

# Get Started With Viewing And Changing CSS



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Complete these interactive tutorials to learn the basics of viewing and changing a page's CSS using Chrome DevTools.

## View an element's CSS

1. Right-click the **Inspect Me!** text below and select **Inspect**. The **Elements** panel of DevTools opens. The **Inspect Me!** element is highlighted in the **DOM Tree**.
2. In the **DOM Tree**, find the value of the **data-message** attribute for the **Inspect Me!** element.
3. Enter the value in the text box below.
4. The **Styles** tab on the **Elements** panel lists the CSS rules being applied to whatever element is currently selected in the **DOM Tree**, which should still be the **Inspect Me!** element in this case. Find the **a1oha** class rule. The fact that you see this rule means that it's being applied to the **Inspect Me!** element.
5. The **a1oha** class is declaring a value for **padding**. Enter that value in the text box below.



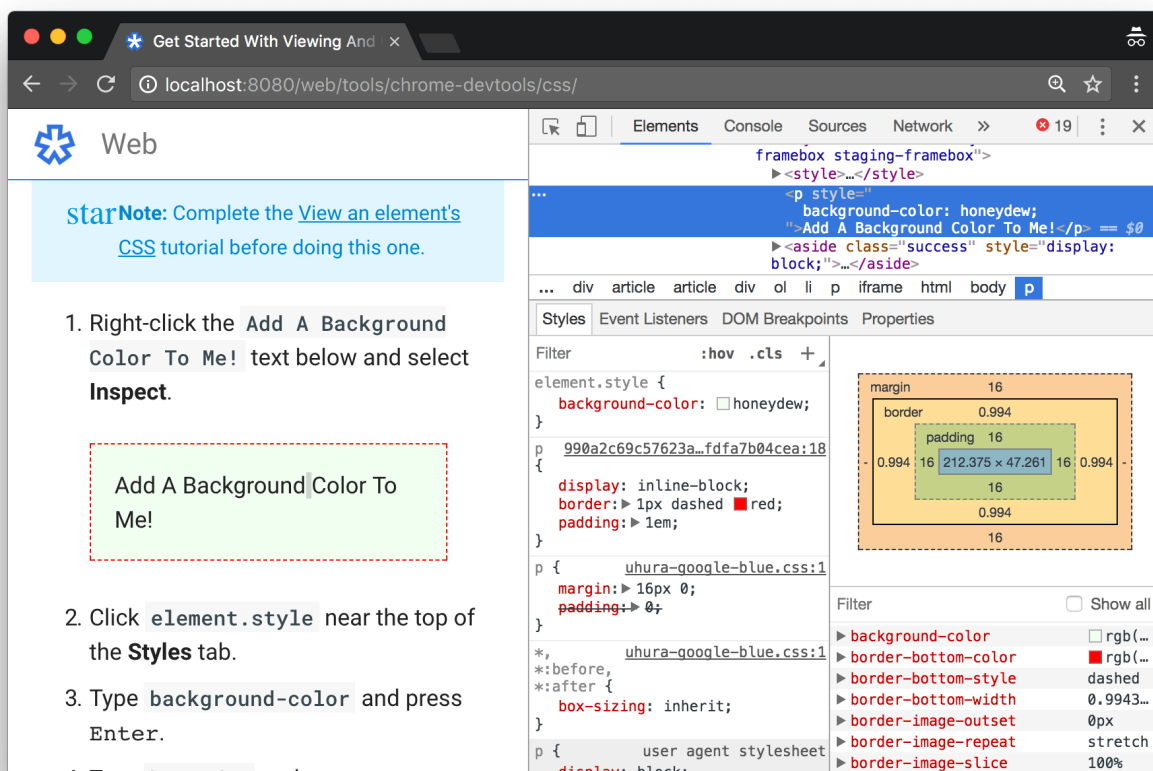
**Figure 2.** CSS classes being applied to the selected element, such as `aloha`, are displayed in the **Styles** tab

## Add a CSS declaration to an element

Use the **Styles** tab when you want to change or add CSS declarations to an element.

**Note:** Complete the [View an element's CSS](#) tutorial before doing this one.

1. Right-click the Add A Background Color To Me! text below and select **Inspect**.
2. Click `element.style` near the top of the **Styles** tab.
3. Type `background-color` and press Enter.
4. Type `honeydew` and press Enter. In the **DOM Tree** you can see that an inline style declaration was applied to the element.



