Introduction

* CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet.
* It is a Style sheet language.
* It describes the presentation of an HTML or XML document.
* CSS is used to control the web document in a simple and easy way.
* CSS was developed by Hakon Winm Lie of MIT in 1994.

HTML v/s CSS

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **HTML** | **CSS** |
| HTML stands for hyper text mark up language. | CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet. |
| It specifies web page elements like table, paragraph etc. | CSS determines an element size, color etc. |
| It is used to identify the content of the web page. | It is used to specify the presentation of that content. |
| It is used for defining the web page structure. | CSS is used for styling and formatting the structured content of the web pages. |

Advantages of CSS

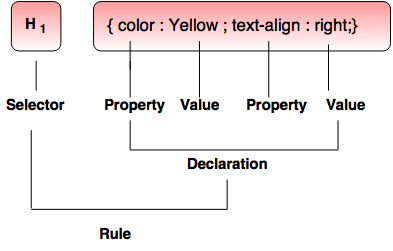
**Reusability:** It means CSS file once created can be reused.  
  
**Easy maintenance:** If any changes are required for any web page or document then changes can be simply made in a CSS file where all elements in the web pages or document will be updated automatically.  
  
**Download content faster:** CSS requires less code and controls the order of element so that content can be downloaded before images.  
  
**Platform Independent:** The scripts are platform independent and support all  the latest browsers.  
  
**Data Integrity:** CSS allows to maintain the integrity of data.

Limitations of CSS

* CSS cannot create layout effect.
* It does not  give absolute control over a page's appearance.
* It does not guarantee any kind of absolute pixel control.

**Style Sheet Rules**

* A CSS consists of selector and declaration block.
* Rule = selector + declaration.

  
**Property**

* It is assigned to selector for manipulating its style.
* Example of Property- background, border, text-align.

**Value**

* It is assigned to set a property.
* In the diagram above, the property color value is set to yellow.

**Declaration**

* It defines property and value for selector.
* For example -  color : yellow.

**Selector**

* It is the name of an HTML element.
* It is applicable to a declaration.

## Types of Style Sheets

**There are three different types of style sheets:**  
1. Inline  
2. Embedded or internal   
3. External

**1.  Inline Style Sheet**

* The style specifications are placed within the html elements.
* It uses the style attribute of the html element.

**Syntax:** <h1 style> … </h1>

<html>   
     <head>   
          <title> Inline CSS</title>   
            
     </head>   
     <body style="background:orange">   
          <h1 style="color:White; font-family:arial; font-size:14pt; text-transform:uppercase; text-align:left;"> This is an example of inline css</h1>   
     </body>   
</html>

**2. Embedded or internal style sheet**

* The style specifications are defined within the head section of the web page or HTML page.
* In this style sheet type, the alternate method of attaching a style sheet to HTML document is <STYLE> tag.
* While using <STYLE> tag it must include TYPE attribute.
* TYPE attribute specifies what type of style is included in the document.

<!DOCTYPE html>   
<html>   
     <head>   
          <title> Embedded CSS</title>   
          <style type="text/CSS">   
               body {   
                          background-color:#ccffff;   
                        }   
               h1 { color: purple; font-family: arial; font-size: 30 px; text-transform: uppercase; text-align: left;}   
          </style>   
     </head>   
     <body>   
          <h1> This is an example of embedded CSS</h1>   
          <h1> B E </h1>   
     </body>   
</html>

**3.**External **style sheet**

With an external style sheet, we can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!

Each page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element. The <link> element goes inside the <head> section:

<head>  
 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">  
 </head>