

Day 8

Introduction to CSS

Basics of CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is used to style and layout web pages. It allows you to control the visual presentation of HTML elements, including colors, fonts, spacing, and positioning. Here's a breakdown of CSS basics:

Introduction to CSS and Its Syntax

CSS Syntax:

- **Selector:** Defines which HTML elements the style rules apply to.
- **Declaration Block:** Contains style rules consisting of properties and values.
- **Property:** Specifies the style attribute (e.g., color, font-size).
- **Value:** Indicates the value for the property (e.g., red, 16px).

Methods of Applying CSS

1. Inline CSS:

- **Purpose:** Styles applied directly within an HTML element using the style attribute.
- **Usage:** Best for quick, specific styling but can be cumbersome for larger projects.

2. Internal CSS:

- **Purpose:** Styles are included within the <style> element in the HTML document's <head> section.
- **Usage:** Suitable for applying styles to a single page or document, allowing for centralized styling within that page.

3. External CSS:

- **Purpose:** Styles are defined in an external file linked to the HTML document via the <link> element.
- **Usage:** Ideal for maintaining a consistent look across multiple pages and managing styles separately from the HTML content.

Basic CSS Selectors

1. Type Selector:

- **Purpose:** Targets all instances of a specific HTML element.
- **Usage:** Applies styles to every occurrence of the specified element.

2. **Class Selector:**

- **Purpose:** Targets elements with a specific class attribute. Multiple elements can share the same class.
- **Usage:** Allows for reusable styling across different elements that share the same class name.

3. **ID Selector:**

- **Purpose:** Targets a unique element with a specific id attribute. Each ID should be unique within a page.
- **Usage:** Applies styles to a single element identified by its unique ID.