

Web-Technology –Unit2 CSS

Part of Unit-2

What is CSS ?

Definition :- It stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It define Styles how to display HTML elements on web-page. It enables you to change the appearance and layout of all the pages in a Web site, just by editing one single file.

CSS Syntax:-

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

H1{declaration css command}

e.g.

h1{color:red;}

Each declaration consists of a property and a value. Here “color” is property and “red” is property value.

What is the difference between class and id?

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":

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

```
<div id="para1"></div>
```

The class Selector

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

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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:

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

We can use more than one class in a single element

```
<a class="Center">Link</a>
```

Types of CSS Implementation

These are three following ways to css can implement on web-pages:

1. **External CSS**
2. **Internal/Embedded CSS**
3. **Inline CSS**

External CSS

When using CSS it is preferable to keep the CSS separate from your HTML. Placing CSS in a separate file allows the web designer to completely differentiate between content (HTML) and design (CSS). External CSS is a file that contains only CSS code and is saved with a ".css" file extension. This CSS file is then referenced in your HTML using the <link> instead of <style>.

Steps to Create External CSS:-

Step 1 :- Create a file Style.css

Step 2:- Write the css style code

Body

```
{  
  
background-color:red;  
  
color:white;  
  
}
```

Step 3:- HTML code for implement the external css

```
<html>
<head>
<title>External Css</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="Style.css" type="text/css" />
<!--link attach the css file into html document -->
</head>
<body>
<p>Hello Viewer paragraph tag apply the css from external css file.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Internal/Embedded Stylesheet

This type of CSS is only for Single Page. When using internal CSS, we must add a new tag, `<style>`, inside the `<head>` tag. The HTML code below contains an example of `<style>`'s usage.

```
<html><head>
<style type="text/css"></style>
</head><body>
<p>Your page's content!</p></body>
</html>
```

Example :

```
<html><head>
<style>
P
```

```
{  
  color: white;  
}  
  
body {  
  background-color: black;  
}  
  
</style></head><body>  
  
<p>White text on a black background!</p></body>  
  
</html>
```

Inline CSS

It is possible to place CSS right in your HTML code, and this method of CSS usage is referred to as inline css. Inline CSS has the highest priority out of external, internal, and inline CSS. This means that you can override styles that are defined in external or internal by using inline CSS. If you want to add a style inside an HTML element all you have to do is specify the desired CSS properties with the style HTML attribute.

```
<html><head>  
  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="test.css" /></head>  
  
<body>  
  
<p style="background: blue; color: white;">A new background  
andfont color with inline CSS</p></body>  
  
</html>
```