**CSS**

**CSS tutorial** or CSS 3 tutorial provides basic and advanced concepts of CSS technology. Our CSS tutorial is developed for beginners and professionals. The major points of CSS are given below:

* CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet.
* CSS is used to design HTML tags.
* CSS is a widely used language on the web.
* HTML, CSS and JavaScript are used for web designing. It helps the web designers to apply style on HTML tags.

CSS Example with CSS Editor

In this tutorial, you will get a lot of CSS examples, you can edit and run these examples with our online CSS editor tool.

<!DOCTYPE**>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<style>**

h1{

color:white;

background-color:red;

padding:5px;

}

p{

color:blue;

}

**</style>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<h1>**Write Your First CSS Example**</h1>**

**<p>**This is Paragraph.**</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

output

## Write Your First CSS Example

This is Paragraph.

# What is CSS

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is a style sheet language which is used to describe the look and formatting of a document written in markup language. It provides an additional feature to HTML. It is generally used with HTML to change the style of web pages and user interfaces. It can also be used with any kind of XML documents including plain XML, SVG and XUL.

CSS is used along with HTML and JavaScript in most websites to create user interfaces for web applications and user interfaces for many mobile applications.

Why use CSS

**These are the three major benefits of CSS:**

1) Solves a big problem

Before CSS, tags like font, color, background style, element alignments, border and size had to be repeated on every web page. This was a very long process. For example: If you are developing a large website where fonts and color information are added on every single page, it will be become a long and expensive process. CSS was created to solve this problem. It was a W3C recommendation.

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Exception Handling in Java - Javatpoint

2) Saves a lot of time

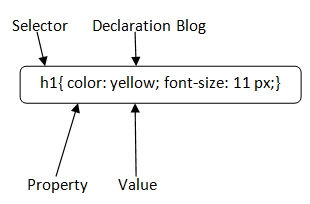
CSS style definitions are saved in external CSS files so it is possible to change the entire website by changing just one file.

3) Provide more attributes

CSS provides more detailed attributes than plain HTML to define the look and feel of the website.

# CSS Syntax

A CSS rule set contains a selector and a declaration block.



**Selector:** Selector indicates the HTML element you want to style. It could be any tag like <h1>, <title> etc.

**Declaration Block:** The declaration block can contain one or more declarations separated by a semicolon. For the above example, there are two declarations:

1. color: yellow;
2. font-size: 11 px;

Each declaration contains a property name and value, separated by a colon.

C++ vs Java

**Property:** A Property is a type of attribute of HTML element. It could be color, border etc.

**Value:** Values are assigned to CSS properties. In the above example, value "yellow" is assigned to color property.

Selector{Property1: value1; Property2: value2; ..........;}

# CSS Selector

**CSS selectors** are used to select the content you want to style. Selectors are the part of CSS rule set. CSS selectors select HTML elements according to its id, class, type, attribute etc.

There are several different types of selectors in CSS.

1. CSS Element Selector
2. CSS Id Selector
3. CSS Class Selector
4. CSS Universal Selector
5. CSS Group Selector

## 1) CSS Element Selector

The element selector selects the HTML element by name.

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<style>**

p{

    text-align: center;

    color: blue;

}

**</style>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<p>**This style will be applied on every paragraph.**</p>**

**<p** id="para1"**>**Me too!**</p>**

**<p>**And me!**</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

Output:

Hello Java Program for Beginners

This style will be applied on every paragraph.

Me too!

And me!

## 2) CSS Id Selector

The id selector selects the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element. An id is always unique within the page so it is chosen to select a single, unique element.

It is written with the hash character (#), followed by the id of the element.

Let?s take an example with the id "para1".

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<style>**

#para1 {

    text-align: center;

    color: blue;

}

**</style>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<p** id="para1"**>**Hello Javatpoint.com**</p>**

**<p>**This paragraph will not be affected.**</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

Output:

Hello Javatpoint.com

# How to add CSS

CSS is added to HTML pages to format the document according to information in the style sheet. There are three ways to insert CSS in HTML documents.

1. Inline CSS
2. Internal CSS
3. External CSS

## 1) Inline CSS

Inline CSS is used to apply CSS on a single line or element.

For example:

Java Try Catch

**<p** style="color:blue"**>**Hello CSS**</p>**

## 2) Internal CSS

Internal CSS is used to apply CSS on a single document or page. It can affect all the elements of the page. It is written inside the style tag within head section of html.

For example:

**<style>**

p{color:blue}

**</style>**

## 3) External CSS

External CSS is used to apply CSS on multiple pages or all pages. Here, we write all the CSS code in a css file. Its extension must be .css for example style.css.

For example:

p{color:blue}

You need to link this style.css file to your html pages like this:

**<link** rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css"**>**

The link tag must be used inside head section of html.

graph is not affected.**</p>**

Output:

## Inline CSS is applied on this heading.

This paragraph is not affected.

## Disadvantages of Inline CSS

* You cannot use quotations within inline CSS. If you use quotations the browser will interpret this as an end of your style value.
* These styles cannot be reused anywhere else.
* These styles are tough to be edited because they are not stored at a single place.
* It is not possible to style pseudo-codes and pseudo-classes with inline CSS.
* Inline CSS does not provide browser cache advantages.

# Internal CSS

The internal style sheet is used to add a unique style for a single document. It is defined in <head> section of the HTML page inside the <style> tag.

Example:

<!DOCTYPE html**>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<style>**

body {

    background-color: linen;

}

h1 {

    color: red;

    margin-left: 80px;

}

**</style>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<h1>**The internal style sheet is applied on this heading.**</h1>**

**<p>**This paragraph will not be affected.**</p>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

# External CSS

The external style sheet is generally used when you want to make changes on multiple pages. It is ideal for this condition because it facilitates you to change the look of the entire web site by changing just one file.

It uses the <link> tag on every pages and the <link> tag should be put inside the head section.

Example:

**<head>**

**<link** rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css"**>**

**</head>**

The external style sheet may be written in any text editor but must be saved with a .css extension. This file should not contain HTML elements.

Let's take an example of a style sheet file named "mystyle.css".

*File: mystyle.css*

body {

    background-color: lightblue;

}

h1 {

    color: navy;

    margin-left: 20px;

}

Note: You should not use a space between the property value and the unit. For example: It should be margin-left:20px not margin-left:20 px.