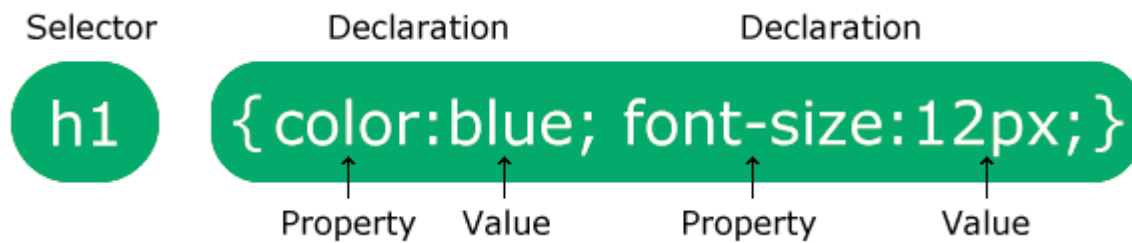


CSS Syntax:-



The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolons, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

CSS Selectors

The CSS element Selector

The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

Example

Here, all <p> elements on the page will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

```
p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

The CSS id Selector

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.

The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!

To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

Example

The CSS rule below will be applied to the HTML element with id="para1":

```
#para1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

The CSS class Selector

The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.

To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.

Example

In this example all HTML elements with class="center" will be red and center-aligned:

```
.center {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is used to style HTML documents. There are **three main types of CSS** based on how they are applied to HTML:

1. Inline CSS

Definition: CSS styles applied directly to an HTML element using the `style` attribute.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

  <title>Inline CSS Example</title>

</head>

<body>

  <p style="color: red; font-size: 20px;">This is an inline styled
paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

Use case: Quick styling for a single element.

2. Internal CSS

Definition: CSS rules defined inside a `<style>` tag in the `<head>` section of an HTML document.

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    h1 {
      color: blue;
      text-align: center;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>This is an internally styled heading</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Use case: Styling for a single HTML page.

3. External CSS

Definition: CSS written in a separate `.css` file and linked using a `<link>` tag in the HTML `<head>`.

HTML File:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>
  <p class="intro">This is an externally styled paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

styles.css File:

```
.intro {
  color: green;
  font-weight: bold;
}
```