

CSS PROJECT

NAME : K. Nithya Sree

REGISTER NO :24132241802522034

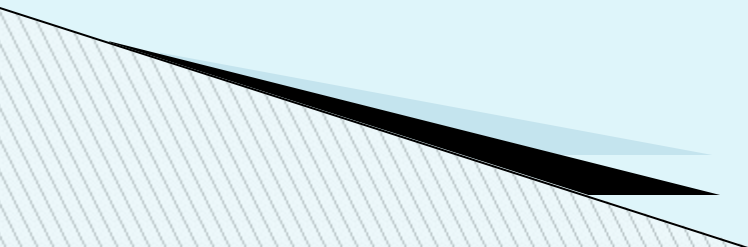
DEPARTMENT : 2nd BSC COMPUTER SCIENCE

COLLEGE : SACRED HEART ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE , PERANI

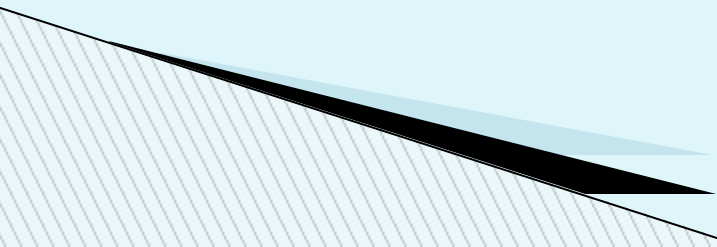


PROJECT TITLE

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

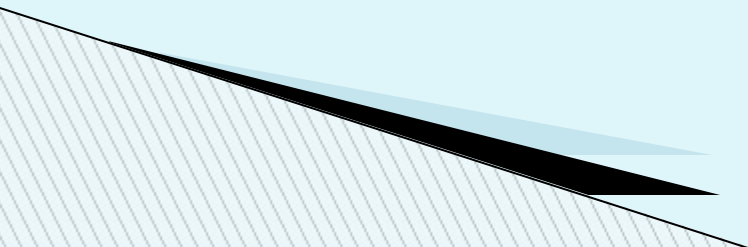


AGENDA

- INTRODUCTION
 - WHY CSS ?
 - TYPYES OF CSS
 - CSS SYNTAX
 - CSS SELECTORS
 - CSS COLOURS AND BACKGROUND
 - ADVANCED CSS
 - CONCLUSION
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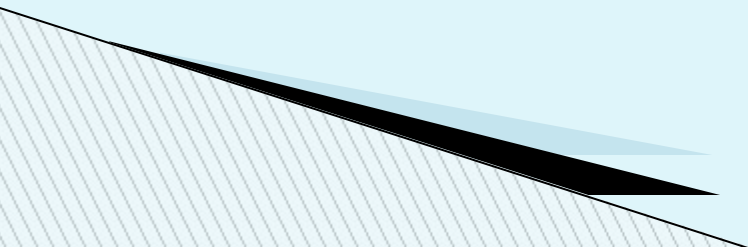
INTRODUCTION

- CSS stands for cascading style sheets .
- Used to style HTML documents .
- Controls layout , colors , fonts , spacing .



Why CSS ?

- Separation of content (HTML) and design (CSS)
- Reusable styles across multiple pages
- Easier to maintain website
- Makes web pages attractive



TYPES OF CSS

- Inline CSS (inside HTML element).
- Internal CSS (inside `<style>` tag).
- External CSS (separate.css file).

INLINE CSS

- Inline CSS refers to a method of applying (CSS) rules directly to individual HTML elements using the style attribute within the element's opening tag .

INTERNAL CSS

- Internal CSS also known as embedded CSS , is a method of applying styles to a web page by including CSS rules directly within the HTML document itself .

EXTERNAL CSS

- External CSS refers to a method of styling web pages where the CSS rules are defined in a separate file with a . CSS extension and then linked to one or more HTML documents .

CSS SYNTAX & EXAMPLE

SYNTAX :

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

EXAMPLE :

```
h1 {  
    color: blue;  
    text-align: center;  
}
```



ADVANCED CSS

- Transition Ψ Animation
- Responsive design (media queries)
- CSS variables
- Flex box Ψ Grid

CONCLUSION

- CSS (Cascading style sheets) is foundational to modern web design , allowing for extensive customization and styling of web content .
 - Its primary purpose is to separate the structure of a document (HTML) from its style (CSS) offering several key advantages .
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