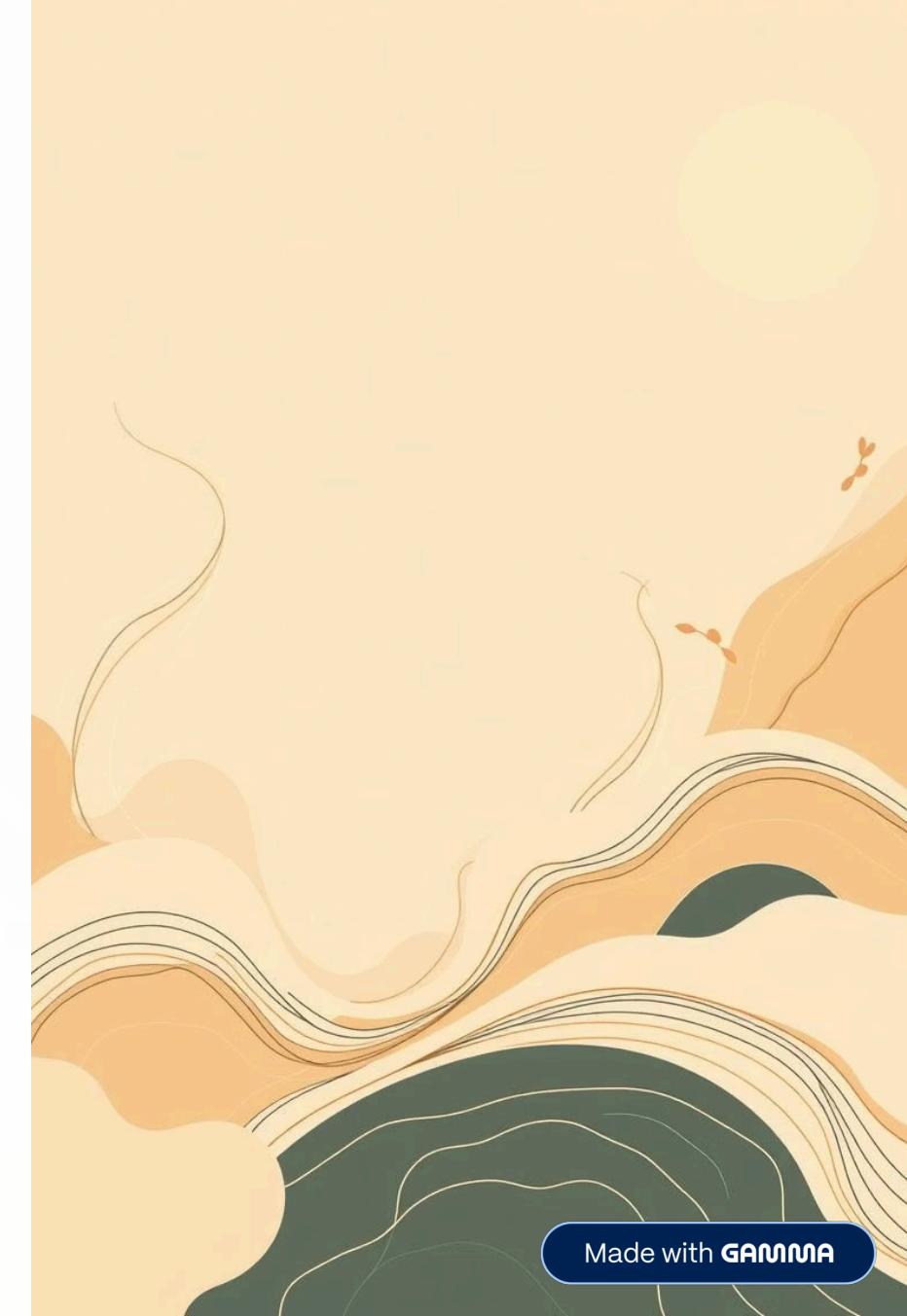# What is CSS?

The Magic Behind Beautiful Websites

CSS = Cascading Style Sheets

CSS dictates how HTML content is displayed: colors, fonts, layouts, and animations.

How Does CSS Work?

1	2	3

Browser Interpretation

Your web browser reads both the HTML structure and the linked CSS files.
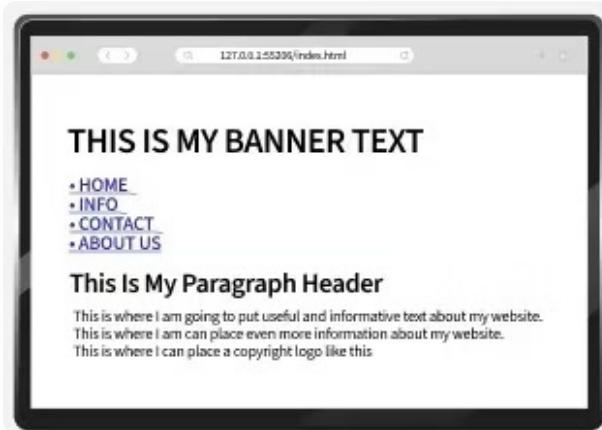
Targeting Elements

CSS rules use selectors to pinpoint specific HTML elements or groups of elements.

Applying Styles

Styles like color, size, spacing, and positioning are then applied to the targeted elements.

For example: h1 { color: blue; font-size: 36px; } would make all level 1 headings blue and 36 pixels tall.

From Bare Bones to Beautiful

Before: Plain HTML

After: Styled with CSS

This visual comparison demonstrates the dramatic transformation CSS brings to a webpage, turning basic content into an engaging user experience.

CSS Syntax Basics

The Building Blocks of Style

CSS rules are composed of a selector and a declaration block:

- Selector: Points to the HTML element you want to style (e.g., p, h1, .class, #id).
- Declaration Block: Contains one or more declarations, separated by semicolons.
- Declaration: Includes a property (what you want to change) and a value (how you want to change it), separated by a colon.

```css
selector {
 property: value;
 property: value;
}

/* Example: Styling a paragraph */
p {
 color: #333;
 font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
 line-height: 1.6;
}
```