**Chapter 2**

**CSS**

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| 2.1 | **Basic of CSS** |
| 2.1.1 | **CSS inroduction** |
|  | CSS, short for Cascading Style Sheets, is a styling language used to control the presentation and layout of HTML documents. It allows web developers to apply various styles, such as colors, fonts, margins, padding, and positioning, to HTML elements, making web pages visually appealing and user-friendly. CSS works by targeting HTML elements and defining how they should be displayed in the browser. |
| 2.1.2 | External Style Sheet |
|  | An external style sheet is a separate file that contains CSS rules and is linked to an HTML document.  By using an external style sheet, you can easily apply consistent styles to multiple pages without duplicating the CSS code.  In your HTML document, link the external style sheet using the <link> element. Place this link in the <head> section of your HTML document, before any other content  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css"> |
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|  | Internal Style Sheet |
|  | An internal style sheet is CSS code that is directly placed within the <style> element in the <head> section of an HTML document.  <style>    body {  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;  background-color: #f2f2f2;  }  h1 {  color: #007bff;  }  </style> |
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|  | Inline Style |
|  | Inline styles are CSS rules that are applied directly to individual HTML elements using the style attribute.  <h1 style="color: blue; font-size: 24px;">Hello, World!</h1> |
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| 2.1.3 | CSS Syntax |
|  | selector {  property1: value1;  property2: value2;  } |
| 2.1.4 | CSS Selector |
|  | Element Selector  Class Selector  ID Selector  Descendant Selector  Child Selector  Attribute Selector |
| 2.1.5 | CSS Basic Property |
|  | Color  font-family  font-size  font-weight  text-align  background-color  margin  padding  border  width  height  display  float  position  text-decoration |
| 2.1.6 | Example |
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