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CSS Tutorial - An Introduction To CSS

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What are the 2 basic components of a static website?

Its [HTML](#) and [CSS](#).

You can create a beautiful website just using HTML and CSS. HTML creates the structure of a website and CSS gives shapes, designs, and colors to the website.

In this CSS tutorial you are going to learn all about CSS, its use, what it can do, why we need it, and how to use it. You will learn how to create a website with CSS and how to use it to create a website that looks good and works well.



Introduction to CSS



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What is CSS?

CSS stands for [Cascading Style Sheets](#). It is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document. It is a simple design language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable.

[CSS](#) is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside [HTML](#) and [JavaScript](#).

CSS is a language for describing the presentation of Web pages, including `colors`, `layout`, `size`, `color`, `orientation`, etc. It also allows one to adapt the presentation to different types of devices, such as large screens, small screens, or printers.

Here is what a CSS code looks like.

```
1 body {  
2   margin: 0;  
3 }  
4  
5 p { /* Element */  
6   font-size: 20px;  
7   color: #000;  
8 }  
9  
10 .btn { /* Button class */  
11   background-color: #3bcece;  
12   color: #fff;  
13   padding: 10px;  
14   border-radius: 5px;  
15 }
```

Why do we need CSS?

HTML is a markup language that is used to create the structure of a website. It is used to create the

elements of a website like headings, paragraphs, images, links, etc. But it doesn't provide any styling to the website. It is just a skeleton of a website.

So, we need CSS to style the website. CSS is used to style the website and make it look good. It is used to add colors, fonts, sizes, and other styles to the website.

You can say CSS brings colors to the website. It makes the website look good and attractive.

How to use CSS in HTML

You can use **CSS** with HTML in 3 different ways:

1. **Inline CSS** - CSS is written inside HTML tags.
2. **Internal CSS** - CSS is written inside HTML files within the `<style>` tags.
3. **External CSS** - CSS is written in a separate file and linked to the HTML file.

How to use CSS

1. Inline CSS

Write CSS code within the HTML tag in style attribute

```
<h1>Heading of webpage.</h1>
<p>This is paragraph.</p>
<ul>
  <li>Suger</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

```
<h1 style="color: #c94b7b">Heading of webpage.</h1>
<p style="background: #c79bac">This is paragraph.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: square">
  <li>Suger</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

Output:

Heading of webpage.

This is paragraph.

- Suger
- Tea
- Milk

Output:

Heading of webpage.

This is paragraph.

- Suger
- Tea
- Milk

2. Internal CSS

Write CSS code within the HTML file in style tag

```
<h1>Heading of webpage.</h1>
<p>This is paragraph.</p>
<ul>
  <li>Suger</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

```
<style>
  h1 { color: #c94b7b }
  p { background: #c79bac }
  ul { list-style-type: circle }
</style>

<h1>Heading of webpage.</h1>
<p>This is paragraph.</p>
<ul>
  <li>Suger</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>
```

Output:

Heading of webpage.

This is paragraph.

- Suger
- Tea
- Milk

Output:

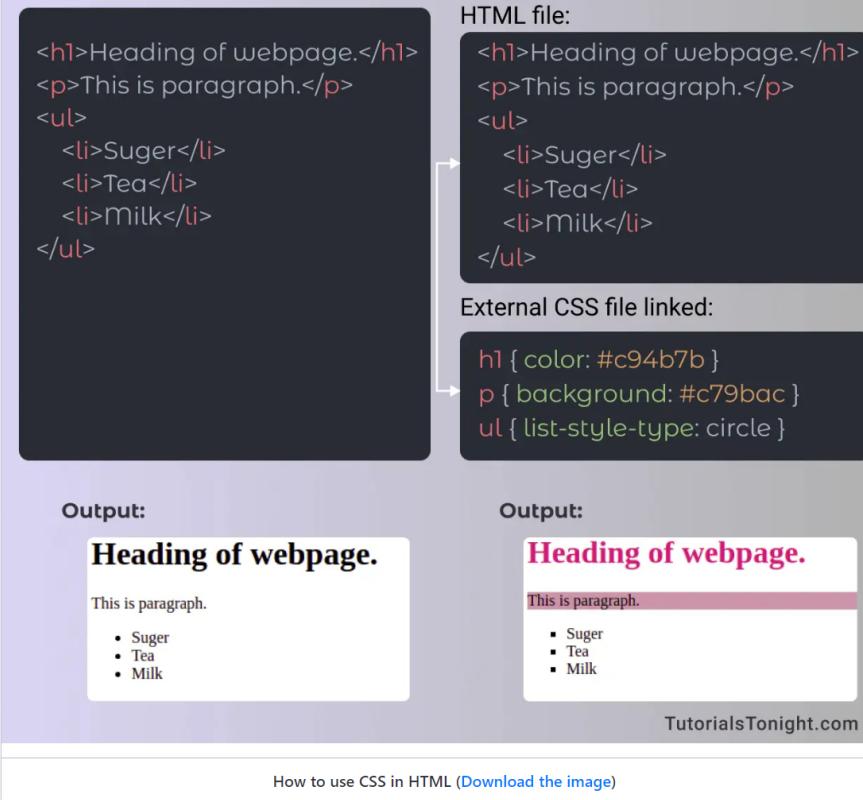
Heading of webpage.

This is paragraph.

- Suger
- Tea
- Milk

3. External CSS

Write CSS code in external CSS file and link to HTML file



CSS lets you embed its code directly in HTML elements or within an HTML file or even lets you create an external CSS file just for CSS code which you can link to single or multiple HTML files.

Learn in detail [how to use CSS in HTML](#).

See What Difference CSS Can Make

Following is an example of a webpage. Given below is the HTML code for the webpage **without any CSS**.

Example

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4    <meta charset="UTF-8">
5    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
7    <title>CSS - Introduction</title>
8  </head>
9  <body>
10   <div class="container">
11     <div class="first">
12       <h1>Hello, World!</h1>
13       <p>The most famous line for a programmer.</p>
14     </div>
15     <div class="box">
16       <h2>Learning CSS</h2>

```

Try it

Output:

The screenshot shows a browser window displaying a simple webpage. The page content includes:

- A large heading "Hello, World!" in bold black font.
- A paragraph below it stating "The most famous line for a programmer."
- A secondary heading "Learning CSS" in bold black font.
- A descriptive text block below "Learning CSS" explaining what learning CSS entails.
- A button at the bottom labeled "Start Learn CSS With Tutorials Tonight!"

