

CSS

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. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- External stylesheets are stored in CSS files
- CSS is the language we use to style an HTML document.
- CSS describes how HTML elements should be displayed.
- This tutorial will teach you CSS from basic to advanced.

Why Use CSS?

CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.

```
body {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}  
  
h1 {  
  color: white;  
  text-align: center;  
}  
  
p {  
  font-family: verdana;  
  font-size: 20px;  
}
```

Web Design & Development Training

Trainer: Md. Samiul Alom (Senior Web Developer) At E-Learning & Earning Ltd
Phone: +8801751-891037, Email: samiulbdb@gmail.com **website:** www.e-laeltd.com
Khaja Tower, Kallyanpur Bus Stand, Mirpur, Dhaka.

HTML Can't Solved a Big Problem

But, CSS Solved a Big Problem

HTML was NEVER intended to contain tags for formatting a web page!

HTML was created to describe the content of a web page, like:

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

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

When tags like ``, and color attributes were added to the HTML 3.2 specification, it started a nightmare for web developers. Development of large websites, where fonts and color information were added to every single page, became a long and expensive process.

To solve this problem, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) created CSS.

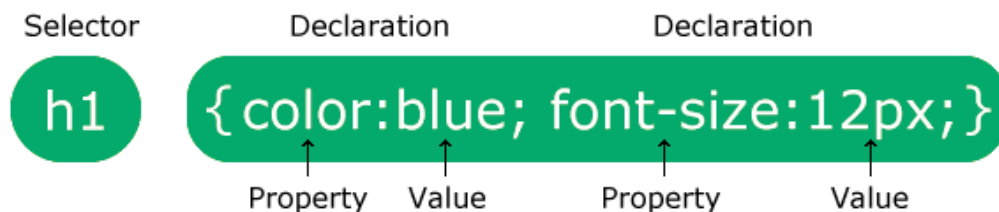
CSS Syntax-গঠন

The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

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

Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolons, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.



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

Web Design & Development Training

Trainer: Md. Samiul Alom (Senior Web Developer) At E-Learning & Earning Ltd

Phone: +8801751-891037, Email: samiulbdb@gmail.com **website:** www.e-laeltd.com

Khaja Tower, Kallyanpur Bus Stand, Mirpur, Dhaka.

CSS Selectors

CSS selector selects the HTML element(s) you want to style. CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.

We can divide CSS selectors into five categories:

- Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class)
- Combinator selectors (select elements based on a specific relationship between them)
- Pseudo-class selectors (select elements based on a certain state)
- Pseudo-elements selectors (select and style a part of an element)
- Attribute selectors (select elements based on an attribute or attribute value)

CSS element Selector

The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

Here, all <p> elements on the page will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

```
p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

CSS id Selector

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.

The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!

To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

The CSS rule below will be applied to the HTML element with id="para1":

```
#para1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

CSS class Selector

The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.

To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.

In this example all HTML elements with **class="center"** will be red and center-aligned:

```
.center {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```

You can also specify that only **specific HTML** elements should be affected by a class.

In this example only <p> elements with class="center" will be red and center-aligned:

```
p.center {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```

HTML elements can also refer to more than one class.

In this example the <p> element will be styled according to class="center" and to class="large":

```
<p class="center large">This paragraph refers to two classes.</p>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.center {
    text-align: center;
    color: red;
}

p.large {
    font-size: 300%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1 class="center">This heading will not be affected</h1>
<p class="center">This paragraph will be red and center-aligned.</p>
<p class="center large">This paragraph will be red, center-aligned, and in a large font-
size.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

CSS Universal Selector

The universal selector (*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

The CSS rule below will affect every HTML element on the page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
* {
  text-align: center;
  color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Hello world!</h1>

<p>Every element on the page will be affected by the style.</p>
<p id="para1">Me too!</p>
<p>And me!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

CSS Grouping Selector

The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.

Look at the following CSS code (the h1, h2, and p elements have the same style definitions):

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

```
h2 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

```
p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  <head>  
    <style>  
      h1, h2, p {  
        text-align: center;  
        color: red;  
      }  
    </style>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
  
    <h1>Hello World!</h1>  
    <h2>Smaller heading!</h2>  
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
  </body>  
</html>
```