CSS

Cascading Style Sheets

What is CSS?

- CSS stands for Cascading style sheets.
- It describes to the user how to display HTML elements on the screen in a proper format.
- CSS is the language that is used to style HTML documents.
- In simple words, cascading style sheets are a language used to simplify the process of making a webpage.

What is CSS?

- CSS is used to handle some parts of the webpage.
- With the help of CSS, we can control the color of text and style of fonts, and we can control the spacing between the paragraph and many more things.
- CSS is easy to understand but provides strong control on the Html documents.

Why CSS?

- **CSS provides efficiency in webpage design:**
  - It also provides updates so our webpage works appropriately.
  - With the help of CSS, we can create and apply those rules within the website.
  - If we create a webpage design separately, we can make changes in our style sheet, and it will affect all the style sheets.

- **CSS provides faster page download:**
  - CSS helps with faster page download because when we download a page, we get the cache that helps to load a page, but with the help of CSS, we can lead to load a lighter page which helps to improve the performance.

Why CSS?

- **CSS is easy to work:**
  - In CSS, we can visual aspect of the website separate entirely from the content.
  - Using CSS, we can create a website that allows us to make quick layout.

First Example

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-color:  lightblue;
}
h1 {
  colour: white;
  text-align: center;
}
p {
  font-family: Verdana;
  font-size: 20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>My First CSS Example</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Syntax

CSS Syntax

- A CSS comprises of style rules that are interpreted by the browser and then applied to the corresponding elements in your document. A style rule is made of three parts –

- **Selector –** A selector is an HTML tag at which a style will be applied. This could be any tag like <h1> or <table> etc.

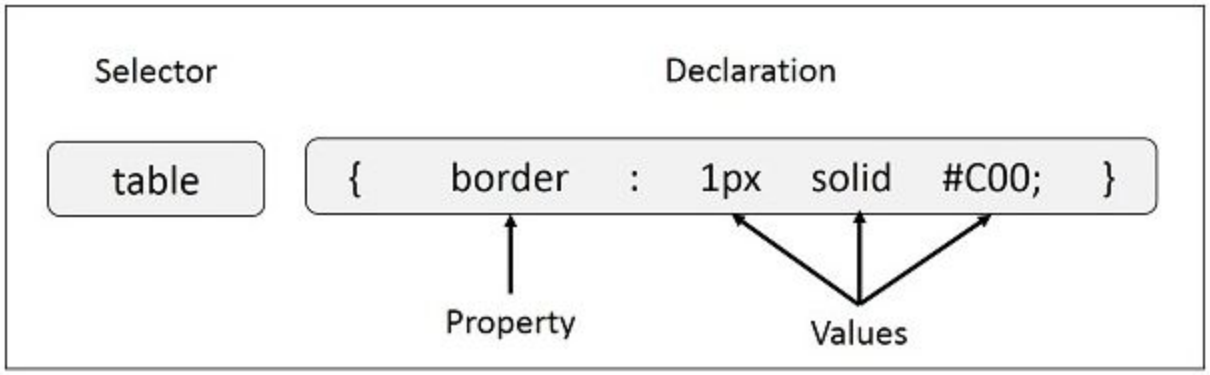
- **Property –** A property is a type of attribute of HTML tag. Put simply, all the HTML attributes are converted into CSS properties. They could be color, border etc.

- **Value –** Values are assigned to properties. For example, color property can have value either red or #F1F1F1 etc.

CSS Syntax

- You can put CSS Style Rule Syntax as follows –
  - selector { property: value }

- **Example** – You can define a table border as follows –
  - table{ border :1px solid #C00; }



- Here table is a selector and border is a property and given value 1px solid #C00 is the value of that property.

CSS Selectors

CSS Selectors

- CSS Selectors are used to select the HTML elements you want to style on a web page.

- They allow you to target specific elements or groups of elements to apply styles like colors, fonts, margins, and more.

Types of CSS Selectors

- **Universal selector**, denoted by an asterisk mark (*), is a special selector that matches all elements in an HTML document.

- These are generally used to add a same length margin and padding to all the elements in document.

- Syntax
  - * { margin: 0; padding: 0; }

Types of CSS Selectors

- **CSS Element Selector :** A element selector targets an HTML element, such as <h1>, <p>, etc.

- This is used when we want to apply similar style to all the <p> tags or <h1> tags in the document.
- **Syntax**
  - Sets text color of all p tags to green
  - p { color: green; }

  - Add underline to all h1 tags in document
  - h1 { text-decoration-line: underline; }

Types of CSS Selectors

- **CSS Class Selector :** A class selector targets an element with a specific value for its class attribute to style it.

