

Cascading Stylesheets(CSS):

1. Introduction

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets and is used to design the website to make it look attractive.

- CSS gives style to raw HTML
- It stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- CSS is used to give style to our web pages
- CSS is used to make websites responsive
- CSS takes the responsibility of design in your websites

2. Role of CSS

- CSS is a style sheet language that is used to handle the presentation of the web page containing HTML.
- It makes our websites beautiful and modern looking.

3. Syntax

- The syntax of CSS is-
`p { color : blue ; }`

- P stands for the selector and it decides which part of the HTML the CSS will be applied. It states where the CSS property is to be applied.
- Property is used to describe which property you want to change or add. Whether you have to change colour, border, background, width, all these come under property.
- The last section is for defining the value. All the properties will be changed according to the value we provide.

4. Types of CSS

1. Inline CSS
2. Internal CSS
3. External CSS

5. Inline CSS

- Inline CSS allows you to apply a unique style to one HTML element at a time. You can assign the Inline CSS to a specific HTML element by using the style attribute with any CSS properties defined within it.
- Syntax-
`<body>`

```
<h1> This is a heading</h1>
<p style= “color: red;”> this is heading 1</p>

</body>
```

5. Internal CSS

- Internal CSS is used to define a style tag for a single HTML page. It is defined in the <head> section within a <style> element.

- Syntax-

```
<head>
  <style>
    P{ color : purple;
      }
  </style>
</head>
```

6. External CSS

- External CSS is mostly used when you want to make changes on multiple pages. It is an ideal condition because it facilitates you to change the look of the entire website by changing just one file. We will add the stylesheet in the <head> section using <link> tag.
- Syntax-

```
<head>
  <link rel= “stylesheet” href= “style.css”>
</head>
```

8. CSS Selectors

CSS selectors are used to select any content you want to style. These are the part of CSS ruleset. CSS selectors select HTML elements according to its id, class, type, attribute, etc.

- CSS Selectors are used to target HTML elements.
- Selectors make it easy for us to easily target

9. Types of CSS Selectors

There are Five types of CSS Selectors:

- CSS element Selector
- CSS id Selector
- CSS class Selector
- CSS grouping Selector
- CSS universal Selector

10. Element Selector

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

```
P{
    text-align : center;
    color : red;
}
```

11. 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 the id of the element.
- Syntax-

```
#para1 {
    text-align: center;
    Color: red;
}
```

12. 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.
- HTML elements can also refer to more than one class.
- Syntax-

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

13. Grouping Selector

- The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.
- It will be better to group the selectors, to minimize the code.
- To group selectors, separate each selector with a comma.
- Syntax-

```
h1, h2, p{  
  
    text-align : center;  
  
    color: red;  
  
}
```

14. Universal Selectors

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

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