

Introduction to CSS

CSS: Cascading Style Sheet

It's a styling language which is used to style any Webpage. Using CSS we can add proper look and feel to your page.

While writing any CSS you have to use selector.

Selector means on which element you want to give CSS

h1, p, table

the CSS must be enclosed with {} block (curly bracket)

each property and its value must be separated with : (colon) symbol like color:purple

multiple property and its value must be separated using ; (semicolon)

CSS we can include in HTML page using 3 styles.

Internal CSS

Include the CSS in same page in head section.

When you have a CSS which you want to apply only at one page of your website then use internal CSS.

External CSS

Create separate file with .css extension

When you want to include a common CSS to multiple pages then you can use external CSS.

How to include in HTML: use <link> tag with href which shows hyperlink reference and rel which shows relationship with that page where you can add stylesheet as value.

```
<link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" />
```

Inline CSS:

When you want to apply some unique CSS to only one content then you can use inline CSS

You can include it with any tag with style attribute.

Inline CSS is always having highest priority.

Priority between internal and external CSS

Which CSS included last having more priority when you are including multiple CSS in 1 file

Selectors in CSS

To apply the CSS in HTML page we need to select an element where you want to apply the CSS, for selecting that particular element we need selectors.

Type Selector: Element Selector

directly use the name of the tag and write the CSS properties which you want to apply and that tag which we have selected its called as type selector.

h1,h2, a, input tag, div etc...

Class Selector

Its is used to apply the same CSS on multiple tags.

To apply it with any tag you can use class attribute.

class you can indicate with .

```
.red{  
  color: red;  
  background-color: aqua;  
}
```

How to used

```
<h1 class="red">Hello World</h1>
```

ID Selector

It works same as class selector but here you should use id for unique ness. Like if you want to apply some css which is unique all element the you can use ID selector.

use # symbol for id Selector

to use in HTML code use id attribute and give the name of your selector

```
#mydiv{  
  background-color: purple;  
  color: white;  
  height: 200px;  
  width: 200px;  
}
```

```
<div id="mydiv"></div>
```

Specificity calculation between type selector class selector and id selector.

type selector: 0 0 1

class selector: 0 1 0

Id selector : 1 0 0

inline CSS: 1 0 0 0

Universal selector: which is applicable to all your tags

indicate same using * symbol

```
margin: 0;
padding: 0;
}
```

multiple level selectors

div p

It will apply the css to all the p tags under all the div tags means, all child, grand child etc..

div>p

means it will apply the css to only direct child no grand child

div+p

means it will apply CSS to the first sibling

div~p

means it will apply CSS to all siblings

Group Selector

To apply the same CSS to multiple tags

```
h1,h2,h3{
}
```

same CSS which is written applicable to h1,h2 and h3 tags.

Attribute Selector

```
input[type='text']{
  //some CSS Code..
}
```

only with the input tag but with type= text

Styling List:

```
<style>
ol{
list-style: decimal-leading-zero;
font-size: 20px;
}
li:nth-child(even) {
color: orange;
}
</style>
```