

# Web StyleSheets

# Cascading Style Sheet

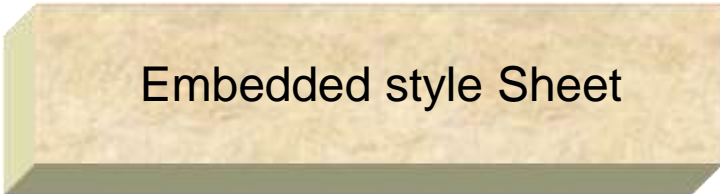
- Web style sheets are a form of separation of presentation and content for web design .
- Style sheet can decide the presentation of web pages.
- Style sheet takes care of all the layout, fonts, colors and overall *look* of the site.

## Cascading Style Sheet (contd..)

- Principal means of Styling a document using Cascading style sheets are:



Inline style Sheet



Embedded style Sheet



External style Sheet

# Benefits of a Cascading Style Sheet

- Pages download faster.
- Page contains less code, and the pages are shorter and neater.
- The look of the site is kept consistent throughout all the pages that work off the same stylesheet.
- Updating the design and general site maintenance are made much easier.

# Parts of a Cascading Style Sheet

- CSS syntax is made up of three parts:

Selector

HTML tag that you wish to change

Property

The attribute that you wish to change

Value

Each property can take a value

# Inline Style Sheet

- Inline style sheets are applied by coding style properties and values inside the tags to which they apply.
- An inline style sheet can appear inside any tag to directly set its style. All that is required is to enclose the applicable style properties and values inside a quoted style attribute.
- Syntax
  - ✓ `<tag style="property:value [;property:value]...">`

# Inline Style Sheet(contd.)

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<pre>
```

```
<h1> Inline Style Sheet</h1>
```

```
<p style="font-size: 12pt; color:  
  red">
```

```
This is line one
```

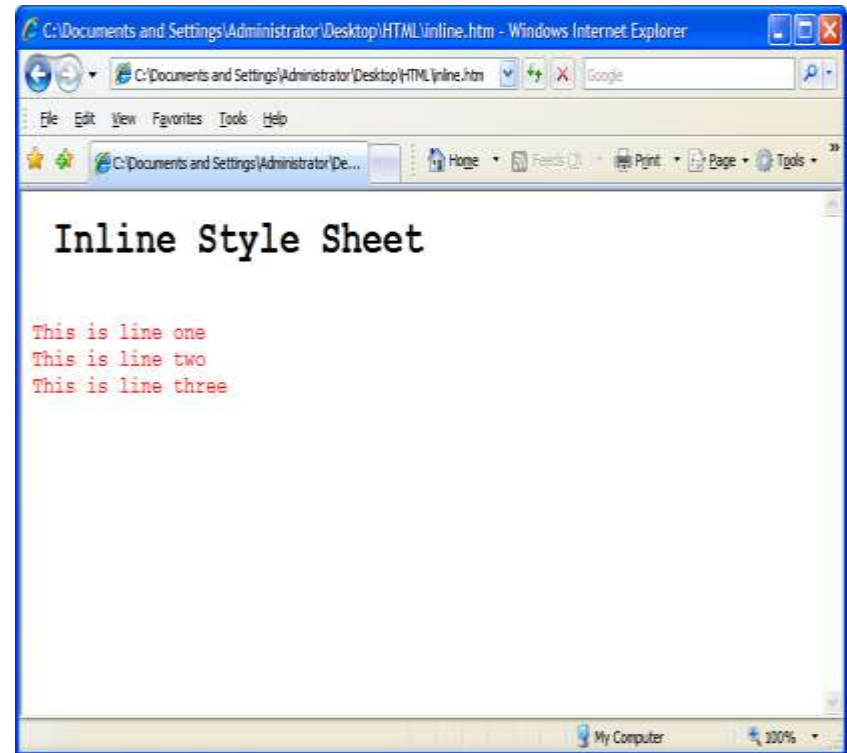
```
This is line two
```

```
This is line three
```

```
</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



# Embedded Style sheet

- Embedded style sheets are used when a unique style is required for a document.
- Embedded style are defined in the `<head>` tag section by using the `<style>` tag
- When a large number of style settings are used on a Web page, there is convenience in packaging the settings together in one place as an embedded style sheet, rather than having them scattered as inline style sheets throughout the document.



