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CSS Basics for Styling A Web Content

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Abstract

In this research paper I'll explain that how to use cascading style sheet (CSS) to make a website look good. CSS is like the designer for the websites. It mainly uses in website and help to create or change colors, font and layouts to making site more attractive. Therefore, in this paper we break CSS into normal east steps, so each and every beginner can understand properly. Now we show you that how to pick elements on site like-paragraphs or headings and then how they look. By end of this research paper you will know about the basics of CSS and how to create web content stylish.

Keywords: Cascading style sheets, hyper text markup language, margins, search engines, attributes, web pages, websites, styling, designing search engines.

Introduction

CSS simply stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It's an easily and commonly designed language for the purpose of making web pages presentable easily. CSS allows us to apply styles to web pages. Its main feature is that CSS allows us to do this independently of the HTML that makes up each web page. It expresses how a web page should look it define colors, fonts, spacing and much more. Shortly, we can make our website more presentable and informative and our website look however we want. CSS allows developers and designers elaborate how it behaves, including how elements are placed, designed and positioned in the browser. While HTML allow us to use tags, CSS allows us to use rule sets. CSS is easy to learn and understand as compared to others and it provides effective control over the presentation of an HTML document. CSS saves our precious time we can write CSS one time and reuse the same sheet in multiple way in multiple HTML pages.

Easy maintenance: To make change in huge level simply change the style and the pattern, and all the elements in all the webpages will be updated automatically.

Search Engines: CSS is a clean coding technique, which means search engines won't have to struggle to "read" its contents. Superior styles to HTML, so with the help of it we can give more effective and presentable look to our HTML page in comparison to HTML attributes.

Offline Browsing: CSS can store web applications locally with the help of an offline cache And because of only this feature we can view offline website. CSS has a simple syntax and it was approved by world wide web consortium (wc3) for the separation of presentation from html. This separation leads to reduction in efforts of content authorizing. This separation leads to reduction in efforts of content authorizing, ability of designers to work independently from developers and the most important, reusing of code on file level Despite of its advantage, CSS is not easy to understand and maintained. The features of CSS's inheritance, cascading, and selector specificity. These all contribute to the overcome the challenging task of understanding how style properties are applied to the document object model (DOM)at runtime. As a result presentation authoring has become more complex and time consuming task due to which more time is spent on coding decisions than graphic designs A variety of CSS framework, development, methodology tips, tricks, best practices are evidenced by large bodies of books articles and blog posts CSS has not received much attention from research community And this complexity leads developers to Pursue alternative tools in the form of CSS preprocessor language CSS frame.

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Literature review

CSS was only designed to remove the responsibility of style authoring from HTML.

Ideally, one or more separate style sheets in a web project are linked. To from an HTML file to specify style. The actually idea was that both HTML and CSS document could use the semantic standardized HTML elements. Thus, CSS documents can be interchangeable with any other HTML documents. Invisible style sheets can be reused to supply style for a variety of different HTML document, was one of the major benefits. However, the reality is that content authoring is very complex. The semantic HTML are not enough to differentiate all content structures that require different styling. And due to this more style motivated HTML elements such as and . This practice, however, is not consistent with the original motivating principle of CSS: separation of content authoring from style authoring. Even further, the combination of client-side language features and leniency practiced by browsers enables the violation of well-established software engineering principles.

Conclusion

The research is about how CSS (the code that makes websites look good) behaves in web frameworks (tools to build websites).at lots of websites made with different web frameworks.

The CSS code for mistakes or bad practices (call these "code smells"). A computer program that guesses which framework a website used based on its CSS code and these code smells. Websites with similar code issues to understand the problems better. Many Websites made with web frameworks had CSS problems. Computer program could guess the framework about 39% of the time based on the CSS. Interesting connections between the code issues and other measurements. The research also shares stats about how web frameworks use CSS, adds a new tool to analyze CSS, provides a dataset of CSS data from lots of websites, and suggests three ideas for organizing CSS and HTML code. This research helps us understand why websites sometimes have CSS problems when built with web frameworks. It's useful for people who build websites.

Future scope

This research focused on how websites look and behave, particularly in relation to the tools used to create them. Here's what the researchers did a bunch of websites that were built with different web development tools. The code that controls the website's appearance (CSS) for mistakes and practices that could be improved. These problems are known as "code smells" a computer program that, from the CSS code of a website and the code errors found, could infer which web development tool was used to create it. Websites with comparable CSS issues to gain a better understanding of these concerns. Numerous websites constructed using web development tools had CSS issues. Based only on the CSS code, a computer program was able to identify the web development tool that was used in around 39% of the cases. Along with these conclusions, the study gives three suggestions for improving the organization of CSS and HTML code, statistics on the usage of CSS by web development tools, and a new tool for analyzing CSS. It also provides a dataset of CSS data from numerous websites. This is Because it sheds light on the reasons behind CSS issues that arise occasionally in websites developed with web development tools, this research is useful to web developers. GITHUB is a great resource for the web development community because the data and tools utilized in the study are openly accessible.

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