

CSS Syntax

The CSS syntax is the way you write CSS rules to style your HTML elements. It follows a simple structure:

Basic Structure of a CSS Rule

A CSS rule consists of **three main parts**:

1. **Selector:** The element you want to style (e.g., <p> for paragraphs, <h1> for headings).
2. **Property:** The aspect of the element you want to style (e.g., color, font size, background).
3. **Value:** The specific style you want to apply (e.g., red for color, 16px for font size).

Example of a CSS Rule

The following example demonstrates a CSS rule:

<pre><style> p { color: red; } </style></pre>	p is called as The selector color is called as The property red is called as the value
<pre><style> p { color: red; } </style></pre>	Always CSS Follows this template <pre>selector { property: value; }</pre>

Multiple Properties Example

You can apply multiple styles to the same element by listing properties and values:

```
p {
  color: blue;
  font-size: 18px;
```

```
text-align: center;
}
```

Summary

CSS Syntax: The **selector** decides what to style, the **property** decides which aspect to change, and the **value** decides the specific style to apply. CSS syntax is simple and easy to learn!

Inline CSS

The same styles can be directly applied to html tags using the below syntax.

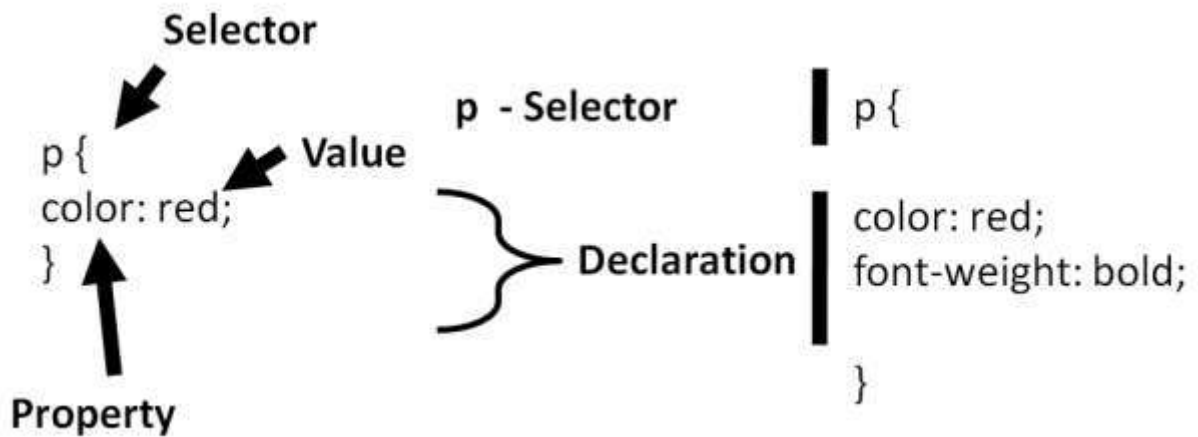
You can also use inline CSS to style specific elements directly in HTML:

```
<p style="color: green; font-weight: bold;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

Instead of `<style></style>` they are using directly inside the `<p>` html tag using the above syntax.

<pre><p style="color: green; font-weight: bold;">This is a paragraph.</p></pre>	style ="The same CSS codes can be kept here." Internal CSS with <code><style></code> <pre><style> p { color: blue; font-size: 18px; text-align: center; } </style></pre> Inline CSS Style =" color: blue; font-size: 18px; text-align: center;"
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Advanced Tutorials

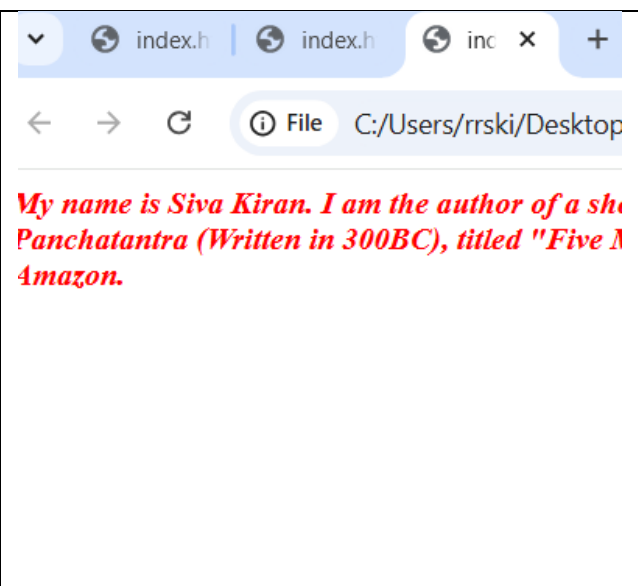


For selector `p` below are the list of properties and values with examples.

Property	Description	Example Value	Example CSS Code
color	Sets the text color of the paragraph.	red	<code>p { color: red; }</code>
font-size	Sets the size of the text.	16px	<code>p { font-size: 16px; }</code>
font-weight	Specifies the boldness of the text.	bold	<code>p { font-weight: bold; }</code>
font-style	Sets the style of the font (e.g., normal, italic).	italic	<code>p { font-style: italic; }</code>
text-align	Aligns the text inside the paragraph.	center	<code>p { text-align: center; }</code>
text-indent	Adds indentation to the first line of the paragraph.	20px	<code>p { text-indent: 20px; }</code>
line-height	Sets the space between lines of text.	1.5	<code>p { line-height: 1.5; }</code>
letter-spacing	Adjusts the space between characters.	2px	<code>p { letter-spacing: 2px; }</code>
word-spacing	Adjusts the space between words.	5px	<code>p { word-spacing: 5px; }</code>
text-transform	Changes the case of the text (uppercase, lowercase, capitalize).	uppercase	<code>p { text-transform: uppercase; }</code>
background-color	Sets the background color of the paragraph.	yellow	<code>p { background-color: yellow; }</code>
border	Adds a border around the paragraph.	1px solid black	<code>p { border: 1px solid black; }</code>

margin	Sets the outer space around the paragraph.	20px	p { margin: 20px; }
padding	Sets the inner space between the content and the border of the paragraph.	10px	p { padding: 10px; }
width	Sets the width of the paragraph.	50%	p { width: 50%; }
height	Sets the height of the paragraph.	100px	p { height: 100px; }
box-shadow	Adds shadow around the paragraph.	2px 2px 5px gray	p { box-shadow: 2px 2px 5px gray; }
overflow	Specifies how content that overflows the element's box is handled.	hidden	p { overflow: hidden; }
opacity	Sets the transparency of the paragraph.	0.8	p { opacity: 0.8; }
text-shadow	Adds a shadow effect to the text inside the paragraph.	2px 2px 4px gray	p { text-shadow: 2px 2px 4px gray; }
border-radius	Rounds the corners of the paragraph (if a border is present).	10px	p { border-radius: 10px; }
visibility	Specifies whether the paragraph is visible or hidden.	hidden	p { visibility: hidden; }
display	Specifies the display behavior of the paragraph (e.g., block, inline, none).	none	p { display: none; }
text-decoration	Adds decoration to the text (e.g., underline, overline, line-through).	underline	p { text-decoration: underline; }

Lets Practice these Properties for the Paragraph Selector

<pre> <html> <head> <style> p { color: red; font-weight: bold; font-style: italic; } </style> </head> <body> <p>My name is Siva Kiran. I am the author of a short storybook inspired by Panchatantra (Written in 300BC), titled "Five Mechanisms," available on Amazon.</p> </body> </html> </pre>	 <i>My name is Siva Kiran. I am the author of a short storybook inspired by Panchatantra (Written in 300BC), titled "Five Mechanisms," available on Amazon.</i>
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text-align – We have four values - "left", "right", "center", and "justify";

<pre><html> <head> <style> p { color: red; font-weight: bold; font-style: italic; text-align: right; } </style> </head> <body> <p>My name is Siva Kiran. I am the author of a short storybook inspired by Panchatantra (Written in 300BC), titled "Five Mechanisms," available on Amazon.</p> </body> </html></pre>	
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Try other values justify, center for text-align similar lines, try all example codes.

text-transform: "none", "capitalize", "uppercase", and "lowercase"

Margin and Paddle Explanation

<pre><html> <head> <style> p { color: red; font-weight: bold; margin: 20px; } </style> </head> <body> <p>My name is Siva Kiran. I am the author of a short storybook inspired by Panchatantra (Written in 300BC), titled "Five Mechanisms," available on Amazon.</p> </body> </html></pre>	Understanding margin with example. Suppose if I give 20px as margin  Suppose if I give 50px as margin 
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	As you can see outside it is reducing. We will give border and see how it works.
--	---

Margin tutorial with border

