

Intro to HTML/CSS Class 2 Reference: CSS

CSS Rule

```
selector {  
  property: value;  
  property: value;  
  property: value; ← property-value pair is called a “declaration”  
}
```



Linking your HTML page to your CSS file

Insert the following text into your html <head> tag. Be sure to change the filename.

```
<link href="yourfile.css" rel="stylesheet">
```

Selectors

Element or type selectors select all of a type of element (such as `img`, `p`, or `strong`)

Class selectors select all the elements with matching class attributes (`.class`)

ID selectors select the one element with a matching ID attribute (`#id`)

CSS Property Reference

`color: blue;` ← Changes (text) color. Can be color name (`grey`), hex (`#424242`) or RGB value (`rgb(42, 42, 42)`)

`background-color: #FF0000;`

`font-style: italic;`

`font-weight: bold;`

`font-size: 20px;`

`font-family: "Helvetica Neue", Arial, sans-serif;`

`font: italic bold 10px sans-serif;`

`text-align: center;`

`a:link`

`a:visited`

`a:hover, a:focus`

`a:active`



Selectors used for styling different link states.

Reminders

- Use lowercase for IDs and class names, hyphens if needed to separate words.
- Save your css files as `' .css'`.
- White space is only for humans. Use it well.
- Don't forget the semi-colon after declarations!