CSS — Introduction

[Cascading Style Sheets].

① → Can't do-anything on it's own. Made for styling of html only.

② → `<body style = " background—color: blue;">`

[colorhunt.co] → for colours.

③ # EAF6F6.

↳ this is [Inline CSS]

↳ pigments package. used here.

↳ RBG value

③ Internal CSS

→ Inside head → `<style>`

body { ba --- blue; }

`</style>`

→ If you want to style a particular thing use inline CSS, if many [types] things of same type then use internal CSS..
Eg:- `<hr>`.

→ CSS Default Values also mentioned.

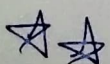④ External CSS

→ Not only changes the html index page changes happen in all related pages too.

→ on `<head>`

→ `<link rel = "style sheet" href = "css/styles.css">`

`<!A!>` ↳ style sheet for the web page with this link.

→ So you can make a file and edit it & share the link in pages, instead of copy-pasting whole `<style>` format.

☆☆

→ View → Developer tools (or) Right Click → Inspect (for debug)

⑤ CSS Syntax.

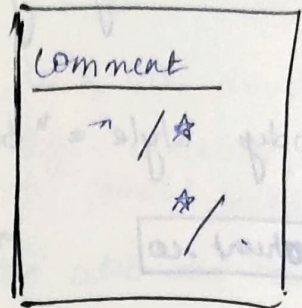↗ Syntax → Grammar of a language

↗ selector { property : value ; }
     ↓   ↓   ↓
    who   what about   how
             that 'who'   to do you.
                             want.

Eg :— h1 { color : red; }.

┌─────────────┐
│ comment   │
│ ─────────   │
│   ↗ */ *   │
│   */   │
│ ┌────────┐ │
│ └────────┘ │
└─────────────┘

* If more than one then recommended to write in alphabetical order.

* In MDN → Keyword Index → diff properties are mentioned can be studied for what &

* | Emojipedia . org |

  ↗ classes introduced.
      ↳   • Name of class   ↗ In CSS
            { specific things
  < img class = "Name of class" are - - - ~ ~ ~>
                                        ↘ In HTML

⑥ Ids → Not used; only for special

↗ Like class is for body, Id is for the header ⒜

   # heading instead of . heading

  ↗ # heading {
        }   < h1 id = "heading">
                              . . . .
                              < / h1 >.

Pseudo classes Introduced. (Eg :- hover).