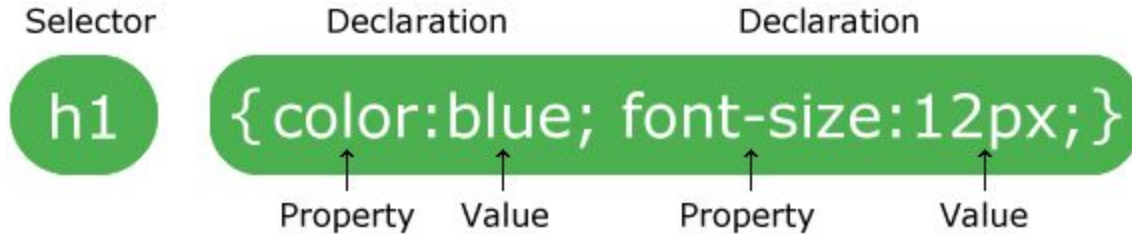# Styling

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Batam, February 2018

selector

In CSS, selectors are patterns used to select the element(s) you want to style.

The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

In the following example all <p> elements will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

example

```
p {

    color: red;

    text-align: center;

}
```

The id selector

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.
The id of an element should be unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!

To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

The style rule below will be applied to the HTML element with id="para1":

```css
#para1 {

    text-align: center;

    color: red;

}
```

jika selectornya adalah class maka diawali dengan . (titik)

example : .namakelas {}

jika selectornya adalah id maka diawali dengan #(hashtag)

example : #namaid{}

The class Selector

The class selector selects elements with a specific class attribute.

To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class.

In the example below, all HTML elements with class="center" will be red and center-aligned:

```css
.center {

  text-align: center;

  color: red;

}
```

margin

The CSS `margin` properties are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders.

With CSS, you have full control over the margins. There are properties for setting the margin for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).

CSS has properties for specifying the margin for each side of an element:

- `margin-top`
- `margin-right`
- `margin-bottom`
- `margin-left`

padding

CSS Padding

The CSS `padding` properties are used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.
With CSS, you have full control over the padding. There are properties for setting the padding for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).

CSS has properties for specifying the padding for each side of an element:

- `padding-top`
- `padding-right`
- `padding-bottom`
- `padding-left`

example

```
div {

  padding-top: 50px;

  padding-right: 30px;

  padding-bottom: 50px;

  padding-left: 80px;

}
```

EXAMPLE

GRID