



# CSS Guide for Beginners

## 1. What is CSS?

CSS stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**. It is a language used to make websites look beautiful and attractive. Think of HTML as the skeleton of a house and CSS as the paint, decorations, and furniture that make it look nice.

**Simple Example:** Without CSS, websites would look plain and boring. CSS helps us add colors, change fonts, arrange items, and make websites visually appealing.

## 2. Ways to Include CSS in HTML

### 1. External CSS (Best Practice)

Create a separate .css file and link it to your HTML

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

### 2. Internal CSS

Write CSS inside `<style>` tags in the HTML head

```
<style> h1 { color: blue; } </style>
```

### 3. Inline CSS

## Write CSS directly in HTML tags

```
<h1 style="color: red;">Hello</h1>
```

## 3. Two Main Functions of CSS

### 🎨 Applying Styles

CSS helps us change how elements look - their colors, fonts, sizes, and appearance.

**Example:** Making text red, changing font size, adding borders

### 📍 Positioning Elements

CSS helps us arrange elements on the page - where they appear, how they align, and their spacing.

**Example:** Moving a button to the right, centering text, creating layouts

## 4. CSS Selector, Property, and Value

### 🎯 CSS Selector

Selects which HTML element you want to style

```
h1 { } /* Selects all h1 elements */
```

### 💡 CSS Property

What aspect you want to change (color, size, etc.)

```
h1 { color: } /* 'color' is the property */
```

### ◆ CSS Value

The specific change you want to make

```
h1 { color: blue; } /* 'blue' is the value */
```

## 5. Class vs ID Selectors

### Class Selector (.)

- Used for multiple elements
- Starts with a dot (.)
- Can be reused many times

```
.my-class { color: red; } <p class="my-class">Text  
1</p> <p class="my-class">Text 2</p>
```

### ID Selector (#)

- Used for ONE unique element only
- Starts with a hash (#)
- Should be used only once per page

```
#my-id { color: green; } <p id="my-id">Special  
Text</p>
```

## 6. Margin Property

**Margin** creates space *outside* an element's border. It pushes other elements away.

```
/* Add space outside the element */ .box { margin: 20px; }  
/* Different sides */ .box { margin-top: 10px; margin-right: 15px; margin-bottom: 10px; margin-left: 15px; }
```

## 7. Padding Property

**Padding** creates space *inside* an element's border. It pushes the content away from the border.

```
/* Add space inside the element */ .box { padding: 20px; }  
/* Different sides */ .box { padding-top: 10px; padding-right: 15px; padding-bottom: 10px; padding-left: 15px; }
```

## 8. CSS Box Model

Every HTML element is like a box made of four parts:



#### 📦 Box Model Parts (from inside to outside):

- **Content:** The actual text or image
- **Padding:** Space inside the border
- **Border:** Line around the padding
- **Margin:** Space outside the border

## 9. CSS Properties with Examples

### 1) Color

```
p { color: red; } /* Red text */ p { color: #ff0000; } /*  
Red using hex code */ p { color: rgb(255,0,0); } /* Red  
using RGB */
```

### 2) Text-align

```
h1 { text-align: center; } /* Center the text */ p { text-  
align: left; } /* Align text to left */ p { text-align:  
right; } /* Align text to right */
```

### 3) Text-decoration

```
a { text-decoration: none; } /* Remove underline from links */ p { text-decoration: underline; } /* Add underline */ p { text-decoration: line-through; } /* Strike through text */
```

## 4) Text-transform

```
p { text-transform: uppercase; } /* ALL CAPITAL LETTERS */ p { text-transform: lowercase; } /* all small letters */ p { text-transform: capitalize; } /* First Letter Capital */
```

## 5) Font-family

```
p { font-family: Arial; } p { font-family: "Times New Roman"; } p { font-family: Georgia, serif; }
```

## 6) Font-size

```
h1 { font-size: 24px; } /* Size in pixels */ p { font-size: 16px; } /* Normal text size */ small { font-size: 12px; } /* Small text */
```

## 7) Letter-spacing

```
h1 { letter-spacing: 2px; } /* Add space between letters */ p { letter-spacing: -1px; } /* Reduce space between letters */
```

## 8) Line-height

```
p { line-height: 1.5; } /* 1.5 times the font size */ p { line-height: 24px; } /* Fixed height in pixels */
```

## 10. Adding Comments in CSS

Comments help explain your code. They are not displayed on the website.

```
/* This is a CSS comment */ h1 { color: blue; /* This makes  
headings blue */ } /* This is a multi-line comment */
```



### Quick CSS Answers

**Q: How to add background color for all <h1> elements?**

```
h1 { background-color: yellow; }
```

**Q: Which property changes text color?**

The **color** property

**Q: How to make all <p> elements bold?**

```
p { font-weight: bold; }
```

**Q: How to remove underline from links?**

```
a { text-decoration: none; }
```

**Q: How to capitalize first letter of each word?**

```
p { text-transform: capitalize; }
```

**Q: Which property changes font?**

The **font-family** property

**Q: How to make text bold?**

```
p { font-weight: bold; }
```

**Q: How to change left margin?**

```
p { margin-left: 20px; }
```

## 11. CSS Selectors - How to Select Elements

Select element with ID 'demo'

```
#demo { color: red; }
```

Select elements with class 'test'

```
.test { color: blue; }
```

Select all <p> elements inside a <div>

```
div p { color: green; }
```

Group selectors (apply same style to multiple elements)

```
h1, h2, h3 { color: purple; }
```

This applies purple color to all h1, h2, and h3 elements

 **Remember:**

- CSS makes websites beautiful and organized
- Always use external CSS files for larger projects
- Practice with simple examples first
- Use comments to explain your code
- Test your CSS in different browsers

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 **Happy Coding with CSS!** 

*Practice makes perfect - keep experimenting with different properties!*

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