

CSS tutorial—quick guide

Understanding CSS

CSS—Cascade Style Sheets is used commonly by web designers to tell the web browsers to display their web pages in interesting ways by applying CSS rules to specific HTML tags. To learn HTML tags you can visit our [HTML tutorial](#).

CSS has three types of rules:

1. HTML selector: This rule is applied to the HTML tags to tell them how to display the content in the tags. For example, p is the selector of <p> tag.

Example:

```
p{color: green;}
```

2. ID selector: This rule is usually applied once on the page to a particular HTML tag to create a unique object that can work with JavaScript code.

Example:

```
#menu{  
margin:0;  
padding:0  
}
```

3. Class selector: This rule can be applied to any HTML tags.

Example:

```
.myclass{  
font-size:20pt;  
}
```

Where to put CSS rules

You can put CSS rules in three places:

1. **In an HTML tag** to affect the single tag by using style keyword.

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>In tag style</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p style"color:green;"> This text will display in green color by using in-tag style</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

2. **In the head of the page** with the style block to affect the entire web page.

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
p {color:green;}
```

```
.myclass{ font-size:20pt;}
```

```
</style>
```

```
<title>Embedded style</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
  <p class="myclass"> This text will display in color</p>
</body>
</html>
```

3. In separated file (with .css extension) that can be imported to the web page by using the link keyword.

Example:

In the file format.css you have:

```
#menu
{
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  width: 100%;
  z-index: 30
}
```

In your web page, you import the format.css file that is in the same directory:

```
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="format.css">
<title>An external style</title>
</head>
<body>
  <ul id="menu">
    <li>C programming tutorial</li>
    <li>C++ programming tutorial</li>
    <li>Java programming tutorial</li>
    <li>CSS tutorial</li>
```

```
<li>HTML tutorial</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Using CSS to control font

CSS rules can be applied to set the font. For example, you can set the font name, color, size, and font weight using CSS rules.

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

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

```
h2.myclass{
```

```
font-family:Arial;
```

```
    color:black;
```

```
    font-weight:bold;
```

```
}
```

```
p.myclass {
```

```
font-family:Courier New;
```

```
    color:red;
```

```
    font-size:12pt;
```

```
    font-weight:normal;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
<title>Font control with CSS</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
  <h2 class="myclass"> Header Text</h2>
```

```
  <p class="myclass"> This text will display in red color.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Using CSS rules to set up a list

By using list-style property of unordered list or ordered list (or) you can set all the attributes for a list. This allows you to access to *the list-style-type, list-style-position, and list-style-image*.

Note:

The values of the list-style-type are bullets. They can be disc, circle, square, decimal, upper-roman, lower-roman, upper-alpha, and lower-alpha. The values of list-style-position can be inside or outside. The value of list-style-image is the image file to be used in the list.

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Format list</title>
```

```
<style>
```

```
  #menu li{
```

```
    list-style: circle inside url(image294.gif) ;
```

```
    float: center;
```

```
    font: normal 12pt Courier New
```

```
  }
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>

<body>

  <strong>Computer tutorials</strong>

  <hr/>

  <ul id="menu">

    <li>C programming tutorial

    <li>C++ programming tutorial

    <li>Java programming tutorial

    <li>CSS tutorial

    <li>HTML tutorial

  </ul>

</body>

</html>
```

Using CSS to format a table

To format a table is to access the table attributes such as margin, padding, border styles, background color, etc.

Example:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Format Table</title>
<style>

.table{
width:100%;
margin:0;
padding:0;
border-style:solid;
border-width:3px;
border-color:green;
background-color:#dfdfdf;
font: normal 12pt Courier New;

}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<strong>Computer tutorials</strong>
<hr/>
```

```
<table class="ctable">
<tr>
<td>C programming tutorial</td>
<td>C++ programming tutorial</td>
<td>Java programming tutorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSS tutorial</td>
<td>HTML tutorial</td>
<td>ASP.NET tutorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Python programming tutorial</td>
<td>JSP programming tutorial</td>
<td>ASP.NET programming tutorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VB.NET programming tutorial</td>
<td>Ms. Excel 2007 programming tutorial</td>
<td>Ms. Access 2007 programming tutorial</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Using CSS to control page margins

You can use CSS code to define the margins of the web page. To set the left margin, right margin, top margin, and bottom margin, you need to use margin-left, margin-right, margin-top, and margin-bottom attributes respectively.

Example:

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
body{
margin-left: 50px;
margin-right: 10px;
margin-top: 10px;
margin-bottom: 10px;
}
</style>
<title>Margin control with CSS</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p> The margins of a web page can be controlled by using css code. The margins of a web page can be controlled by using css code.The margins of a web page can be controlled by using css code.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Using CSS to control width and height of an image

CSS allows you to control the width and height of an image. This can be done by using css code to access the width and height attributes of the image.

Example:

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

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

```
img {  
width: 1024px;  
height: 200px;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
<title>CSS to define the width and height of an image</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```

```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```