# HTML Styles – CSS-Cascading Style Sheet

## What is CSS?

1. **CSS** stands for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets
2. CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
3. CSS saves a lot of work. It can **control the layout of multiple web pages all at once**
4. External style sheets are stored in **CSS files** Why Use CSS?
   1. CSS is used to **define styles for your web pages,** including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes
   2. Example : Suppose you want a specific type of font, color and size for all the paragraphs in a HTML doc and you want them for all h1 and h2 in different styles. If it is the case , it will be implemented in the file CSS\_Example.html
   3. <html>
   4. <head>
   5. <style>
   6. body {
   7. background-color: lightblue;
   8. }
   9. h1{
   10. color: blue;
   11. text-align: center;
   12. }
   13. p{
   14. font-family: verdana;
   15. font-size: 40px;
   16. color:magenta;
   17. }
   19. h2{
   20. color:purple;
   21. font-family: arial;
   22. text-align : center;
   23. }
   24. </style>
   25. </head>
   26. <body>
   27. <h1>My First CSS Example</h1>
   28. <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
   29. <h2> Hi! Thanks for reading!<h2/>
   30. </body>
   31. </html>

## 

## CSS Solved a Big Problem

HTML was NEVER intended to contain tags for formatting a web page!

HTML was created to describe the content of a web page, like:

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

When tags are added to the HTML 3.2 specification, it started a nightmare for web developers. Development of large websites, where fonts and color information were added to every single page, became a long and expensive process.

To solve this problem, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) created CSS.

CSS removed the style formatting from the HTML page

* 1. Syntax :

## CSS Syntax

1. A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block:
2. 
3. The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.
4. The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.
5. Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.
   1. A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

CSS can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways:

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