Introduction to CSS

- CSS controls the presentation of web pages.
- Separates content (HTML) from design (CSS).
- Manages layout, colors, fonts, and style.

CSS Styling

Common properties:

- **Color**: Text color.
- **Font**: Style, size, and family.
- **Background**: Color or image.
- **Border**: Element outlines.
- **Margin and Padding**: Spacing control.

CSS Types

1. **Inline CSS**: Directly in HTML tags.
   <p style="color: blue;">This is a blue paragraph.</p>
2. **Internal CSS**: In the <head> section.
   <style>
     p { color: green; }
   </style>
3. **External CSS**: Separate .css file.
   <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">

CSS Selectors

- **Element Selector**: Targets all elements of a type.
  p { color: red; }
- **Class Selector**: Targets elements with a class.
  .highlight { background-color: yellow; }
- **ID Selector**: Targets a unique element.
  #unique { font-size: 20px; }

Example: Background and Text

HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
    <title>CSS Example</title>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="container">
        <h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>
        <p class="intro-text">Styled with CSS.</p>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS (styles.css)

```
body {
    background-color: #f0f0f0;
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
}

.container {
    background-color: #fff;
    padding: 20px;
    margin: 50px auto;
    max-width: 600px;
    box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);
}

h1 {
    color: #333;
    text-align: center;
}

.intro-text {
    color: #666;
    font-size: 16px;
}
```