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CSS

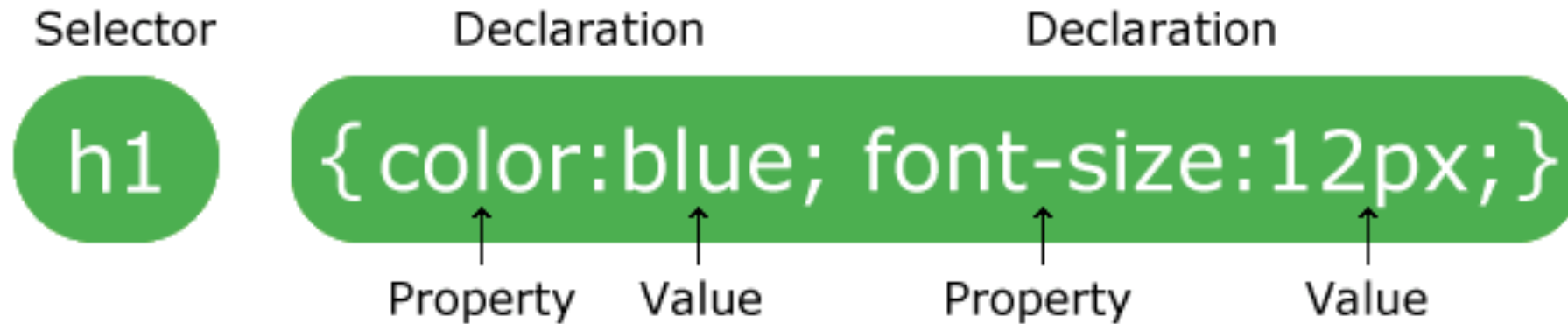
Introduction



What is CSS?

- **CSS** stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**.
- **CSS** is the language for describing the presentation of Web pages, including **colours, layout, and fonts**.
- 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.
- External stylesheets are stored in **CSS files**.

CSS Anatomy



- The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.
- The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.
- Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.
- A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

Example

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

<p>Hello World!</p>
<p>These paragraphs are styled with CSS.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Hello World!

These paragraphs are styled with CSS.

How to Add CSS

- Inline
- Internal/embed
- External

Inline CSS

- An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element.
- To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.
- Inline styles are defined within the "style" attribute of the relevant element:

Example

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

<h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

Internal/Embed CSS

- An internal style sheet may be used if one single HTML page has a unique style.
- The internal style is defined inside the `<style>` element, inside the head section.
- Internal styles are defined within the `<style>` element, inside the `<head>` section of an HTML page:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-color: linen;
}

h1 {
  color: maroon;
  margin-left: 40px;
}
</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

- With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!
- Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the `<link>` element, inside the head section.
- External styles are defined within the `<link>` element, inside the `<head>` section of an HTML page:

Example

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

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

</body>
</html>
```

```
body {
  background-color: lightblue;
}

h1 {
  color: navy;
  margin-left: 20px;
}
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

CSS Selector

- CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.
 - HTML Element
 - id
 - class

Selector: HTML Elements

- The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

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

<p>Every paragraph will be affected by the style.</p>
<p id="para1">Me too!</p>
<p>And me!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Every paragraph will be affected by the style.

Me too!

And me!

Selector: id

- The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.
- The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!
- To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.
- Also used for Javascript

Example

```
<!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>
```

Hello World!

This paragraph is not affected by the style.

Selector: class

- The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.
- To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.
- You can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class.
- HTML elements can also refer to more than one class.

Example

```
<!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>
```

Red and center-aligned heading

Red and center-aligned paragraph.

You can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class

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

```
<h1 class="center">This heading will not be affected</h1>
<p class="center">This paragraph will be red and center-aligned.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This heading will not be affected

This paragraph will be red and center-aligned.

HTML elements can also refer to more than one class.

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

p.large {
  font-size: 300%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

This heading will not be affected

This paragraph will be red and center-aligned.

This paragraph will be red, center-aligned, and in a large font-size.

```
<h1 class="center">This heading will not be affected</h1>
<p class="center">This paragraph will be red and center-aligned.</p>
<p class="center large">This paragraph will be red, center-aligned, and in
a large font-size.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

CSS Comment

A CSS comment starts with `/*` and ends with `*/`. Comments can also span multiple lines:

```
p {  
  color: red;  
  /* This is a single-line comment */  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

```
/* This is  
a multi-line  
comment */
```