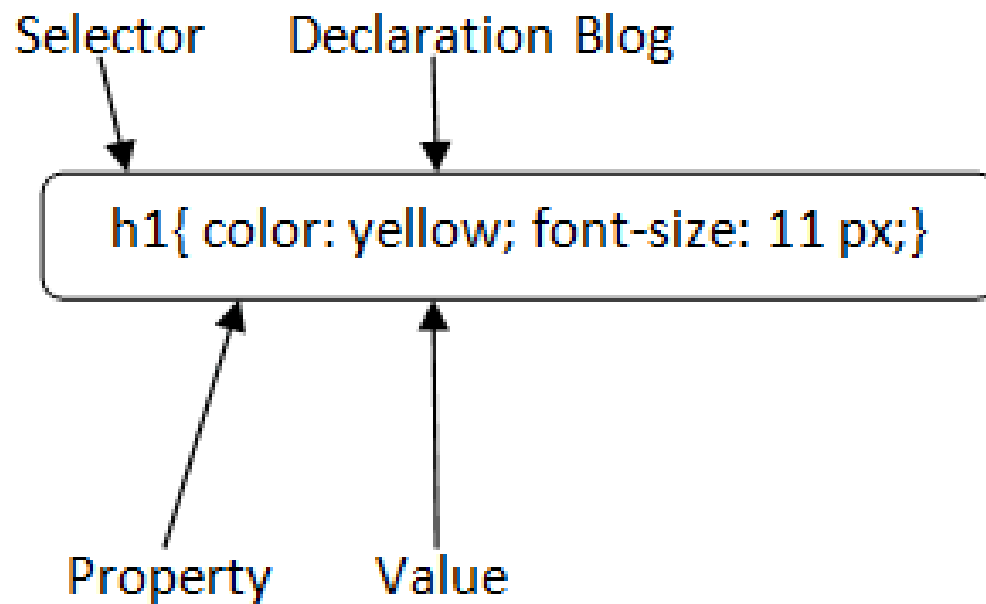


# **CASCADING STYLE SHEETS**

# WHAT IS 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 is generally used with HTML to change the style of web pages and user interfaces.
- It can also be used with any kind of XML documents including plain XML, SVG and XUL.

# CSS SYNTAX



# 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:
- **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.

# CSS SELECTOR

**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.

- CSS Element Selector
- CSS Id Selector
- CSS Class Selector
- CSS Universal Selector

# CSS ELEMENT SELECTOR

```
<style>
```

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

```
</style>
```

```
<p>This style will be applied on every paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p id="para1">Me too!</p>
```

```
<p>And me!</p>
```

# CSS CLASS SELECTOR

- The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute. It is used with a period character . (full stop symbol) followed by the class name.

```
<style>
```

```
.center {
```

```
  text-align: center;
```

```
  color: blue;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
<h1 class="center">This heading is blue and center-aligned.</h1>
```

```
<p class="center">This paragraph is blue and center-aligned.</p>
```

# CSS UNIVERSAL SELECTOR

- The universal selector is used as a wildcard character. It selects all the elements on the pages.

`<style>`

```
* {  
  color: green;  
  font-size: 20px;  
}
```

`</style>`

`<h2>This is heading</h2>`

`<p>This style will be applied on every paragraph.</p>`

`<p id="para1">Me too!</p>`



# HOW TO ADD 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.

- Inline CSS
- Internal CSS
- External CSS

# INLINE CSS

- Inline CSS is used to apply CSS on a single line or element.

`<p style="color:blue">Hello CSS</p>`

# INTERNAL CSS

- Internal CSS is used to apply CSS on a single document or page. It can affect all the elements of the page. It is written inside the style tag within head section of html.

For example:

```
<style>
```

```
p{color:blue}
```

```
</style>
```

# EXTERNAL CSS

- External CSS is used to apply CSS on multiple pages or all pages. Here, we write all the CSS code in a css file. Its extension must be .css for example style.css.
- `<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">`

# CSS PROPERTIES

- background-color
- border-width
- font-size
- Color
- Margin
- Opacity
- Visibility

# CSS COMMENTS

CSS comments are generally written to explain your code. It is very helpful for the users who reads your code so that they can easily understand the code.

Comments are ignored by browsers.

- Comments are single or multiple lines statement and written within `/* ..... */` .

```
<style>
p {
  color: blue;
  /* This is a single-line comment */
  text-align: center;
}
/* This is
a multi-line
comment */
</style>
```

