

declaration block. whatever inside we are writing

CSS syntax: - <> is markup languages.

Selector → CSS selectors case-sensitive.

Declaration → CSS selectors case-sensitive.

→ we apply this to HTML elements or web pages.

nl Declaration Declaration
 {color: blue; font-size: 12px;} Pages.
 ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
Property value property value

→ The selector points to the HTML elements you want to style. [.css extension]

→ The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

→ Each declaration includes a CSS property name, a value, separated by colon.

→ Declarations blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

The CSS id Selector:

→ The id selector uses the id-attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.

→ The 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 id element.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

 <head>

 <style>

 #para1 {

 text-align: center;

 color: red;

 }

 </style>

</head>

Here also we can apply to specific element.

#center, h1 by using like this

applying same styles on multiple controls

O/P:-

Hello World

This paragraph is not affected by the style

→ An id name cannot start with a number.

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:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>           To avoid repetition (when same
<html>                      style is applied to multiple
<head>                     controls using style property)
<style> , you can give any class name so that's why CSS we are
    .center { }             using.
    }                         is mandatory.
    color : red;
```

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1 class="center">Ped and center aligned heading </h1>

→ link CSS file with HTML in head section.

<p class="center">Ped and center aligned

paragraph </p>

linking CSS file in HTML

</body>

</html>

<head>

<link rel="stylesheet"

href="xyz.css" />

You can also specify that only specific HTML elements you should be affected by a class

P.Center {

text-align: center;

color : red;

}

→ HTML elements can also refer to more than one class.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

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

```
p.large {  
    font-size: 300%;
```

Universal selector:

* Selects all HTML elements on the page

```
* {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: blue;
```

Grouping selector:

The group selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.

```
h1 {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;
```

```
h2 {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;
```

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

→ It will be better to group the selectors, to minimize the code, to group selectors, separate each selector with a comma.

```
h1, h2, p {
```

```
    text-align: center;
```

Element is placed inside the `<style>` element, and starts with * and ends with */.

3-digit HEX value:

→ sometimes you will see a 3-digit hex code in the CSS source.

→ the 3-digit hex code is a shorthand for some 6-digit hex codes.

→ `#rgb`.

→ the components with values b/w 0 and f.

Both the values (RR, GG, & BB) are same.

Backgrounds: body {

→ `background-color: lightblue;`

opacity / transparency:

0.0 - 1.0

The lower the value more transparent

div {

`background-color: green;`

`opacity: 0.3;`

Transparency using rgba:

div {

`background: rgba(0, 128, 0, 0.3)`

Background image:

body {

`background-image: url('paper.gif');`

}

→ Background image can also be set for specific elements, like `<p>` element.

Background-repeat:

body {

background-repeat: repeat;

 url("gradient_bg.png");

}

→ If the image repeated only horizontally
background-repeat: repeat-x;

body {

background-repeat: repeat-x;

 url("gradient_bg.png");

background-repeat: repeat-x;

}

→ To repeat an image vertically set background-repeat: repeat-y;

→ body {

background-image: url("img-tree.png");

background-repeat: no-repeat;

}

→ CSS background position:

body {

background-image:

 url("img-tree.png");

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-position: right top;

}

→ CSS background attachment:

→ Background image property specifies whether the background image is scroll or fixed.

background-position: right top;

background-attachment: fixed;

}

In case, it is
scrolled image,
instead of fixed
place scroll.

CSS Background-shorthand Property:

To shorten the code, it is also possible to specify all the background properties in one single property. This is called shorthand property.

body {

background-color: #fffff;

background-image: url("img-tree.png");

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-position: right top;

}

use the shorthand property to set the background properties in one declaration

body {

background: #fffff, url("img-tree.
png") no-repeat right top;

}

Borders:-

<style>

p.dotted { border-style: dotted; }

p.dashed { border-style: dashed; }

p.solid { border-style: solid; }

;A dotted border;

;A dashed border;