# Syntax of Style sheet

**selector {property: value}**

Example

**p {color: green}**

If the value consist of more than one word the value has to be embedded within quotes.

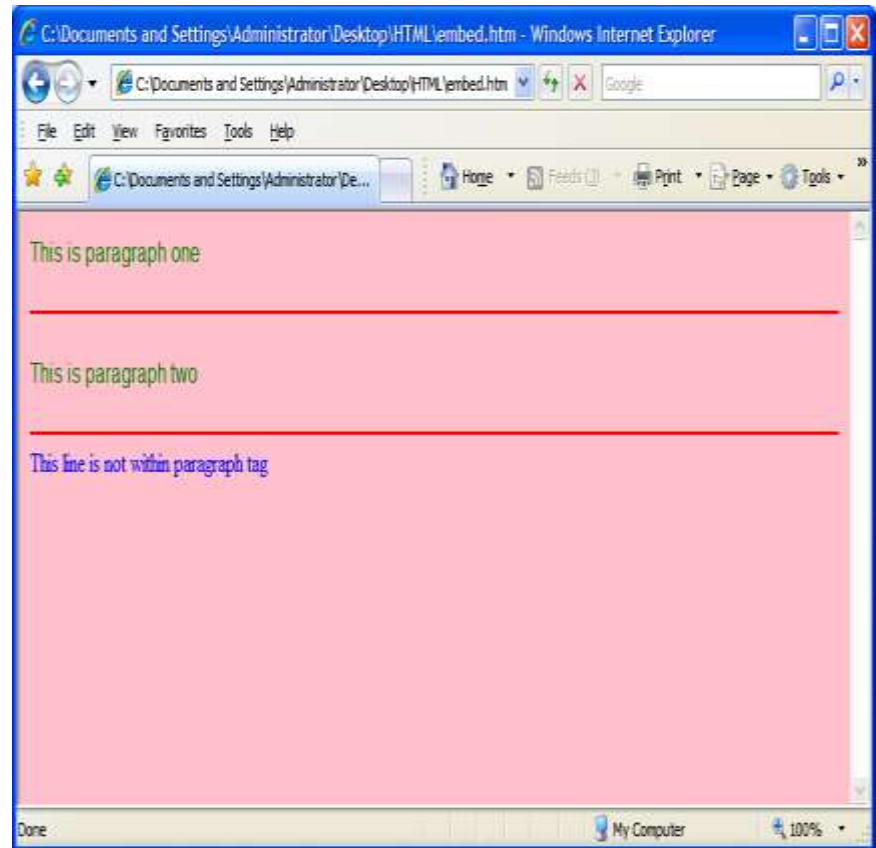
**p {font-family: “sans-serif”}**

If more than one property needs to be defined then the properties need to be separated by semi colon.

