属性使用等于号,空格隔开,css 中样式使用冒号,分号隔开

```
<body>
  <h1 style="color: blue;background-color: yellow;border: 1px solid black;">
    Hello World!
  </h1>
  This is my first CSS example
</body>
```

Hyper Text Markup Language

<u>CSS</u> (Cascading Style Sheets) allows you to create great-looking web pages, but how does it work under the hood? This article explains what CSS is with a simple syntax example and also covers some key terms about the language.

```
外部 css
在 head 中 <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css" />
逗号选择多个选择器
p,
```

color: green;

li {

添加 css

内部 css:

行内:

```
取消项目符号:
```

```
li {
    list-style-type: none;
}
```

```
/* Partial list of types */
list-style-type: disc;
list-style-type: circle;
list-style-type: square;
list-style-type: decimal;
list-style-type: georgian;
list-style-type: trad-chinese-informal;
list-style-type: kannada;
```

1. 在您的 HTML 文档中,将类属性添加到第二个列表项。您的列表现在将如下所示:

```
            Item one
            class="special">Item two
            Item <em>three</em>
```

2. special 在您的 CSS 中,您可以通过创建以句号开头的选择器来定位类。将以下内容添加到您的 CSS 文件中:

```
.special {
  color: orange;
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

```
元素内的元素:
```

```
li em {
  color: rebeccapurple;
}
元素之后元素:
h1 + p {
```

```
font-size: 200%;
}
```

重复时特异性: 类比元素更具体

```
body {
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
}
h1 {
    color: #375e97;
    font-size: 2em;
    font-family: Georgia, 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;
    border-bottom: 1px solid #375e97;
}
h2 {
    font-size: 1.5em;
}
.job-title {
    color: #999999;
    font-weight: bold;
}
a:link, a:visited {
    color: #fb6542;
}
a:hover {
    text-decoration: none;
}
```

Id 选择器: #..

属性中 color 可继承, 其他基础属性不可继承