CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (**CSS**) is a style sheet language used for describing the look and formatting of a document written in a markup language.

Cascading Style Sheets was developed by a World Wide Web Consortium team headed by Bert Bos and Hakon Lie

The first version of CSS, *CSS1*, was released in 1996 and includes basic styling functions such as font, color, and background images. Most current browsers fully support CSS1.

CSS2 came out in 1998, and it added some high end features to CSS. CSS2 allows for positioning of elements on the page for page layout, provides support for downloadable fonts, and allows pages to be formatted for printing.

The benefits of CSS

1. **You can change the appearance of your entire document by adjusting a few rules in a style sheet.**

2. **Style sheets can be applied to multiple documents.**

3. **Pages and sites are easier to maintain.**

4. **Style sheets can address multiple user agents.**

5. **Documents download faster.**

CSS Comments

Comments are used to explain your code, and may help you when you edit the source code at a later date. Comments are ignored by browsers.

A CSS comment starts with /* and ends with */. Comments can also span multiple lines:

CSS Selectors

CSS selectors allow you to select and manipulate HTML elements.

CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) HTML elements based on their id, class, type, attribute, and more.

The element Selector

The element selector selects elements based on the element name.

You can select all <p> elements on a page like this: (all <p> elements will be center-aligned, with a red text color)

Eg

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

The id Selector

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

An id should be unique within a page, so the id selector is used if you want to select a single, unique element.

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

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

Eg

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

The class Selector

The class selector selects elements with a specific class attribute.

To select elements with a specific class, write a period character, followed by the name of the class:

In the example below, all HTML elements with class="center" will be center-aligned:

Eg

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

group selector

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

Three Ways to Insert CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

- External style sheet

Eg

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

- Internal style sheet

Eg

```
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-color: linen;
}

h1 {
    color: maroon;
    margin-left: 40px;
}
</style>
</head>
```

- Inline style

Eg

`<h1 style="color:blue;margin-left:30px;">This is a heading.</h1>`

CSS text-decoration Property

Set the text decoration for <h1>, <h2>, and <h3> elements:

```
h1 {
    text-decoration: overline;
}

h2 {
    text-decoration: line-through;
}

h3 {
    text-decoration: underline;
}
```
Z-index

The z-index property specifies the stack order of an element.

An element with greater stack order is always in front of an element with a lower stack order.

Note: z-index only works on positioned elements (position:absolute, position:relative, or position:fixed).

GET:

- Appends form-data into the URL in name/value pairs

- The length of a URL is limited (about 3000 characters)

- Never use GET to send sensitive data! (will be visible in the URL)

- Useful for form submissions where a user want to bookmark the result

- GET is better for non-secure data, like query strings in Google

POST:

- Appends form-data inside the body of the HTTP request (data is not shown is in URL)

- Has no size limitations

- Form submissions with POST cannot be bookmarked