**CSS**

CSS stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**. It is the language used to style HTML document by describing how HTML elements should be displayed on the screen. You can add style to a specific element by specifying it in the <style> element. Every style specified is of the below form –

***type-selector* {  
 *property: value*}**

If two or more type selectors have the same styling, we can group the elements by creating a list of selectors, where each selector is separated by a comma.

To link a CSS file to our HTML document, we write the following HTML code inside the <head> element - **<link rel=”stylesheet” href=”styles.css”>**

For the styling of the page to look similar on mobile as it does on a desktop/laptop, we add a <meta> element with a special **content** attribute –

**<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />**

We can target an element with a specific **id** using the **#*id*** selector and a specific class using the **.*class-name*** selector.

We can also create nested type selectors where the first selector represents the parent element and the space separated second type selector represents the child element.

We can add comments in our CSS file using the **/\* … \*/** syntax format.

Below is a list of several properties that can be used in CSS.

* **font-family**

It is used to change the default font used by browsers to show any text. It can take a comma-separated list of values of fonts where each subsequent font acts as a fallback to the prior font.

* **text-align**

It is used to align the text of an element. It can several values like center, left, right, justify, start, end, etc.

* **font-style**

It is used to give style to our text like Bold, Italic, etc.

* **font-size**

It is used to set the size of the font of text within an element.

* **background-color**

It changes the background color of the HTML element. It can take several values – color names (identified by HTML), Hexadecimal code representing the color, RGB function defining the color in RGB format, etc.

* **width**

It is used to set the width an HTML element has on the HTML document.

* **max-width**

It is used to set a maximum width that an element can have.

* **margin**

Margin is an invisible space around an element. It can be used for all directions in a single mention, or for a specific direction in the form of **margin-left**, **margin-right**, **margin-top**, and **margin-bottom**.A value of **auto** sets the margin automatically as per available space.HTML adds a default margin on top of an <h1> element.

* **display**

It defines how an element is rendered in the document flow. It can take any value amongst **block**, **inline**, **inline-block**, etc. Remember, when using **inline-block**, it creates an extra space to the right of the first element. Hence, a 50% width might not work for 2 elements.

* **padding**

It is the space inside an element, between the content and the border. It also can be used for all the directions once or can be mentioned separately for each direction using **padding-left**, **padding-right**, **padding-top**, and **padding-bottom**.

* **height**

It is used to set the height of the HTML element.

* **border-color**

It is used to set the color of the border of the element. As soon as we add a border property, HTML adds a border of width 1px by default.

The default color of a link that has not yet been clicked on is typically blue. The default color of a link that has already been visited from a page is typically purple. When working with elements, we can use *pseudo-selectors* which come after the primary selector followed by the **:**.

* **Placeholder**