What is CSS?

- **CSS** stands for **Cascading Style Sheets.**
- 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** describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.

Benefits of CSS

- **CSS saves time** :
  - You can write CSS once and then reuse the same sheet in multiple HTML pages.
- **Easy maintenance**:
  - To make a global change, simply change the style, and all elements in all the web pages will be updated automatically.
- **Global web standards**:
  - It's a good idea to start using CSS in all the HTML pages to make them compatible with future browsers.
- **Platform Independence**:
  - The Script offer consistent platform independence and can support latest browsers as well.

CSS Comments

- Comments are used to explain the code, and may help when you edit the source code at a later date.
- Comments are ignored by browsers.
- A CSS comment is placed inside the <style> element, and starts with /* and ends with */
- Syntax:

```
/* This is CSS Comment Text  */
```

Types Of CSS / Stylesheet

- CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:
  1. **Inline** - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements
  2. **Internal** - by using a <style> element in the <head> section
  3. **External** - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file
  4. **Multiple CSS**
- The most common way to add CSS, is to keep the styles in external CSS files.

1. Inline CSS :

- An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.
- An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.
- Example:

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">A Blue Heading</h1>

<p style="color:red;">A red paragraph.</p>
```

2. Internal CSS :

- An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.
- An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element.
- Example :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    body {background-color: powderblue;}
    h1   {color: blue;}
    p    {color: red;}
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

3. External CSS :

- An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.
- To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of each HTML page:
- Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

style.css

```
body
{
    background-color: powderblue;
}
h1
{
    color: blue;
}
p
{
    color: red;
}
```

CSS Slectors

- There are two types of selector:
  1. **Tag Name**
  2. **Class**
  3. **ID**

1. Tag Name :

- **Syntax :**

```
tag_name {
    css declarations;
}
```

- **Example :**

```
<html>
<head>
    <style>
        p {
            text-align: center;
            color: red;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p>This paragraph refers to two classes.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

2. Class :

- 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.
- HTML elements can also refer to more than one class (look at Example 2 below).
- **Syntax :**

```
.class {
    css declarations;
}
```

- **Example :**

```
<html>
<head>
    <style>
        p.center {
            text-align: center;
            color: red;
        }
        p.large {
            font-size: 30px;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p class="center large">This paragraph refers to two classes.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

3. ID :

- The #id selector styles the element with the specified id.
- **Syntax :**

```
#id {
    css declarations;
}
```

- **Example :**

```
<html>
<head>
    <style>
        #firstname {
            font-size: 25px;
            color: blue;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p id="firstname">This paragraph refers to two classes.</p>
</body>
</html>
```