

Lecture 13: Mastering CSS: Inline, Internal and External stylesheets.

→ What is CSS?

- CSS stands for Cascading style sheets.
- CSS is the language we used to style an HTML document.
- CSS can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

→ Factors on which CSS property depends on -

1. Specificity
2. Order of declaration
3. Inheritance
4. Media Queries

→ CSS Syntax:

$$h1 \{ \overset{\text{Declaration}}{\text{color: blue;}} \overset{\text{Declaration}}{\text{font-size: 12px;}} \}$$

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Selector property value property value

- * The selector points to the HTML element we want to style
- * Each declaration needs a CSS property name and value, separated by colon.
- * Multiple CSS declarations are separated by semicolons.

→ Ways to add CSS to an HTML file.

* **Inline CSS** : Inline styles are added directly to an individual HTML elements using the 'style' attribute.

for example : `<p style="color: blue;">This is blue text. </p>`

* **Internal stylesheet** : An internal stylesheet placed within the `<style>` tag in the `<head>` tag of an HTML document.

for example : `<head><style>
p { color: red; }
</style>
</head>`

* **External stylesheet** : An external style sheet is a separate '.css' file that is linked to the HTML document using the 'link' element in 'head' section.

for example : `<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">`

→ What are selectors?

Selectors are used to select and target specific HTML elements for ~~applying~~ applying styles. They play crucial role in styling and formatting.

→ Types of selectors :

* **Element selector**

Ex: `p {
color: red;
}`

* **ID selector**

Ex: `#para1 {
color: red;
}`

* **Class selector**

Ex: `.center {
color: red;
}`

* **Universal selector**

* `{
color: red;
}`

* **Grouping selector**

`h1, h2, p {
color: red;
}`

→ **Cascading order** : So, the styling of any web page should be done by following rules, where number one has the highest priority :

1. Inline style (inside an HTML element)
2. External and Internal style sheets (in the head section)
3. Browser Default.

So, an inline style has highest priority and will override all other rules.

Note : (!important) = It is a declaration that can be added to CSS rule to give it the highest priority, overriding other conflicting styles regardless of their specificity or origin. When a property is marked as '!important', it takes precedence over other styles.