Q What is CSS and Explain CSS Selector
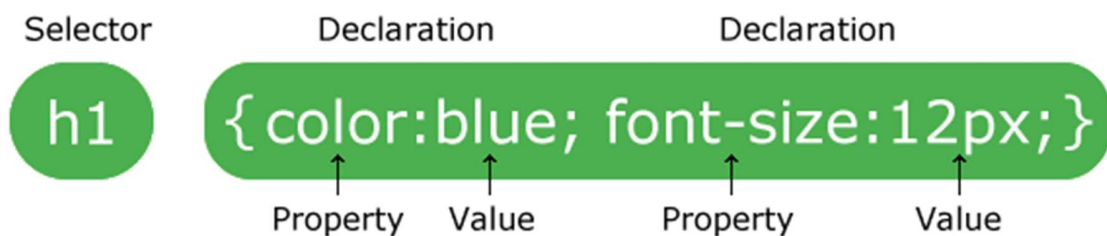Ans

CSS

- **CSS** stands for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets
- CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.
- CSS describes **how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media**
- CSS **saves a lot of work**. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- External stylesheets are stored in **CSS files**

CSS Syntax

- A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration 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.

CSS Selector

CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.

Types of CSS Selector

1- ID Selector

2- Class Selector

3- Universal Selector

4- Grouping Selector

The CSS id Selector

- The id selector uses the id attribute to select a specific HTML element.

- The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!

- To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

Example

- The CSS rule below will be applied to the HTML element with id="para1":

```
#para1 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
```

The CSS class Selector

- The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.

- To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.

Example

```
.center {

  text-align: center;

  color: red;

}
```

The CSS Universal Selector

- The universal selector (*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

Example

```
* {

  text-align: center;

  color: blue;

}
```

The CSS Grouping Selector

- The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.

Example

```
h1, h2, p {

  text-align: center;

  color: red;

}
```

Q What is CCS and Explain Types of It.

Types of CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

- External CSS
- Internal CSS
- Inline CSS

External CSS

With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!

Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element, inside the head section.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

"mystyle.css"

```
body {
  background-color: lightblue;
}

h1 {
  color: navy;
  margin-left: 20px;
}
```

Internal CSS

An internal style sheet may be used if one single HTML page has a unique style.

The internal style is defined inside the <style> element, inside the head section.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-color: linen;
}

h1 {
  color: maroon;
  margin-left: 40px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Inline CSS

An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element.

To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```