



## Experiment No:-4

Aim :- Create website using CSS properties.

Theory :-

1) Explain 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.

e.g. `<html><head>`

```
body{background-color:linen;}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

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

```
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```

2) Explain Inline CSS

An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for single element. To use inline styles, add the `style` attribute to the relevant element. The `style` attribute can contain any CSS property.

e.g. `<html>`

```
<body>
```

```
    <h1 style="color:blue; text-align:center">Welcome</h1>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



### 3) Explain External CSS

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

e.g. → `<html>`

`<head>`

`<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">`

`</head>`

`<body>`

`<h1>Welcome</h1>`

`</body>`

`</html>`

"mystyle.css"

`body {background-color: blue;}`

`h1 {color: red; margin-left: 20px;}`

### 4) Explain CSS selector

CSS selectors are used to "find" the HTML elements you want to style.

Five categories in divide. CSS selector

i) simple selector

ii) combinator selectors

iii) Pseudo-class selectors

iv) Pseudo-element selectors

v) Attribute selectors.

#### a) CSS element selector

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

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



### 2) CSS id selector

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element, write a hash (#) character, select one unique element.

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

### 3) 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.

e.g → .center { text-align: center; color: red; }

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

### 4) CSS Universal selector

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

e.g → \* { text-align: center; color: blue; }

### 5) 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, p elements have the same style definitions)

e.g - h1, h2, p {

text-align: center;

color: red;

}

... based on



Selector	e.g	Example description
#id	#firstname	selects the element with id = "firstname"
.class	.intro	selects all elements with class = "intro"
element.class	p.intro	selects only <p> elements with class = "intro"
*	*	selects all elements
element	p	selects all <p> elements
element,element,...	div,p	selects all <div> elements and all <p> elements

### Conclusion-

In this practice, we using HTML tags and CSS properties are using in detail. CSS all selectors and different types of using stylesheet or a browser reads a stylesheet will format HTML document according information in the stylesheet.