CSS Review

CSC 342 - Web Technologies

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

- W3C standard for defining the *presentation* of documents written in HTML

- Using style sheets

  1. Start with an HTML document

  2. Write style **rules** for HTML elements

  3. Attach the style rules to the document

CSS rules

```css
/* This is a comment */
selector {
  property1: value1;
  property2: value2;
  property3: vaule3:
}
```

- selector: the element to style
- property: the style property
- value: the value of the property

Style rule example

```
/*
This rule changes the font size for paragraph
elements to small and the text color to green
*/
p {
  font-size: small;
  color: green;
}
```

Attaching Style Sheets to the Document

- External style sheets

```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="file.css">
</head>
```

- Embedded style sheets

```
<head>
  <style>
    /* rules go here */
  </style>
</head>
```

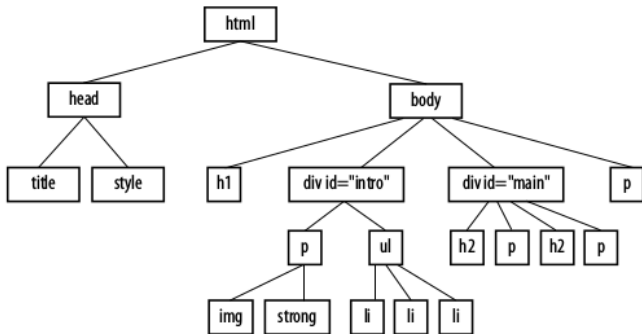- Inline style

```
<p style="color: green;">...</p>
```

Document Structure and Inheritance

Figure 1: Example Document Structure

Selectors

- Element selector: targets an element
  ```
  element {property: value;}
  ```

- ID selector: targets an element with an id attribute
  ```
  #id-name {property: value;}
  ```

- Class selector: targets an element with a class attribute
  ```
  element.class-name {property: value;}
  ```

- Descendent selector: target elements that are contained within another element
  ```
  e1 e2 {property: value;}
  ```

- Grouped selector: shortcut to groups multiple styles
  ```
  e1, e2, e3 {property: value;}
  ```

Pseudo-class Selectors

- Link pseudo-classes
  - `:link` applies a style to an unvisited link
  - `:visited` applies a style to links that have been visited
- User action pseudo-classes
  - `:focus` applies a style when the element is selected
  - `:hover` applies a style when the mouse pointer is over the element
  - `:active` applies a style when the element is in the process of being activated

Conflicting Style Sheet Rules

- A rule in a style sheet lower in this list has higher priority
  1. Browser default style
  2. User style settings (reader style sheet)
  3. Linked external style sheets
  4. Embedded style sheets
  5. Inline styles
  6. Any style marked `!important` by the author
  7. Any style marked `!important` by the reader

Specificity

- After style sheet precedence, the specificity of the rule is used
- The following list is from least to most specific:
    1. Individual element selectors
    2. Descendent selectors
    3. Class selector
    4. ID selector
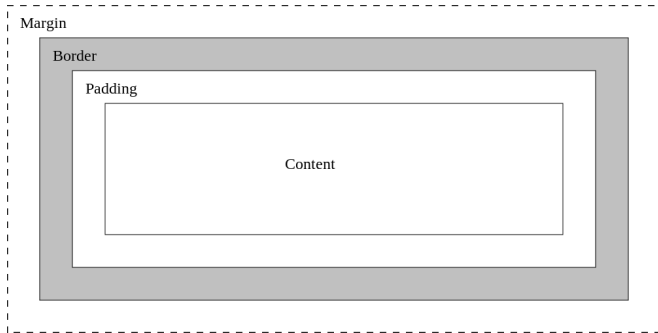- If a conflict remains, the rule defined last is chosen

The Box Model

Figure 2: CSS box model