Experiment No.2
Perform various CSS3 Selectors for decorating the webpage.
Date of Performance:
Date of Submission:
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Experiment 2

Aim: Identify and apply the appropriate CSS tags to format data on webpage

Theory:

Introduction of CSS

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. 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 style sheets are stored in CSS files.

Syntax:

CSS rule 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.

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

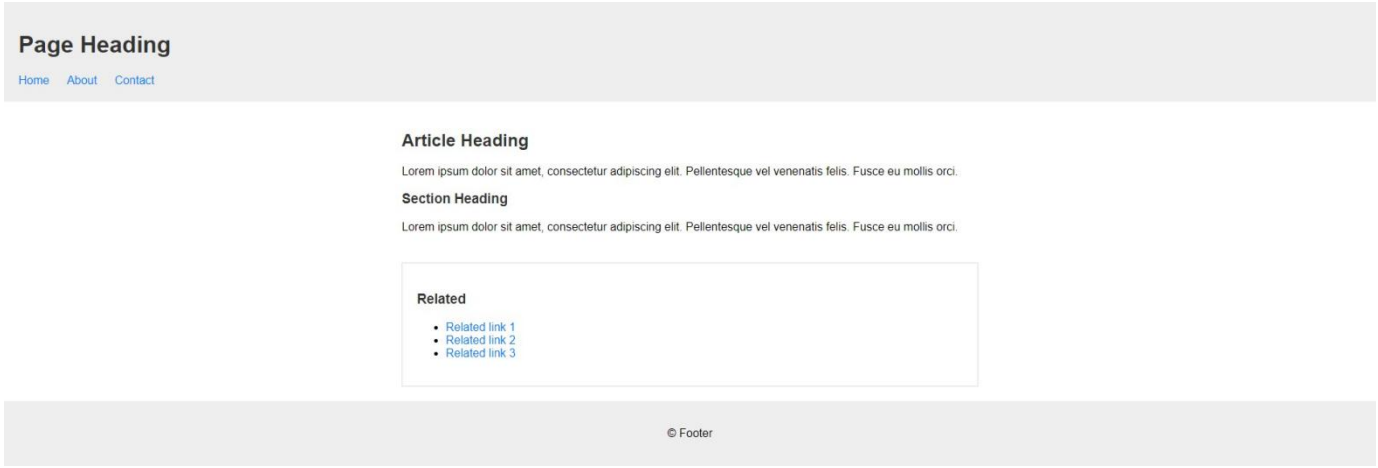
- External CSS
- Internal CSS
- Inline CSS

Code:

```
body {
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
}
h1, h2, h3
  { color: #333;
}
header {
  background-color: #eee;
  padding: 20px;
}
nav ul {
  list-style-type: none;
```

```
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
}
nav li {
  display: inline-block;
  margin-right: 20px;
}
main {
  max-width: 800px;
  margin: 0 auto;
  padding: 20px;
}
footer {
  background-color: #eee;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 20px;
}
a {
  color: #007bff;
  text-decoration: none;
}
a:hover {
  text-decoration: underline;
}
article {
  margin-bottom: 40px;
}
aside {
  border: 1px solid #ddd;
  padding: 20px;
}
```

Output:



Conclusion:
Cascading StyleSheets (CSS) provides different approaches to developers in order to build standard web pages.