**p {font-family: “sans-serif” ; color: green}**

# Example of an Embedded Style sheet

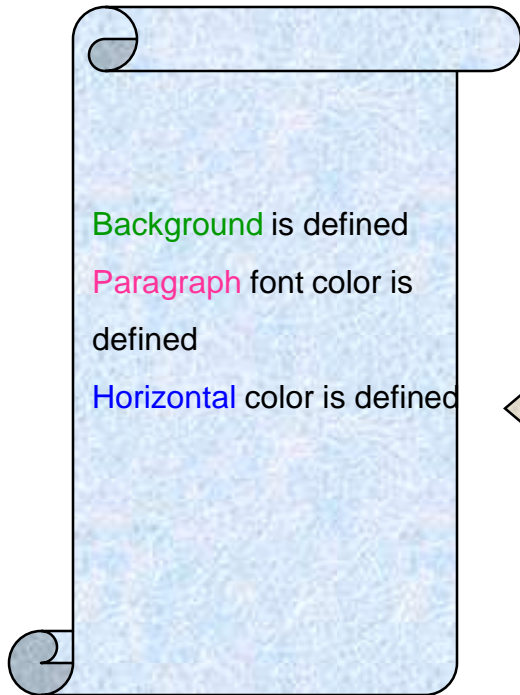
```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p {font-family:"sans-serif"; color: green}
hr {color: red}
body {color:blue; background-color:pink}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is paragraph one</p>
<hr>
<p> This is paragraph two</p>
<hr>
This line is not within paragraph tag
</body>
</html>
```



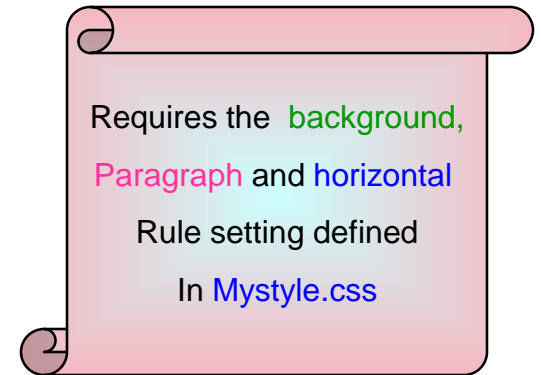
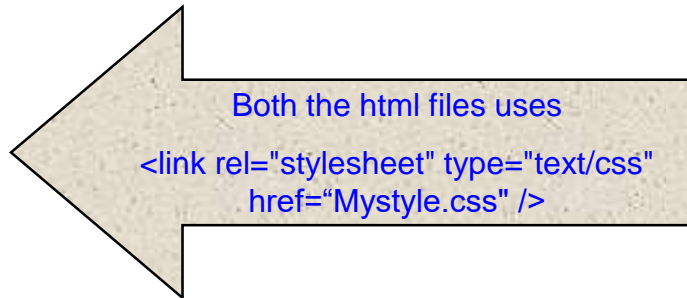
# External Style Sheet

- Internal style sheets are used when a unique style is required for a document.
- Internal style are defined in the `<head>` tag section by using the `<style>` tag
- The different selectors, their properties and values should be defined within the external style sheet.
- The external style sheet should be saved within a file, with an extension of `.css`

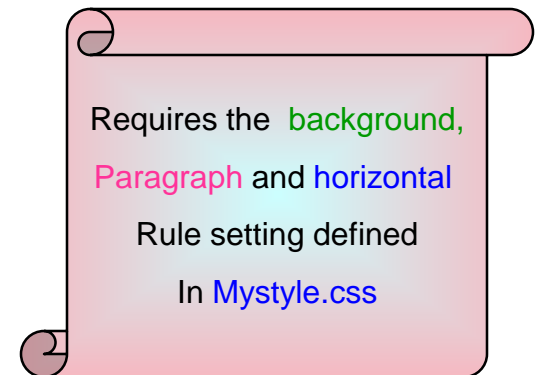
# External Style sheet



**Mystyle.css**



**FirstPage.html**



**SecondPage.html**

# Example of External style sheet

**body** {background-color: yellow}

**h1** {font-size: 36pt}

**p** {margin-left: 50px; background: pink; color:blue}

**hr** {color: red}

MyPage.html is using styles defined in Mystyle.css

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

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

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1> This header is 36 pt </h1>
```

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

