Task1-CSS Basic (ChatGPT)  
**What is CSS?  
CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)** is a stylesheet language used to control the appearance and layout of a web page. While HTML defines the structure and content, CSS is responsible for styling the elements—such as colors, fonts, spacing, and positioning—ensuring the page looks visually appealing and user-friendly.

**Role of CSS in Web Development:**

1. **Separation of content and design**: HTML focuses on content, while CSS handles design. This separation makes maintenance easier and allows for cleaner code.
2. **Consistency**: CSS allows the same styles to be applied across multiple pages, ensuring a consistent look and feel.
3. **Responsiveness**: CSS helps create responsive designs that adapt to different screen sizes and devices.
4. **Improved performance**: By separating design and content, CSS reduces the need for repetitive code, making websites faster to load.

**Example: A Simple HTML Document with CSS**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

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

    <title>Simple CSS Example</title>

    <!-- Link to external CSS stylesheet -->

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

</head>

<body>

    <h1>Welcome to My Webpage</h1>

    <p>This is a basic webpage with some CSS styling applied.</p>

</body>

</html>

**Explanation of HTML:**

* <!DOCTYPE html>: Declares the document as an HTML5 document.
* <html>: The root element that contains all the HTML content.
* <head>: Contains meta-information about the document, including links to stylesheets.
* <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">: Links an external CSS file (styles.css).
* <body>: Contains the visible content of the webpage, such as headings and paragraphs.
* <h1>: A heading element (largest by default).
* <p>: A paragraph element for text.

**Now, let's add a CSS stylesheet (styles.css) that changes the background color, text color, and font size.**

/\* styles.css \*/

/\* Style for the body element \*/

body {

    background-color: lightblue; /\* Changes the background color to light blue \*/

    color: darkblue;             /\* Sets the text color to dark blue \*/

    font-size: 18px;             /\* Changes the default font size to 18px \*/

    font-family: Arial, sans-serif; /\* Sets the font to Arial, with sans-serif as a fallback \*/

}

/\* Style for the heading \*/

h1 {

    font-size: 32px; /\* Sets the font size of the h1 element to 32px \*/

    color: darkred;  /\* Changes the heading text color to dark red \*/

}

/\* Style for paragraphs \*/

p {

    font-size: 16px; /\* Sets the font size of paragraph text to 16px \*/

    color: black;    /\* Sets the paragraph text color to black \*/

}

**Explanation of the CSS:**

 body: This selector applies styles to the entire page's body. The properties here change:

* background-color: Changes the page's background color to light blue.
* color: Changes the default text color to dark blue.
* font-size: Sets the default font size for the body text to 18 pixels.
* font-family: Specifies the font as Arial, with sans-serif as a fallback.

 h1: This selector targets the <h1> heading element and:

* font-size: Increases the size of the heading text to 32 pixels.
* color: Changes the heading's text color to dark red.

 p: This selector targets the <p> (paragraph) elements and:

* font-size: Reduces the paragraph text size to 16 pixels.
* color: Sets the paragraph text color to black.

**Result:**

When the HTML file is opened in a browser, the page will have:

* A **light blue** background.
* The **heading** text in **dark red** with a font size of **32px**.
* The **paragraph** text in **black** with a font size of **16px**.