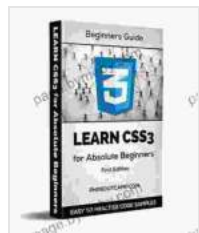


# Learn CSS Basics: The Ultimate Guide to Cascading Style Sheets

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a powerful language that allows you to style and design web pages. It gives you control over the appearance of your website, from the fonts and colors to the layout and spacing. CSS is an essential skill for any web developer, and this guide will teach you the basics of CSS so that you can start creating beautiful and engaging web pages.

## Selectors

Selectors are the foundation of CSS. They allow you to select specific elements on your web page and apply styles to them. There are several different types of selectors, including:



### Learn CSS: Basics of Cascading Style Sheet by Molly Yeh

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

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Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
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- **Element selectors** select elements by their tag name, such as `<p>` or `<div>` .

- **Class selectors** select elements by their class name, such as `.my-class`.
- **ID selectors** select elements by their ID, such as `#my-id`.
- **Universal selectors** select all elements on the page, such as `*`.

## Properties

Properties are the styles that you can apply to elements. CSS has a wide range of properties that allow you to control the appearance of your web pages, including:

- **Font properties** control the appearance of text, such as the font family, size, and color.
- **Color properties** control the color of elements, such as the background color and text color.
- **Layout properties** control the layout of elements, such as the width, height, and padding.
- **bFree Download properties** control the appearance of bFree Downloads, such as the bFree Download width, style, and color.

## Units and Values

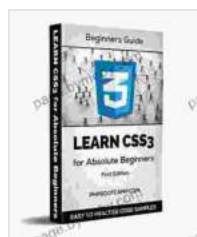
Units and values are used to define the size and value of properties. CSS supports a variety of units, including:

- **Pixels** (px) are the most common unit for specifying size. One pixel is equal to one dot on your screen.

- **Ems** (em) are relative units that are based on the font size of the element. One em is equal to the current font size.
- **Percentage** (%) are relative units that are based on the size of the containing element. One percent is equal to one hundredth of the size of the containing element.

Values can be either absolute or relative. Absolute values are fixed values, such as `10px` or `#FF0000` . Relative values are values that are relative to the size of the element, such as `1em` or `50%` .

This guide has covered the basics of CSS, including selectors, properties, units, and values. By understanding these concepts, you can start creating beautiful and engaging web pages. For more information on CSS, please refer to the official CSS documentation or take an online CSS course.

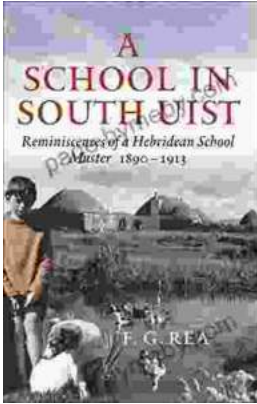


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