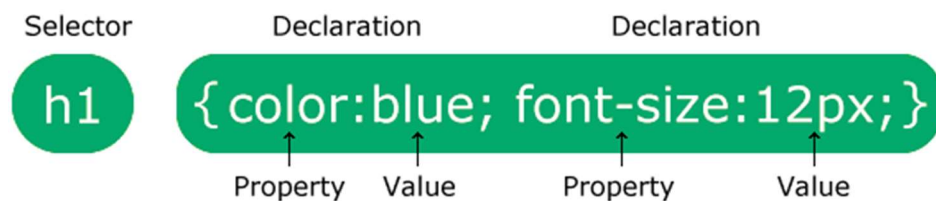


# CSS Syntax



The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolons, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

## CSS Selectors

CSS selectors are used to select the HTML elements you want to style.

CSS selectors are divided into five categories:

- Simple selectors (select elements based on name, id, class)
- Combinator selectors (select elements based on a specific relationship between them)
- Pseudo-class selectors (select elements based on a certain state)
- Pseudo-elements selectors (select and style a part of an element)
- Attribute selectors (select elements based on an attribute or attribute value)

## The CSS element Selector

The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

Here, all <p> elements on the page will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

```
Example      p {
              text-align: center;
              color: red;
              }
```

## The CSS id Selector

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.

The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!

To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

The CSS rule below will be applied to the HTML element with **id="para1"**:

```
Example      para1 {
              text-align: center;
              color: red;
            }
```

**Note:** An id name cannot start with a number!

## The CSS class Selector

The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute. To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.

In this example all HTML elements with **class="center"** will be red and center-aligned:

```
Example      .center {
              text-align: center;
              color: red;
            }
```

You can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class. In this example the `<p>` element will be styled according to `class="center"` and to `class="large"`:

```
Example      <p class="center large">This paragraph refers to two classes.</p>
```

**Note:** A class name cannot start with a number!

## The CSS Universal Selector

The universal selector (\*) selects all HTML elements on the page. The CSS rule below will affect every HTML element on the page:

```
Example      * {
              text-align: center;
              color: blue;
            }
```

## The CSS Grouping Selector

The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions. You can make a uniform appearance for several HTML elements with one section of code.

To group selectors, separate each selector with a comma.

In this example, any HTML text with an h1, h2, or p tag will have the same appearance.

```
Example      h1, h2, p {
              text-align: center;
              color: red;
            }
```

## Adding Style

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

- External CSS
- Internal CSS
- Inline CSS

This is an example of an external style sheet.

Download **Style1.css** and **Style2.css** and save them in the folder where you save your websites.

Copy the text below and save your file as **Day5.html**:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style1.css">
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Open the page and see what it looks like.

Now change *style1* to *style 2*. Open the page to see the difference.

This webpage uses an external style sheet to control the appearance of a page. With an external style sheet, you can change the style of all the pages on your website by editing just one page.

## Adding Comments

In HTML, we added comments in the body section by putting a `<!--` and a `-->` around any text that we didn't want to appear on the page. Like this:

```
<!-- I just added this section temporarily. -->
```

In CSS, you can add comments in the style section with `/*` and `*/`, like this:

```
/* This is another comment. You won't see it displayed on your webpage */
```