```
  The font color is blue<br>
```

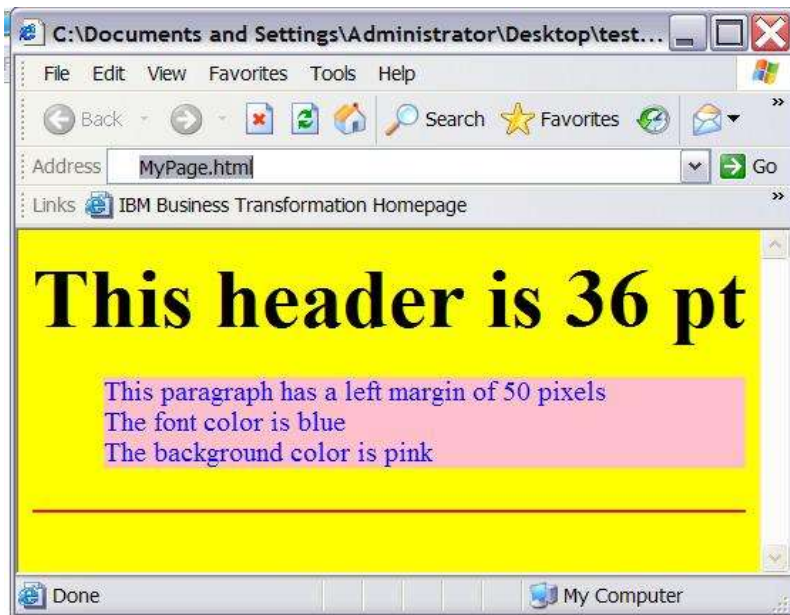
```
  The background color is pink
```

```
</p>
```

```
<hr>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

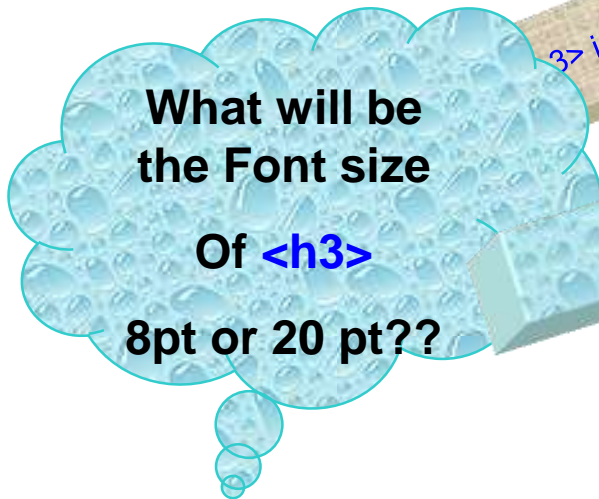
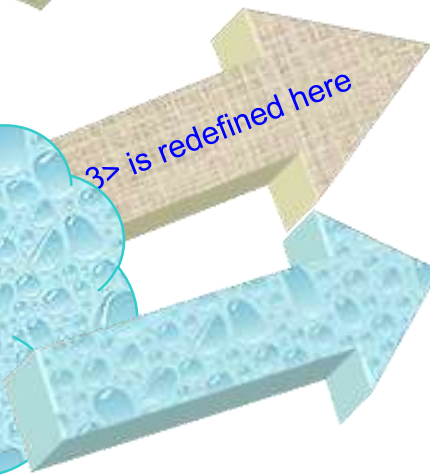


MyPage.html

# Multiple Style sheet

```
h3 { color: red;
text-align: left;
font-size: 8pt }
```

Mystyle.css



```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

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

```
<style type="text/css">
```

```
h3 {font-size: 20pt}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h3> This is a header </h3>
```

```
---more text----
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

MyPage.html

# Multiple Style sheet Continued

- If some properties have been set for the same selector in different style sheets, the values will be inherited from the more specific style sheet .

```
h3 { color: red;  
text-align: left;  
font-size: 8pt }
```

Mystyle.css

Color: Red  
Text-align-left  
Font-size- 20pt

The HTML will inherit the  
Font color and alignment  
From Mystyle.css

```
<html>  
<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"  
href="Mystyle.css">  
<style type="text/css">  
h3 {font-size: 20pt}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h3> This is a header </h3>  
---more text----  
</body>  
</html>
```