```
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    p {
      color: red;
      font-weight: bold;
      margin: 20px;
      border: 3px solid black;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>My name is Siva Kiran.
  I am the author of a short
  storybook inspired by
  Panchatantra
  (Written in 300BC),
  titled "Five Mechanisms,"
  available on Amazon.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Understanding margin with example.
Suppose if I give 20px as margin with
black border



Suppose if I give 50px as margin



As you can see the gap is increasing
from the top. It is pushing the text to
bottom and that is called margin.

Understanding Padding with border

```
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    p {
      color: red;
      font-weight: bold;
      padding: 20px;
      border: 3px solid black;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>My name is Siva Kiran.
  I am the author of a short
  storybook inspired by
  Panchatantra
  (Written in 300BC),
  titled "Five Mechanisms,"
  available on Amazon.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

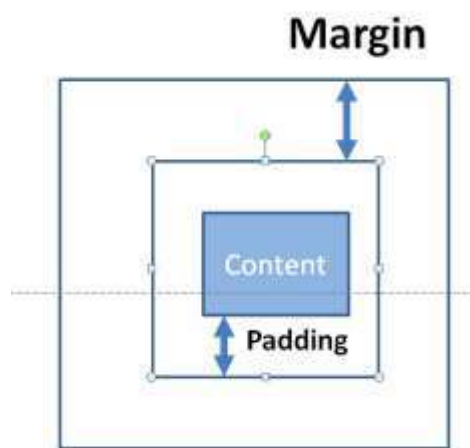
Understanding padding with example.
Suppose if I give 20px as margin with
black border



Suppose if I give 50px as margin



As you can see it is giving more space
or the text.



Margin

- **What It Does:** Creates space **outside** the element's border, separating the element from other elements around it.
- **Where It Applies:** Works on the outer area of the element, pushing other elements away.
- **Use Case:** Adjusting the spacing between elements on a webpage.

Padding

- **What It Does:** Creates space **inside** the element's border, pushing the content away from the edges of the element.
- **Where It Applies:** Works on the inner area of the element, creating space between the content and the element's

	border. • Use Case: Adjusting the spacing between the content and the border of an element.
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Learning and memorizing all of CSS can be challenging and requires extensive practice. In the next tutorial, we'll explore how to use ChatGPT to implement and experiment with CSS effectively. Stay tuned for "Learn CSS with ChatGPT".