What Is CSS:

**CSS** stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**. It's a language used to **style and layout web pages** — basically, to control how HTML elements look on a screen, paper, or other media.

**Key Points:**

* **CSS** is used to make that content look good — by setting things like:
  + **Colors**
  + **Fonts**
  + **Spacing**
  + **Layout (e.g., grids, flexbox)**
  + **Animations and transitions**

**Example:**

Css

h1 {

color: blue;

font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

text-align: center;

}

**Features of css:**

**🔹 1. Separation of Content and Style:**

* CSS separates design (colors, layout, fonts) from HTML content.
* Makes code cleaner, easier to maintain, and more flexible.

🔹 2. **Cascading & Specificity:**

* The "Cascading" in CSS means that styles can override each other based on **priority**:
  + Inline styles > internal styles > external styles
  + More specific selectors win over general ones

**🔹 3. Selector-Based Styling**

* CSS allows you to target elements using **selectors**:
  + Tag selectors (h1, p)
  + Class selectors (.menu)
  + ID selectors (#header)
  + Attribute, pseudo-class, and pseudo-element selectors

**🔹 4. Responsive Design**

* CSS includes tools like **media queries** to make websites adapt to different screen sizes (mobile, tablet, desktop).

**🔹 5. Box Model**

* Every element is treated as a box with:
  + Content
  + Padding
  + Border
  + Margin

**🔹 6. Layout Control**

* Powerful layout systems:
  + **Flexbox** (one-dimensional layout)
  + **Grid** (two-dimensional layout)
  + **Positioning** (relative, absolute, fixed, etc.)

**🔹 7. Animations & Transitions**

* CSS can create smooth animations without JavaScript:

**🔹 8. Reusability**

* You can define **classes** or **external stylesheets** and reuse them across multiple pages.

**🔹 9. Browser Compatibility**

* Modern CSS works across all major browsers with standard support, and tools exist to handle compatibility issues (like prefixes or fallbacks).

**How many ways Css Used:**

**1. Inline CSS**

* CSS is written directly inside the HTML element using the style attribute.
* Used for quick, one-off styles.

**2. Internal CSS (Embedded)**

* CSS is written inside a <style> tag in the <head> section of the HTML file**.**

**3. External CSS**

* CSS is written in a separate file (e.g., style.css) and linked using a <link> tag in the HTML file.