

# CSS NOTES

## CSS :--

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

It is a style sheet language which is used to describe the look and formatting of a document written in markup language.

It provides an additional feature to HTML.

It is generally used with HTML to change the style of web pages and user interfaces.

CSS was introduced on **10<sup>th</sup> October 1994** by [Hakon Wium Lie](#).

## ADVANTAGES OF CSS :--

1. Separation of content from presentation
2. The main advantage of CSS is that style is applied consistently across variety of sites
3. Cascading sheet not only simplifies website development, but also simplifies the maintenance
4. It is less complex
5. CSS changes are device friendly .

## WHY CSS ? :--

### Solves a big problem of retyping

Before CSS, tags like font, color, background style, element alignments, border and size had to be repeated on every web page. This was a very long process.

### Saves a lot of time

CSS style definitions are saved in external CSS files so it is possible to change the entire website by changing just one file.

### Provide more attributes

CSS provides more detailed attributes than plain HTML to define the look and feel of the website.

## CSS VERSIONS:--

### 1) CSS1

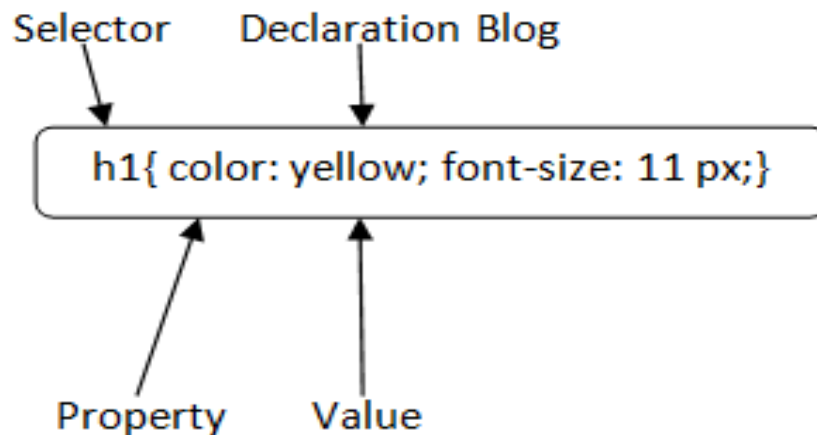
### 2) CSS2

### 3) CSS3

## CSS PROPERTIES:--

1. Background property
2. Border
3. Color
4. Display
5. Float
6. Font
7. Text Align
8. Margin
9. Padding

## CSS SYNTAX:--



**Selector:** Selector indicates the HTML element you want to style. It could be any tag like `<h1>`, `<title>` etc.

**Declaration Block:** The declaration block can contain one or more declarations separated by a semicolon. For the above example, there are two declarations: `color: yellow;` `font-size: 11 px;`

Each declaration contains a property name and value, separated by a colon.

**Property:** A Property is a type of attribute of HTML element. It could be color, border etc.

**Value:** Values are assigned to CSS properties. In the above example, value "yellow" is assigned to color property.

## **TYPES OF CSS:--**

CSS is added to HTML pages to format the document according to information in the style sheet. There are three ways to insert CSS in HTML documents.

1. Inline CSS (First priority)
2. Internal CSS (Second priority)
3. External CSS (Third priority)

## **INLINE CSS :--**

The inline CSS is also a method to insert style sheets in HTML document. This method mitigates some advantages of style sheets so it is advised to use this method sparingly.

If you want to use inline CSS, you should use the style attribute to the relevant tag.

Syntax:

**<htmltag style="cssproperty1:value; cssproperty2:value;" > </htmltag>**

## **INTERNAL CSS :--**

The internal style sheet is used to add a unique style for a single document. It is defined in <head> section of the HTML page inside the <style> tag.

**<style>**

```
h1 {  
    color: red;  
}
```

**</style>**

## EXTERNAL CSS :--

External CSS contains separate CSS files that contain only style properties with the help of tag attributes (For example class, id, heading, ... etc). CSS property is written in a separate file with a .css extension and should be linked to the HTML document using a **link** tag. It means that, for each element, style can be set only once and will be applied across web pages.

## CSS SELECTORS

**CSS selectors** are used *to select the content you want to style*. Selectors are the part of CSS rule set. CSS selectors select HTML elements according to its id, class, type, attribute etc.

There are several different types of selectors in CSS.

1. CSS Element Selector ( Tag Selector)
2. CSS Id Selector
3. CSS Class Selector
4. CSS Universal Selector
5. CSS Group Selector

### UNIVERSAL SELECTOR :--

The CSS \* selector is a universal selector which is used to select all elements of the HTML DOM.

Syntax

The syntax for CSS universal selector is

```
* {  
    /*declarations*/  
}
```

### TAG SELECTOR :--

Tag selector or Element sector is used to select the HTML element by its name. It is a pattern of elements and other terms that tell the browser which HTML elements should be selected to have the CSS property value inside the rule applied to them

**Syntax:**

```
tag {  
    // declarations  
}
```

**GROUP SELECTOR :--**

The grouping selector is used to select all the elements with the same style definitions.

Grouping selector is used to minimize the code. Commas are used to separate each selector in grouping.

**Syntax:**

```
tag1, tag2, tag3 {  
    // declarations  
}
```

**CLASS SELECTOR :--**

The **.class selector** is used to select all elements which belong to a particular class attribute. In order to select the elements with a particular class, use the period (.) character specifying the class name ie., it will match the HTML element based on the contents of their class attribute. The class name is mostly used to set the CSS property to a given class.

**Syntax:**

```
.class { // CSS property }
```

**ID SELECTOR :--**

The "#" CSS id selector is used to set the style of the given id. The id attribute is the unique identifier in an HTML document. The id selector is used with a # character.

**Syntax:**

```
#id { // CSS property }
```

Ex: <h1 id="HQL">HQL Edutech</h1>

```
#HQL { color: red }
```