

## Day 14

# “Web Development + Security”

## CSS:

### What is CSS?

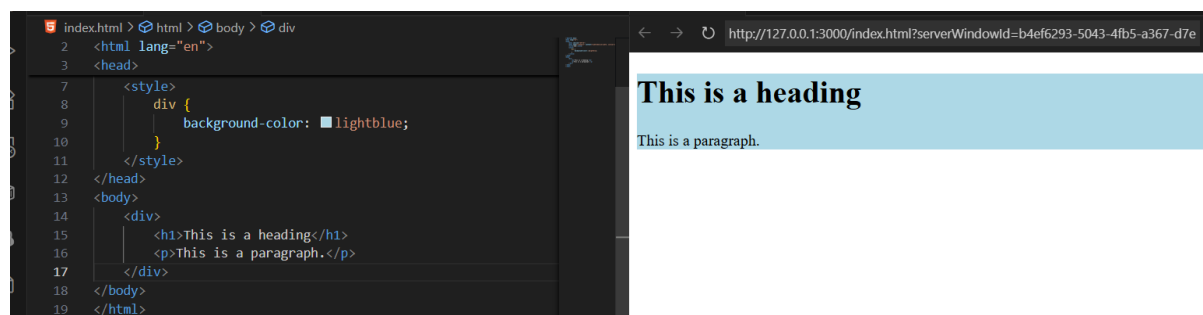
CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is the language used to style and design web pages — controlling how HTML elements look on screen, paper, or other media.

HTML builds the structure of a webpage, and CSS makes it look beautiful — by adding colors, layouts, fonts, spacing, animations, and more.

### CSS can control:

Feature	Example
Colors	Text, background, borders
Fonts	Family, size, weight
Layout	Positioning, spacing, flexbox, grid
Animation	Smooth transitions and effects
Responsiveness	Makes websites mobile-friendly

A basic example adding CSS using <style> tag:



### What is a selector?

A selector tells the browser *which HTML elements* you want to style. It's the first part of a CSS rule, before the { ... }.

### Syntax:

```

selector {
  property: value;
}

```

Example:

```
div {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}
```

Here, div is the selector. While declaration says that background-color be blue.

Selector Type	Example	Selects
Element Selector	p {}	All <p> tags
Class Selector	.intro {}	Elements with class="intro"
ID Selector	#main {}	Element with id="main"
Universal Selector	* {}	All elements
Group Selector	h1, h2, p {}	Multiple types at once
Descendant Selector	div p {}	<p> inside <div>
Attribute Selector	input[type="text"] {}	<input> with type="text"
Pseudo-class	a:hover {}	<a> when hovered
Pseudo-element	p::first-letter {}	The first letter of each <p>

Also, even if I write the <div> twice, properties defined for the first will also be possessed by the next.

Example:

