

1.2.1 Descriptive Task

Cascading Style Sheets, or CSS, serves as a style manual that instructs web browsers on how to display HTML documents. Because the visual appearance and the information are kept apart, the HTML structure is kept tidy and the code is shorter and less error-prone. HTML components are styled in this way via CSS:

1. **Managing Appearance:** CSS controls an element's font, color, size, and spacing, among other visual characteristics. Additionally, it may add ornamental elements like borders and animations.
2. **Defining Layout:** CSS defines the margins, padding, and content division into columns that govern a web page's layout.
3. **Different Styles:** A single page can have different styles thanks to CSS, which opens up countless customizing options.

1. **Selector-Based Rules:** A selector pointing to the HTML element that a CSS rule is targeting is the first step in the process. This enables you to style particular elements in particular ways.
2. **Class-Based Styling:** By allowing you to specify styles for several elements at once, CSS classes help to streamline web development and preserve visual coherence.
3. **Media Presentation:** CSS can specify how items should look in print, on audio, in a Braille device, and in other media.