Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) Lecture

Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) is a language used to specify how web page elements should be rendered in a browser. CSS is a separate language from HTML, but the two languages are complementary- HTML code specify the content of each web page element, and CSS code indicates how content should be displayed. Because CSS is a separate language, it uses its own syntax. You create CSS Code for an HTML document by writing ***style rules***, which are lines or blocks of CSS code that specify the presentation of web page elements. The most recent version of CSS is known as **CSS3.**

**CSS** code builds on a few basic concepts:

* **Selectors**

To associate declarations with a web page, you use **selectors,** which identify the HTML element or elements to which the declarations apply. CSS supports different types of selectors. The most general selectors are the names of HTML elements such as **h1** or **p,** which are known as **type selectors.** Type selectors apply associated declarations to every instance of the specified element in a web document.

* **Properties**

A CSS property is an aspect of the appearance of a web page element that can be modified. For instance, you can change the background color or text alignment of an element. CSS property names do not include spaces but may include hyphens to make them more readable.

* **Declarations**

The basic building block of CSS code is the **declaration,** which is a combination of a property name and a value. When you specify a property name in CSS code, it is followed by a colon, the value, and a semicolon. Allowable values are specific to each property and vary widely including keywords such as **center** and numerical values expressed In percentage or units of measurement. In addition, some properties take multiple values separated by spaces.

**Example: text-align: center;**

*The space after the colon is not required. However, because the space does not change the meaning of the code, it’s a common practice to include it to make the code easier to read at a glance.*

* **Style Rules**

You create a style rule by combining a selector and one or more declarations. The declarations are enclosed within curly braces ({ }).

Create an embedded Style Sheet:

* It consists of CSS style rules entered in the head element of an HTML document. When you add the CSS style rules to the head element, you indicate to user agents that your style rules are written in CSS by nesting them within an HTML *style element.*

**CSS Template**

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| --- |
| <DOCTYPE html>  <html>  <head>  <title>Cascading Style Sheet CSS) </title>  <style>  </style>  </head>  <body>  </body>  </html> |
|  |  |
| **CSS Sample Code1**  <DOCTYPE html>  <html>  <head>  <title>Cascading Style Sheet (CSS)</title>  <style>  p{  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif; font-size: 18px; color: green;  }  </style>  </head>  <body>  <p> This is my First Paragraph Sample in CSS</p>  </body>  </html> |  |
|  |  |
| **CSS Sample Code2**  <DOCTYLE html>  <html>  <head>  <style>  body {background-color: lightblue;}  p{text-align: center; font-type: Times New Roman;  font-size: 24px;}  </style>  <body>  <p> This is a CSS Sample with Light Blue Background, Text alignment is center, Font Family is Times New Roman,  Text Color by default is Black, with a Font Size of 24px</p>  </body>  </head>  </html> |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| **CSS Sample Code3**  <DOCTYLE html>  <html>  <head>  <style>  body {background-color: lightblue;}  h1{text-align: center;  }  h2 {text-align: right;  }  h3, h4, h5, h6 { color: green;  }  p{text-align: center; font-type: Times New Roman;  font-size: 24px;}  </style>  <body>  <h1> This a Heading Created in CSS</h1>  <h2>This is Heading 2</h2>  <h3>This is Heading 3</h3>  <h4>This is Heading 4</h4>  <h5>This is Heading 5</h5>  <h6>This is Heading 2</h6>  <p> This is a CSS Sample with Light Blue Background, Text alignment is center, Font Family is Times New Roman,  Text Color by default is Black, with a Font Size of 24px</p>  </body>  </head>  </html> |  |