Cascading Style Sheets or **CSS** is a language web developers use to style the HTML content on a web page

How to insert an external CSS in a HTML file

<link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet">

The universal selector uses the \* character in the same place where you specified the type selector in a ruleset, like so:

\* {   
  font-family: Verdana;  
}

Attributes can be selected similarly to types, classes, and IDs.

[href]{  
   color: magenta;  
}

The **text-align**property can be set to one of the following commonly used values:

* left — aligns text to the left side of its parent element, which in this case is the browser.
* center — centers text inside of its parent element.
* right — aligns text to the right side of its parent element.
* justify— spaces out text in order to align with the right and left side of the parent element.

**color**: this property styles an element’s foreground color

* background-color: this property styles an element’s background color

h1 {  
  color: red;  
  background-color: blue;  
}

**Opacity**

Opacity is the measure of how transparent an element is. It’s measured from 0 to 1, with 1 representing 100%, or fully visible and opaque, and 0 representing 0%, or fully invisible

.h1{opacity:0.75;}

**Background Image**

.image{background-image:url("https://content.codecademy.com/courses/freelance-1/unit-2/soccer.jpeg")}

**Important**

!important can be applied to specific declarations, instead of full rules. It will override *any* style no matter how specific it is. As a result, it should almost never be used. Once !important is used, it is very hard to override. Since !important is used on the p selector’s color attribute, all p elements will appear blue.

p {

  color: #FFF !important;

}

Take some time to explore the code to the right. See if you can figure out how these following **CSS properties impact how an element is displayed**:

* width
* height
* padding
* border
* margin
* overflow

**The Box Model**

* width and height: The width and height of the content area.
* padding: The amount of space between the content area and the border.
* border: The thickness and style of the border surrounding the content area and padding.
* margin: The amount of space between the border and the outside edge of the element.

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

<https://www.codecademy.com/learn/learn-css/modules/learn-css-box-model/cheatsheet>

**The padding** property is often used to expand the background color and make the content look less cramped.

If you want to be more specific about the amount of padding on each side of a box’s content, you can use the following properties:

* padding-top
* padding-right
* padding-bottom
* padding-left

**Padding Shorthand :** modify all four padding in one line of code

p {

  padding: 6px 11px 4px 9px;

  // 1.top

  // 2.right

  // 3.bottom

  // 4.left

}

**Margin** refers to the space directly outside of the box. The margin property is used to specify the size of this space.

* margin-top
* margin-right
* margin-bottom
* margin-left

**Margin Shorthand :** modify all four padding in one line of code

p {

  margin: 6px 10px 5px 12px;

  // 1.top

  // 2.right

  // 3.bottom

  // 4.left

}

**Auto**

The margin property also lets you center content.

div {

  width: 400px;

  margin: 0 auto;

  // In the example above, margin: 0 auto; will center the divs in their containing elements. The 0 sets the top and bottom margins to 0 pixels. The auto value instructs the browser to adjust the left and right margins until the element is centered within its containing element.

}