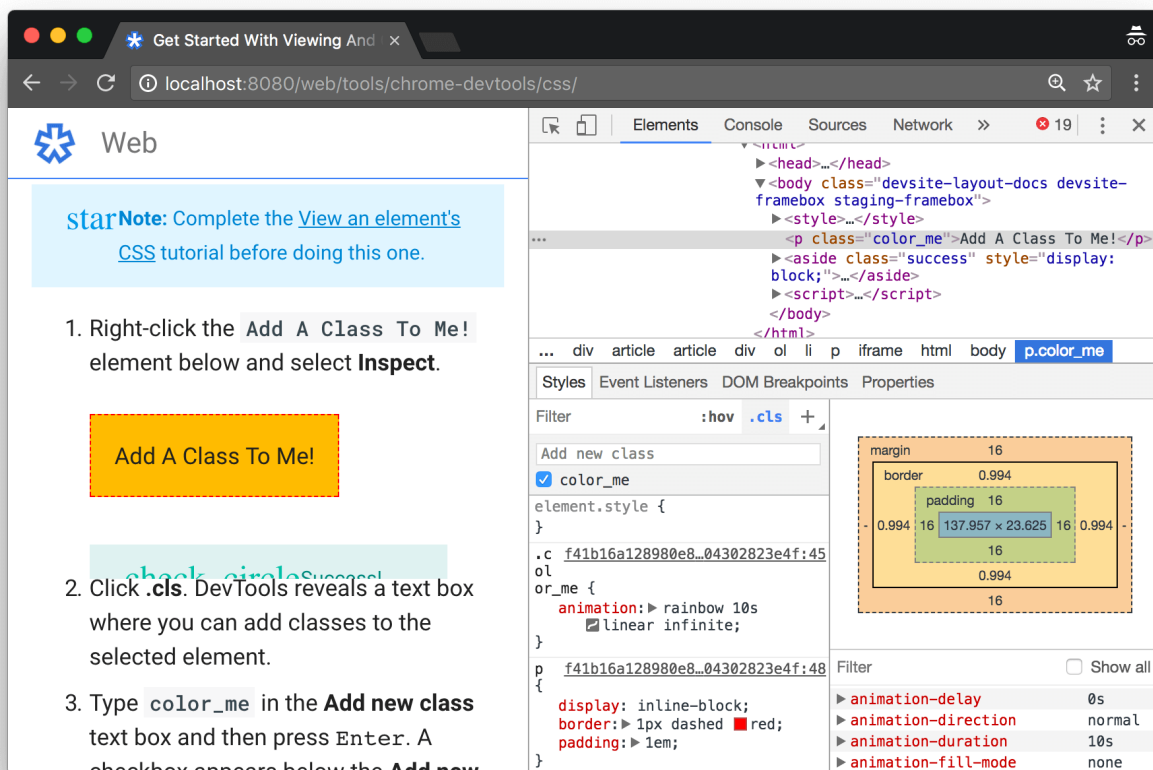
**Figure 3.** The `background-color:honeydew` declaration has been applied to the element via the `element.style` section of the **Styles** tab

## Add a CSS class to an element

Use the **Styles** tab to see how an element looks when a CSS class is applied to or removed from an element.

**Note:** Complete the [View an element's CSS](#) tutorial before doing this one.

1. Right-click the **Add A Class To Me!** element below and select **Inspect**.
2. Click **.cls**. DevTools reveals a text box where you can add classes to the selected element.
3. Type `color_me` in the **Add new class** text box and then press Enter. A checkbox appears below the **Add new class** text box, where you can toggle the class on and off. If the **Add A Class To Me!** element had any other classes applied to it, you'd also be able to toggle them from here.



