CSS Introduction

Cascading **S**tyle **S**heets, fondly referred to as **CSS**, is a simply designed language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable. CSS allows you to apply styles to web pages. More importantly, CSS enables you to do this independent of the HTML that makes up each web page.
CSS is easy to learn and understood but it provides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document.

WHY CSS?

- **CSS saves time :** You can write CSS once and reuse same sheet in multiple HTML pages.
- **Easy Maintainance :** To make a global change simply change the style, and all elements in all the webpages will be updated automatically.
- **Search Engines :** CSS is considered as clean coding technique, which means search engines won't have to struggle to "read" its content.
- **Superior styles to HTML :** CSS has a much wider array of attributes than HTML, so you can give a far better look to your HTML page in comparison to HTML attributes.
- **Offline Browsing :** CSS can store web applications locally with the help of offline catche . Using of this we can view offline websites.

CSS Syntax

A CSS comprises of style rules that are interpreted by the browser and then applied to the corresponding elements in your document.
A style rule set consists of a selector and declaration block.

Selector => h1
Declaration => {color:blue ; font size:12px;}

- The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.
- The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.
- Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

For Example:

-> color is property and blue is value.

-> font size is property and 12px is value.

- A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

Example :

- In the following example all p elements will be center-aligned, with a blue text color:

```
p {
  color: blue;
  text-align: center;
}
```

Hello World!

These paragraphs are styled with CSS.

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