

Using CSS selectors, you'll give a recipe website some new style!

1	<p>Before you begin, take a look at the site's structure in <b>index.html</b>.</p> <p>Start by making the image at the top of the page a little smaller. Navigate to <b>style.css</b> and write a CSS selector for the <code>img</code> tag.</p> <p>Within its curly braces, write:</p> <pre>height: 150px;</pre> <p>Try experimenting with the <code>150</code> number and observing the results.</p>
Hint	<p>To select the <code>img</code> tag, use the following selector:</p> <pre>img {</pre>
2	<p>The font size of the recipe description should be larger. In <b>style.css</b>, write a CSS selector for the <code>.description</code> class.</p> <p>Within its curly braces, add the following CSS:</p> <pre>font-size: 20px;</pre>
Hint	<p>To select a class named <code>main</code>, the syntax would be:</p> <pre>.main {</pre>
3	<p>Next, let's style the cooking time. The element on line 15 of <b>index.html</b> has an <code>id</code> attribute of <code>cook-time</code>. Navigate to <b>style.css</b> and add a <code>cook-time</code> ID selector.</p> <p>Inside of its curly braces, write:</p> <pre>font-weight: bold;</pre>
Hint	<p>The syntax for an ID selector uses a <code>#</code> before the ID name:</p> <pre>#element-id {</pre>
4	<p>Now, let's change the bullet points of the ingredient list to squares instead of circles. Start by writing a selector for the <code>li</code> elements inside of the <code>.ingredients</code> element.</p> <p>Then, write this inside of its curly braces:</p> <pre>list-style: square;</pre>
Hint	<p>To select elements within a parent element, use a space between the selectors.</p>

	<p>Be sure to put the outside parent element before the child element:</p> <pre>parent-element child-element {</pre>
5	<p>Next let's make the time for each preparation step appear gray. In <b>style.css</b>, write a selector for <code>p</code> elements that also have a class of <code>.time</code>.</p> <p>Then, inside of this selector's curly braces, write:</p> <pre>color: gray;</pre>
Hint	<p>To select tag elements with a specific class, chain the class selector to the end of the element selector with no space between:</p> <pre>element.class {</pre> <pre>}</pre>
6	<p>At the bottom of the page, there's a link to the full recipe. Let's make the link a different colour.</p> <p>Notice that in <b>index.html</b>, on line 42, there is a <code>p</code> element with a class of <code>citation</code>, then an <code>a</code> element inside of it with a class of <code>external-link</code>. Navigate to <b>style.css</b> and write a selector using <code>external-link</code> class.</p> <p>Then, add this code inside of the selector's curly braces:</p> <pre>Color: SeaGreen</pre>
Hint	<p>Class selectors use a <code>.</code> before the class name:</p> <pre>.class-name {</pre>
7	<p>Finally, let's make the font Helvetica instead of the default Times New Roman. Instead of writing multiple selectors to apply the <code>font-family</code> property, write a selector that applies a <code>font-family</code> attribute to all text at once.</p> <p>The selector should target the <code>h1</code>, <code>h2</code>, <code>p</code>, and <code>li</code> elements.</p> <p>To change their font, include this line of code inside the curly braces:</p> <pre>font-family: Helvetica;</pre>
Hint	<p>You can add the same styles to many elements by separating the selector targets with commas:</p> <pre>element1, element2, ... {</pre> <pre>}</pre>