Font Size will be Inherited  
From the Internal Style sheet

MyPage.html

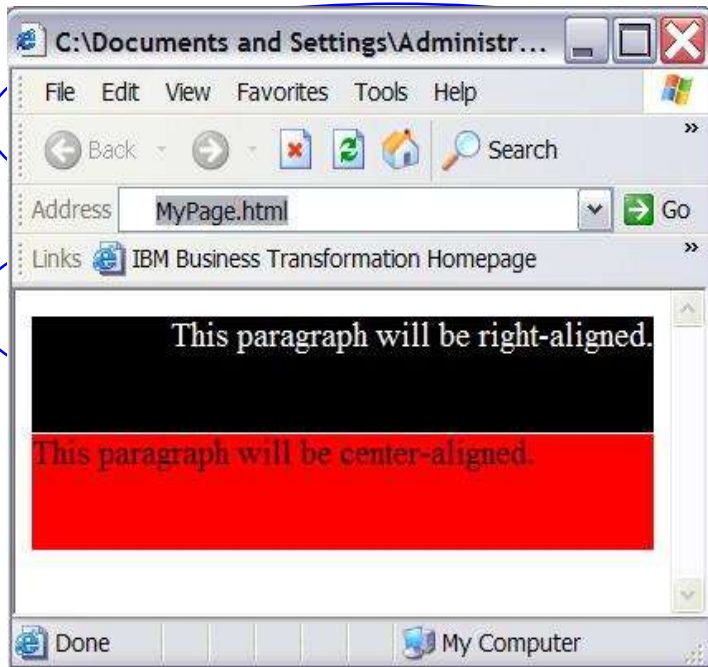
# Some common selectors and attributes

Selector	property
H1,H2,H3.....	font-size,Font-family,font-style , font-weight Color, margin
P	font-size,Font-family,font-style , font-weight Color, Background-color,text-align, margin
HR	color
body	Background-color, font-size,Font-family,font-style , font-weight, margin



# Class Selector

- With the class selector you can define different styles for the same type of HTML element.



```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

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

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p class="one">This paragraph is  
Right aligned </p>
```

```
<p class="two">This paragraph is  
Left aligned</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

MyPage.html

# Uses of <DIV> Tag

## <DIV> tag

1. <DIV> tag is a container for other tags.
2. DIV elements are block elements and work behind the scenes grouping other tags together.

Some of the attributes of <DIV> tag are:

- > id
- > width
- > height
- > title
- > style

# Uses of <DIV> Tag

## <DIV> tag

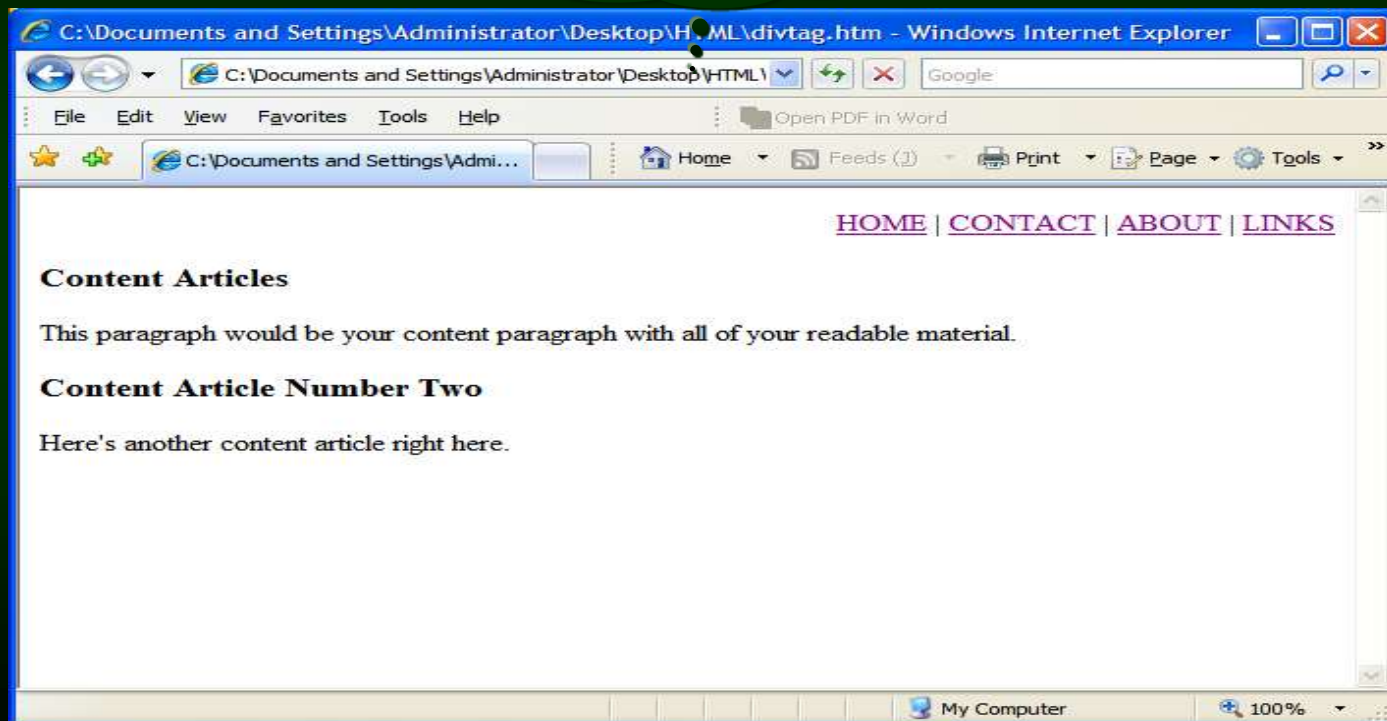
### Example

