**CSS**

**Cascading Style sheet**

* CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
* 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

**Why Use CSS ?**

CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.

**CSS syntax**



**Example**

p {  
  color: red;  
  text-align: center;  
}

* p is a selector in CSS (it points to the HTML element you want to style: <p>).
* color is a property, and red is the property value
* text-align is a property, and center is the property value

**CSS Selectors**

* Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class)
* Combinator selectors (select elements based on a specific relationship between them)
* Pseudo-class selectors (select elements based on a certain state)
* Pseudo-elements selectors (select and style a part of an element)
* Attribute selectors (select elements based on an attribute or attribute value)
* Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class)

Element selector

p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}

id selector

#para1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}

Class Selector

.center {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}

Universal Selector

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

\* {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: blue;  
}

Grouping Selector

h1, h2, p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}

**Types of CSS**

* External CSS
* Internal CSS
* Inline CSS

**External CSS**

With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!

**HTML FILE**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

An external style sheet can be written in any text editor, and must be saved with a .css extension.

The external .css file should not contain any HTML tags.

**CSS FILE**

body {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}  
  
h1 {  
  color: navy;  
  margin-left: 20px;  
}

Note: Do not add a space between the property value and the unit:  
Incorrect (space): margin-left: 20 px;  
Correct (nospace): margin-left: 20px;

Internal 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.

<!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>

**Inline CSS**

An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element.

<!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>