



**SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY
19CT503- INTERNET PROGRAMMING**



Unit ii – CSS

To help build highly interactive online pages, CSS3 is invariably used due to its importance in providing greater options in the design process.

Definition

- The acronym CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets which is used to augment the functionality, versatility, and efficient performance of site content.
- It allows for the creation of content-rich websites that do not require much weight or codes;
- .
- It is used with HTML to create content structure, with CSS3 being used to format structured content.

- It is responsible for font properties, colors, text alignments, graphics, background images, tables and other components.
- This tool provides extra capabilities such as absolute, fixed and relative positioning of various elements.

Advantages

Although CSS3 is not the only web development solution, it does allow provide greater advantages for several reasons.

- Customization** – A web page can be customized and alterations created in the design by simply changing a modular file.
- Bandwidth Requirements** – It decreases server bandwidth requirements, giving rapid download time when a site is accessed with desktop or hand-held devices, providing an improved user experience.
- Consistency** – It delivers consistent and accurate positioning of navigational elements on the website.
- Appealing** – It makes the site more appealing with adding videos and graphics easier.
- Viewing** – It allows online videos to be viewed without the use of third-party plug-ins.
- Visibility** – It delivers the opportunity to improve brand visibility by designing effective online pages.
- Cost Effective** – It is cost-effective, time-saving, and supported by most browsers.

External, internal, and inline CSS styles

An **external stylesheet** is a standalone .css file that is linked from a web page. The advantage of external stylesheets is that it can be created once and the rules applied to multiple web pages.

An **internal stylesheet** holds CSS rules for the page in the **head** section of the HTML file. The rules only apply to that page, but you can configure CSS classes and IDs that can be used to style multiple elements in the page code.

Inline styles relate to a specific HTML tag, using a **style** attribute with a CSS rule to style a specific page element.

Using external CSS stylesheets

An HTML page styled by an external CSS stylesheet must reference the .css file in the document head. Once created, the CSS file must be uploaded to your server and linked in the HTML file with code such as:

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

Using internal CSS stylesheets

Rather than linking an external .css file, HTML files using an internal stylesheet include a set of rules in their **head** section. CSS rules are wrapped in <style> tags, like this:

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1 {
color:#fff
margin-left: 20px;
}
p {
font-family: Arial, Helvetica, Sans Serif;
}
</style>
</head>
```

Using inline styles

Inline styles are applied directly to an element in your HTML code. They use the **style** attribute, followed by regular CSS properties.

For example:

```
<h1 style="color:red;margin-left:20px;">Today's Update</h1>
```