

## LEARN CSS: SELECTORS AND VISUAL RULES

# Healthy Recipes

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

### 1.

Before you begin, take a look at the site's structure in **index.html**.

Start by making the image at the top of the page a little smaller. Navigate to **style.css** and write a CSS selector for the `img` tag.

Within its curly braces, write:

```
height: 150px;
```

Try experimenting with the `150` number and observing the results.

### 2.

The font size of the recipe description should be larger. In **style.css**, write a CSS selector for the `.description` class.

Within its curly braces, add the following CSS:

```
font-size: 20px;
```

### 3.

Next, let's style the cooking time. The element on line 15 of **index.html** has an `id` attribute of `cook-time`. Navigate to **style.css** and add a `cook-time` ID selector.

Inside of its curly braces, write:

```
font-weight: bold;
```

### 4.

Now, let's change the bullet points of the ingredient list to squares instead of circles. Start by writing a selector for the `li` elements inside of the `.ingredients` element.

Then, write this inside of its curly braces:

```
list-style: square;
```

### 5.

Next let's make the time for each preparation step appear gray. In **style.css**, write a selector for `p` elements that also have a class of `.time`.

Then, inside of this selector's curly braces, write:

```
color: gray;
```

## 6.

At the bottom of the page, there's a link to the full recipe. Let's make the link a different color.

Notice that in **index.html**, on line 42, there is a `p` element with a class of `citation`, then an `a` element inside of it with a class of `external-link`. Navigate to **style.css** and write a selector using `external-link` class.

Then, add this code inside of the selector's curly braces:

```
color: SeaGreen;
```

## 7.

Finally, let's make the font Helvetica instead of the default Times New Roman. Instead of writing multiple selectors to apply the `font-family` property, write a selector that applies a `font-family` attribute to all text at once.

The selector should target the `h1`, `h2`, `p`, and `li` elements.

To change their font, include this line of code inside the curly braces:

```
font-family: Helvetica;
```