

Introduction to CSS

Cascading Style Sheet language that controls presentation, layout, and visual design of HTML web pages.

Why CSS Matters

Visual Appeal

Transform plain HTML into stunning, professional designs

Separation of Concerns

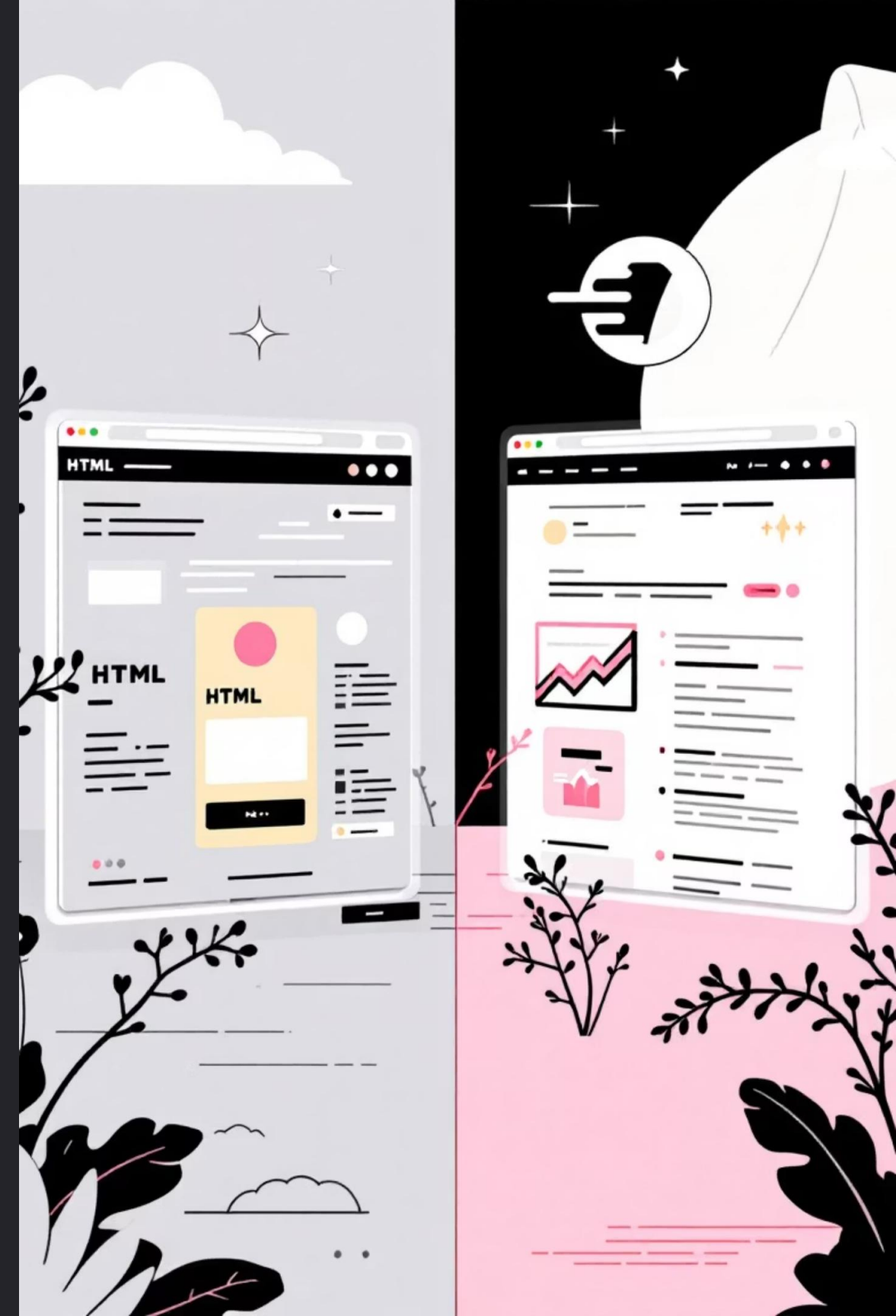
Keep content (HTML) and presentation (CSS) organized

Efficiency

Reuse stylesheets across multiple pages

User Experience

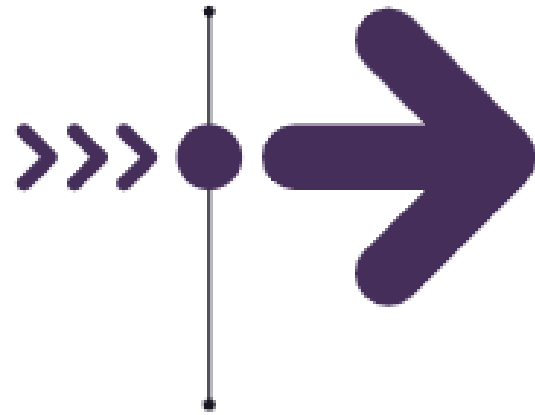
Enhance accessibility across devices and screen sizes



How CSS Works with HTML

Parse HTML

Browser loads HTML and builds the Document Object Model (DOM) tree representing page structure.

