



## CSS(CASCADING STYLE SHEETS)

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### Keywords

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets), HTML (HyperText Markup Language), Selector, declaration, Property, Value, Inline style, Internal stylesheet, External stylesheet, color (color), Background (background), borders (border), spaces (margin, padding), font (font-family, font-size, font-weight), Layout (display, position), Flexbox, Grid.

### Introduction

CSS or Cascading Style Sheets is a style language used to describe a document presentation written in the markup language. (CSS is not considered a programming language) it is primarily used to style and embed web pages written in HTML and XHTML, but can also be used with other markup languages such as SVG and XML.

CSS describes the appearance of elements on screen, on paper, and or in other media. CSS is used to give web pages different style i.e. views. It also ensures that one Web page looks different on different devices. In short, using CSS, we can control the color of the text in the style of fonts, spaces between paragraphs, the size and location of columns, how wallpapers or colors are used, the structure of the scheme, the change of display for different devices and screen sizes. CSS is the language you use to style an HTML document. CSS describes how HTML elements should be displayed.

CSS can be added to an HTML document in three different ways:

1. Inline style: add directly to the `<style>` attribute of an HTML element.

```
<h1 style="color: blue;">Salom Dunyo</h1>
```

1. Internal style sheet: `< head>` section of HTML document `< style>` legarda writing.

```

<head>
  <style>
    h1 {
      color: blue;
    }
  </style>
</head>

```

1.External stylesheet: create a separate CSS file and link it to the file via the tag <link> in an HTML document.

html

```

<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
</head>

```

css

```

/* style.css fayli */
h1 {
  color: blue;
}

```

Color and background features

color – used for the color of the text.

background-color – is used for the background color of the element of the clock.

background-image – allows you to add an image to the background of the element of the clock.

```

p {
  color: white;
  background-color: black;
  background-image: url('background.jpg');
}

```

Boundaries and spaces

a string defines the boundary of a border – element.

margin – marks the outer space around the element.

padding – marks the space inside the element.

```

div {
  border: 1px solid black;
  margin: 10px;
  padding: 20px;
}

```

Font Features

font-family-defines the type of font of a text in a word.

font-size-the text determines the font size.

font-weight – determines the thickness of the text.

```

p {
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
  font-size: 16px;
  font-weight: bold;
}

```

- CSS Layout:
- Display Features
- display – determines how the element is displayed in the clock (block, inline, none).
- position-determines the location of the item (static, relative, absolute, fixed, sticky).

```

.container {
  display: flex;
  justify-content: center;
  align-items: center;
}

.item {
  position: relative;
  top: 10px;
}

```

Flexbox – an Elastic Container is used to create soft and flexible elements.

Grid – allows you to control the two-dimensional layout.

```

/* Flexbox */
.container {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
}

/* Grid */
.container {
  display: grid;
  grid-template-columns: repeat(3, 1fr);
  gap: 10px;
}

```

## CSS advantages

CSS saves time-you can type CSS once and then reuse it on multiple HTML pages. You can define a style for each HTML element and apply it to web pages as you wish.

Pages load faster-if you are using CSS, you do not need to write HTML attributes every time. Write one CSS rule of one tag and apply it to all cases of that tag. Thus, low code means faster download times.

Easy maintenance-to make a global change, simply change the style and all elements on all web pages will be updated automatically.

Superior styles compared to HTML in CSS there are much wider features compared to HTML, so you can give your HTML page a better look than HTML attributes.

## Conclusion

Multiple device compatibility-style sheets allow you to optimize content for multiple types of devices. Different versions of the website using the same HTML document can be made available manually or on devices such as cell phones.

CSS is an important part of web design and, along with HTML, helps to control the appearance and feel of web pages. With CSS, we can create pages that are aesthetically beautiful and user-friendly. This article covered the basic aspects of CSS, but CSS has so many capabilities that it also has many other functions and features.

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