

#### **CSS Selectors - Part#1**

Sesiunea 4 - 29/04/2021





/Recap\



# **CSS**: types

- Inline styles
- Internal style sheets
- External style sheets







### **CSS**: inline styles

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 ~
         <head>
             <title>Page title - Hello, World!</title>
 4
 5
         </head>
         <body>
6 ~
 7 ~
             <div
                 style="width: 150px;
 8
 9
                        height: 150px;
                        background-color: □#280f36;
10
                        color: #ffc1a0;
11
12
                        text-align: center;
                         line-height: 150px">
13
                 I am coloured div.
14
15
             </div>
         </body>
16
     </html>
17
```



# **CSS**: internal style sheets (embedded)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
     <html>
         <head>
             <title>Page title - Hello, World!</title>
             <style>
                  div {
 6
                      width: 150px;
                      height: 150px;
 8
                      background-color: □#280f36;
                      color: ■#ffc1a0;
10
11
                      text-align: center;
12
                      line-height: 150px
13
14
             </style>
15
         </head>
16
         <body>
17
             <div>I am coloured div.</div>
18
         </body>
     </html>
19
```



### **CSS**: external style sheets

```
1 div {
2    width: 150px;
3    height: 150px;
4    background-color: □red;
5    color: □#ffc1a0;
6    text-align: center;
7    line-height: 150px
8 };
```



#### **CSS**: when to use what

- The inline CSS is limited (does not allow styling pseudo-elements and link states) and it leads to messy code (so, it's a no!)
- To be used only for: testing, quick fixes, email templates, dynamic content (JS generated)
- Internal style sheets can be used for styling a single page (time consuming for more than one page and for repetitive styling needs)
- The external style sheet is the most preferable solution (so use that as much as possible)
- The inline CSS will always override the other ones, but it's still a no (the priority scheme is preferred we will talk more about it in a bit)



#### /CSS Selectors\



### **CSS** selectors: universal, type, class, id

- Universal selector: \* {}
- Type selector: div {}, h1 {}, p {}, html {}, body {}
- Class selector: .box {}, .fruits-list {}
- Id selector: #unique {}







# **CSS**: selectors naming&grouping

- Selectors should be meaningful (semantic)
- Selectors: only numbers won't work (Unicode)
- Selectors: containing a number will work (not necessarily recommended, but it can be used for generated class names)
- Class selector: dashes, underscores are allowed
- Class selector (HTML): space means more classes
- Class selector (CSS): space means descending in hierarchy
- Class selector: "," allows to group more selectors to a certain set of rules
- All selector types can be combined and used together



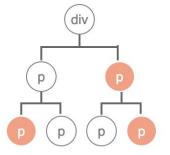
/code\



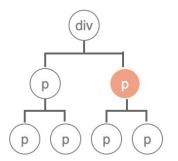


#### **CSS**: selectors&combinators

Descendant combinator: div p {} (2nd selector matches if the 1st is an ancestor of any degree)



• Child combinator: div > p {} (2nd selector matches a direct child of the 1st)







/code\





#### **CSS**: selectors&combinators

Adjacent sibling combinator: div + p {} (siblings: 2nd selector matches if it immediately follows the 4st)



● General sibling combinator: div ~ p {} (siblings: 2nd selector matches if it follows the 1st)





/code\



#### **CSS**: priority scheme

- !important (to be avoided as much as possible)
- bottom > top
- inline > internal > external (bottom > top)
- Selectors (bottom > top)
  - id selector > class selector > type selector > universal selector
  - 2 class selectors > 1 class selector







/code\





/Dev Tools: add styles for testing\



/Hands on CSS Selectors\



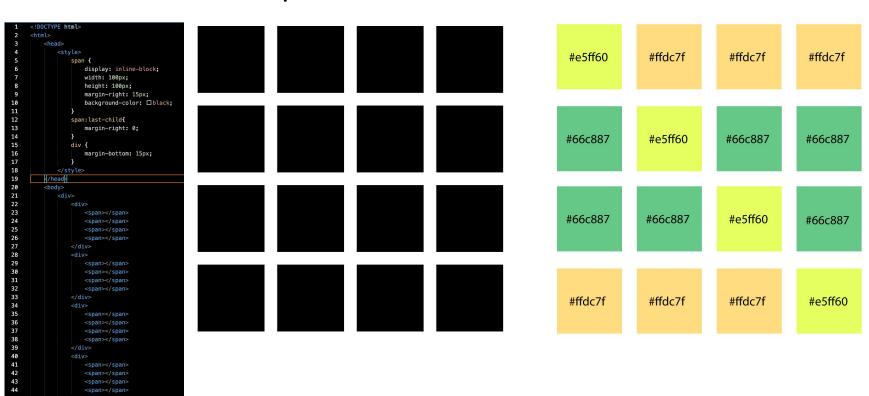


## **CSS**: selectors practice

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</body>











# Thank you

**Next: CSS Selectors - Part#2** 

