



STYLING WITH CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

SESSION 3: CSS BASICS

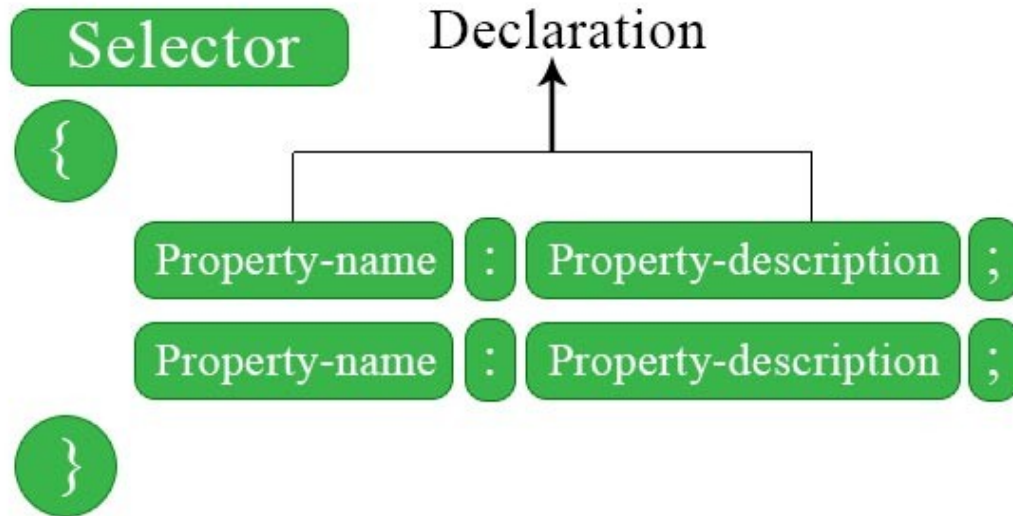
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Introduction to CSS

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.
- CSS is a **stylesheet** language used to describe the presentation and styling of a web page, such as layout, colors, fonts, margins, and paddings.
- The latest version is CSS3.

CSS SYNTAX: RULES, SELECTORS, & DECLARATIONS



CSS Selectors

- CSS Selectors are used to identify the HTML elements to which styles are applied.
- There are 5 common types of selectors:
 - Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class)
 - Combinator selectors (select elements based on a specific relationship between them)
 - Pseudo-class selectors (select elements based on a certain state)
 - Pseudo-elements selectors (select and style a part of an element)
 - Attribute selectors (select elements based on an attribute or attribute value)

Example: Element Selector

```
//  
h1 {  
  color: blue;  
  text-align: center;  
  font-style: italic;  
}
```

//

Example: Class Selector

```
//  
/* Select all elements with  
class="display-1" */  
.display-1 {  
  font-size: 6rem;  
}
```

//

Example: Id Selector

```
//  
/* Select all elements with  
id="nav" */  
#nav {  
    border: 4px solid blue;  
}  
//
```

Example: All Selector

```
//  
/* Select all elements */  
* {  
  margin: 0;  
  padding: 0;  
}
```

//

CSS Comments `/* ... */`

- Comments are used to explain CSS code and can be helpful for easier maintenance and collaboration.
- They can also be used to temporarily disable sections of CSS code within a stylesheet.
- Comments are ignored by web browsers.

CSS Reference

- Learn more about CSS selectors and properties on W3Schools:

