

# Introduction to CSS

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## What is CSS?

- **CSS** stands for *Cascading Style Sheets*.
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.
- CSS saves a lot of work by controlling the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

## Why Use CSS?

- **Separation of concerns:** HTML for structure, CSS for presentation.
- **Consistency:** Style can be applied uniformly across multiple pages.
- **Flexibility:** Easily change the look and feel of a website.
- **Accessibility:** Improve access for users with disabilities via better design.

## History of CSS

- **CSS** was first proposed by Håkon Wium Lie in **1994**.
- The first official specification, **CSS1**, was released by the **W3C** in **December 1996**.
- **CSS2** was released in **May 1998** and introduced features like absolute, relative, and fixed positioning.
- **CSS3** was modularized and introduced in **1999**, allowing independent development of different modules (e.g., selectors, flexbox, transitions).
- Modern CSS continues to evolve with new features such as **CSS Grid**, **custom properties (CSS variables)**, and **media queries** for responsive design.
- Latest CSS Standard: [Link](#)

## CSS Syntax

A CSS rule consists of a **selector**, followed by a **property** and a **value** inside curly braces.

**Selector { property: value; }**

- **Selector:** Specifies which HTML element(s) to style.
- **Property:** The style attribute you want to change.
- **Value:** The specific attribute value.

### Example

```
h1 {  
  color: blue;  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

## Types of CSS

- **Inline CSS:** Styles applied directly within HTML elements via the **style** attribute.
- **Internal CSS:** Styles written within a **<style>** tag in the **<head>** section of an HTML document.
- **External CSS:** Styles written in an external **.css** file and linked to the HTML document.

### Inline CSS Examples

- Inline CSS is applied directly using the **style** attribute within an HTML tag.

#### Example 1

```
<h1 style="color: red; text-align: center;">Hello, Inline CSS!</h1>
```

This will make the heading red and center-align it.

#### Example 2

```
<p style="font-size: 14px; color: blue;">This is a blue paragraph with 14px font size.</p>
```

This will make the paragraph blue with a font size of 14px.

- Inline CSS is useful for quick, one-off customizations but is generally discouraged for large-scale styling.

## Internal CSS

**Internal CSS** is defined within a **<style>** tag inside the **<head>** of an HTML document. It is used to style a single web page.

## HTML example

```
<head>
  <style>
    h1 { color: green; text-align: center; }
    p { font-size: 14px; color: black; }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Welcome to My Page</h1>
  <p>This paragraph is styled internally.</p>
</body>
```

In this example, the CSS is written directly inside the HTML file within the `<style>` tag.

## External CSS

**External CSS** is written in a separate `.css` file and linked to the HTML document with a `<link>` tag in the `<head>` section.

### HTML example:

```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Hello, External CSS!</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph styled using an external stylesheet.</p>
</body>
```

In the external file (`styles.css`):

```
h1 { color: blue; text-align: center; }
p { font-size: 16px; color: gray; }
```

This method allows you to apply the same styles to multiple HTML pages, making it easier to maintain consistency across a website.

# CSS Selectors

## Element Selector

- **Element selector:** Targets elements by their name.

### Example

```
p { color: red; }
```

### HTML Example

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

This will make the paragraph red.

## Class Selector

- **Class selector:** Targets elements of a specific class. ### Example

```
.myClass { font-size: 14px; }
```

### HTML Example

```
<p class="myClass">This text will be 14px.</p>
```

This will make the paragraph text 14px.

## ID Selector

- **ID selector:** Targets a specific element by its ID.

### Example

```
#myId { margin: 10px; }
```

### HTML Example

```
<div id="myId">This div has a 10px margin.</div>
```

This will apply a 10px margin to the

with the ID myId.

## CSS Combinators

- **Combinators** are used to define relationships between selectors.
- CSS supports four types of combinators:
  - Descendant combinator (space)
  - Child combinator (>)
  - Adjacent sibling combinator (+)
  - General sibling combinator (~)

### Descendant Combinator

- The **descendant combinator** is represented by a space between two selectors.
- It selects all elements that are descendants of a specified element.

#### Example

```
div p {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

This will select all <p> elements that are inside any <div> element.

### Child Combinator

- The **child combinator** is represented by a > symbol.
- It selects only the direct children of a specified element.

#### Example

```
div > p {  
  color: green;  
}
```

This will select all <p> elements that are direct children of a <div> element.

### Adjacent Sibling Combinator

- The **adjacent sibling combinator** is represented by a + symbol.
- It selects an element that is directly adjacent (next to) another specified element.

### Example

```
h1 + p {  
  font-size: 18px;  
}
```

This will select the first `<p>` element that immediately follows an `<h1>` element.

## General Sibling Combinator

- The **general sibling combinator** is represented by the `~` symbol.
- It selects all sibling elements that follow a specified element.

### Example

```
h1 ~ p {  
  color: purple;  
}
```

This will select all `<p>` elements that are siblings of an `<h1>` element, not just the one immediately following.