```
<div id="menu" align="right">  
<a href="">HOME</a> | <a href="">CONTACT</a> | <a  
href="">ABOUT</a> | <a href="">LINKS</a></div>  
<div id="content" align="left" >  
<h5>Content Articles</h5>  
<p>This paragraph would be your content paragraph  
with all of your readable material.</p>  
<h5 >Content Article Number Two</h5>  
<p>Here's another content article right here.</p>  
</div>
```

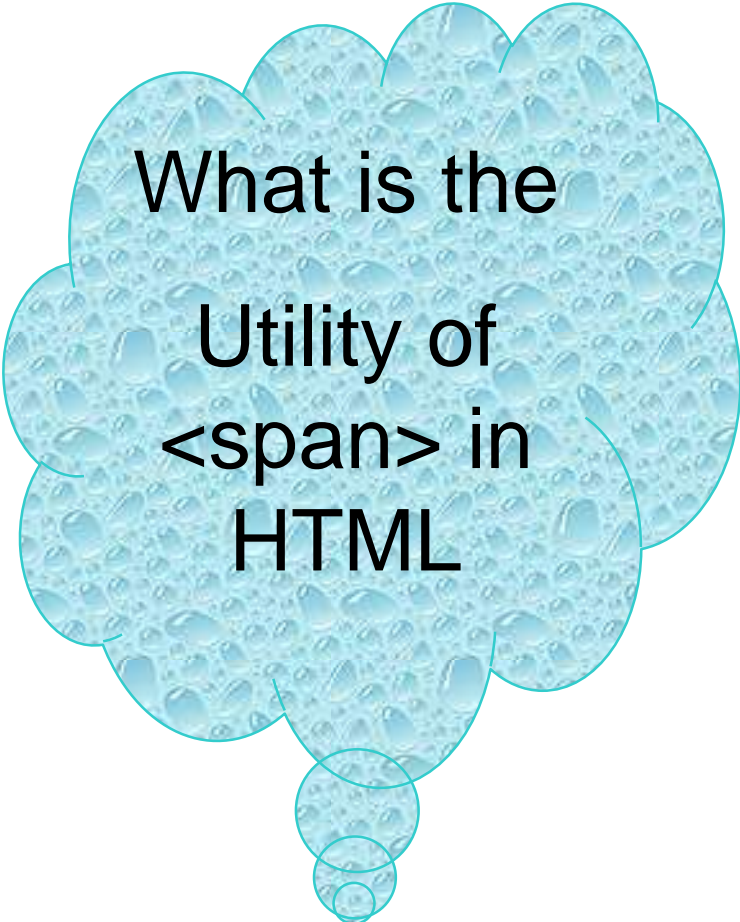
# Uses of <DIV> Tag

<DIV> tag

Output



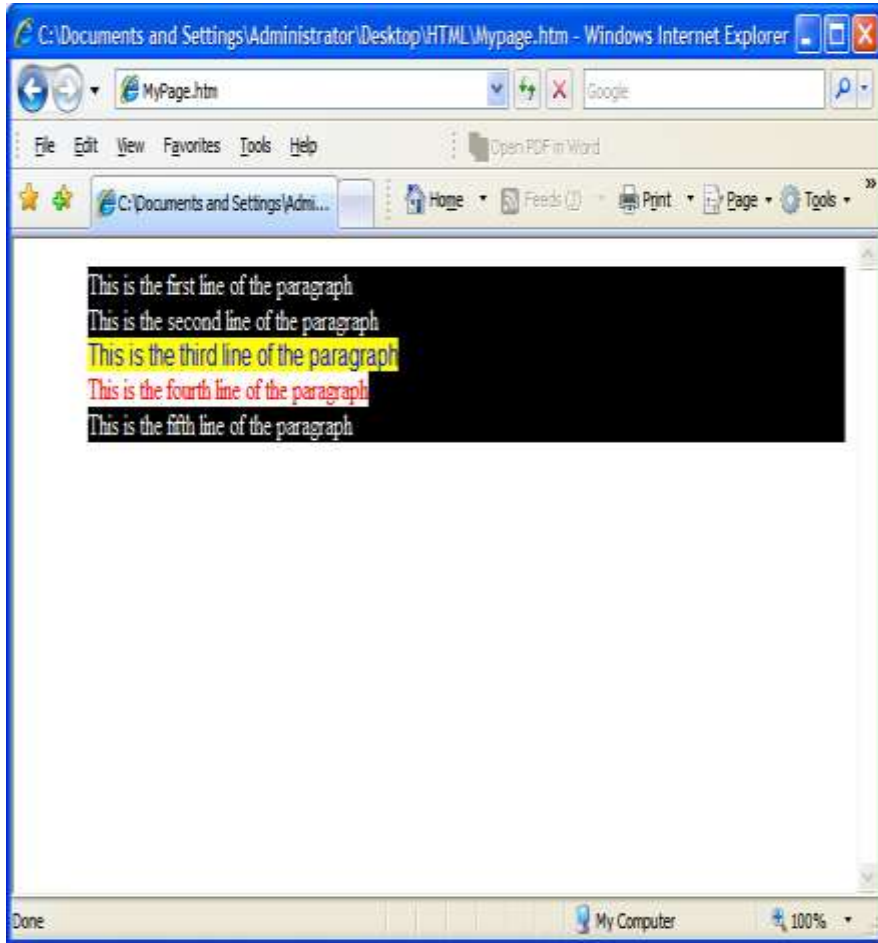
# Using `<span>` in CSS



What is the  
Utility of  
`<span>` in  
HTML

- SPAN is a inline tag.
- It is used to format small chunks of data within another element.
- Combining `<span>` tag with CSS allows us to create custom tags.

# Using <span> in CSS (contd.)



```
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet"
type="text/css" href="Mystyle.css" />
</head>
<body>
<p >
This is the first line of the
paragraph<br>
This is the second line of the
paragraph<br>
<span class="example1">This is the
third line of the paragraph<br>
</span>
<span class="example2">This is the
fourth line of the paragraph<br>
</span>
This is the fifth line of the paragraph
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

MyPage.html