

## HTML TAG SYNTAX (angle brackets)(equal sign, quotes)

```
<element attribute="value">Visible Content</element>
```

```
<h1 size="2">Put Visible Content Here</h1>
```

## CSS SYNTAX (curly brackets)(colon, semicolon)

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

- The CSS **selector** is most often an HTML **element** you want to define and style...

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

- The CSS **property** is the CSS defined style you wish to change...
- The **property** and **value** are surrounded by curly brackets.
- The **property** and **value** are separated by a **colon**.

### Important CSS rules:

- If there are more than one **property** and **value pair**, separate them with a **semicolon**.

```
h1{color:red;font-weight:bold}
```

(The above code has no **semicolon** after the last **value**. The **semicolon** is a separator not a terminator, BUT it is better to insert a **semicolon** after the last **value**. It is easier to move blocks of code around if they all end with the **semicolon**)

```
h1{color:red;font-weight:bold;}
```

(We will use the extra **semicolon** )

- Use **quotes** around CSS property value if more than one word equals one value.

```
h1{color:red;font-family:"times new roman";}
```

- If there are multiple **values** separate them by a *space* if all are desired, or a *comma* when offering a choice to the browser — the first value is your first choice

```
h1{color:red;font-family:"times new roman",times,serif;}  
(choice one or the other)
```

```
h1{color:red;border:thin solid red;} (all of the values)
```

- If there are multiple properties you can write the pairs on separate lines for easy reading:

```
h1{  
color:red;  
font-family:"times new roman",times,serif;  
}
```

- If there are multiple **selectors** you can group them separated by **commas** (no comma after last selector, preceding opening curly bracket):

```
h1,h2,h3{  
color:red;  
font-family:helvetica,arial,sans-serif;  
}
```

- You may also write the style for each **selector** individually:

```
h1{color:red; } h2{color:red; } h3{color:red; }
```

- Nested selectors— **comma** separates multiple **selectors** (no comma after last selector, preceding opening curly bracket), spaces indicate nested selectors:

```
div#wrapper h1,div#inner p a{  
color:red;  
}
```

## Classes and IDs in CSS

- CSS Class indicated with a period

```
.larger{
text-size:1.5em;
}
.red_italic{
color:red;
font-style:italic;
}
```

- CSS IDs starts with a number symbol

```
#header{
padding:5px;
width:750px;
background-color:#7fffd4;
border:thin solid red;
}
```

### The Style 'Cascade' :

**Inline Style** — CSS inside an html tag using the style attribute

**Internal Style** — CSS embedded inside HTML style tags (usually in the head section between the HTML head tags)

**External Style Sheet** — A .css page that is linked to the .html page using the HTML link tag ( placed in between the HTML head tags)

**Default Browser Style** — Browsers by default make headings bold, give paragraphs margins, bullet point or number lists, etc.

We will be introduced to **Inline and Embedded Styles** but we will be Linking to an **External Style Sheet**.

