

CSS



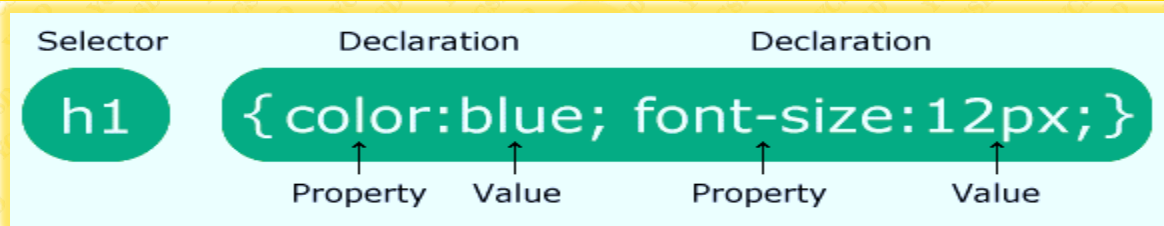
What is CSS

- ✓ **CSS** stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**.
- ✓ **CSS** describes how **HTML** elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.
- ✓ **CSS** saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.
- ✓ External stylesheets are stored in **CSS** files.

Why Use CSS

- ✓ **CSS** is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.

CSS Syntax



- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Multiple **CSS** declarations are separated with semicolons, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

Example

- ✓ In this example all `<p>` elements will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

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

- ✓ **P** is a selector in CSS (it points to the HTML element you want to style: `<p>`).
- ✓ **Color** is a property, and red is the property value
- ✓ **Text-align** is a property, and center is the property value

CSS Selectors

CSS Element Selector

- ✓ Here, all `<p>` elements on the page will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

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

CSS Id Selector

- ✓ The **CSS** rule below will be applied to the HTML element with id="para1":

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

- ✓ Here we can select an id using before "#".

CSS Class Selector

- ✓ In this example all HTML elements with class="center" will be red and center-aligned:

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

- ✓ Here we can select a class using before dot “ . “
- ✓ You can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class.

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

- ✓ In this example only <p> elements with class="center" will be red and center-aligned.

CSS Universal Selector

- ✓ The CSS rule below will affect every HTML element on the page:

```
* {
  text-align: center;
  color: blue;
}
```

- ✓ Here we can select full document using “ * ”

CSS Grouping Selector

- ✓ You can apply a style to many selectors if you like. Just separate the selectors with a comma as given in the following example:

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

How to Add CSS**There Are Three Ways to Insert CSS**

1. External CSS
2. Internal CSS
3. Inline CSS

1. External CSS

- ✓ With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!
- ✓ Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element, inside the head section.
- ✓ External styles are defined within the <link> element, inside the <head> section of an HTML page:

```
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

"style.css"

```
body {
  background-color: lightblue;
}

h1 {
  color: navy;
  margin-left: 20px;
}
```

2. Internal CSS

- ✓ An internal style sheet is used under the HTML file.
- ✓ Internal styles are defined within the <style> element, inside the <head> section of an **HTML** page:

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-color: linen;
}

h1 {
  color: maroon;
  margin-left: 40px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

3. Inline CSS

- ✓ An inline css is used inside the tags.
- ✓ Inline styles are defined within the "style" attribute of the relevant element:

```
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>

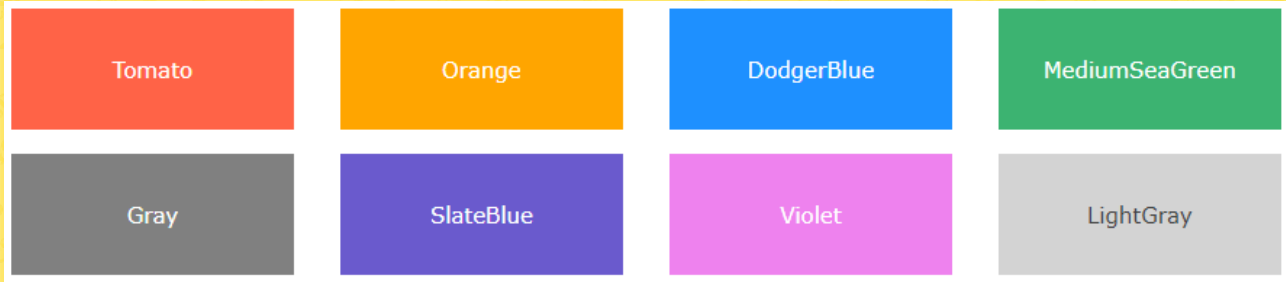
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Colors

- ✓ Colors are specified using predefined color names, or RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, HSLA values.

