



History of CSS?

- CSS was first proposed by Håkon Wium Lie on 10 October 1994.
- Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) is a separate language with its own syntax, which enables you to lay out web pages exactly as you want them.
- By the end of 1996, Cascading Style Sheets was ready to become official, and the CSS level 1 Recommendation was published in December, which is considered as the first version of CSS.

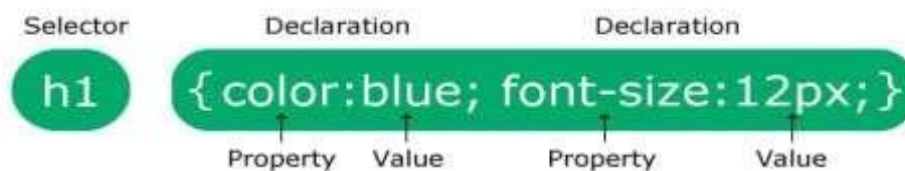
Version of CSS?

CSS 1 - 1996
CSS 2 - 1998
CSS 2.1 - 2011
CSS 3 - 1999 (draft version)
CSS 3 – 2016

What is CSS?

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.
- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once. External stylesheets are stored in CSS files. A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block.

CSS Syntax



- 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.

Three Ways to Insert CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

- External CSS
- Internal CSS
- Inline CSS

1. 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.
- Inline styles are defined within the "style" attribute of the relevant element.

```
<p style="color:red;">CSS Property Using Inline CSS.</p>
```

2. Internal CSS :-

- An internal style sheet may be used if one single HTML page has a unique style.
- Internal styles are defined within the section of an HTML page.

```
<head>
  <style>
    h1{
      color:maroon;

      margin-left: 40px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

3. 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 element, inside the head section.
- 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.

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

CSS Selectors

- CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.
- We can divide CSS selectors into 5 types:
 1. Element selector
 2. Class selector
 3. Id selector
 4. Grouping selector
 5. Universal selector

1. Element Selector

- The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.
- Example - Here, all elements on the page will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

```
h1 {  
    text-align: center ;  
    color: red ;  
}
```

2. ID Selector

- To apply styles to a single, unique HTML element on a page. The id attribute value must be **unique** within the entire HTML document.
- The id attribute is added to an HTML element with a unique ID name.
- To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.
- The CSS rule below will be applied to the HTML element with id="mail":

```
#demo  
{  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```

3. Class Selector

- The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.
- To apply the same styles to multiple HTML elements.
- To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.
- In this example all HTML elements with class="name" will be red and center-aligned:

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

- You can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class.
- In this example only <p>elements with class="center" will be red and center-aligned:

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

4. Grouping Selector

- The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.
- Look at the following CSS code (the h1, h2, and p elements have the same Style definitions):
- Example –

```
h1 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}

h2 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}

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

- It will be better to group the selectors, to minimize the code.
- To group selectors, separate each selector with a comma.
- Example , In this example we have grouped the selectors from the code above:

```
h1, h2, p{
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```

5. Universal Selector (*)

1. The universal selector (*) selects all HTML elements on the page.
2. * means everything. This style is applicable for everything in the web page.
3. Example –

```
* {
  color: chartreuse;
}
```

Note :-

- All the styles in a page will "cascade" into a new "virtual" style sheet by the following rules, where number one has the highest priority:

1. Inline style (inside an HTML element)
2. External and internal style sheets (in the head section)

- **Attribute Selector :-**

```
input[type="text"]{  
  
    background-color: blue;  
    border-radius: 15px;  
  
}
```

CSS Comments :-

- CSS comments are not displayed in the browser, but they can help document your source code.
- Comments are ignored by browsers. A CSS comment is placed inside the

```
/* -----content-----*/
```