**CSS(Cascading Style Sheet)**

CSS is a style language. It is used to provide look and feel to HTML document. CSS provide advance margin, Background,padding, animation, and many more.

CSS is a structure format language whereas HTML is a structure creation language.

CSS is a case insensitive language.

Comment in css

1. Single line comment by using //
2. Multiple line comment startv with /\* and end with \*/

Advantages of CSS

* **CSS saves time**
* **Pages load faster** −
* **Easy maintenance** −.
* **Superior styles to HTML** –
* **Multiple Device Compatibility** −
* **Global web standards** –
* **Offline Browsing** −
* **Platform Independence** –

## Who Creates and Maintains CSS?

## =======================

CSS was invented by **HåkonWium Lie** on October 10, 1994 and maintained through a group of people within the W3C called the CSS Working Group.

## CSS Versions

Cascading Style Sheets, level 1 (CSS1) was came out of W3C as a recommendation in December 1996.

CSS2 was became a W3C recommendation in May 1998 and builds on CSS1.

CSS3 was became a W3C recommendation in June 1999 and builds on older versions CSS.

How ToWrite CSS.

There are 3 ways to write CSS

1. Inline style
2. Internal Style
3. External Style

Inline Style

CSS code within HTML tag by using style attribute.

Example

<body>

<h1 style="color:white;background-color:black;">Delhi Public School</h1>

<p>This is a pra here .......... ................ ....................... ............. </p>

<h1>Features </h1>

<p>Communication is a proces by which info is exchanged through the commnon system

of s Communication is a proces by which info is exchanged through the commnon system

of s

</P>

<h1>Advantage</h1>

<p>Communication is a proces by which info is exchanged through the commnon system

ofsCommunication is a proces by which info is exchanged through the commnon system

ofsCommunication is a proces by which info is exchanged through the commnon system

ofsCommunication is a proces by which info is exchanged through the commnon system

of s</p>

Internal Style

CSS code under <style> tag of head section

Example

<head>

<style>

H1

{

color:white;

background-color:black;

border:2px solid red;

border-radius:20px;

padding-left:30px;

}

P

{

Color:pink;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Delhi Public School</h1>

<p>This is a pra here .......... ................ ....................... ............. </p>

<h1>Features </h1>

<p>Communication is a proces by which info is exchanged through the commnon system

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ofsCommunication is a proces by which info is exchanged through the commnon system

of s</p>

</body>

External Style

CSS code in separate file. File must save with .css extension.

K.css

==

H1

{

color:red;

background-color:yellow;

border:2px solid red;  
}

P

{

Color:pink;  
}

To Add CSS File on webpage(first way)

<head>

<style>

@import url(“k.css”);

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>

Delhi Public School

</h1>

<h1>Features</h1>

<h1>Abcd</h1>

</body>

To Add CSS File on webpage(second way)

<head>

<link rel=”stylesheet” href=”k.css”>

</head>

<body>

<h1>

Delhi Public School

</h1>

<h1>Features</h1>

<h1>Abcd</h1>

</body>

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Selector in CSS

CSS support following types of Selector

1. Element selector
2. Class Selector
3. Id Selector
4. Contextual Selector
5. Universal Selector

Element Selector:-

Work on all instance of particular tag.

CSS code

H1

{

Color:red;

Background-color:yellow;

}

HTML code

<body>

<h1>Dps</h1>

<p>…..</p>

<h1>Features</h1>

<h1>Option</h1>

</body>

Note:- All <h1> tag have same css style.

class Selector:-

created by dot (.) sign. We can apply more than one class on a single tag.

Classname separate by space.

CSS code

H1.a

{

Color:red;

Background-color:yellow;

}

H1.b

{

Color:pink;

Background-color:black;

}

HTML code

<body>

<h1>Dps</h1>

<p class=”a”>…..</p> // not working here

<h1 class=”a”>Features</h1>

<h1 class=”b”>Option</h1>

<h1 class=”a b”>Option</h1>

</body>

Example 2 of class selector

CSS code

.a

{

Color:red;

Background-color:yellow;

Margin:10px ;

}

.b

{

Color:pink;

Background-color:black;

Border:1px solid red;

}

HTML code

<body>

<h1>Dps</h1>

<p class=”a”>…..</p>

<h1 class=”a”>Features</h1>

<h1 class=”a b”>Option</h1>

</body>

Id Selector:-

created by hash (#) sign. We can apply only one id on a tag.

CSS code

H1#a

{

Color:red;

Background-color:yellow;

}

H1#b

{

Color:pink;

Background-color:black;

}

HTML code

<body>

<h1>Dps</h1>

<p>…..</p>

<h1 id=”a”>Features</h1>

<h1 id=”b”>Option</h1>

</body>

Example 2 of id selector

CSS code

#a

{

Color:red;

Background-color:yellow;

Margin:10px ;

}

#b

{

Color:pink;

Background-color:black;

Border:1px solid red;

}

HTML code

<body>

<h1>Dps</h1>

<p id=”a”>…..</p>

<h1 id=”a”>Features</h1>

<h1 id=”a b”>Option</h1> // not working here

</body>

Contextual Selector

Work on nested tag.

CSS code

P img

{

Border:1px solid red;

}

HTML code

<body>

<imgsrc=”a.jpg”>

<p> this is a para

<img src=”b.jpg” height=”100” width=”100”>

</p>

</body>

Universal Selector

Asterisk (\*) is the universal Selector.

CSS code

\*

{

Margin:0px;

}

HTML code

<body>

<h1>……</h1>

<p>this is a para </p>

</p>

</body>