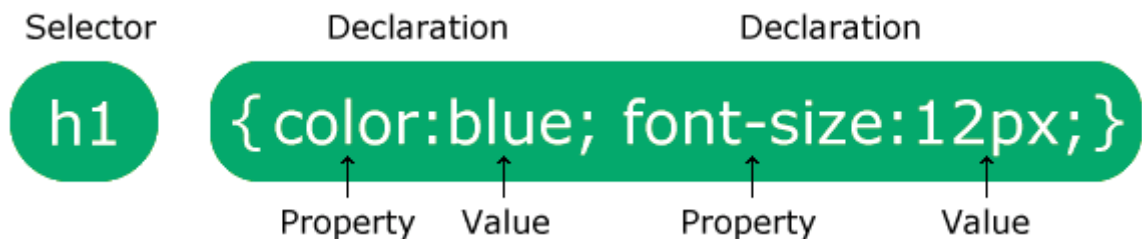# CSS

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

CSS Syntax

- A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block.
- Syntax:

- 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.

- If one single basic selector is invalid, like when using an unknown pseudo-element or pseudo-class, the whole selector is invalid, and therefore the entire rule is ignored(invalid).

```
.heading,p:abc{
    color:red;
}
```

Ways of inserting CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

- External CSS
- Internal CSS
- Inline CSS

External CSS

With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!

Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element, inside the head section.

An external style sheet can be written in any text editor and must be saved with a .css extension.

The external .css file should not contain any HTML tags.

Internal CSS

An internal style sheet may be used if one single HTML page has a unique style.

The internal style is defined inside the <style> element, inside the head section.

Inline CSS

An inline style may be used to apply a unique style to a single element.

To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.

Multiple Style Sheets

If some properties have been defined for the same selector (element) in different style sheets, the value from the last read style sheet will be used.

Cascading Order

What style will be used when there is more than one style specified for an HTML element?

All the styles on a page will "cascade" into a new "virtual" style sheet by the following rules, where number one has the highest priority:

1. Inline style (inside an HTML element)
2. External and internal style sheets (in the head section)
3. Browser default

So, an inline style has the highest priority and will override external and internal styles and browser defaults.

CSS Selectors

.class : select all elements with particular class name

.class1.class2 : select elements that have both classes

.class1 .class2 : select element with class2 that is direct child of class1

#id : select element that have id

*: select all elements

element : select all element with element name

element.class : select element which has that class

element1 element2 : selects element2 that is inside element1

element1>element2 : selects element2 that is direct child of element1

element1+element2 : selects first element2 that is placed immediately after element1

element1~element2 : selects every element2 that is preplaced by element1

[attribute] : selects all element with attribute

[attribute=value] : selects all element where attribute's value is equal to given value.

:active : selects active link

::after : insert content after element

::before : insert content before element

:checked : selects every checked elements

:disabled : selects every disabled elements

:enabled : selects every enabled elements

:hover : selects elements on mouse over

etc.