



Keywords/Questions:

Notes:

id selectors

Using id as a selector:

```
<h1 id="heading">I Love Bacon</h1>
```

-The difference with using a class selector is:

1. we start with a "#" instead of "."

```
#heading{
  color:violet;
}
```

class="broccoli circular"

multiple classes
for a single tag2. *you can only have a single instance of one particular id name inside a**single page.* So I can't for example go into the paragraph tag and say that

this one's id is also called heading and you'll see that Atom gives me this

error saying that heading must be unique. I can only use this id in one

place. But whereas with class it doesn't really matter. I can say that this class

is bacon. I can say that class is bacon, everybody's class is bacon. It doesn't

matter at all. *We can use a class to group related elements that are all going**to behave or have a similar style though they might have different**elements.* id is like a passport number whereas a class is like a name.

3. Both override CSS styling made by tag selectors.

pseudo class

:hover

border-radius

Summary: -id selectors:- starts with a # in external CSS. -a single instance of a single id name. -prioritized over tag selectors.

-multiple classes for a single tag:

-separated by a space in between

-ids don't have this property

-we can use each to state different classes

-pseudo classes:- CSS properties that have colons in-front of them

-we can make the CSS styling to change based on the state i.e. hovering or not hovering

-written in a bit different way. For example, the :hover pseudo-class is written as:

```
img:hover{
  background-color:gold;
}
```

-border-radius:-used to make the corner of the border rounder. If 100%, it will make the border a circle.

More Notes:

- We can apply two classes for a particular html tag. We write them side by side with a space inbetween:

```

```

For example here "broccoli" and "circular" are treated as 2 different classes. When declaring class names a blank space is used to separate 2 classes.

```
.broccoli{  
  background-color:green;  
}  
.circular{  
  border-radius:100%;  
}
```



- We can't do the same thing with id

- pseudo classes:

- CSS properties that have a colon in-front of them.

- we can get the CSS styling to change based on the state i.e. hovering over or not hovering over by using these pseudo classes.

- The one that is most often used is the :hover pseudo class.

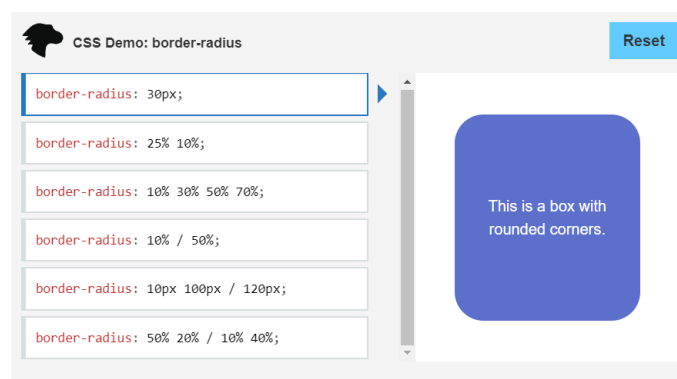
```
img:hover{  
  background-color:gold;  
}
```

Applying the hover pseudo class on the image makes the image change its background color to yellow when we hover over it using our mouse.



The **border-radius** [CSS](#) property rounds the corners of an element's outer border edge. You can set a single radius to make circular corners, or two radii to make elliptical corners.

- border-radius:



The radius applies to the whole [background](#), even if the element has no border; the exact position of the clipping is defined by the [background-clip](#) property.