CSS

(CASCADING STYLE SHEET)

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Introduction

- **CSS** stands for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets
- CSS defines **how HTML elements are to be displayed.**
- So it is CSS is a style language that defines layout of HTML documents.
- For example, CSS covers fonts, colours, margins, lines, height, width, background images, advanced positions and many other things.
- Styles were added to HTML 4.0 **to style web pages attractively.**
- CSS reduce the formatting code require to design site.
- CSS code is stored in separate file known as CSS files.
- Style defined in css files are templates, very similar to templates in desktop publishing applications.

Advantages

- **CSS saves time:**
  - using CSS, you need to specify formating details details only once for any element.
  - CSS will automatically apply the specified styles whenever that element occurs.
- **Pages load faster**
  - Less code means faster download times.
- **Easy maintenance**
  - To change the style of an element, you only have to make an edit in one place.
- **perior styles to HTML**
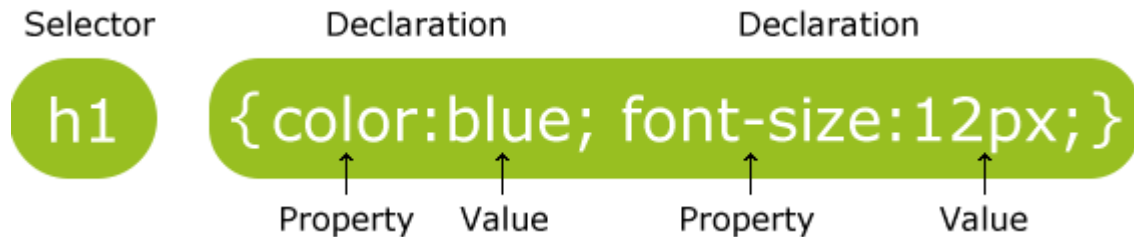 - there are so many things only possible to do using only CSS not using html.

disadvantage

- Some tags in css are browser specific means you have to right different set of css attributes for different browser to apply same effect.

- It will increase css code complexity for developer.

CSS Syntax

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

Selector	Declaration	Declaration
h1	{ color:blue; font-size:12px;}	
	Property Value	Property Value

- 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.

Example

```
<html>
<head>
<title>CSS Basics</title>
<style type="text/css">
        P { color:#000000 }
        h1{font-weight: bold; font-style: italic; color:
red}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Selectors

- Type selector
  - A specific element is styled
  - H1 { color: red; }
- Universal selector
  - All elements are styled
  - * { color: blue; }
- ID selector
  - Only THE element with the specified ID is styled
  - #Footer { color : yellow; }
  - <div id="footer">some text</div>
- Class selector
  - A set/class of elements is styled
  - .HighLight { color: orange; }
  - <h1 class="HighLight">abcd</h1>

Three Ways to Insert CSS

- Inline style

- Internal style sheet

- External style sheet

Inline Styles

- To use inline styles, use the style attribute in the relevant html tag.
- The style attribute can contain any CSS property.
- The example shows how to change the color and the left margin of a paragraph:

<p style="color:sienna;margin-left:20px">This is a paragraph.</p>

- This way we applies style only to single paragraph tag which has above inline style.
- In this method repeat same code in many paragraph tag in many pages which result into large page without reusability of style at all.
- An inline style loses many of the advantages of style sheets by mixing content with presentation.
- It should be used cautiously.

Internal Style Sheet

- An internal style sheet should be used when a single document has a unique style.
- You define internal styles in the head section of an HTML page, by using the <style> tag, like this:

  <head>
  <style type="text/css">
  hr {color:sienna;}
  p {margin-left:20px;}
  body {background-image:url("images/back40.gif");}
  </style>
  </head>

- it allow reuse of style within only single page.
- So one need to repeat same style in multiple pages.
- On need to change all the style in all pages if changes required in styles.

External Style Sheet

- An external style sheet is good to use when the style is applied to many pages.
- With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire Web site by changing one file.
- Each page must link to the style sheet using the <link> tag.
- The <link> tag must be used inside the head section like following.
  ```
  <head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css" />
  </head>
  ```
- An external style sheet can be written in any text editor.
- The file should not contain any html tags.
- external style sheet should be saved with a .css extension.

Multiple Styles Will Cascade into One

- Generally styles will "cascade" into a new "virtual" style sheet by the following rules, where number four has the highest priority:
  1. Browser default
  2. External style sheet
  3. Internal style sheet (in the head section)
  4. Inline style (inside an HTML element)
- So, an inline style (inside an HTML element) has the highest priority.
- It means that it will override a style defined inside the <head> tag, or in an external style sheet, or in a browser (a default value).

Pseudo Classes

- There are certain predefined classes in CSS which will be applied to certain type elements automatically when particular event occur.

- Such a classes are called Pseudo Classes in css.

- it is mainly used to apply various style to hyperlinks in webpage.

- Using it one can change style of visited, active, hovered hyperlinks.

- Let us see them in detail

List of pseudo class

- **:link** – a:link pseudo class will be applied to a tag with href attribute in webpage.
- **:visited** – a:visited pseudo class will be applied only to visited hyperlink
- **:hover** – a:hover applies only when user moves mouse on hyperlink text or image
- **:active** – a:active applies only when hyperlink is being clicked on or otherwise activated).

syntax

```
selector:pseudo-class
{
    property:value;
}
```

Example
```
a:link {color:black;}      /* unvisited link */
a:visited {color:yellow;}  /* visited link */
a:hover {color:red;}  /* mouse over link */
a:active {color:blue;}  /* selected link */
```

SOME USEFULL LINKS

- https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS

- https://css-tricks.com/

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zrNuHCiptQo&list=PLHpTOkCsd2tMdHSUqV2CPpf73K7z_AIq_