

CSS is the language we use to style a Web page.

What is CSS?

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- 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
- External stylesheets are stored in CSS files

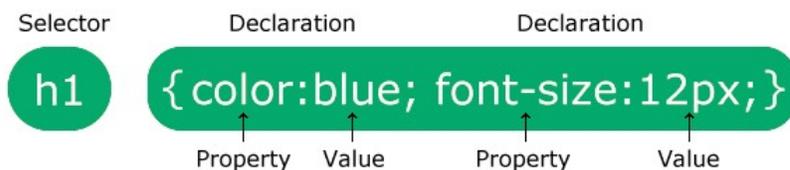
```
body {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}
```

```
h1 {  
  color: white;  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

```
p {  
  font-family: verdana;  
  font-size: 20px;  
}
```

A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block.

CSS Syntax



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.

Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolons, 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;  
}
```

Example Explained

- `p` is a selector in CSS (it points to the HTML element you want to style: <p>).
- `color` is a property, and `red` is the property value
- `text-align` is a property, and `center` is the property value

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.

Example

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

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

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;  
}
```

Example

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

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

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HTML elements can also refer to more than one class.

Example

In this example the `<p>` element will be styled according to `class="center"` and to `class="large"`:

```
<p class="center large">This paragraph refers to two classes.</p>
```

Note: A class name cannot start with a number!

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;  
}
```

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):

```
h1 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}

h2 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}

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

It will be better to group the selectors, to minimize the code.

To group selectors, separate each selector with a comma.

Example

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

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