**CSS Introduction. Setup. Syntax**

1. **CSS Anatomy**

There are 2 different methods, or syntaxes, for writing CSS code. This depends on writing style.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * *Selector*—The beginning of the ruleset used to target the element that will be styled. * *Declaration Block*—The code in-between (and including) the curly braces ({ }) that contains the CSS declaration(s). * *Declaration*—The group name for a property and value pair that applies a style to the selected element. * *Property*—The first part of the declaration that signifies what visual characteristic of the element is to be modified. * *Value*—The second part of the declaration that signifies the value of the property. | * Opening Tag—The start of an HTML element. This is the element that will be styled. * Attribute—The style attribute is used to add CSS inline styles to an HTML element. * Declaration—The group name for a property and value pair that applies a style to the selected element. * Property—The first part of the declaration that signifies what visual characteristic of the element is to be modified. * Value—The second part of the declaration that signifies the value of the property. |

1. **Inline Styles**

This is us writing CSS code directly within HTML code 🡪 Not a proper way

We style an HTML element by adding the style attribute. We can then set it equal to the CSS style(s) you’d like applied to that element.

<p style='color: red; font-size: 20px;'>I'm learning to code!</p>

If you’d like to add *more* than one style with inline styles, simply keep adding to the style attribute. Make sure to end the styles with a semicolon (;).

1. **Internal Stylesheet**

HTML allows you to write CSS code in its own dedicated section with a <style> element nested inside of the <head> element. The CSS code inside the <style> element is often referred to as an *internal stylesheet* 🡪 Also not a proper way

<head>  
  <style>  
    p {  
      color: red;  
      font-size: 20px;  
    }  
  </style>  
</head>

1. **External Stylesheet ♣♣ - Linking the CSS File**

You can use the <link> element to link HTML and CSS files together. The <link> element must be placed within the head of the HTML file. It is a self-closing tag and requires the following attributes:

* href — like the anchor element, the value of this attribute must be the address, or path, to the CSS file.
* rel — this attribute describes the relationship between the HTML file and the CSS file. Because you are linking to a stylesheet, the value should be set to stylesheet.

<link href='https://www.codecademy.com/stylesheets/style.css' rel='stylesheet'>

Or, ifthe CSS file is stored in the same directory as HTML file (more common way)

<link href='./style.css' rel='stylesheet'>