SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

COURSE NAME: 19CT503- INTERNET PROGRAMMING

III YEAR /V SEMESTER

Unit II- CSS, CLIENT SIDE PROGRAMMING

Topic : INTRODUCTION TO CSS

Cascading style sheet

- **CSS** stands for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets.

- 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.

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- CSS can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways:
- **Inline** - by using the style attribute in HTML elements
- **Internal** - by using a <style> element in the <head> section
- **External** - by using an external CSS file

Inline CSS

- 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.

- This example sets the text color of the <h1> element to blue:

- <h1 style="color:blue;">This is a Blue Heading</h1>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a Blue Heading</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a Blue Heading

Internal CSS or Embedded CSS

- An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

- An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {background-color: powderblue;}
h1    {color: blue;}
p     {color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

External CSS

- An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.

- **With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire web site, by changing one file!**

- To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of the HTML page

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

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

</body>
</html>
```

"styles.css"

```css
body {
  background-color: powderblue;
}
h1 {
  color: blue;
}
p {
  color: red;
}
```

An 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.

Rule Cascading

- A Cascading Stylesheet rule tells the browser what the HTML looks like, and what it should do.

- A rule can dictate what just one HTML tag should look like, or you can construct your own rule to be applied as and where you want it.

- An **HTML Selector** is the text part of an HTML tag.

- The complete paragraph tag is <P>.

- So its Selector is just P ' in other words, strip the angle brackets off and you get the HTML Selector.

- A **Class Selector** is one you set up yourself, to be used anywhere on your page.

- The Font1 from our STYLE example above was a Class Selector.

- We picked the name ourselves and then applied the style to some text on the page.

- An **ID Selector** is similar to a Class selector, but you use them to identify a particular element, a text box element on a form.

- Here's an example of what all three selectors look in a STYLE tag.

Selector {Property: Value}

```
<STYLE>

    H1 {Color: Red}

    .NewFont {Font-Size: 16pt }

    #NewTextboxColour { Color: yellow }

</STYLE>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#para1 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p id="para1">Hello World!</p>
<p>This paragraph is not affected by the style.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

class selector

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.center {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1 class="center">Red and center-aligned heading</h1>
<p class="center">Red and center-aligned paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

- A CSS rule has three parts, a Selector, a Property, and a Value

- The Selector can be a HTML selector, a Class selector, or an ID selector

- You separate the Property and Value from the Selector by enclosing them in curly brackets, a left curly bracket first { and a right curly bracket to close the rule }

- A Property is separated from a Value by a colon (:)

- If you're using more than one pair of properties and values for the same selector, separate them with semi-colons (;)

Inheritance

- Inheritance is a process of receiving values of properties by a child element from its parent element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML
1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<head> <title>This is to understand CSS Inheritance - Example 1</title>
<head>
<link href="inheritance.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
/>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is to test <i>inheritance</i> in CSS</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

```
h1 {

color: maroon;

}
```

• In the external css file, we have set color for H1 element as maroon.

• Now look at the html source code, we have an i element, located within H1 element, to make the word inheritance italic.

• Because of inheritance, word inheritance has also become maroon since it is a child element of H1.

THANK YOU