Introduction to CSS

Overview

- CSS stands for **Cascading Style Sheets**

- CSS describes how **HTML elements are to be presented on screen**

- CSS can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once

- Includes adding visuals like **colour, fonts, layouts, etc.**

Syntax :
```
selector {
        property : value ;
}
```
Declaration Block

The selector defines the HTML element to which styling is done.
The declaration block contains one or more CSS declarations separated by semicolons in which each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.
Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolons, and declaration blocks are enclosed with curly braces.

❖ The semicolon after every property declaration is compulsory.

Example :
```
p {
        color : blue ;
        font-family : monospace ;
    }
```

In the above example, styling is done to the p tag, which is a paragraph tag and acts as a selector. Styling is done using two properties. One is the text colour as property, and blue is the value for that, same as font-family as property and monospace.

HTML Document with CSS

Below is an example of how an HTML document looks before adding CSS styling to it.

Example :	\<h1\> Welcome to Coding Ninjas! \</h1\> \<h2\> Where coding is a way of life.. \</h2\>
Browser :	## Welcome to Coding Ninjas! ### Where coding is a way of life..

Browser after adding the CSS styling to the above HTML code.

HTML :	\<h1\> Welcome to Coding Ninjas! \</h1\> \<h2\> Where coding is a way of life.. \</h2\>

CSS :	h1 {
	  font-family: monospace;
	}
	
	h2 {
	  color: blue;
	}

Browser :	`Welcome to Coding Ninjas!` ### Where coding is a way of life..