Css stands for Cascading style sheet

Css is a language we use to style an html document

Css describe how elements should be displayed.

CSS Syntax

A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block:



The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

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

Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolons, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

Example

In this example all <p> elements will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

p {  
  color: red;  
  text-align: center;

}  
Try it Yourself »

Example Explained

* p is a **selector** in CSS (it points to the HTML element you want to style: <p>).
* color is a property, and red is the property value
* text-align is a property, and center is the property value.

How to add css in html page:

When a browser reads a style sheet, it will format the HTML document according to the information in the style sheet.

Three Ways to Insert CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

* External CSS
* Internal CSS
* Inline C

External CSS

With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!

Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element, inside the head section.

Example

External styles are defined within the <link> element, inside the <head> section of an HTML page:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" type=”text/css” href="abc.css">  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>Try it Yourself »

An external style sheet can be written in any text editor, and must be saved with a .css extension.

The external .css file should not contain any HTML tags.

Here is how the "abc.css" file looks like:

“abc.css"

h1 {  
  color: blue;  
  text-align:center;  
}

Internal CSS

An internal style sheet may be used if one single HTML page has a unique style.

The internal style is defined inside the <style> element, inside the head section.

Example

Internal styles are defined within the <style> element, inside the <head> section of an HTML page:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
  
h1 {  
  color: maroon;  
  fon-size: 40px;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

Inline CSS

An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element.

To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.

Example

Inline styles are defined within the "style" attribute of the relevant element:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<body>  
  
<h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This is a heading</h1>  
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

## CSS Selectors

CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.

We can divide CSS selectors into 3 types:

1)element selector

2)class selector

3)id selector

## The CSS element Selector

The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

### Example

Here, all <p> elements on the page will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}

## The CSS id Selector

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.

The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!

To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

### Example

The CSS rule below will be applied to the HTML element with id="para1":

#para1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}

**Note:** An id name cannot start with a number!

## The CSS class Selector

The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.

To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.

### Example

In this example all HTML elements with class="center" will be red and center-aligned:

.center {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}

You can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class.

### Example

In this example only <p> elements with class="center" will be center-aligned:

p.center {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;

HTML elements can also refer to more than one class.

### Example

In this example the <p> element will be styled according to class="center" and to class="large":

<p class="center large">This paragraph refers to two classes.</p>

**Note:** A class name cannot start with a number!

Example of selector:

<html>

<head>

<style>

body{background-color:skyblue;}

.abc{color:blue;}

h6.xyz{text-align:center;font-size:300%;}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div>

<h1 >welcome to cjc</h1>

<h1 class="abc">welcome to cjc</h1>

</div>

<h1>welcome to cjc</h1>

<h1 class="abc">welcome to cjc</h1>

<h1>welcome to cjc</h1>

<h6 class="xyz">welcome to cjc</h6>

<p class="abc" >this is first paragraph</p>

<p >this is second paragraph</p>

<a href="abc.html"> click here for abc page</a>

</body>

</html>