index.html > html > body > div > p

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>  
2 <html lang="en">  
3 <head>  
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">  
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial  
6   <title>CSS</title>  
7   <style>  
8     div {  
9       background-color: lightblue;  
10    }  
11  </style>  
12 </head>  
13 <body>  
14   <div>  
15     <h1>This is a heading</h1>  
16     <p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
17   </div>  
18   <div>  
19     <h2>This is a subheading</h2>  
20     <p>This is another paragraph.</p>  
21   </div>  
22 </body>  
23 </html>
```

← → ↺ http://127.0.0.1:3000/index.html?serverWindowId=b4ef6293-504

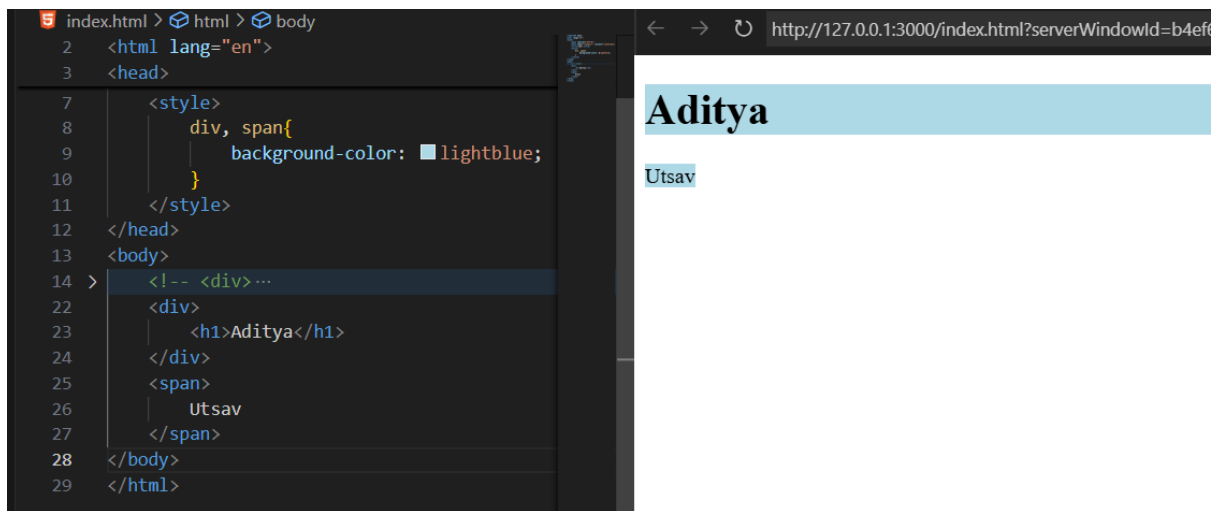
## This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

### This is a subheading

This is another paragraph.

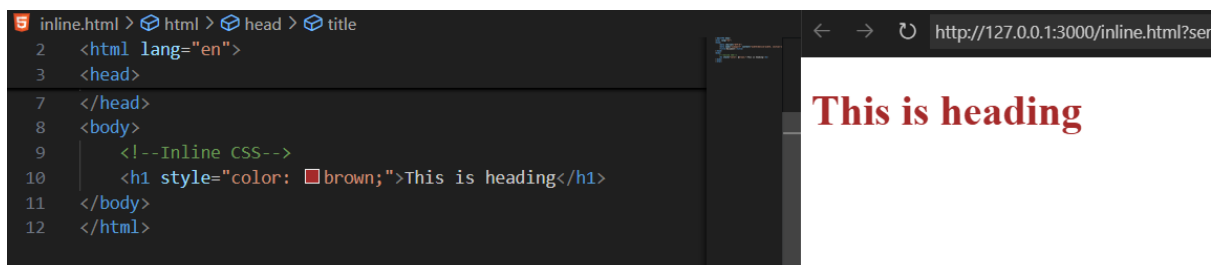
Example: assigning properties using the comma.



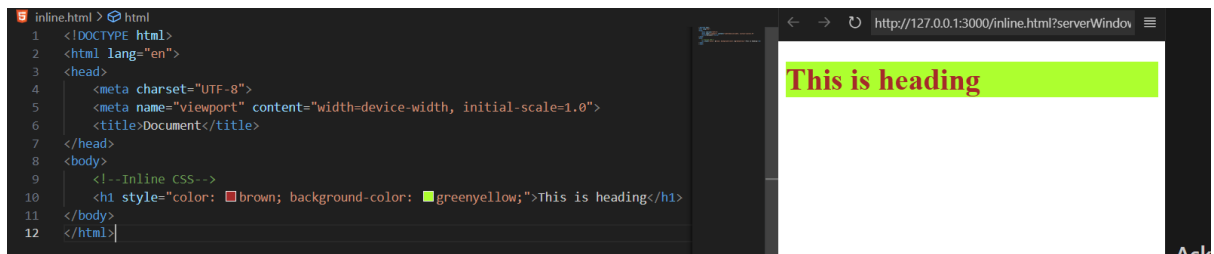
### 3 ways to add CSS:

Type	Description	Example
Inline CSS	Inside an HTML tag	<code>&lt;p style="color:blue;"&gt;Text&lt;/p&gt;</code>
Internal CSS	Inside <style> tag in <head>	As shown below
External CSS	In a separate .css file linked with <link>	<code>&lt;link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css"&gt;</code>

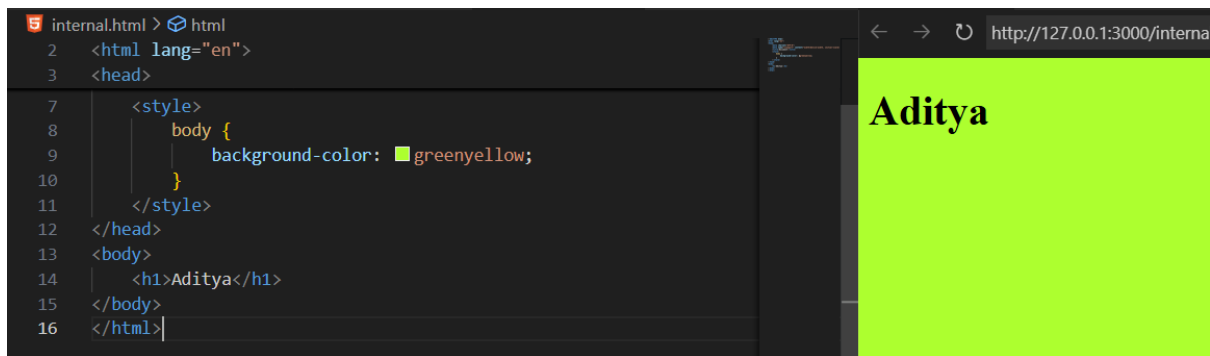
Example of Inline CSS: We just write the 'style=""' and define what we want to change



Example: adding more than one properties



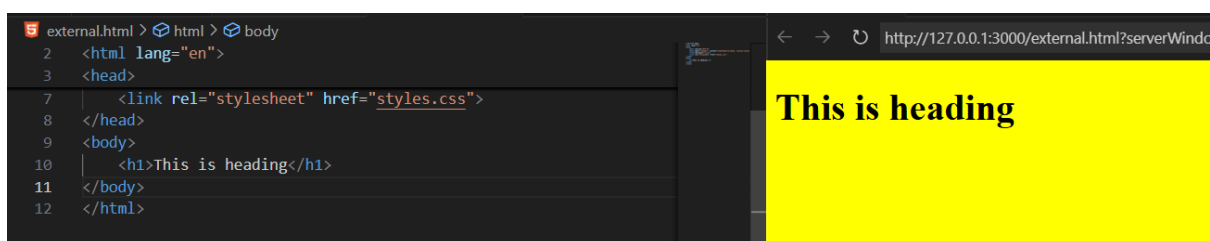
Example of internal CSS: we use the `<style>` tag (which is a closed tag) inside the `<head>` tag.



```
1 internal.html > html
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4
5
6
7 <style>
8   body {
9     background-color: greenyellow;
10  }
11 </style>
12 </head>
13 <body>
14   <h1>Aditya</h1>
15 </body>
16 </html>
```

Example of external CSS: we just write the line `<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">`

External.html:



```
1 external.html > html > body
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4
5 <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
6 </head>
7 <body>
8   <h1>This is heading</h1>
9 </body>
10 </html>
```

Style.css:



```
1 styles.css > body
2 body {
3   background-color: yellow;
4 }
```

--The End--