

# What is CSS and why use it?

CSS stands for cascading style sheets. In short, CSS is a design language that makes a website look more appealing than just plain or uninspiring pieces of text. Whereas HTML largely determines textual content, CSS determines visual structure, layout, and aesthetics. HTML is a markup language, and CSS is a style sheet language. Think “look and feel” when you think CSS.

CSS is responsible for the text style, size, positioning, color, and more on a website. It’s also what controls how a website’s style shifts between desktop and mobile versions. Without CSS, websites would look pretty boring.

## What are the different ways to bring CSS into an HTML file?

### Using CSS

CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

- Inline - by using the `style` attribute inside HTML elements
- Internal - by using a `<style>` element in the `<head>` section
- External - by using a `<link>` element to link to an external CSS file

# What do you mean by specificity in CSS?

If there are two or more CSS rules that point to the same element, the selector with the highest specificity value will "win", and its style declaration will be applied to that HTML element.

Think of specificity as a score/rank that determines which style declaration is ultimately applied to an element

Selector	Specificity Value	Calculation
p	1	1
p.test	11	1 + 10
p#demo	101	1 + 100

<code>&lt;p style="color: pink;"&gt;</code>	1000	1000
<code>#demo</code>	100	100
<code>.test</code>	10	10
<code>p.test1.test2</code>	21	$1 + 10 + 10$
<code>#navbar p#demo</code>	201	$100 + 1 + 100$
<code>*</code>	0	0 (the universal selector is ignored)