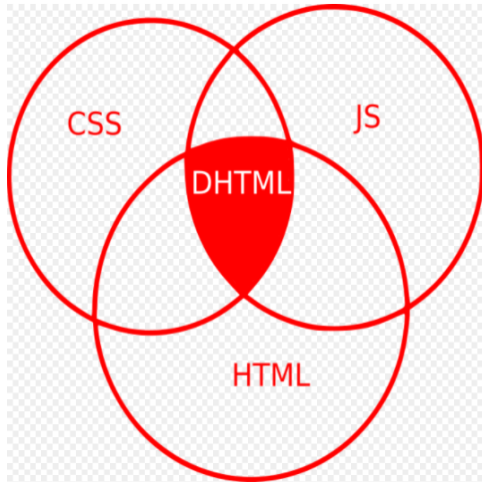
DHTML

- DHTML stands for dynamic hypertext markup language i.E., Dynamic HTML.
- Dynamic html is not a markup or programming language but it is a term that combines the features of various web development technologies for creating the web pages dynamic and interactive.
- The DHTML application was introduced by Microsoft with the release of the 4th version of IE (Internet Explorer) in 1997.



What is DHTML?

- It is considered to be made up of
 - HTML
 - Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)
 - Scripting language
- All three of these components are linked via Document Object Model (DOM)
- DOM is the interface that allows scripting languages to access the content, style, and structure of the web documents and change them dynamically





Define what is DHTML?

- DHTML stands for “dynamic hypertext transfer markup language”.
- DHTML is not a language.
- DHTML is a term describing the art of making dynamic & interactive WebPages.
- Designed to enhance a web user's experience.



1. HTML

Client-side markup language, which is a core component of the DHTML. It defines the structure of a web page with various defined basic elements or tags.

2. CSS

Cascading Style Sheet, which allows the web users or developers for controlling the style and layout of the HTML elements on the web pages.

3. JAVASCRIPT

It is a scripting language which is done on a client-side. The various browser supports javascript technology. DHTML uses the Javascript technology for accessing, controlling, and manipulating the HTML elements. The statements in Javascript are the commands which tell the browser for performing an action.

4. DOM

Document Object Model. It is a W3C Standard, which is a standard interface of programming for HTML. It is mainly used for defining the objects and properties of all elements in HTML.



DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HTML AND DHTML

HTML	DHTML
1. HTML is a mark-up language	1. DHTML is a collection of technology
2. HTML creates static web pages	2. DHTML creates dynamic web pages
3. HTML cannot have any server side code	3. DHTML can have any server side code
4. In HTML, there is no need for database connectivity	4. In DHTML, there is need for database connectivity
5. HTML does not require any processing from browser	5. DHTML requires processing from browser which changes its look and feel.