CSS Color Names

- ✓ In CSS, a color can be specified by using a predefined color name.
- ✓ Some color names like:



CSS Background Color

- ✓ You can set the background color for HTML elements:



Code -

```
<h1 style="background-color: DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>
<p style="background-color: Tomato;">Lorem ipsum...</p>
```

CSS Text Color

- ✓ You can set the color of text:

Hello World

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

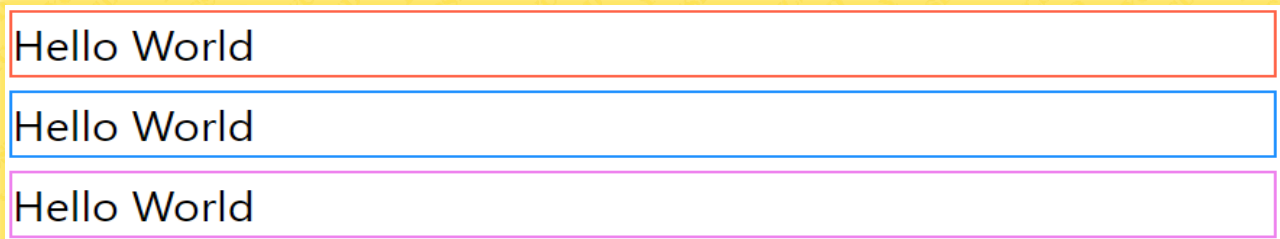
Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Code -

```
<h1 style="color: Tomato;">Hello World</h1>
<p style="color: DodgerBlue;">Lorem ipsum...</p>
<p style="color: MediumSeaGreen;">Ut wisi enim...</p>
```

CSS Border Color

- ✓ You can set the color of borders:



Code –

```
<h1 style="border:2px solid Tomato;">Hello World</h1>
<h1 style="border:2px solid DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>
<h1 style="border:2px solid Violet;">Hello World</h1>
```

CSS Color Values

- ✓ In **CSS**, colors can also be specified using **RGB Values**, **HEX Values**, **HSL Values**, **RGBA Values**, and **HSLA Values**:
- ✓ Same as color name "Tomato":

Three horizontal bars illustrating different CSS color notations for the color 'Tomato':

- Top bar: `rgb(255, 99, 71)`
- Middle bar: `#ff6347`
- Bottom bar: `hsl(9, 100%, 64%)`

- ✓ Same as color name "Tomato", but 50% transparent:

Two horizontal bars illustrating semi-transparent CSS color notations for the color 'Tomato':

- Top bar: `rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5)`
- Bottom bar: `hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5)`

Code –

```
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(255, 99, 71);">...</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:#ff6347;">...</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:hsl(9, 100%, 64%);">...</h1>

<h1 style="background-color:rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5);">...</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5);">...</h1>
```

CSS Measurement Units

- ✓ Before we start the actual exercise, we would like to give a brief idea about the **CSS Measurement Units**.
- ✓ We have listed out all the **CSS Measurement Units** along with proper Examples

Unit	Description	Example
%	Defines a measurement as a percentage relative to another value, typically an enclosing element.	p {font-size: 16pt; line-height: 125%;}
cm	Defines a measurement in centimeters.	div {margin-bottom: 2cm;}
em	A relative measurement for the height of a font in em spaces. Because an em unit is equivalent to the size of a given font, if you assign a font to 12pt, each "em" unit would be 12pt; thus, 2em would be 24pt.	p {letter-spacing: 7em;}
ex	This value defines a measurement relative to a font's x-height. The x-height is determined by the height of the font's lowercase letter x.	p {font-size: 24pt; line-height: 3ex;}
in	Defines a measurement in inches.	p {word-spacing: .15in;}
mm	Defines a measurement in millimeters.	p {word-spacing: 15mm;}
pc	Defines a measurement in picas. A pica is equivalent to 12 points; thus, there are 6 picas per inch.	p {font-size: 20pc;}
pt	Defines a measurement in points. A point is defined as 1/72nd of an inch.	body {font-size: 18pt;}
px	Defines a measurement in screen pixels.	p {padding: 25px;}

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