



# OUTLINES

- What is CSS?
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- External style sheet
- Internal style sheet
- Inline style sheet

# WHAT IS CSS?

- CSS stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**
- Markup language used in the web document for presentation purpose.
- Various elements like text, font and color are used in CSS for presentation.
- Can be used to bring styles in the web documents.
- By combining with HTML document, flexibility of content is achieved.

# SYNTAX

- A CSS rule has two main parts: a Selector and one or more Declarations:



- The selector is the HTML element you want to style.
- Each declaration consists of a property and a value.
- The property is the style for the attribute you want to change.
- Each property has a value.

# COMMENTS

- A CSS comment begins with "/\*", and ends with "\*/", like this:
- /\*This is a comment\*/
- Eg: p  
  {  
    text-align: center;  
    /\*This text is center align\*/  
    color: black;  
    font-family: arial;  
  }

# EXAMPLE

- CSS declarations always end with a semicolon, and declaration groups are surrounded by curly brackets:

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

- To make the CSS more readable, you can put one declaration on each line, like this:

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

# Hello World!

This paragraph is styled with CSS.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p
{
color: red;
text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>Hello World!</p>
<p>This paragraph is styled with CSS</p>
</body>
</html>
```

# TYPES OF CSS

- There are **3** types of cascading style sheet:
  - 1) *External style sheet.*
  - 2) *Internal style sheet.*
  - 3) *Inline style.*

# EXTERNAL STYLE SHEET

- Ideal when applied to Many Pages.

```
<head>
```

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

```
</head>
```

- An external style sheet can be written in any text editor.
- Your style sheet should be saved with a .css extension.
- Eg:

```
hr {color: sienna;}
```

```
p {margin-left:20px;}
```

```
body {background-image: url("images/back40.gif");}
```

The HTML file below links to an external style sheet with the <link> tag.

```
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet"
type="text/css" href="ex1.css" />
</head>

<body>

<h1>This header is 36 pt</h1>
<h2>This header is blue</h2>

<p>This paragraph has a left margin of 50 pixels</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is the style sheet file (ex1.css):

```
body
{
background-color:yellow;
}
h1
{
font-size:36pt;
}
h2
{
color:blue;
}
p
{
margin-left:50px;
}
```

**This header is 36 pt**

**This header is blue**

This paragraph has a left margin of 50 pixels

# INTERNAL STYLE SHEET

- It should be used when a Single Document has a unique style.
- You can define internal styles in the head section of an HTML page, by using the <style> tag, like this:
- Eg:

```
<head>  
  <style type="text/css">  
    hr {color: sienna;}  
    p {margin-left:20px;}  
    body {background-image: url("images/back40.gif");}  
  </style>  
</head>
```

# My CSS web page!

Hello world! This is example of background color with using internal style sheet.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
body
{
background-color:lightgreen;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>

<h1>My CSS web page!</h1>
<p>Hello world! This is example of background color with using internal style
sheet.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

# INLINE STYLE SHEET

- An inline style loses many of the advantages of a style sheet.
- To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant tag.
- The style attribute can contain any CSS property.
- E.g.  
`<h1 style="color:blue;margin-left:30px;">This is a heading.</h1>`

## Example of background image

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
body {background-image:url('paper.gif');}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<h1>Example of background image</h1>
</body>

</html>
```

**THANK YOU**