

HTML:

<font>, <center>, <h1 bicolor = "0000">

But html can't deal with layouts . <table> isn't good enough and you can get many bugs, with lots of mess.

CSS = a style language : it style the html

<https://colorhunt.co/>

This is a professional color design palette that you could use! Hex could allow implementation. Remember to add #sign in front.

For example: <https://colorhunt.co/palette/174976>

Internal CSS code: apply to the entire page

```
<!-- internal css code-->
<style>
  body {
    background-color: #f4eeff;
  }

  hr {
    border-style: none;
    border-top-style: dotted;
    border-color: rgb(214, 214, 214);
    border-width: 5px;
    height: 0px;
    width: 5%;
  }
</style>
```

Browser default CSS

<https://devdocs.io/>

External CSS code

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/styles.css">
```

Debugging: view -> developer.

The rank of CSSs important: (the hierarchy of CSS, so you can apply it globally but then change each specifically)

In line CSS > internal CSS > external CSS

CSS syntax

# selector { property : value; }

Rules will change the property with new value, and end with semi column

Selector => like who? Ex: image tag

Property => what? Ex: position, background colour

Value => how? Ex: blue, black

For example:

```
h1{color: red}
```

CSS class selector: Use it when you want to for a group of items

For example allow you to color different classes

```
<p>bacon, bacon, bacon, bacon, bacon, bacon</p>

```

```
/******CLASS SELE

.bacon {
  background-color: green;
}

.broccoli {
  background-color: red;
}
```

CSS Id selector:

But notice that id could only use once, so you can't use same id for two item. It is used to identify item

For example: only one annotation bar

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

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

Notice ID and Class selector will override the tag selector