Intro to CSS Reference Sheet

CSS Rule
```
selector {
  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`).

Psuedo-classes Syntax
```
selector:pseudo-class {
  property: value;
}
```

CSS Property Reference
```
color: blue;  ← Changes (text) color. Can be color name (grey), hex (#424242)
                 or RGB value (rgb(42, 42, 42))
```
```
width: 30px;  ← Size can be pixels (px), percent (%), or ems (em)
```
```
height: 80%;
font-style: italic;
font-weight: bold;
font-size: 20pt;
font-family: "Helvetica Neue", Arial, sans-serif;
font: italic bold 10px sans-serif;
background-color: #551A8B;
text-align: center;
border: 1px solid black;
a:link
a:visited          } Selectors used for styling different link states.
a:hover, a:focus
a:active
text-decoration: none;
/* CSS Comments! */
```

Google Fonts
1. Head to http://www.google.com/fonts
2. Select a font ("Add to collection").
3. Add the html link to your <head> element.
4. Call the font with the CSS property font-family:
   ```
   body { font-family: "Merriweather", serif; }
   ```

Reminders
- White space is only for humans!
- Use all lowercase for tags, classes, ids, and file names .
- Save your css files as '`.css`'.
- Nest your elements with indented space.