**Cascading Style Sheets**

**CSS**

What is CSS?

* **CSS** stands for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets
* CSS describes **how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media**
* CSS **saves a lot of work**. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once

## Why Use CSS?

* CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.

CSS Syntax

* A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block:



* The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.
* The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.
* Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.
* A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

### **Example**

* In this example all **<p>** elements will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

p {
  color: red;
  text-align: center;
}

## CSS Comments

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

### **Example**

A CSS comment starts with /\* and ends with \*/. Comments can also span multiple lines:

p {
  color: red;
  /\* This is a single-line comment \*/
  text-align: center;
}

/\* This is
a multi-line
comment \*/

## CSS Selectors

* CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.

## The CSS element Selector

* The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

### **Example**

Here, all <p> elements on the page will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

p {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}

## The CSS id Selector

* The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.
* The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!
* To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.
* **Note:** An id name cannot start with a number

### **Example**

The CSS rule below will be applied to the HTML element with id="para1":

#para1 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}

<html>

<head>

<style>

#para1 {

 text-align: center;

 color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p id="para1">Hello World!</p>

<p>This paragraph is not affected by the style.</p>

</body>

</html>

## The CSS class Selector

* The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.
* To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.

### **Example**

In this example all HTML elements with class="center" will be red and center-aligned:

.center {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}

<head>

<style>

.center {

 text-align: center;

 color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1 class="center">Red and center-aligned heading</h1>

<p class="center">Red and center-aligned paragraph.</p>

</body>

* You can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class.

### **Example**

In this example only <p> elements with class="center" will be center-aligned:

p.center {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}

<html>

<head>

<style>

p.center {

 text-align: center;

 color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1 class="center">This heading will not be affected</h1>

<p class="center">This paragraph will be red and center-aligned.</p>

</body>

</html>

## The CSS Universal Selector

The universal selector (\*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

Example

The CSS rule below will affect every HTML element on the page:

\* {
  text-align: center;
  color: blue;
}

<html>

<head>

<style>

\* {

 text-align: center;

 color: blue;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Hello world!</h1>

<p>Every element on the page will be affected by the style.</p>

<p id="para1">Me too!</p>

<p>And me!</p>

</body>

</html>

The CSS Grouping Selector

* The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.
* Look at the following CSS code (the h1, h2, and p elements have the same style definitions):

### **Example**

In this example we have grouped the selectors from the code above:

h1, h2, p {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}