CSS short summary

CSS describes how HTML elements should be displayed. You can use CSS to alter the font, color, animations and other decorative features of your websites content.

There is one *general rule* to write CSS which looks like this:

```
selector {
    property: value;
    anotherProperty: value;
}
```

It could look like this:
```
h1 {
    color: white;
    font-size: 56px;
}
```

When we write CSS we want to do that in a separate CSS file. We do this by using the <link> tag in the head of our html file. Like this,

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title></title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="app.css" />
</head>
<body>
 <h1> Hi! I`m an h1 </h1>
<p> And I´m a paragraph </p>
 </body>
</html>
```
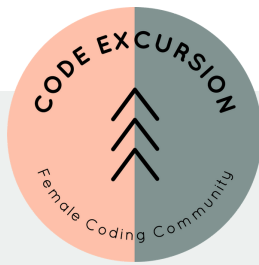
We then need to have a app.css file. Inside our app.css file it could look like this:

```
h1 {
    color: blue;
}
 p {
    color: pink ;
}
```

It would then look like this in our browser -->

Hi! I´m an h1

And I´m a paragraph

CSS short summary

To use CSS you also need to know about **CSS selectors**. There are three types of selectors.

ELEMENTS

Selects all elements of a given element.

For example,

```
h1 {
    color: yellow;
}
```

ID

Selects an element with a given ID. Only one per page! You add the ID to any element you want to select. For example,

In your html file:

```
<p id ="special"> Hello </p>
```

And in the css file you refer to it by writing #. It could look like this:

```
#special {
    color: yellow;
}
```

CLASS

Selects all elements with a given class. Can occur many times on a page. You add the class to any element you want to select. For example,

In your html file:

```
<p class ="special"> Hello </p>
```

And in the css file you refer to it by writing a dot (.). It could look like this:

```
.special {
    color: yellow;
}
```