**INTRODUCTION TO CSS:**

CSS is a cornerstone technology for web design. It allows developers to control the visual presentation of HTML elements on a webpage. Without CSS, web pages would be plain and lack style. CSS provides a way to define styles once and apply them consistently across multiple pages, ensuring a cohesive and visually appealing user experience.

**EXAMPLES ARE**

1.BASIC SYNTAX: In this example, we're selecting all <p> elements and setting their color to red using the color property within curly braces {}. This demonstrates the basic structure of a CSS rule, consisting of a selector (p) and a declaration block (color: red**;**).

2.INLINE CSS: Inline CSS allows styling directly within HTML elements using the style attribute. While convenient for quick styling, inline CSS is generally discouraged for larger projects due to its lack of separation of concerns.

BASIC:

/\* Selecting an element and setting its color to red \*/

p {

color: red;

}

INLINE:

<p style="color: blue;">This text is blue.</p>

**ADDING SELECTORS**

CSS selectors are crucial for targeting specific elements on a webpage. They provide a way to apply styles selectively, based on various criteria such as element type, class, id, attributes, and hierarchical relationships.

**EXAMPLES ARE:**

1.SELECTING BY ELEMENT TYPE: This example targets all <p> elements and sets their font size to 16 pixels. Selectors for element types apply styles to all elements of that type within the document.

2.SELECTING BY CLASS: By prefixing a class name with a dot (**.**), we can target elements with that class and apply specific styles. Classes are reusable, making them valuable for styling multiple elements consistently.

SELECTING BY ELEMENT TYPE

/\* Styles all <p> elements \*/

p {

font-size: 16px;

}

SELECTING BY CLASS

/\* Styles all elements with class "highlight" \*/

.highlight {

background-color: yellow;

}