CSS CONTENT

Lecture-1

Cascading **S**tyle **S**heets, fondly referred to as CSS, is a simple design language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable.

CSS handles the look and feel part of a web page. Using CSS, you can control the color of the text, the style of fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, how columns are sized and laid out, what background images or colors are used, layout designs,variations in display for different devices and screen sizes as well as a variety of other effects.

Advantages of CSS-

- **CSS saves time -** You can write CSS once and then reuse same sheet in multiple HTML pages.

- **Pages load faster -** If you are using CSS, you do not need to write HTML tag attributes every time. Just write one CSS rule of a tag and apply it to all the occurrences of that tag.

- **Easy maintenance** – To make a global change, simply change the style, and all elements in all the web pages will be updated automatically.

- **Superior styles to HTML -** CSS has a much wider array of attributes than HTML, so you can give a far better look to your HTML page in comparison to HTML attributes.

CSS Syntax-

A CSS comprises of style rules that are interpreted by the browser and then applied to the corresponding elements in your document. A style rule is made of three parts –

- **Selector** – A selector is an HTML tag at which a style will be applied. This could be any tag like <h1> or <table> etc.

- **Property** - A property is a type of attribute of HTML tag. Put simply, all the HTML attributes are converted into CSS properties. They could be *color*, *border* etc.

- **Value** - Values are assigned to properties. For example, *color* property can have value either *red* or *#F1F1F1* etc.

Syntax –

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

Example-

```
table {border:1px solid #C00; }
h1 {color: #36CFFF; }
```

The Universal Selectors -

Rather than selecting elements of a specific type, the universal selector quite simply matches the name of any element type –

Example-

```
* { color: #000000; }
```

The Class Selectors –

You can define style rules based on the class attribute of the elements.

All the elements having that class will be formatted according to the

defined rule.

Example –

```
.black {color: #000000; }
```

Multiple Class Selectors –

You can apply more than one class selectors to given element.

Example –

```
<p class="center bold">
    This para will be styled by the classes center and
bold.
</p>
```

The ID Selectors –

You can define style rules based on the *id* attribute of the elements.

Example –

```
#black {color: #000000; }
```