

Name - Himanshu Karoni

Course - BCA

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What is CSS?

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.

Basic Syntax A CSS rule set consists of a selector and a declaration block.

```
selector {  
  property: value;  
  property: value;  
}
```

Example -:

```
body {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}  
h1 {  
  color: navy;  
  margin-left: 20px;  
}
```

## Selectors and Properties :-

Selectors Selectors are used to target the HTML elements you want to style. Here are some common selectors

- 0 Element Selector: Selects all elements of a given type.
- 0 Class Selector: Selects all element with a given class.
- 0 ID Selector: Selects a single element with a given ID.

Properties Properties define what you want to change, and values specify how you want to change it. Here are some common properties:

- 0 Color: color: red;
- 0 Font-size: font-size: 20px;
- 0 Margin: margin: 10px;
- 0 Padding: padding: 15px;

## Advanced Styling :-

**Box Model** The box model describes the rectangular boxes that are generated for elements in the document tree and consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.

```
div {  
width: 300px;  
padding: 25px;  
border: 5px solid gray;  
margin: 25px;  
}
```

**Flexbox** Flexbox is a layout module that makes it easier to design a flexible and responsive layout structure.

```
.container {  
display: flex;  
}
```

```
.item {  
flex: 1;  
}
```

Combining HTML and CSS :

```
<!Doctype html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
  <link rel="stylesheet" type/css"  
    href="styles.css">
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
  <div class="container">
```

```
    <h>hello world </h2>
```

```
    <p>this is styled paragraph</p>
```

```
  </div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```