**CSS Tutorial W3**

**CSS Introduction: (Section 1)**

**What is CSS?**

CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media

CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once

External stylesheets are stored in CSS files

**CSS Demo - One HTML Page - Multiple Styles!**

one HTML page displayed with four different stylesheets

Display in the w3 website

**Why Use CSS?**

CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.

**Example:**

body {

background-color: lightblue;

}

h1 {

color: white;

text-align: center;

}

p {

font-family: verdana;

font-size: 20px;

}

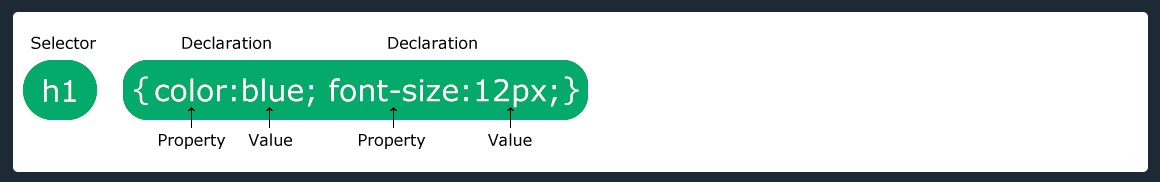
**CSS Saves a Lot of Work!**

The CSS definitions are normally saved in an external “.css” file.

With an external stylesheet file, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!

**CSS Syntax: (Section 2)**

A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block:



The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

There are 2 things in declaration: (my own)

1. Property
2. Value

Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolons, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

**Example:**

In this example all <p> elements will be center-aligned, with a red text color

There are 2 declarations in the below block:

p {

color: red;

text-align: center;

}

**Example Explained:**

p is a selector in CSS (it points to the HTML element you want to style: <p>).

color is a property, and red is the property value

text-align is a property, and center is the property value

**CSS Selectors: (Section 3)**

CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.

**Types of CSS Selectors:**

We can divide CSS selectors into 5 categories:

1. Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class)
2. Combinator selectors (select elements based on a specific relationship between them)
3. Pseudo-class selectors (select elements based on a certain state)
4. Pseudo-elements selectors (select and style a part of an element)
5. Attribute selectors (select elements based on an attribute or attribute value)

This page will explain the most basic CSS selectors.

**The CSS Element Selector:**

The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

E**xample:**

Here, all <p> elements on the page will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

p {

text-align: center;

color: red;

}

**The CSS id Selector:**

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

The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element at a time.

to select an element with a specific id in CSS, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

**Example:**

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

#para1 {

text-align: center;

color: red;

}

**Note: An id name cannot start with a number!**