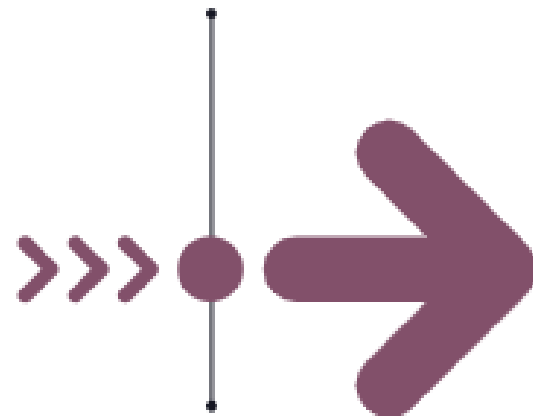


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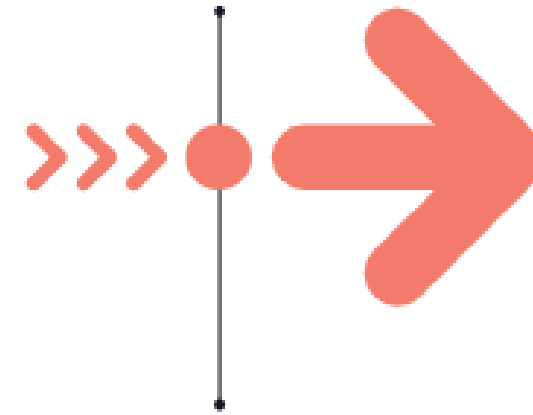
Match Styles to Elements

CSS rules are matched and applied to corresponding DOM elements to determine styles.



Parse CSS

Browser loads CSS files and parses style rules defining visual formatting.

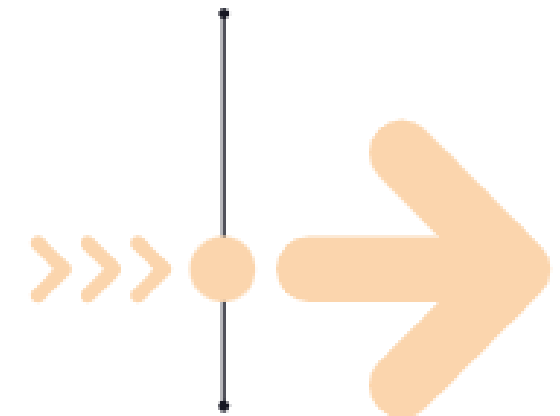


3

4

Render Styled Page

Browser renders the page with applied CSS, transforming plain HTML content into a visually formatted layout.



CSS Syntax Structure

Basic Format

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

selector: Which HTML element(s) to style

property: Aspect to change (color, font-size)

value: Specific setting

Example

```
p { color: blue; text-align: center;}
```

Styles all `<p>` elements with blue color, centered alignment

```
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selector: value (  
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```



Three Types of CSS

1

Inline CSS

Highest priority - styles single element directly

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">
```

2

Internal CSS

Styles within same HTML page using `<style>` tag

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

3

External CSS

Separate .css file linked to multiple pages

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




CSS Selector Types

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CSS Selectors



Element Selector

Targets all elements of specific type

```
p { color: black; }
```



ID Selector

Targets single element with specific id

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



Class Selector

Targets elements with specific class

```
.menu { font-size: 16px; }
```



Universal Selector

Selects all elements on page

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

Specificity Priority Order

🕒

Elements

Lowest priority

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

👥

Classes

Medium priority

```
.title { color: green; }
```

💬

IDs

High priority

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

📋

Inline Styles

Highest priority

```
style="color: pink; "
```



Start Styling Today



Practice

Experiment with selectors and properties



Design

Create visually appealing layouts



Build

Combine HTML and CSS for stunning websites

CSS transforms plain HTML into beautiful, professional web experiences..