INTRODUCTION

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed.

CSS Syntax :

A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block : The selector points to the HTML element to style. The declaration block (in curly braces) contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons. Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

Example :

<style>

p {

font-size:32px;

color: red;

text-align: center;}

</style>

EXTERNAL, INTERNAL AND INLINE CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:
- External CSS
- Internal CSS
- Inline CSS

External CSS

Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element, inside the head section. If the external style sheet is "mystyle.css", it can be included as :

<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">

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.

Example of internal CSS :
<head>
<style>
h1 {
   color: maroon;
   margin-left: 40px;}
</style>
</head>

Inline CSS
An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element.
To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.

<h1 style="color: blue; text-align: center; ">This is a heading</h1>

How we change property -   property : value;

SELECTORS IN CSS

- <u>CSS ELEMENT SELECTOR</u>

  - Ex: p{

         color:blue;

    }

- <u>CSS CLASS SELECTOR</u>

  - Ex: .red-el{

          color: red;

    }

- <u>CSS ID SELECTOR</u>

  - Ex: #first-para{

  color : green;

  background-color:pink;

  }

Grouping selectors:

div, #first-para{
background-color:pink;
}

CSS STYLING

Font Styling

Choosing the right font has a huge impact on how the readers experience a website.
- font-family : In CSS, we use the font-family property to specify the font of a text.
- font-style : The font-style property is mostly used to specify italic text. This property has three values : normal, oblique and italic.
- font-weight : The font-weight property specifies the weight of a font : normal, bold etc.
- Font-size : The font-size property sets the size of the text.

Example :
.p{
    font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
    font-style: italic;
    font-weight: bold;
    font-size: 40px;
}

USE OF GOOGLE FONTS

Color

This is used to set the color of the text. You can use predefined color names, or RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, HSLA values.
Example : <h1 style="color: Tomato;">Hello World</h1>

Height and Width

The height and width properties are used to set the height and width of an element.
Example : div {
        height: 200px;
        width: 50%;}

Height and width are defined only for block and inline-block element

CSS borders

The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border
The border-style property specifies what kind of border to display.The following values are allowed:
->Dotted – Defines a dotted border   ->dashed – Defines a dashed border
->solid – Defines a solid border   ->double – Defines a double border
->groove – Defines a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value
->ridge – Defines a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value
->inset – Defines a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
->outset – Defines a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
->none – Defines no border   ->hidden – Defines a hidden border

CSS Backgrounds

The CSS background properties are used to add background effects for elements.There are lots of properties to design the background.

CSS background properties are as follows:

- CSS Background- color Property
- CSS Background-image Property
- CSS Background-repeat Property
- CSS Background-attachment Property
- CSS Background-position Property
- CSS Background-origin Property
- CSS Background-clip Property

CSS Shadow Effects

With CSS you can add shadow to text and to elements.

CSS Text Shadow

The CSS text-shadow property applies shadow to text.

In its simplest use, you only specify the horizontal shadow (2px) and the vertical shadow (2px)

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With CSS you can create shadow effects!

BOX SHADOW LINK

box-shadow: 2px 2px 2px green;
Box-shadow: bottom | right | blur effect | color