## CSS Box Model

- Every HTML element is considered as a box.
- The CSS **box model** describes the space an element occupies.
  - **Content**: The actual content (text, image, etc.).
  - **Padding**: Clears an area around the content.
  - **Border**: A border that goes around the padding and content.
  - **Margin**: Clears an area outside the border.

## Example of Box Model

```
div {  
  width: 200px;  
  padding: 10px;  
  border: 5px solid black;  
  margin: 20px;  
}
```

The various areas and edges of a typical CSS box. Source

Figure 1: The various areas and edges of a typical CSS box. Source

## Common CSS Attributes

A non comprehensive list of CSS attributes with examples. [## Color and Text](#)

- **color:** Sets the text color.
  - Example: `p { color: red; }` – Makes text inside `<p>` elements red.
- **font-size:** Adjusts the font size.
  - Example: `h1 { font-size: 32px; }` – Makes `<h1>` text 32px.
- **font-family:** Specifies the font for an element.
  - Example: `body { font-family: Arial, sans-serif; }` – Sets the body text to Arial or a similar sans-serif font.

## Background and Borders

- **background-color:** Sets the background color of an element.
  - Example: `div { background-color: lightgrey; }` – Sets a light grey background for `<div>` elements.
- **border:** Defines the border of an element.
  - Example: `p { border: 1px solid black; }` – Adds a black border around `<p>` elements.
- **border-radius:** Rounds the corners of an element's border.
  - Example: `.box { border-radius: 10px; }` – Makes the corners of elements with class `box` rounded.

## Spacing

- **margin:** Adds space outside an element.
  - Example: `h1 { margin: 20px; }` – Adds 20px space outside all sides of `<h1>` elements.
- **padding:** Adds space inside an element, between the content and the border.
  - Example: `div { padding: 10px; }` – Adds 10px of space inside the `<div>` elements.
- **line-height:** Adjusts the vertical space between lines of text.
  - Example: `p { line-height: 1.5; }` – Increases line spacing for paragraphs.

## Text Alignment

- **text-align:** Aligns text within an element.
  - Example 1: `p { text-align: left; }` – Aligns the text to the left.
  - Example 2: `h1 { text-align: center; }` – Centers the heading text.

- Example 3: `div { text-align: right; }` – Aligns the text inside the `<div>` to the right.

## Vertical Alignment

- **vertical-align:** Aligns an inline or table-cell element vertically.
  - Example: `img { vertical-align: middle; }` – Vertically aligns an image in the middle of surrounding text.
  - Example: `td { vertical-align: top; }` – Ensures table cell content is aligned to the top.

## Flexbox Alignment

- **Flexbox** provides powerful alignment for container elements.
  - **justify-content:** Aligns items horizontally.
  - **align-items:** Aligns items vertically.

### Example

```
.container {  
  display: flex;  
  justify-content: center;  
  align-items: center;  
  height: 200px;  
}
```

This will center any content inside the `.container` both horizontally and vertically.

## Grid Alignment

- **CSS Grid** allows precise control of layout alignment.
  - **justify-items:** Aligns grid items horizontally within their grid area.
  - **align-items:** Aligns grid items vertically within their grid area.

### Example

```
.grid-container {  
  display: grid;  
  justify-items: center;  
  align-items: center;  
}
```

This aligns grid items to the center both horizontally and vertically in the grid container.



## Media Queries in CSS

- **Media queries** allow you to apply CSS rules depending on the size of the viewport or device.
- This is commonly used to create responsive designs that adapt to different screen sizes.

### Example

```
@media (max-width: 600px) {  
  body {  
    background-color: lightblue;  
  }  
}
```

In this example, if the screen width is less than or equal to 600px, the background color of the body will change to light blue.

### Media Queries Font Sizes Example

```
/* Small screens (mobile) */  
@media (max-width: 600px) {  
  body {  
    font-size: 14px;  
  }  
}  
  
/* Medium screens (tablets) */  
@media (min-width: 601px) and (max-width: 900px) {  
  body {  
    font-size: 16px;  
  }  
}  
  
/* Large screens (desktop) */  
@media (min-width: 901px) {  
  body {  
    font-size: 18px;  
  }  
}
```

# SCSS

- **SCSS** is a preprocessor that extends regular CSS by introducing more advanced features like variables, nesting, and mixins.
- SCSS files end in `.scss` and must be compiled into regular CSS before they can be used in web pages.

## Features of SCSS:

- **Variables:** Store reusable values for colors, fonts, etc.
- **Nesting:** Allows you to nest CSS selectors inside one another, reflecting the HTML structure.
- **Mixins:** Reusable chunks of code that can be included in other selectors.

## Example of SCSS

```
$primary-color: blue;

body {
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
  color: $primary-color;

  h1 {
    font-size: 24px;
    text-align: center;
  }

  p {
    font-size: 16px;
  }
}
```

## Conclusion

- CSS is a powerful tool for designing web pages.
- It provides flexibility and control over the layout and appearance of websites.
- The separation of HTML and CSS allows for cleaner code and easier maintenance.