CSS ?

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is a stylesheet language used to describe the presentation or layout of a document written in HTML or XML, including colors, fonts, layout, and other visual effects. The purpose of CSS is to separate the content of a document from its presentation, making it easier to maintain and update the styling of a website or web application.

CSS selectors

CSS works by associating rules with HTML elements. These rules govern how the content of specified elements should be displayed. A CSS rule contains two parts: a selector and a declaration.

Declarations indicate how the elements referred to in the selector should be styled. Declarations are split into two parts (a property and a value), and are separated by a colon.

CSS declarations sit inside curly brackets and each is made up of two parts: a property and a value, separated by a colon. You can specify several properties in one declaration, each separated by a semi-colon.

```
SELECTOR
  p {
    font-family: Arial;}
DECLARATION
```

```
h1, h2, h3 {
    font-family: Arial;
    color: yellow;}
PROPERTY  VALUE
```
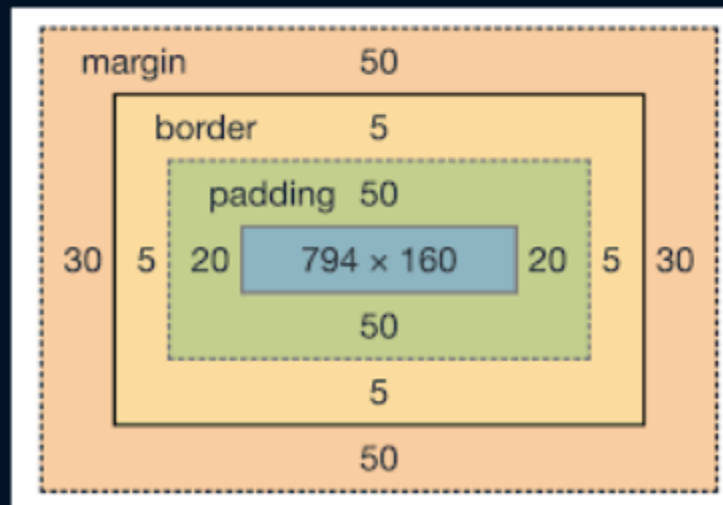
Box model

The box model in CSS is a fundamental concept that explains how elements are displayed on a web page. Every HTML element is considered a rectangular box, and this box consists of four main parts: content, padding, border, and margin.

- Content: This is the actual content of the box, such as text, images, or videos.
- Padding: This is the space between the content and the border. It can be thought of as the inner space of the box.
- Border: This is the line that surrounds the padding and content of the box. It can be customized with different colors, styles, and widths.
- Margin: This is the space between the border and the surrounding elements. It can be thought of as the outer space of the box.

Types of CSS

1.   Inline CSS: Inline CSS is used to apply styles directly to individual HTML elements using the "style" attribute. This method is typically used for small styling changes that apply to only one or two elements on a page.

2. Internal CSS: Internal CSS is used to define styles within the head section of an HTML document using the "style" tag. This method is typically used for larger styling changes that apply to multiple elements on a page.

3. External CSS: External CSS is used to define styles in a separate .css file that is linked to an HTML document using the "link" tag. This method is typically used for large-scale styling changes across an entire website.

Units of measurement

CSS provides several units of measurement for defining sizes, such as pixels (px), ems (em), and percentages (%). It's important to understand how these units work and when to use them.

Responsive design

Responsive design is the practice of creating web pages that adapt to different screen sizes and devices. CSS provides several techniques for creating responsive designs, such as media queries, flexbox, and grid layout.