Declaration B

Declaration

roperty: value

CSS Rule

r: #000; }

t-size: 120%; pad

Introduction to CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a fundamental language used for describing the presentation of a document written in HTML, including colors, layout, and fonts. It plays a crucial role in web development by allowing the separation of document content from document presentation.

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Syntax of CSS

CSS Rules

CSS syntax consists of a selector and a declaration block. The selector points to the HTML element you want to style, and the declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

Property and Value

CSS properties are the styling elements, such as color and font-size, while values are assigned to these properties to define how they should be applied to the selected element.

Comments and Whitespace

Comments in CSS start with /* and end with */, while whitespace, including spaces, tabs, and line breaks, is generally ignored.

Selectors and Properties

1 ## Element Selectors

These target specific HTML elements such as <p> or <div> and apply styles to all instances of these elements throughout the document.
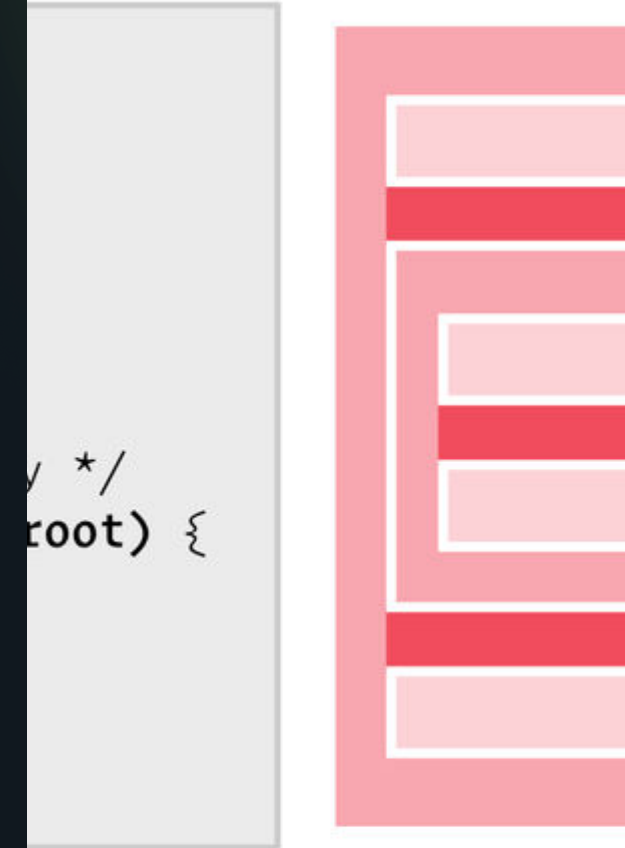
2 ## Class and ID Selectors

Class selectors start with a period "." and are used to select elements with a specific class attribute, while ID selectors start with a hash "#" and target elements with a specific ID attribute.

3 ## Universal and Attribute Selectors

The universal selector (*) selects all elements in a document, while attribute selectors target specific elements based on the presence or value of attributes.

CSS Box Model

1

Content

The actual content of the box, where text and images appear.

2

Padding

The spacing between the content and the border of the box, creating internal space.

3

Border

The boundary between the padding and the margin, which can be styled with color, width, and style properties.

4

Margin

The space between the border and adjacent elements, providing external space around the box.

CSS Units of Measurement

Absolute Units

Units that are fixed and do not change, such as pixels (px), inches (in), centimeters (cm), and millimeters (mm).

Relative Units

Units that are relative to something else, such as percentages (%), ems (em), and rems (rem).

Viewport Units

Units that are relative to the viewport size, such as vw (viewport width) and vh (viewport height).

CSS Colors and Backgrounds

Color Properties	Color values can be specified in various formats, such as hexadecimal, RGB, RGBA, HSL, and HSLA.
Background Properties	Background colors, images, and positions can be defined using CSS to style the background of elements.

CSS Text and Fonts

1 **Text Properties**

CSS provides a wide range of properties to style text, including font, size, weight, style, decoration, and alignment.

2 **Font Properties**

Options for font family, size, style, and weight can be set using CSS to customize the appearance of the text.

CSS Examples and Practice

Hands-On Practice

Implementing CSS on various HTML elements and creating layouts provides a deeper understanding of the language. There are numerous online resources and tutorials for practicing CSS.

Reference Websites

Websites like MDN Web Docs and W3Schools offer comprehensive examples and references for learning CSS with detailed explanations and interactive code playgrounds.