NAME: _____ ROLL NO.: _____ DATE: _____

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

- HTML was created to **describe the content** of a web page. 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

Three Ways to Insert CSS: There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

- Inline CSS
- Internal CSS
- External CSS

1) ***Inline CSS***: An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element. To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Demo</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

2) ***Internal CSS:*** An internal style sheet may be used if one single HTML page has a unique style. The internal style is defined inside the <style> element, inside the head section.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Demo</title>
<style>
body {
  background-color: pink;
}
h1 {
  color: maroon;
  margin-left: 40px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
    </body>

    </html>
```

3) _External CSS:_ With an external stylesheet file, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file! Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element, inside the head section.

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

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```
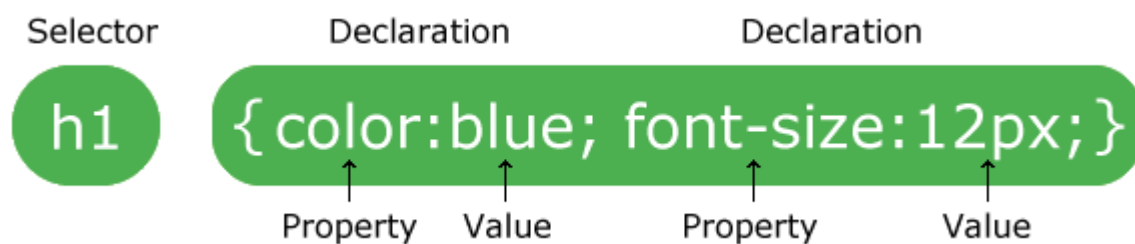
And the CSS file will be like following:

```
body {
  background-color: lightblue;
}

h1 {
  color: navy;
  margin-left: 20px;
}
```

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.

Do not add a space between the property value and the unit (such as margin-left: 20 px;). The correct way is: margin-left: 20px;

CSS properties

	CSS Property	Meaning	Values
1	Text-align	Set horizontal alignment of text	Left, right, center, justify
2	Text-decoration	Apply selected style on the text	Underline, overline, line-through, blink, none
3	Color	Apply text color	Name of color
4	Text-transform	Apply uppercase lowercase etc.	Capitalize, uppercase, lowercase, none
5	Font-family	Apply type of fonts on text	Calibri, Arial etc.
6	Font-size	Set the size of text	Value in px
7	Margin	Apply margins around text	Value of margin in pixel (top right bottom left)
8	Border-width	Apply border thickness around the text	Thin, thick, value in px
9	Border-style	Used to add border line style	Dotted, dashed, double, groove etc.
10	Border-color	Specify the border color	Name of color
11.	Border	Specify multiple border properties at once	Border-width border-style border-color
12.	Background-color	Used to set the background color of text	Name of color

After reading the above content, write one example(Complete code) of each of the following on an A4 sheet-

1. Inline CSS with Background color, text color and font size property.
2. Internal CSS by applying Border around the paragraph .
3. External CSS with Center text align and text color property.