

CSS basics

HTML & CSS Reference

Adding CSS

CSS styles HTML. The simplest way is a `<style>` block in the `<head>` (a bigger site uses a separate `.css` file with `<link>`). A CSS rule has a selector , then `{ property: value; }` pairs called declarations .

```
<style>
  p { color: blue; font-size: 18px; }
  h1 { color: darkred; }
</style>
<h1>Styled heading</h1>
<p>This paragraph is blue.</p>
```

Separate structure from look



Exam tip: put CSS in a `.css` file and link it in `<head>`; class/id target elements

Link a stylesheet so CSS rules style HTML elements

Selectors: class & id

A class styles many elements: add `class="..."` in HTML and write `.name` in CSS.
An id styles ONE element: `id="..."` and `#name`.

```
<style>
  .note { color: green; }
  #title { font-size: 24px; }
</style>
<h1 id="title">Welcome</h1>
<p class="note">First note.</p>
<p class="note">Second note.</p>
```

The selectors you will meet most, in one place:

Selector	Chooses
p	every <p> element
.note	everything with class="note"
#title	the one element with id="title"
h1, h2	several selectors at once
nav a	every <a> inside a <nav>
.btn:hover	one state of an element (see topic 10)

Common mistakes

- A class selector starts with `.` and an id selector with `#`.
- Link the stylesheet in the `<head>`, or put rules inside a `<style>` block.
- A class can be reused on many elements; an id should appear once per page.