***CSS Introduction***

* CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
* CSS describes how HTML elements are 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.

*Why use CSS?*

CSS is used to define styles for our web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.

*CSS solved a big problem:*

HTML was never intended to contain tags for formatting a web page HTML was created to describe the content of a web page, like:

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

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

When tags like <font> and color attributes were added to the HTML 3.2 specification, it started a nightmare for web developers. Development of large websites, where fonts and color information were added to every single page, became a long and expensive process. To solve this problem, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) created CSS.

CSS removed the style formatting from the HTML page.

*CSS Saves a lot of Work:* The style definitions are normally saved in external .css files. With an external stylesheet file, you can change the look and feel of an entire website by changing just one file.

How to add CSS?

There are three ways to add CSS to our HTML page:

1. Inline CSS <tag style=”css” />
2. Internal CSS <style>css</style>
3. External Stylesheet <link href=”style.css”/>

Inline CSS is useful, when we need to add styling only for a single element on the web page.

Internal CSS is useful when we are adding styles to a single page website or only for one web page.

External CSS is the most crucial and is used frequently, as it supports styling for multi-page websites. We can use a single CSS file that can be embedded into multiple HTML documents to provide styling.

Examples of all three ways to add CSS is:

index.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>CSS</title>

    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">

    <style>

        p{

            background-color: blueviolet;  /\* internal css \*/

        }

    </style>

</head>

<body>

    <h1 style="background-color: burlywood;"> <!-- inline CSS -->

        hello inline css

    </h1>

    <p>

        hello internal css.

    </p>

    <div>

        hello external css

    </div>

</body>

</html>

style.css

div{

    background-color: brown;

}

Output:

