CSS - Cascading Style Sheets

→ HTML is just an skeletal layout of a website.
We need CSS to design a website, add styles to it and make it look beautiful.

*What is CSS?

→ CSS stands for cascading style sheets.
CSS is optional but it converts an off looking HTML page into a beautiful & responsive website.

* Why CSS?

CSS is a very demanded skill in the world of web development. If you are successfully able to master CSS you can customize your website as per your liking.

→ We can add CSS by following way :-

```
body {
      background-color: red;
}
```

→ This will make the webpage red

* DOM (Document Object Model)

→ DOM stands for document object model. When a page is loaded, the browser creates a DOM of the page which is constructes as a tree of objects.

* HTML ID & Class attribute

→ When an HTML element is given an id, it serves as unique identifier for that element.

On the other hand, when an HTML element is given a class, it now belongs to that class. More than one elements can belong to a single class but every element must have a unique id (if assigned)

→ We can add fill multiple classes to an element like this.

→ unique id

```
< div id = "first" class = "C1 C2 C3">
    . . .
</div>
```
↳ multiple classes followed by spaces.

* Three ways to add CSS to html

1. `<style> tag` → Adding `<style>...</style>` to HTML

2. Inline CSS → Adding CSS using style attribute.

3. External CSS → Adding a stylesheet (CSS) to HTML using `<link>`

* CSS Selector

→ A @ CSS selector is used to select an HTML element(s) for styling.

```
body {
    color: red;        → Declaration (property:value)
    background: pink;
}
```

* Element Selector

→ It is used to select an element based off the tagname

For eg:-
```
h2 {
    color: blue;
}
```

* id Selector

→ It is used to select an element with a given class. For eg:-
```
.red {
    background: red;
}
```

* Class Selector

→ It is used to select an element with a given class
```
.red {
    background: red;
}
```

* Important Note:

→ We can group selectors like this:

```
h1, h2, h3, div {
        color: blue;    → h1, h2, h3 & will be
    }                       blue
```

→ We can use element.class as a selector
like this:-

```
P. red {
    color: red;    → all paragraphs of will get
    }                   color of red.
```

→ * Can be used as a universal selector to select
all the elements

```
* {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    }
```

● An inline style will override external &
internal styles