

Introduction to CSS

◦ What is CSS ?

(1) CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

(2) CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.

(3) CSS save a lot of work.

Because It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

(4) External stylesheet are stored in CSS files having ".css" extension.

◦ Why Use CSS ?

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

◦ Syntax for CSS :-

Selector { Declaration; }

↑

It includes pairs of "property: value;"

◦ CSS Selectors

This are used to target the HTML elements to apply the style.

* 5 categories of Selectors.

(1) Simple selector

(Based on name, id, class)

(2) Combination selector

(Based on specific relation of elements)

(3) Pseudo-class selector

(Based on certain state)

(4) Pseudo-elements selector

(Based on element) [Parts of elem]

(5) Attribute Selector

(Based on attribute or attribute values)

◦ How To Add CSS

* Three Ways to Add CSS

(1) Inline CSS

(2) Internal CSS

(3) External CSS

◦ Comments in CSS :

Start with /*, end with */

- or RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, HSLA values.

Gradient hunt: com.

- These properties are used to add background effect for elements.

example: $\text{div } \Sigma$

example: body {

```
background-image: url("Demo.jpg");
```

(3) background-repeat -

example: $\{ \text{body} \}$

```
example-2 for body {
    background-image: url("Demo.jpg");
    background-repeat: no-repeat
                        : repeat
                        : repeat-x
                        : repeat-y
}
```

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(4) background-position & background-attachment

example :-

```
body {
```

```
background-image : url("Demo.jpg");
```

```
background-repeat : no-repeat;
```

```
background-position : top left ; / bottom left  
top right ; / bottom right.
```

```
background-attachment : scroll;
```

```
background-attachment : fixed;
```

```
}
```

(5) ShortHand:-

example :-

```
body {
```

```
background : url("img.png") no-repeat right top;
```

```
}
```

o CSS Borders

* Borders Style

(1) dotted

(2) dashed

(3) solid

(4) groove

(5) ridge

(6) inset

(7) outset

(8) none

(9) hidden

(10) mixed

* Short Hand for Border.

example: `p {
border: 5px solid red;
}`

here we set,

border-width,
border-style,
border-color.

* Rounded Border.

example: `p {
border: 5px solid red;
border-radius: 5px;
}`

o Margins

These are used to create space around element, i.e outside of any defined border.

example: `p {
margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px;
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 top right bottom left

margin: 25px 50px;
 ↓ ↓
 top-bottom left-right
}`

value "auto" is used to horizontally center the element.

* Margin Collapse

Top and bottom margins of element are sometimes collapsed into a single margin that is equal to the largest of the two margins.

This does not happen on left and right margins.

o CSS Padding

This is used to create space around an element's content, ie inside of any defined borders.

example:

p {

padding: 25px 50px 75px 100px;



top

right

bottom

left

}

o Height and Width

example:

div {

height: 200px

width: 200px

background-color: pink;

}