CSS – Stands for Cascading Style Sheet

* Cascading Style Sheets, is a stylesheet language used to **control the appearance** and **layout of HTML elements** on a webpage.
* It allows developers to apply styles like colors, fonts, spacing, and positioning, helping to **create visually appealing** and **responsive websites.**

CSS rule consists of selector and declaration box:

Ex: h1{color:blue;font-size:12px}

h1 – Selector 🡪 HTML Elements you want to style.

Declaration 🡪 Property : Value;

color:blue;

Three ways to connect CSS to HTML

1. External
2. Internal
3. Inline

**1.External :**

An external style sheet is a separate CSS file that can be accessed by creating a link within the head section of the webpage.

**<link>** - Link tag specifies the relationship between the current document and the linked resource(CSS).

**rel** - attribute denotes the relationship for defining how the linked resource connects to the current html document.

Note :

rel is commonly used with link elements. but is also be used with <a> tag and <area> tag to define relationships.

**2.Internal:**

It is the way of writing the css in same html file by using <style> tag.

**3.Inline:**

* It is the way of writing the css in same line for the specific HTML tag.
* for this we need style attribute .

**Simple Selector :**

**1.Tag Name :**

* To target the element based on tag name itself we have to use tag Name selector.
* The symbol was the **tag name** itself.

**2.ID Name :**

* To target the elements uniquely we have to use an id name.
* id attribute **allows single** identifier name.
* The Symbol used is **hash (#).**

**3.Class Name :**

* To target the specific elements on the basis of class name we have to use class name.
* Class attribute **allows multiple** identifier names in the same attribute.
* Class names can be repetitive also.
* The symbol used is **dot (.)**

**4. Grouping :**

* To target multiple elements at a time we have to use a grouping selector.
* Whenever we need to pass similar properties for **multiple elements** we can use a grouping selector.
* The symbol used to combine all elements is **comma (,).**

**5.Universal :**

* It will target all the elements in the document including body tag too.
* The symbol used is **asterisk (\*).**

**Difference b/w ID and Class**

**ID :**

**Uniqueness**: 1 Per Page

**Usecase** : Unique Element

**Class :**

**Uniqueness**: Reusable Multiple Times

**Usecase :** Group of Element