**CSS**

* **CSS** stands for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets
* Styles define **how to display** HTML elements
* Styles were added to HTML **to solve a problem**
* **External Style Sheets** can save a lot of work
* External Style Sheets are stored in **CSS files**

**Ways of CSS:**

CSS can be written in 3ways in html:

1. **INLINE CSS**
2. **INTERNAL CSS**
3. **EXTERNAL CSS**

* **INLINE CSS:** Inline CSS can be written in body section of thehtml along with the code. In this type of CSS, the created properties can be applied to the single division.
* **INTERNAL CSS:** In this type of CSS, the style can be created in head section by using the **<style>** tag through the selectors. In this type of CSS the styles can be applied so many times to a single webpage.
* **EXTERNAL CSS:** In this type of CSS, the style can be created in a separate CSS document through the selectors, and can be called with the help of **<link>** tag. This type of CSS styles can be applied to so many times to the whole website.

**CSS Syntax**

* A CSS rule has two main parts: a selector, and one or more declarations:



* The selector is normally the HTML element you want to style.
* Each declaration consists of a property and a value.
* The property is the style attribute you want to change. Each property has a value.
* CSS declarations always ends with a semicolon, and declaration groups are surrounded by curly brackets

## **CSS Comments**

Comments are used to explain your code, and may help you when you edit the source code at a later date. Comments are ignored by browsers.

A CSS comment begins with "/\*", and ends with "\*/", like this:

**Selectors:** Selectors are nothing but the variables used to insert the css properties and used to create the style sheets.

**Rules:**

* Selectors always start with alphabets they should not start with integers.
* They should not be gap in between the selectors, instead of giving space we can keep underscore.
* Selectors are case sensitive we have to mention the name as it is.

There are 3 types of Selectors.

* **Class selectors**
* **Id selectors**
* **Universal selectors**
* **Class selectors:** These types of selectors always start with **“.”** and are used to create styles. The properties created by these selectors can apply many times.
* **Id selectors:** These types of selectors are used to create styles. These types of selectors are unique. The properties created by these types of selectors can apply once in time.
* **Universal selectors:** These selectors are used to apply for the whole document, these types of selectors applies to the body section.

**CSS CATEGORIES**

1. Type
2. Background
3. Block
4. Box
5. Border
6. List
7. Positioning
8. Extensions

**Type:** It defines the basic font and type settings for a CSS style.

**Font-family**: sets the font family for a CSS rule

**Font-size:** Defines the size of the text. Parameters include pixels, picas, and percentages.

**Font-weight:** Controls the appearance of the text by using the specific or relative boldness option.

**Font-style:** Selects the font style. It specifies normal, italic and oblique font style.

**Font variant:** Selects the variant of the font, such as normal or small caps.