<https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/index.php>

INLINE, EMBEDDED, & EXTERNAL CSS

INLINE CSS

```
<h1>
```

```
<h1 style=
color: blue;>
Heading /h1
```

INTERNAL CSS

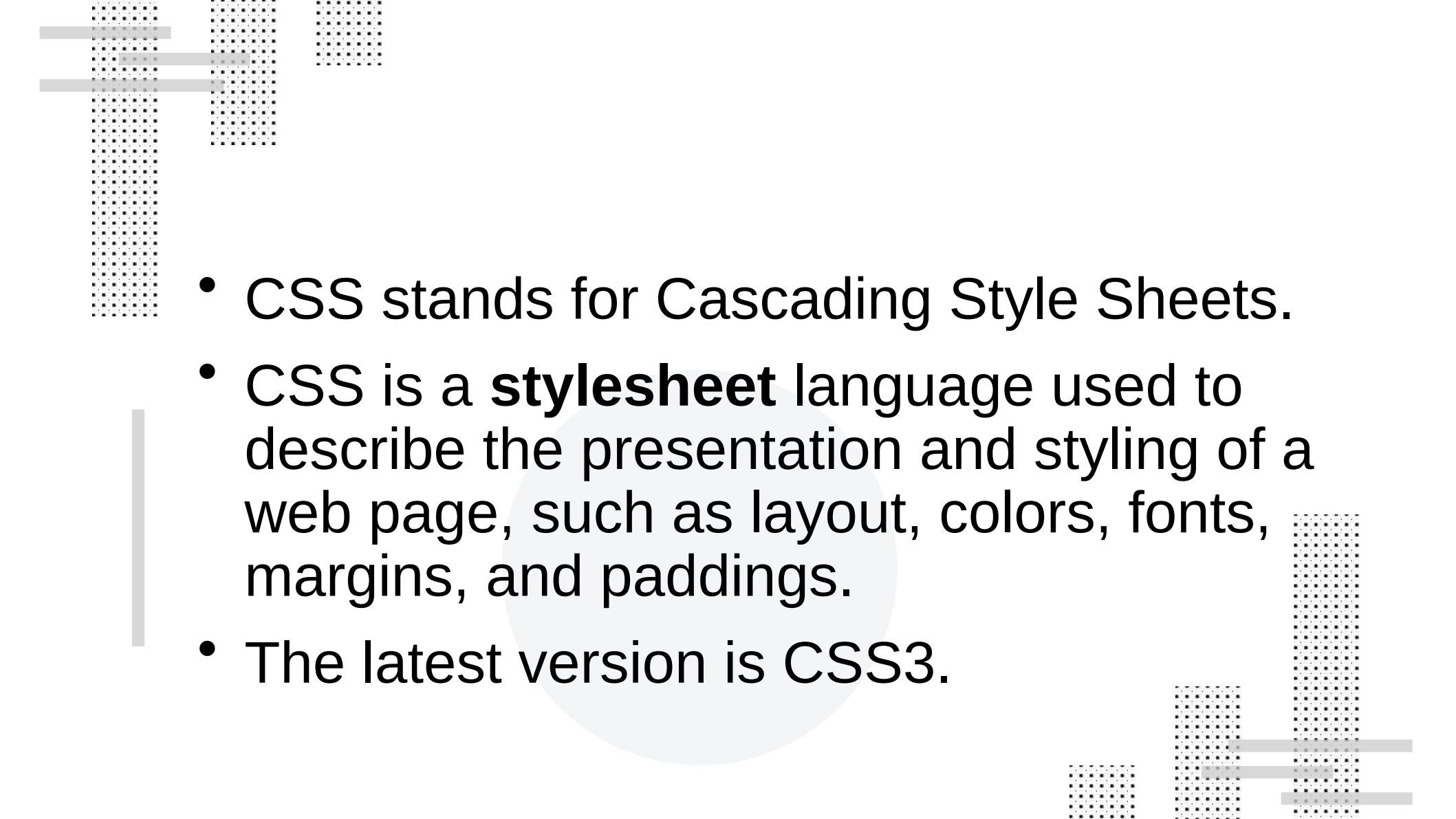
```
<style>
h1
{ color:
blue; }
</style>
```

EXTERNAL CSS

CSS

```
<link rel=
'stylesheet'
href='styles.css'>
```



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Example: Linking CSS to HTML

```
//  
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
  <title>Page Title</title>  
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css">  
</head>  
<body>  
  <h1 id="greeting">This is a Heading</h1>  
  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
    
  
  <button onclick="sayHello()">Click Me</button>  
</body>  
</html>
```

//

RESPONSIVE WEB DESIGN



Overview

- Responsive Web Design is an approach to creating websites that look good on all screen sizes, providing users with quality experience.
- Responsive websites automatically adapt their layout to different devices and viewports, including desktops, tablets, and mobile phones.

Viewports

- The viewport is the visible area of the screen of a device.
- The viewport varies by device.
- Using the viewport `<meta>` tag helps a website adjust automatically to different screen sizes. You must add the meta tag inside the `<head>` section of all web pages.

Example: Setting the viewport

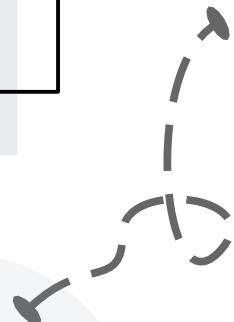
//

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Page Title</title>
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css"
</head>
<body>
  <h1 id="greeting">This is a Heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

  <button onclick="sayHello()">Click Me</button>
</body>
</html>
```

//



Media Queries

- CSS media queries allow you to apply styles based on the type of device or screen size on which a web page is displayed.
- The CSS @media rule is used to define media queries in a stylesheet.



Example: Resize layout container on small devices

//

```
/* Add breakpoint on extra small devices (phones, 600px and down) */
```

```
@media only screen and (min-width: 600px) {
```

```
  .container-xxl {
```

```
    max-width: 100%
```

```
  }
```

```
}
```

//



