

Colours & text

HTML & CSS Reference

Colours & backgrounds

Set the text colour with `color` and the background 背景 with `background-color`. A colour can be a name (`red`), a hex 十六进制 code (`#ff0000`), or `rgb(255, 0, 0)`.

```
<style>
  body { background-color: #f0f4ff; }
  .card { background-color: white; color: #1e3a8a; padding: 12px; }
</style>
<div class="card">A card with its own colours.</div>
```



Exam tip: colour can be a name, #hex, or `rgb()`; `background-color` paints the box

CSS colours: named, hex, and `rgb()`

Styling text

Common text properties: `font-size`, `font-weight` (e.g. `bold`), `font-family` 字体, `text-align` 对齐 (`left` / `center` / `right`), and `line-height` for spacing.

```
<style>
  h1 { font-family: Arial, sans-serif; text-align: center; }
  p { font-size: 18px; line-height: 1.6; }
</style>
<h1>Centered title</h1>
<p>Readable paragraph text with comfortable line spacing.</p>
```

Common mistakes

- `color` sets the text colour; `background-color` sets the background.
- A colour can be a name, a `#rrggbb` hex code, or `rgb(...)`.
- End each declaration inside the braces with a semicolon `;` — it separates the `property: value` pairs (the one after the last declaration is optional). The rule itself ends with the closing brace `}`.