



Tishk International University
Faculty of Applied Science
Information Technology Department

Introduction to CSS

Lecture 4

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Course Code: IT240

Grade 2

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Web Design

- ✓ Introduction to CSS
- ✓ CSS Syntax
- ✓ Ways to Apply CSS
- ✓ CSS Properties
- ✓ CSS Selectors
- ✓ Advanced Selector Usage

- **At the end of today's session, you will be able to:**
 - ✓ Define CSS and explain its basic syntax and purpose
 - ✓ Apply CSS using inline, internal, and external methods
 - ✓ Differentiate between CSS selectors and their usage
 - ✓ Create styled web pages using appropriate CSS techniques

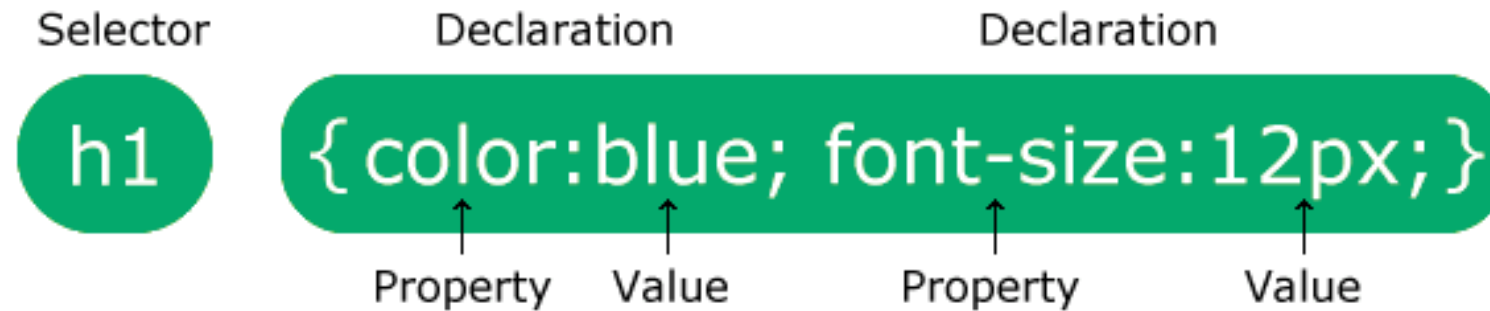
What is CSS?



- **CSS** stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**
- Used to style and design HTML pages
- **Controls:**
 - ✓ Colors
 - ✓ Fonts
 - ✓ Layout
 - ✓ Spacing
 - ✓ Positioning



- A **CSS** rule consists of a **selector** and a **declaration** block:



- 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.

1. Inline CSS

- CSS is written inside the HTML element
- Uses the *style* attribute
- Affects only one specific element
- Not recommended for large projects

Ex)

```
<p style="color:orange;">TIU</p>
```



2. Internal CSS

- CSS is written inside the `<style>` tag
- The `<style>` tag is placed inside the `<head>` section
- Applies to the whole page
- Good for single-page websites

Ex)

A white rounded rectangular box with a thin border and a subtle drop shadow. Inside the box, the text 'IT Department' is written in a dark red, serif font.

IT Department

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    p {
      color: brown;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

<p>IT Department</p>

</body>
</html>
```

3. External CSS

- CSS is written in a separate file
- File extension: `.css`
- Linked to HTML using `<link>` tag
- Best method for real websites
- Easy to maintain and reuse

3. External CSS

Ex)

```
style.css ×
style.css > ...
1  p {
2  |   color: ■ brown;
3  | }
4
```

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

<p>This paragraph is brown.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This paragraph is brown.

- **color**
- **text-align**
- **font-size**
- **background-color**
- **margin-left**
- ...

- A **CSS selector** is a pattern used to select and style HTML elements. It tells the browser which elements to apply styles to.
- A **CSS selector** selects the HTML element(s) you want to style.

➤ Basic Selectors



ID Selector

Class Selector

Description

- Used to target one unique element
- Each ID should be used only once per page
- Defined using #
- Has higher priority (specificity) than class

ID Selector (Ex.)



Ex)

```
style.css ×
style.css > ...
1 #title {
2   color: red;
3   font-size: 24px;
4 }
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <p id="title">Web Design</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Description

- Used to target multiple elements
- Can be reused many times
- Defined using `.`
- Lower priority than ID

Class Selector (Ex.)



Ex)

```
style.css ×
style.css > ...
1  .text {
2    color: purple;
3    font-size: 18px;
4  }
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <p class="text">First paragraph</p>
  <p class="text">Second paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

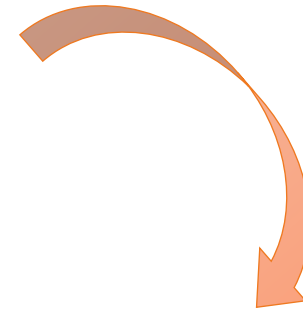
- You can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class.
- In this example only `<p>` elements with `class="center"` will be red and center-aligned:

NEXT SLIDE

Example



```
<!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.

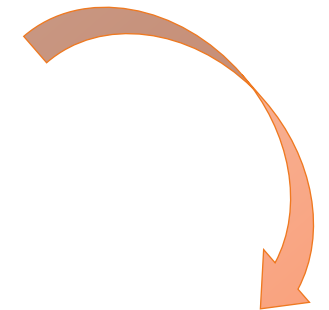
- HTML elements can also refer to more than one class.
- In this example the `<p>` element will be styled according to `class="center"` and to `class="large"`:

NEXT SLIDE

Example



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.center {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
p.large {
  font-size: 300%;
}
</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>
<p class="center large">This paragraph will be red, center-aligned, and in a large font-size.</p>
</body>
</html>
```



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.

CSS Universal Selector

- The universal selector (*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
* {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Hello world!</h1>
<p>Every element on the page will be affected by the style.</p>
<p>Me too!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Hello world!

Every element on the page will be affected by the style.

Me too!

CSS Grouping Selector

- The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.
- Look at the following CSS code (the h1, h2, and p elements have the same style definitions):

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1, h2, p {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Hello World!</h1>
<h2>Smaller heading!</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Hello World!

Smaller heading!

This is a paragraph.

Activities and Next Lecture's Topic



Activities

- Review this lecture note
- Practice

Next Lecture's Topic

- Colors and Boxes

References



- **Dean, J. (2019) Web programming: With HTML5, CSS, and JavaScript. Burlington: Jones & Bartlett Learning.**
- **Duckett, J. (2011) HTML & CSS Design and Build Web Sites. Indianapolis: John Wiley & Sons.**
- **W3Schools. (n.d.). HTML tutorial.
<https://www.w3schools.com/html>.**



Thank You!