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**Cascading Style Sheets** (**CSS**) is a [style sheet language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Style_sheet_language) used for describing the [presentation semantics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presentation_semantics) (the look and formatting) of a document written in a [markup language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language). Its most common application is to style [web pages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page) written in [HTML](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) and [XHTML](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XHTML), but the language can also be applied to any kind of [XML](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XML) document, including [plain XML](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plain_Old_XML), [SVG](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scalable_Vector_Graphics) and [XUL](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XUL).

CSS is designed primarily to enable the separation of document content (written in HTML or a similar markup language) from document presentation, including elements such as the [layout](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Page_layout), [colors](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color), and [fonts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typeface).[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CSS#cite_note-1) This separation can improve content [accessibility](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accessibility), provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple pages to share formatting, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content (such as by allowing for [tableless web design](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tableless_web_design)). CSS can also allow the same markup page to be presented in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (when read out by a speech-based browser or [screen reader](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Screen_reader)) and on [Braille-based](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Braille_display), tactile devices. It can also be used to allow the web page to display differently depending on the screen size or device on which it is being viewed. While the author of a document typically links that document to a CSS file, readers can use a different style sheet, perhaps one on their own computer, to override the one the author has specified.

CSS specifies a priority scheme to determine which style rules apply if more than one rule matches against a particular element. In this so-called cascade, priorities or weights are calculated and assigned to rules, so that the results are predictable.

The CSS specifications are maintained by the [World Wide Web Consortium](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web_Consortium) (W3C). Internet media type ([MIME type](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MIME_media_type)) text/css is registered for use with CSS by [RFC 2318](http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2318) (March 1998), and they also operate a free [CSS validation service](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/W3C_Markup_Validation_Service#CSS_validation).[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CSS#cite_note-2)