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).

# Pseudo-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;curly-brackets-hi.png

Selectors used for styling different link states.

a:link

a:visited

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.