**CSS Notes**

CSS Intro

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet it describes how HTML elements and document layout are to be presented on screen. that includes font, color, size, and more, of the elements.

Syntax:

selector {

property: value ;

}



Types of CSS and their Priority

Types of CSS

Adding CSS can be done three different ways i.e.

* Inline CSS: Inline CSS has directly applied a unique style to a single element of the element of HTML document using the style attribute.
* Internal CSS: Internal CSS holds style code for the entire web page using selectors, Internal is defined inside of the HTML file using the style tag and the style tag should be inside the head tag.
* External CSS: It is the different CSS file where we define the HTML element's style using some selectors which we discuss later. To use external CSS, we need to link the CSS file to the HTML file using a link tag i.e.

<link rel= “stylesheet” type=” text/css” href=” ./style.css”

Where the rel(required) attribute defines the relationship of css file with html, the type attribute defines the document type and the href attribute gives the reference of the file.

Priority of CSS types

Cascading order priority: Inline > (internal ≅ external) > browser default

Note: If the same property is defined inside the same type of selector, then the property defined at the last will be used by the browser.

Selectors

Selectors

Selectors point to the HTML element which we want to style. We use selectors in internal and external stylesheets. There are three types of selectors that are used to apply styles:

* Element Selector:

The element selector selects all elements with the specified element name. This will select all the elements in the HTML document. This method is not used so commonly. So, to apply styles to only some elements, we need to use some restrictions.

Syntax: element {css declarations;}

* Class Selector

The class selector selects multiple elements which have the same class with a specific class attribute. To select elements with a specific class, write a period(.) character, followed by the name of the class.

Syntax: .class-name {css declarations;}

* ID Selector

The id selector selects only one element with a specific id attribute. To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the name of the id.

Syntax: #class-name {css declarations;}

* Grouping Selector

Sometimes we need to apply specific styles to different elements, and to reduce the redundancy in the code, we use grouping. Separate the selectors with a comma followed by the CSS declarations.

* Universal Selector

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

Hierarchical Selector and Specificity

Fonts, Color, and Background

Height and Width

Units

Box Model

Display

Position

z-index

Overflow and Float

Flex Box

Grid

Media Query

Pseudo-Class and Pseudo-Element

CSS variable

CSS function

Filter, Animation, and RWD