

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
  font-style:italic;
  font-size:20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<p>Every paragraph will be affected by the style.</p>
```

```
<p>hellow</p>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

Id Selector

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.

The id of an element should be 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.

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
#abc {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<p>Every paragraph will be affected by the style.</p>
<p id="abc">Me too!</p>
<p>And me!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The class Selector

The class selector selects elements with a specific class attribute.

To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class.

```
<html>
<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>
</html>
```

For Specific HTML document

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<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>
```

More Than One Classes

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.center {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}

p.large {
  font-size: 300%;
}
</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>
<p class="center large">This paragraph will be red, center-aligned, and in a
large font-size.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Grouping Selectors

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
```

```
<style>
h1, h2, p {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Hello World!</h1>
<h2>Smaller heading!</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

CSS Comment

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.

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

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  color: red;
  /* This is a single-line comment */
  text-align: center;
}

/* This is
a multi-line
comment */

</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<p>Hello World!</p>
<p>This paragraph is styled with CSS.</p>
<p>CSS comments are not shown in the output.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Three Ways to Insert CSS

- External style sheet
- Internal style sheet
- Inline style

External Style Sheet

With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!

Each page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element. The <link> element goes inside the <head> section:

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

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

</body>
</html>
```

And CSS with Extension

Save with css extension abc.css

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

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

Internal Style Sheet

An internal style sheet may be used if one single page has a unique style.

Internal styles are defined within the `<style>` element, inside the `<head>` section of an HTML page

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

Inline Styles

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.

The example below shows how to change the color and the left margin of a <h1> element:

```
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="color:blue;margin-left:30px;">This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

FOR BACKGROUND COLOURS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    background-color: green;
}

div {
    background-color: lightblue;
}

p {
    background-color: yellow;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>CSS background-color example!</h1>
<div>
This is a text inside a div element.
<p>This paragraph has its own background color.</p>
```

We are still in the div element.

```
</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

FOR background Image

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
body {
```

```
    background-image: url("abc.gif");
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Hello World!</h1>
```

```
<p>This page has an image as the background!</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Background Image - Repeat Horizontally or Vertically

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
body {
```

```
    background-image:url(purple.jpg);
```

```
    background-repeat: repeat-x;
```

```
    /*
```

```
    or
```

```
    background-repeat: no-repeat;*/
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
<body>
<!-- for HTML comment -->
<h1>Hello World!</h1>
<p>Here, a background image is repeated only horizontally!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Border style

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.dotted {border-style: dotted;}
p.dashed {border-style: dashed;}
p.solid {border-style: solid;}
p.double {border-style: double;}
p.groove {border-style: groove;}
p.ridge {border-style: ridge;}
p.inset {border-style: inset;}
p.outset {border-style: outset;}
p.none {border-style: none;}
p.hidden {border-style: hidden;}
p.mix {border-style: dotted dashed solid double;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<h2>The border-style Property</h2>
```

```
<p>This property specifies what kind of border to display:</p>
```

```
<p class="dotted">A dotted border.</p>
<p class="dashed">A dashed border.</p>
<p class="solid">A solid border.</p>
<p class="double">A double border.</p>
<p class="groove">A groove border.</p>
<p class="ridge">A ridge border.</p>
<p class="inset">An inset border.</p>
```

```
<p class="outset">An outset border.</p>
<p class="none">No border.</p>
<p class="hidden">A hidden border.</p>
<p class="mix">A mixed border.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

For Table

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, th, td {
    border: 1px solid black;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Add a border to a table:</h2>

<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>abc</td>
    <td>ali</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>ahmed</td>
    <td>bilal</td>
  </tr>
</table>

</body>
```

</html>