

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

DAY-1

- Used to style HTML file.
- A set of rules that specify presentation of document.

1990

 Tag

<h1> Hello </h1>

Dis-continued Tag

Code Readability decreases
Complex

- Inline CSS → <h1 style = "color: red; background-color: aqua;">

- Internal CSS
- External CSS.

<head>
<title> - - </title>
<style>

Selector {
color: pink;
}
</style>

} → Jitna h1 tag body tag me
hoga, sabka color blue hoga.

- External CSS → Make separate file that contain styles.
Then that file in head tag →
<link rel = "stylesheet" href = ". / style .css ."

* CSS Selectors - Used to target specific elements.

1) Element Selector - It targets elements based on tag name.
Allows you to apply styles of all occurrences in HTML element.

h1 {
color: red;

2) Class Selector → It targets elements based on their class attribute value. It allows you to apply styles to one or more elements, that have same name.

- class name {

}

3) ID Selector → It targets a specific HTML element based on unique ID attribute. Allows you to apply styles to a single element with unique ID.

- #class Name {

}

4) Universal Selector → It is used to select all elements in a document.

- * {

}

- body {

}

5) Grouping Selector - Selecting multiple names together to apply same style.

h1, h2, p {

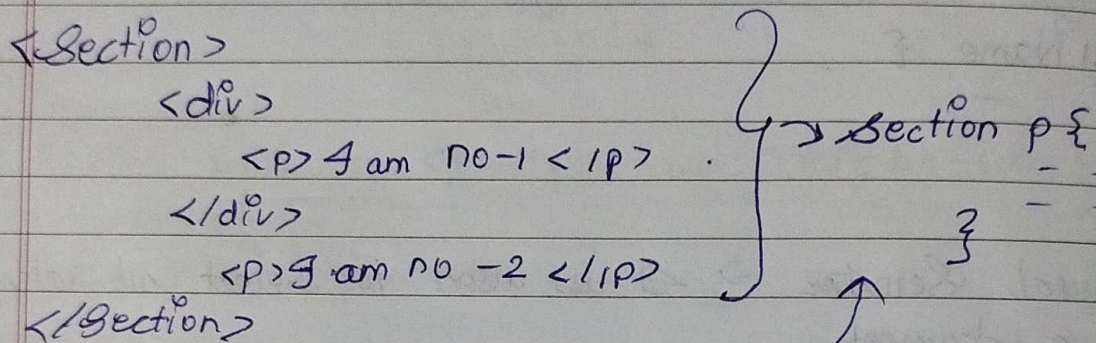
}

Separated
by comma.

6) Attribute Selector.

HTML { draggable = "true" } → Move Range.

Property { contentEditable = "true" } → UI pe content ko edit kar.



⑧ Child Selector.

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⑨ ID Selector with class selector (#id.class)