- A class in CSS is denoted by "." (period) symbol.

- **Syntax**
  - .sideDiv { text-decoration-line: underline; } .

  - topDiv { color: green; font-size: 25px; }

Types of CSS Selectors

- **CSS ID Selector :** An ID selector targets single element with a particular value for id attribute to style it. An id in CSS is denoted by "#" (hash) symbol.

- Same class can be applied to multiple elements, but an id is unique for an element.

- **Syntax**
  - #style-p { color: green; font-size: 25px; }
  - #style-h1 { text-decoration-line: underline; color: red; }

Types of CSS

Types of 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.
  - Inline CSS
  - Internal CSS
  - External CSS

Inline CSS

- Inline CSS is used to apply CSS on a single line or element.
- **For example:**
  - <**p** style="color:blue">Hello CSS</**p**>

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>
```

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

- **For example:**
  - <**link** rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">

CSS Examples

CSS Example - 1

```
body {
  background-color: blue;
}
h1 {
  background-color: purple;
}
```

CSS Example - 2

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    .border-example {
      width: 150px;
      height: 30px;
      margin: 10px;
      padding: 10px;
    }

    .dotted {
      border: 2px dotted #FFA500;
    }
```

CSS Example - 2

```
.dashed {
  border: 2px dashed #008000;
}

.solid {
  border: 2px solid #000;
}

.double {
  border: 4px double #FF0000;
}
.groove {
  border: 3px groove #3333FF;
}
```

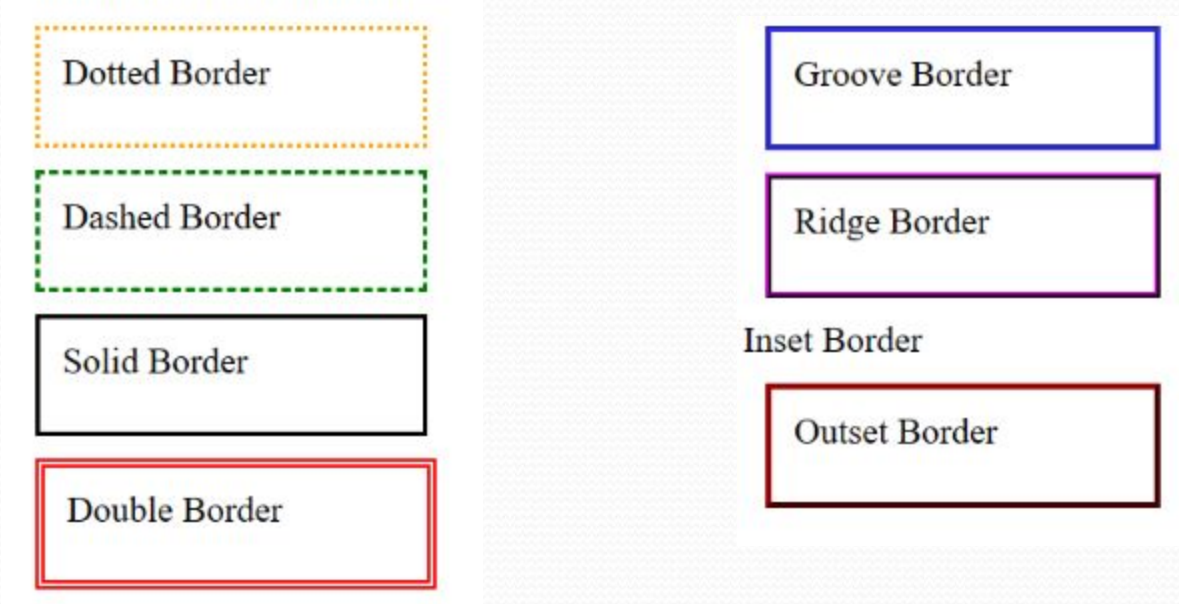
CSS Example - 2

```
    .ridge {
      border: 3px ridge #660066;
    }

    .inset {
      border: 3px inset #006600;
    }

    .outset {
      border: 3px outset #990000;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

CSS Example - 2

```
<body>
  <div class = "border-example dotted"> Dotted Border </div>
  <div class = "border-example dashed"> Dashed Border </div>
  <div class = "border-example solid"> Solid Border </div>
  <div class = "border-example double"> Double Border </div>
  <div class = "border-example groove"> Groove Border </div>
  <div class = "border-example ridge"> Ridge Border </div>
  <div class "border-example inset"> Inset Border </div>
  <div class = "border-example outset"> Outset Border </div>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Example - 2



Thank You

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