# CSS (Cascading Style Sheets):

We use this to give presentation to our website. By presentation I mean, how it looks, it’s color, it’s size, it’s background color, it’s position, it’s height, it’s space from other elements and all other properties.

There are many different properties in CSS and we’ll discuss some. But, first you need to understand what is a class and and id(refer from HTML). In CSS, we can create two things, a class or an id.



### Class:

A Class is created using a “.”[period] and followed by the class name. A class can have any name but two classes cannot have same names or else if will not work properly. We can define the properties and their values inside the class. It is defined using “property:value;”. Below is an example to understand.

**.heading {**

**color:** red**;**

**}**

Here we have created a class named heading and as the name suggests we’ll give this class to the elements in HTML where we have given headings to our paragraph or some text that will then have the color red. So it will be a red color heading.

It is a good practice to give the names of class that are understandable in such a way that it is understood for what purpose are they reason. Like we defined a heading class which is understood that I’ll give this class to some text which I want to make a heading. Like:

**<h1 class=”heading”>**Welcome to first page**</h1>**

### Id:

Like a class, we have an “id”. The only difference is that we use a “#” instead of “.” to define it. Example:

**#heading {**

**background-color:** black**;**

**color:** white**;**

**}**

Note:

We use “;” at the end of property:value to define another property. For single line CSS like “.heading” we do not require “;” at the end but, for multi-lines like “#heading” we require a “;” at the end.

Not only a class of an id is used in CSS but, we can also define the property of an element by its name. Like:

**.body {**

**background-color:** black**;**

**color:** white**;**

**}**

Now this by default will be applied to the body element of HTML and make the background color of our page as black and all the text color by default as white. Like this, we can just write the element name and start the block to define it’s CSS and this we do not need to give it a class or id but, keep in mind that this will give the following properties to all the elements in our webpage and thus to overwrite it we will need to give it a class or id. Here’s comes the reason why we call it a Cascading Style Sheet.

Let me explain you a little better. Consider the following code in HTML.

<!DOCTYPE HTML**>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>**CSS**</title>**

**<meta** charset=”utf-8”**/>**

**<link** rel=”stylesheet” type=”text/css” src=”css/vendor/960.css”**/>**

**<link** rel=”stylesheet” type=”text/css” src=”css/style.css”**/>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<h1>**First Heading**</h1>**

**<p** class=”color-black”**>**This is my first para**</p>**

**<h1>**Second Heading**</h1>**

**<p** class=”color-black”**>**This is my second para**</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**body {**

**background-color:** black**;**

**color:** white**;**

**}**

**.color-body {**

**background-color:** white**;**

**color:** black**;**

**}**

**.color-blue {**

**background-color:** blue**;**

**color:** white**;**

**}**

Now what I am doing here is, first I’ve given a style sheet to body and hence defining my first default style that will be followed in my page. Second I am giving a style sheet to my paragraphs which will overwrite the default style sheet.

Hence my first para will not have a white color text as defined in body but a black color text with a white background as defined in class “color-black”. And same will happen in case of my second paragraph.

This is how we cascade style sheets. The order of writing the class or id names is very important because that is how the effect will be followed.

We can also define property to a particular element like suppose there is a list and I wish to apply a property to the list elements I can do it like:

**.ul li {**

**color:** red**;**

**}**

Now this will make my text color as red to the list elements. We can also use comma separated tags to apply a common property to different elements. Like:

**h1,**

**h2,**

**h3,**

**h4,**

**h5,**

**h6 {**

**color:** red**;**

**}**

Now this will give a red color effect to all the text which have element as either h1 or h2 or h3 or h4 or h5 or h6.

To get familiarized with all the properties you can refer to -<https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp>

[This same CSS can also be applied inside HTML as inline CSS or internal CSS as:](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

### Inline CSS:

**<p** style=”color:black”**>**This is my first para**</p>**

We define inline CSS within the element area using the “style” attribute and then the css syntax.

### Internal CSS:

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>**Welcome**</title>**

**<meta** charset=”utf-8”**/>**

**<style** type=”text/css”**>**

**body {**

**backgound-color:** black**;**

**color:** white**;**

**}**

**</style>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<h1>**Welcome to first page**</h1>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

In inline CSS we write the css code inside **<head>** using **<style>** tag

### External CSS:

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<title>**Welcome**</title>**

**<meta** charset=”utf-8”**/>**

**<link** rel=”stylesheet” type=”text/css” src=”css/style.css”**/>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<h1>**Welcome to first page**</h1>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

For external CSS we use **<link>** tag to insert the source location of our css file.