<u>CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)</u> is used to style and layout web pages. It describes how HTML elements should be displayed.

CSS Ruleset: A CSS ruleset consists of a selector and a declaration block.

```
selector {
property: value;
}
```

CSS can be imported into HTML in three main ways:

1.Inline CSS:

• CSS is applied directly within the HTML element using the style attribute

```
<h1 style="color: blue;">This is a heading</h1>
```

2. Internal CSS:

• CSS is defined within a <style> tag inside the <head> section of the HTML document.

```
<head> <style> h1 { color: blue; } </style> </head>
```

3. External CSS:

• CSS is defined in an external file and linked to the HTML document using the link> tag.

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

CSS Visual Rules:

CSS allows you to control the visual presentation of your HTML elements.

```
    ✓ Backgrounds and Borders:
        div {
            background-color: lightblue;
            border: 2px solid red;
        }
        ✓ Text and Font styling:
        p {
            font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
        }
```

font-size: 14px;

```
color: black;
}
```

CSS Selectors:

Selectors: Specifies the HTML element to be styled.

Declaration Block: Contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

Selector Types:

- 1. **Basic Selectors:** select elements based on name, id, class
 - Element Selector: Targets all elements of a specific type

```
p {
color: red;
}
```

• **ID Selector:** Targets an element with a specific id.

```
#unique {
  color: green;
  }
```

• Class Selector: Targets elements with a specific class.

```
.className {
  color: blue;
```

• Universal Selector: selects all HTML elements on the page.

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

- 2. **Combinator Selectors:** select and style a part of an element
 - Descendant Selector: Targets elements that are descendants of a specified element

```
div p {
color: purple;
}
```

• Child Selector: Targets direct children of a specified element.

```
div > p {
  color: yellow;
}
```

• Adjacent Sibling Selector: Targets the next sibling of a specified element

```
h1 + p {
  color: orange;
}
```

• General Sibling Selector: Targets all siblings of a specified element.

```
h1 ~ p {
color: pink;
}
```

3. Pseudo-class Selectors: select elements based on a certain state

```
a:hover {
color: red;
}
```

4. <u>Pseudo-element Selectors:</u> select and style a part of an element

```
p::first-line {
  color: blue;
}
```

5. Attribute Selectors:

```
input[type="text"] {
  border: 1px solid black;
}
```

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