Assignment

CSS:

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a language used to style and format HTML elements on a webpage.

In simple terms:

- **HTML = structure (what's on the page)**

- **CSS = style (how it looks)**

With CSS, you can control:

- Colors

- Fonts and text styles

- Spacing (margin, padding)

- Layout (grid, flexbox, positioning)

- Borders and backgrounds

- Animations and transitions

- Responsiveness (how it looks on mobile vs desktop)

Things in CSS

1. **Selectors** → target HTML elements (`p`, `.class`, `#id`).

2. **Properties** → the style you want to change (e.g., `color`, `font-size`).

3. **Values** → how you want it to look (red, 16px, bold).

4. **Rules** → combination of selector + property + value.

Example:

```css
p {
  color: blue;
  font-size: 18px;
}
```

This means: All `<p>` tags will have blue text and size 18px.

Types of CSS

1. Inline CSS

- Written inside an element's `style` attribute.

- Example:

```html
<p style="color: red; font-size: 20px;">Hello World</p>
```

- ✅ Quick but ❌ not reusable.

2. Internal CSS

- Written inside a `<style>` tag in the `<head>` section of HTML.

- Example:

```html
<head>
  <style>
```

```
    p { color: green; font-size: 18px; }
  </style>
</head>
```

- ✅ Good for single-page styling.

3. External CSS

- Written in a separate `.css` file and linked with `<link>`.

- Example:

```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
```

style.css

```
p { color: blue; font-size: 18px; }
```

- ✅ Best for large projects, reusable across multiple pages.