



W3.CSS

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About the Tutorial

W3.CSS is a Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) developed by [w3schools.com](http://www.w3schools.com). It helps in creating faster, beautiful, and responsive websites. It is inspired from Google Material Design.

Audience

This tutorial is meant for professionals who would like to learn the basics of W3.CSS and how to use it to create faster, beautiful, and responsive websites. This tutorial explains all the fundamental concepts of W3.CSS.

Prerequisites

Before proceeding with this tutorial, you should have a basic understanding of HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Document Object Model (DOM), and any text editor. In addition, it will help if you know how web-based applications work.

Execute W3.CSS Online

For most of the examples given in this tutorial, you will find a **Try-it** option. Use this option to execute your W3.CSS programs on the spot and enjoy your learning.

Try the following example using the **Try-it** option available at the top right corner of the following sample code box -

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>The W3.CSS Example</title>
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="http://www.w3schools.com/lib/w3.css">
  </head>
  <body>

  <header class="w3-container w3-teal">
    <h1>Hello World!</h1>
  </header>

  </body>
</html>
```

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1. W3.CSS – Overview

What is W3.CSS?

W3.CSS is a Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) developed by w3schools.com. It helps in creating faster, beautiful, and responsive websites. It is inspired from Google Material Design.

Some of its salient features are as follows:

- In-built responsive designing
- Standard CSS
- Inspired by Google Material Design
- Free to use

Responsive Design

- W3.CSS has in-built responsive designing so that the website created using W3.CSS will redesign itself as per the device size.
- W3.CSS has a 12 column mobile-first fluid grid that supports responsive classes for small, large, and medium screen sizes.
- W3.CSS classes are created in such a way that the website can fit any screen size.
- The websites created using W3.CSS are fully compatible with PC, tablets, and mobile devices.

Standard CSS

- W3.CSS uses standard CSS only and it is very easy to learn.
- There is no dependency on any external JavaScript library such as jQuery.

Material Design

- W3.CSS is inspired from Google Material Design and it is absolutely free to use.
- It supports paper-like design.
- It supports shadows and bold colors.
- The colors and shades remain uniform across various platforms and devices.

2. W3.CSS – Environment Setup

How to Use W3.CSS?

There are two ways to use W3.CSS:

- **Local Installation** - You can download the W3.CSS file on your local machine and include it in your HTML code.
- **CDN Based Version** - You can include the W3.CSS file into your HTML code directly from the Content Delivery Network (CDN).

Local Installation

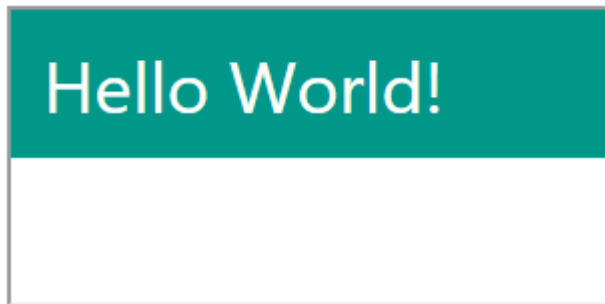
- Go to http://www.w3schools.com/w3css/w3css_downloads.asp to download the latest version available.
- Then, put the downloaded w3.css file in a directory of your website, e.g. /css.

Example

Now you can include the css file in your HTML file as follows –

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>The W3.CSS Example</title>
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/w3.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <header class="w3-container w3-teal">
      <h1>Hello World!</h1>
    </header>
  </body>
</html>
```


It will produce the following result –



CDN Based Version

You can include the W3.CSS file into your HTML code directly from the Content Delivery Network (CDN). W3Schools.com provides content for the latest version.

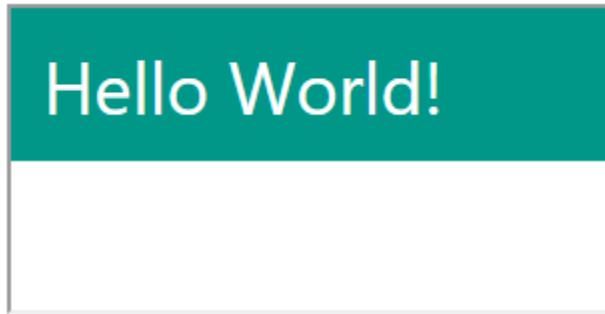
Note: We are using W3Schools.com CDN version of the library throughout this tutorial.

