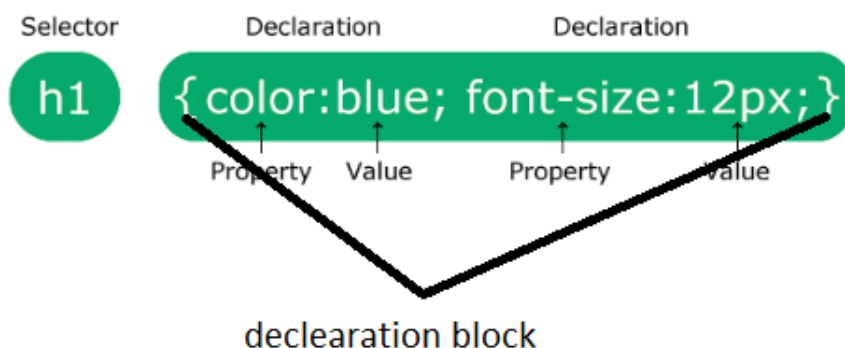## CSS INTRODUCTION

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets

- CSS is the language we use to style an HTML document.

- CSS describes how HTML elements should be displayed.

- CSS was first proposed by Håkon Wium Lie on 10 October 1994. At the time, Lie was working with Tim Berners-Lee (English computer scientist and inventor of world wide web) at CERN (Uropion organization of nuclear research)

- **(CSS1)** : being released in 1996. proposal by Bert Bos he became co-author of CSS1, and is regarded as co-creator of CSS.

- <font>, and color attributes were added to the HTML 3.2 specification

- where fonts and color information were added to every single page, became a long and expensive process.

- CSS removed the style formatting from the HTML page!

- **CSS2 :** CSS level 2 specification was developed by the W3C and published as a recommendation in May 1998

- A superset of CSS 1, CSS 2 includes a number of new capabilities like absolute, relative, and fixed positioning of elements and z-index

- "CSS 2.1", fixes errors in CSS 2,

- The earliest CSS 3 drafts were published in June 1999.

CSS Type:

- Inline CSS.

  Inline CSS: Inline CSS contains the CSS property in the body section attached to the element is known as inline CSS. This kind of style is specified within an HTML tag using the style attribute.

- Internal/ Embedded CSS.

  within the <style> tag inside the head section of the HTML file.

- External CSS.

  External CSS contains separate CSS files that contain only style properties with the help of tag attributes (For example class, id, heading, … etc). CSS property is written in a separate file with a .css extension and should be linked to the HTML document using a **link** tag.

CSS Syntax

- A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block

declearation block

- 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.

- Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolons, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

Example

```
p {
  color: red;

  }
```

- p is a selector in CSS (it points to the HTML element you want to style: <p>).
- color is a property, and red is the property value