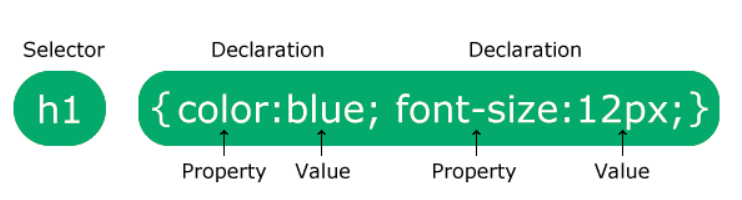
**CSS**

**Css Introduction**

* CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
* Used to style HTML document.

**Css Syntax:**

* A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block.
* 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.
* Declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.



* Example:

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

**Explanation**

* p is a selector (it points to the HTML element we want to style: <p>).
* color is a property, and ‘red’ is the property value.
* text-align is a property, and ‘center’ is the property value.

**Css comment:**

* Comments are used to explain the code
* Comment not interpreted by browser.
* Syntax:

/\* comment \*/

**CSS Selectors**

* CSS selectors are used to select the HTML element.
* CSS selectors categories:
* **Simple selectors** (element, id, class)
* **Combinator selectors** (select elements based on 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)

**Simple selectors**

**Element select:**

* Element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.
* Example:

p {

text-align: center;

color: red;

}

**Id Selector:**

* Id selector uses the **id attribute** of an HTML element to select a specific element.
* 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.
* **Note:** An id name cannot start with a number.
* Example:

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

**Class Selector:**

* Selects HTML elements with a specific **class attribute** of HTML element.
* To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.
* In HTML, Multiple element can have same class name.
* And also one element can have multiple class separated by class.
* **Note:** A class name cannot start with a number.
* Example

.center {

text-align: center;

color: red;

}

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

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

/\* Styled applied to only <p> elements with class="center" \*/

**Universal Selector:**

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

\* {

text-align: center;

color: blue;

}

/\* This style apply to all element in html document \*/

**Grouping Selector:**

* It is used to select multiple element with same style.
* Example:

h1, h2, p {

text-align: center;

color: red;

}

/\* This style apply to **h1**, **h2** and **p** element in html document \*/

**Combinator selectors**

**Descendant Selector (space):**

* The descendant selector matches all elements that are descendants of a specified element.
* Example:

div p {

background-color: yellow;

}

/\* selects all <p> elements inside <div> elements \*/

**Direct Child Selector (>):**

* The child selector selects all elements that are the direct children of a specified element.
* Example:

div > p {

background-color: yellow;

}

**Adjacent Sibling Selector (+)**

* The adjacent sibling selector is used to select an element that is directly after another specific element.
* Sibling elements must have the same parent element, and "adjacent" means "immediately following".
* Example:

div + p {

background-color: yellow;

}

**General Sibling Selector (~)**

* The general sibling selector selects all elements that are next siblings of a specified element.
* Example:

div ~ p {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}

/\* selects all <p> elements that are next siblings of <div> elements \*/

**Pseudo-class selectors:**

* A pseudo-class is used to select a specific state of an element.
* Syntax of pseudo-classes:

selector:pseudo-class {

property: value;

}

* Example:

/\* unvisited link \*/

a:link {

color: #FF0000;

}

/\* visited link \*/

a:visited {

color: #00FF00;

}

/\* mouse over link \*/

a:hover {

color: #FF00FF;

}

/\* selected link \*/

a:active {

color: #0000FF;

}

**Note:** a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited in the CSS definition in order to be effective! a:active MUST come after a:hover in the CSS definition in order to be effective!