Example

Now let us rewrite the above example using jQuery library from W3Schools.com CDN.

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>The W3.CSS Example</title>
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="http://www.w3schools.com/lib/w3.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <header class="w3-container w3-teal">
      <h1>Hello World!</h1>
    </header>
  </body>
</html>
```

It will produce the following result –



3. W3.CSS – Containers

HTML5 has the following container elements:

- **<div>** - Provides a generic container to HTML content.
- **<header>** - Represents the header section.
- **<footer>** - Represents the footer section.
- **<article>** - Represents articles.
- **<section>** - Provides a generic container for various types of sections.

W3.CSS provides **w3-container** as a primary class to style all the above-mentioned containers. W3.CSS also has other classes like **w3-border**, **w3-red**, **w3-teal**, **w3-padding-32** to add further styling attributes to the containers.

Example

The following example showcases the use of w3-container class to style various containers.

w3css_containers.htm

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>The W3.CSS Containers</title>
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="http://www.w3schools.com/lib/w3.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <header class="w3-container w3-red">
      <h1>HTML5 Tutorial</h1>
    </header>
    <div class="w3-container w3-border w3-teal">
      <p>HTML5 is the latest and most enhanced version of HTML. Technically,
      HTML is not a programming language, but rather a mark up language.</p>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

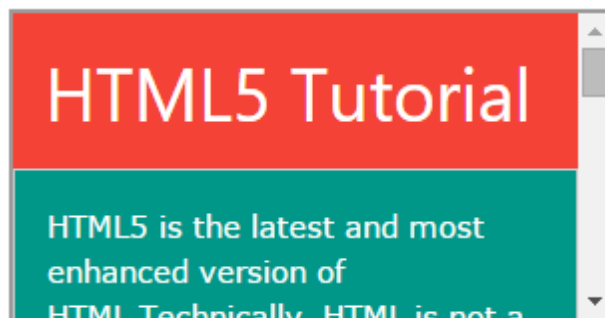
```

</div>
<article class="w3-container">
  <p>The latest versions of Apple Safari, Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox,
  and Opera all support many HTML5 features and Internet Explorer 9.0 will also have
  support for some HTML5 functionality. The mobile web browsers that come pre-
  installed on iPhones, iPads, and Android phones all have excellent support for
  HTML5.</p>
</article>
<section class="w3-container">
  <p>HTML5 is designed, as much as possible, to be backward compatible with
  existing web browsers. New features build on existing features and allow you to
  provide fallback content for older browsers.</p>
</section>
<footer class="w3-container w3-red">
  <p>Copyright @TutorialsPoint.COM</p>
</footer>
</body>
</html>

```

Result

Verify the result.



W3.CSS also provides containers with hide/close capability. See the following example:

w3css_hide_container.htm

```

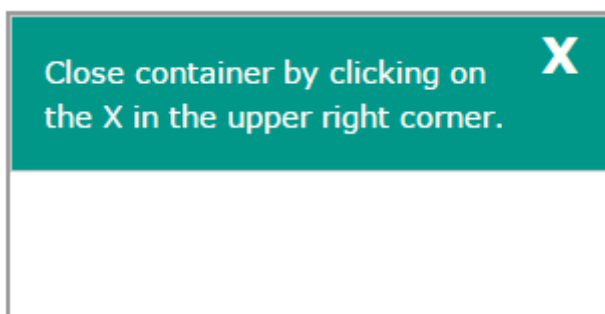
<html>
  <head>
    <title>The W3.CSS Containers</title>
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="http://www.w3schools.com/lib/w3.css">
</head>
<body>
  <div class="w3-container w3-border w3-teal">
    <span class="w3-closebtn"
onclick="this.parentElement.style.display='none'">X</span>
    <p>Close container by clicking on the X in the upper right corner.</p>
  </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Result

Verify the result.



End of ebook preview
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