Now let's add some CSS and make it look cool. See how the look of the webpage changed.

Example

```
1 body {  
2   margin: 0;  
3   font-family: sans-serif;  
4 }  
5  
6 .container {  
7   background-color: #ffe8cb;  
8   border: 5px solid #a87569;  
9 }  
10  
11 h1 {  
12   font-size: 40px;  
13   text-align: center;  
14 }  
15  
16 .first p {
```

 Try it

Output:

Webpage Without CSS	Webpage With CSS
<p>Hello, World!</p> <p>The most famous line for a programmer.</p> <p>Learning CSS</p> <p>Learning CSS will let you design beautiful webpages, moving objects, amazing animations and different shapes on your webpage.</p> <p>Start Learn CSS With Tutorials Tonight!</p>	<p>Hello, World!</p> <p>The most famous line for a programmer.</p> <p>Learning CSS</p> <p>Learning CSS will let you design beautiful webpages, moving objects, amazing animations and different shapes on your webpage.</p> <p>Start Learn CSS With Tutorials Tonight!</p>

You can see how CSS code changes the look of the webpage. Well, this is just a glimpse of what CSS can do, you will be able to do even more after you learn it.

Note: If you don't understand CSS code currently then don't bother we will look at all properties in detail in the coming sections.

What Can CSS Do?

HTML was designed only for describing the content of the web page not for formatting it.

When formatting tags like `` and attributes like the `color` were introduced in HTML 3.2 then it becomes a nightmare for web developers to manage large websites. They had to place font and color information on every page and that looked so overwhelming.

To solve this problem, the **World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) created CSS**, which was able to design websites more beautifully and was clean. It removed the style formatting from the HTML page.

Here is a list of a few things that **CSS** can do:

- Changing font properties, like size, color, font-family, font-weight, etc
- Adding color to text elements
- Adding background properties like background color, background image, etc
- Creating different shapes
- Adding margin and padding to the elements
- Designing layouts
- Creating effects like animation, hover, etc

Why you should learn CSS?

If you want to become a [web developer](#) then [CSS](#) is among the 3 necessary languages (HTML, CSS, [JavaScript](#)) that you must learn.

Here are some key points why you should learn CSS:

- **Web development:** It is a must-learn language for web development
- **Unique design:** Using this you will be able to design unique looking websites
- **Access over elements:** It gives you access to almost every element that is visible on the screen
- **Control:** You can style any element according to your wish
- **Adding effects:** It can add effects on web pages that look fabulous
- **Create animations:** Using CSS you can create animations like moving objects or shapes
- **Responsive websites:** Learning CSS will let you design responsive websites that fit any device sizes
- **Learning frameworks:** If you learn and understand it then you be able to learn and work on many CSS based frameworks like [Bootstrap](#)

History of CSS

[CSS](#) was first proposed on 10th Oct 1994 by [Håkon Wium Lie](#). In that year Microsoft's Internet Explorer 3 was released with very limited support for CSS.

In those days browsers were unable to add complete CSS and also had bugs. It took more than 3 years before any browser reached full implementation of CSS.

It has multiple versions and each version is built upon the previous version, typically adding new features. Newer versions are a subset of one or more levels of CSS built for a particular device and user interface.

- **CSS 1** - First CSS specification was published on 17th Dec 1996.
- **CSS 2** - Developed by W3C and published in May 1998.
- **CSS 2.1** - CSS level 2 revision 1, W3C published it on 7th June 1998.
- **CSS 3** - Earliest draft of CSS3 was published in June 1999.

CSS has an old history and its current version is called [CSS3](#). CSS3 is a combination of the old version + some new specifications like a [media query](#), [namespace](#), [selector](#), etc.

Advantages of CSS

[CSS](#) provides powerful control over HTML documents. It is also easy to learn and understand.

There are a lot of advantages of learning CSS:

- **Easy to maintain** - If you want to change any kind of styling just go to styling, change, and all your elements will adjust according to the new change.
- **Handle multiple webpages:** [CSS](#) saves lots of time when used externally because it can control multiple page layouts at once.
- **Faster page loading** - Before CSS tags like color, border, size, font, etc were repeated many times which led to slower loading. But by using CSS we need to mention property and value just once.
- **High Control** - We can control the style of the whole website using a single CSS page. Change just once here and the whole website shows your changes.
- **Multiple devices friendly** - Using CSS we can create pages that can adjust their decorations according to the device.

Example Of CSS Code

Here is a working example of HTML + CSS.

Example

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5   <meta charset="UTF-8">
```

```
6 <title>CSS code example</title>
7 <style>
8   body {
9     margin: 0;
10    --space-height: 300px;
11    --ball-size: 80px;
12  }
13
14 .space {
15   width: 100vw;
16   height: var(--space-height)
```

 Try it

Conclusion

CSS is a powerful tool to control the style of webpages. It is easy to learn and understand. It is also easy to maintain. It can be used to control multiple pages at once. It can even be used to control the whole website at once.

Come along with us and learn CSS!



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