**CSS**

CSS is a language that describes the style of an HTML document.

CSS describes how HTML elements should be displayed.

**CSS** stands for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets

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**

CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.

CSS Solved a Big Problem

HTML was NEVER intended to contain tags for formatting a web page!

HTML was created to **describe the content** of a web page, like:

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

When tags like <font>, and color attributes were added to the HTML 3.2 specification, it started a nightmare for web developers. Development of large websites, where fonts and color information were added to every single page, became a long and expensive process.

To solve this problem, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) created CSS.

CSS removed the style formatting from the HTML page!

CSS Saves a Lot of Work!

The style definitions are normally saved in external .css files.

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

## External Style Sheet

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

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

### Example

<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">  
</head>

**Property Description**

background Sets all the background properties in one declaration

background-attachment Sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page

background-color Sets the background color of an element

background-image Sets the background image for an element

background-position Sets the starting position of a background image

background-repeat Sets how a background image will be repeated

If the border-style property has four values:

* **border-style: dotted solid double dashed;**
  + top border is dotted
  + right border is solid
  + bottom border is double
  + left border is dashed

If the border-style property has three values:

* **border-style: dotted solid double;**
  + top border is dotted
  + right and left borders are solid
  + bottom border is double

If the border-style property has two values:

* **border-style: dotted solid;**
  + top and bottom borders are dotted
  + right and left borders are solid

If the border-style property has one value:

* **border-style: dotted;**
  + all four borders are dotted

The border-style property is used in the example above. However, it also works with border-width and border-color.

Border - Shorthand Property

As you can see from the examples above, there are many properties to consider when dealing with borders.

To shorten the code, it is also possible to specify all the individual border properties in one property.

The border property is a shorthand property for the following individual border properties:

* border-width
* border-style (required)
* border-color

**css3 is split into modules:**

* Selectorsbu
* Box Model
* Backgrounds and Borders
* Image Values and Replaced Content
* Text Effects
* 2D/3D Transformations
* Animations
* Multiple Column Layout
* User Interface

The border-radius property is actually a shorthand property for the border-top-left-radius, border-top-right-radius, border-bottom-right-radius and border-bottom-left-radius properties.