

WHAT IS CSS?

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets and it is a stylesheet language that:

- Describes the presentation of HTML.
- Contains both formatting and layout information.

WHAT IS A STYLE SHEET?

A set of code that defines style rules.

Style rules are formats for different elements on your web page.

General format of CSS is

```
Selector {Property: Value;}
```

TYPES OF STYLES:

Inline styles

- Inline styles are styles that are applied to portions of text.
- The opening HTML <tag> contains style="property: value" attribute information.
- For class in-line styles, the style would have to be defined in the CSS code of the internal or external style sheet and applied to portions of text with a span tag in the .html file.

Internal style sheet

- CSS code sits within the opening and closing <style> tags in the <head> of the webpage file
- Defines styles for the elements on that web page only
- Internal style sheets can contain tag, class, id, and compound styles

Internal styles

```
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-color: grey;
}
h1 {
  color: blue;
  margin-left: 40px;
}
</style>
</head>
```

External style sheet

- CSS code sits in an external .css file and is linked to the web page file with a <link> tag in the <head> of the webpage file
- Defines styles for the elements on any of the web pages that have the link code.
- External style sheets can contain tag, class, id, and compound styles

Link code

```
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">
</head>
```

External style sheet

```
body {
  background-color: lightblue;
}
h1 {
  color: navy;
  margin-left: 20px;
}
```

ORDER OF THE CASCADE:

3 things determine the order of the cascade.

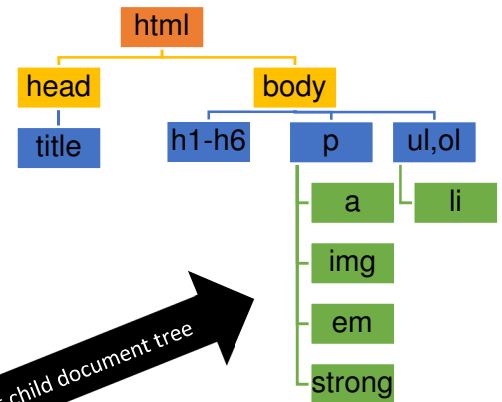
A. Cascade of style sheets

Inline styles override Internal style sheets which override External style sheets.

B. Inheritance of CSS

Children tags inherit style rules from their parent tags. Document trees like this one let you see the parent child relationship.

Parent child document tree



C. Specificity of CSS

In general, style rules that target more specific elements on the web page override style rules that target less specific elements on the web page. Compound style rules can override class style rules and class style rules override tag style rules.

If two style rules target equally specific elements, the last style rule defined in the CSS code takes precedence.

Inherited properties have no specificity.

General format of CSS is

Selector {Property: Value;}

CSS SELECTOR TYPES:

TYPE	DEFINITION	EXAMPLE
1. <i>Tag selector</i>	A format for a specific HTML tag	p {font-color: #00FF00;}
2. <i>Class selector</i>	A format that can be applied to any HTML element or group of elements Often used for exceptions to tag styles Can use them multiple times per page Starts with a period and you define the unique name	.newitem {font-color: #FF0000;}
3. <i>ID selector</i>	A format that can be applied to any HTML element or group of elements Only use 1 per page Starts with a # and you define the unique name	#newitem {font-color: #FF0000;}
4. <i>Compound selector</i>	A format for all <h1> elements and all <p> elements OR	h1, p {font-color: #800080;}
	A format for link colors for different states OR	a:visited {font-color: #FFFF00;}
	A format for more specific elements on the web page OR	p.footer {font-color: #000000;} This selector is more specific than just a p and will only apply for the p in the footer . This example is a combination of a tag and a class style together.
	A format for ID styles (ID styles are typically associated with div boxes)	#sidebar h1 {width: 100px;} where #sidebar is the ID of a <div> box

To get a more complete feel for all the selector types possible, go to <http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/trysel.asp>