

# CSS Basics – Notes

## 1. CSS Introduction

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is used to style and design HTML web pages. It controls: - Colors - Fonts - Layouts - Spacing - Animations

HTML = Structure of the page

CSS = Design and look of the page

Example:

```
<p>Hello World</p>
```

```
p { color: blue; }
```

---

## 2. Types of CSS Creation

There are **3 ways** to apply CSS:

### (a) Inline CSS

Written inside an HTML tag using the `style` attribute.

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

### (b) Internal CSS

Written inside `<style>` tag in `<head>` section.

```
<head>
  <style>
    h1 { color: green; }
  </style>
</head>
```

### (c) External CSS (Best Practice)

Written in a separate `.css` file and linked to HTML.

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

```
h1 { color: blue; }
```

---

## 3. CSS Selectors

CSS selectors are used to select HTML elements and apply styles.

Syntax:

```
selector {  
  property: value;  
}
```

---

## 4. Class Selector

Used to style multiple elements.

HTML:

```
<p class="text">Hello</p>  
<p class="text">World</p>
```

CSS:

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

---

## 5. ID Selector

Used to style **one unique element**.

HTML:

```
<h1 id="title">Welcome</h1>
```

CSS:

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

---

## 6. Group Selector

Used to apply same style to multiple selectors.

```
h1, p, div {  
  color: green;  
}
```

---

## 7. HTML Tag Selector (Element Selector)

Selects all elements of a given tag.

```
p {  
  font-size: 18px;  
}
```

---

## 8. Universal Selector

Selects **all elements**.

```
* {  
  margin: 0;  
  padding: 0;  
}
```

---

## 9. How Selectors Work

CSS applies styles based on: 1. Selector match 2. Specificity 3. Order of rules

### Example:

```
p { color: blue; }  
.text { color: red; }  
#title { color: green; }
```

HTML:

```
<p id="title" class="text">Hello</p>
```

Final color = **green** (ID has highest priority)

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## 10. Specificity Order (High → Low)

1. ID Selector (#id)
  2. Class Selector (.class)
  3. Tag Selector (p)
  4. Universal Selector (\*)
- 

## 11. Quick Summary

Selector Type	Symbol	Example
Class	.	.box
ID	#	#main
Tag	tag	p
Group	,	h1,p
Universal	*	*

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## 12. Best Practices

- Prefer **external CSS**
- Use **classes** for reusable styles

- Use **IDs** only for unique elements
  - Keep CSS clean and readable
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End of Notes ✨