**Figure 4.** The `color_me` class has been applied to the element via the `.cls` section of the **Styles** tab

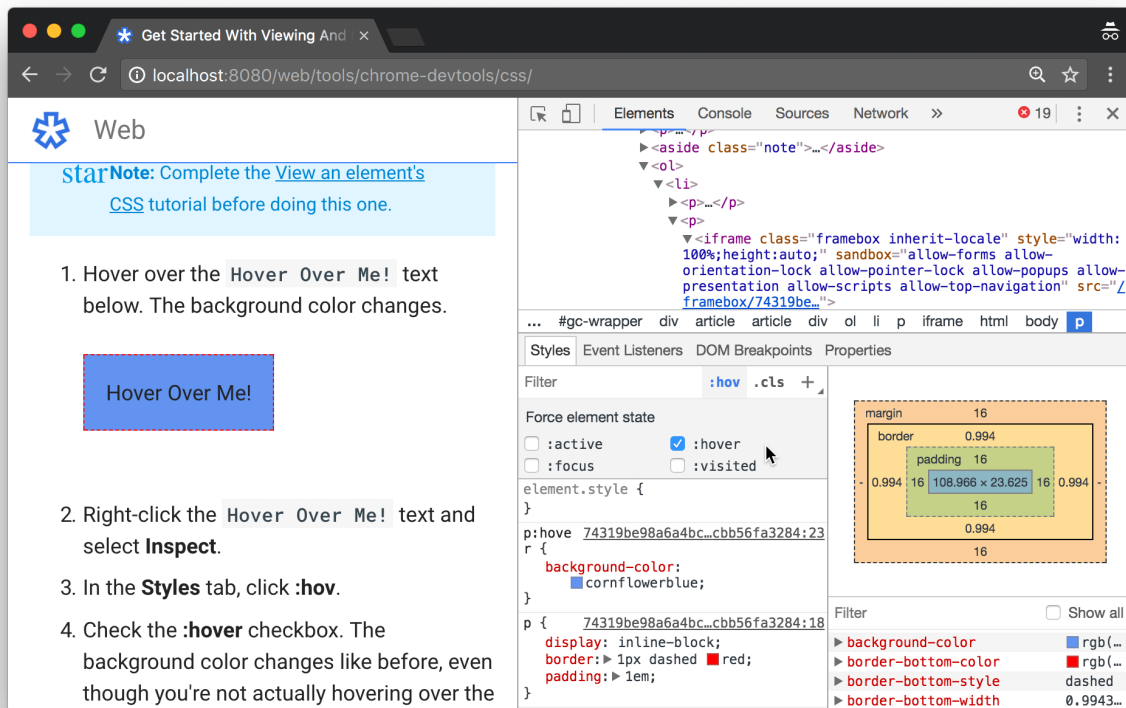
## Add a pseudostate to a class

Use the **Styles** tab to permanently apply a CSS pseudostate to an element. DevTools supports `:active`, `:focus`, `:hover`, and `:visited`.

**Note:** Complete the [View an element's CSS](#) tutorial before doing this one.

1. Hover over the `Hover Over Me!` text below. The background color changes.
2. Right-click the `Hover Over Me!` text and select **Inspect**.
3. In the **Styles** tab, click `:hov`.

4. Check the **:hover** checkbox. The background color changes like before, even though you're not actually hovering over the element.



**Figure 5.** Toggling the **:hover** pseudostate on an element

## Change the dimensions of an element

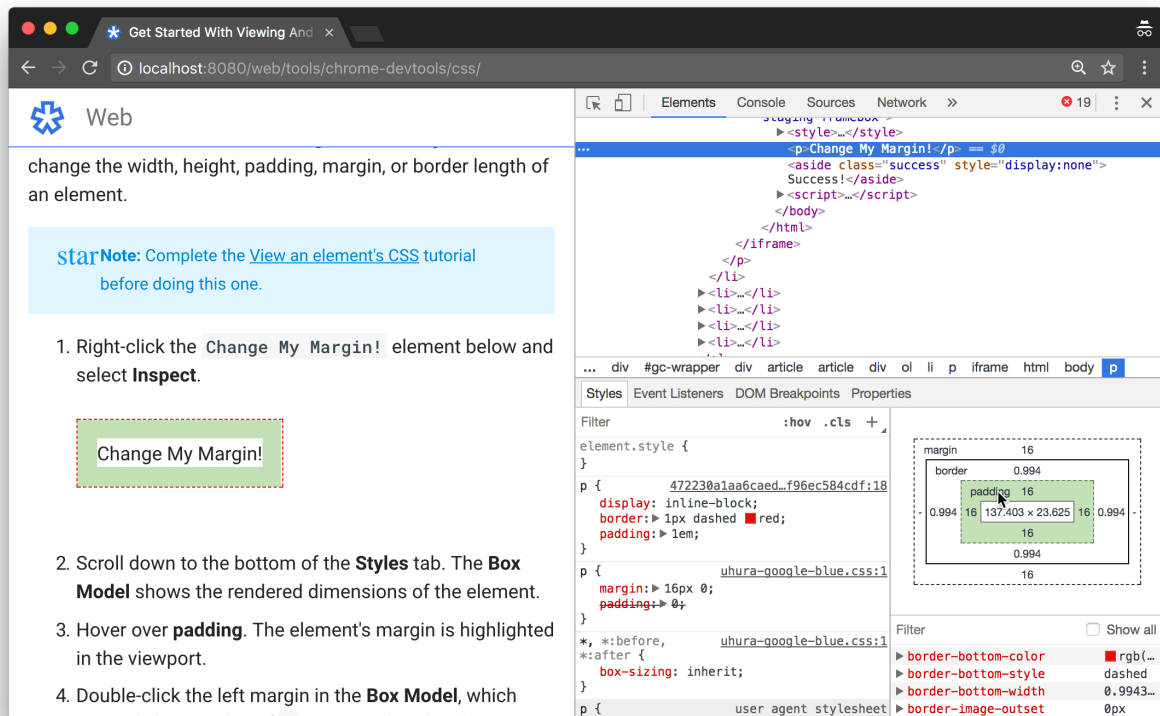
Use the **Box Model** interactive diagram in the **Styles** tab to change the width, height, padding, margin, or border length of an element.

**Note:** Complete the [View an element's CSS](#) tutorial before doing this one.

1. Right-click the **Change My Margin!** element below and select **Inspect**.
2. In the **Box Model** diagram in the **Styles** tab, hover over **padding**. The element's margin is highlighted in the viewport.

★ **Note:** Depending on the size of your DevTools window, you may need to scroll to the bottom of the **Styles** tab to see the **Box Model**.

3. Double-click the left margin in the **Box Model**, which currently has a value of - meaning that the element doesn't have a left-margin.
4. Type **100** and press Enter. The **Box Model** defaults to pixels, but it also accepts other values, such as **25%**, or **10vw**.



**Figure 6.** Hovering over the element's padding

