

CSS has a selector and declarations

1 Syntax

`h1{color:blue' font-size :12px}` where `h1` is the selector (the HTML element you want to operate on)
color, font-size is the property
blue,12px is the value

2 Types of Selectors

2.1 id(#)

specify a style for a *single,unique HTML element* that uses the attribute `id="something"` in HTML

```
#para1{
text-align:center;
color:red;
}
```

In HTML

```
<p id="para1">Hello World!</p>
```

2.2 class(.)

specify a style for multiple elements

```
.heading{
font-family: "ultraHUGEmegaFONT"
}
```

In HTML,

```
<h1 class="heading">Tis is the Heading </h1>
```

Specifying HTML elements that should only be affected by a class

```
p.heading{
font-family: "ultraHUGEmegaFONT"
}
```

In HTML, if I do the same thing

```
<h1 class="heading">Tis Nothing will happen ...Tis will not be the Heading </h1>
```

Heading will only be applied to instances of p

```
<p class="heading"> Heading </p>
```

3 Inserting CSS Exterally

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Each page must link to style sheet using `<link>` tag.(inside the `<head>`)

Must be saved as .css extension In the HTML file,

¹You can also insert CSS Inline ,mutiple style sheet, internal style sheet

```
<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">  
</head>
```

This one is the change that is actually applied to my browser

```
background: linear-gradient(to bottom,  
    #35fcad 0%, #73e3ff 100%); /* W3C, IE10+ */
```