

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI NAPOLI FEDERICO II
WEB TECHNOLOGIES — LECTURE 03

CSS: CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

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PREVIOUSLY, ON WEB TECHNOLOGIES

- We have learned how to write HTML documents
- HTML is concerned with **structure** and **semantics** of documents
- HTML is saying nothing at all on the **appearance** of documents

- An **** element specifies that its content should be emphasized
- It's not saying **how** the emphasizing part should be done
 - Emphasis might be conveyed using *italics*, **different colors** or **backgrounds**.

CSS: CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

- A **rule-based, declarative** language for specifying how documents should be presented to users.
- A **stylesheet** is a set of **Rules**, each defined as follows
- The **selector** specifies which HTML elems are affected by the rule
- Rules contain a set of **declarations**, in the form of **property-value pairs**, which specify the style to apply

```
selector {
    property: value;
    property: value;
}
```

CSS è un linguaggio dichiarativo basato su regole, per specificare come i documenti devono presentarsi all'utente. Un foglio di stile è un insieme di regole, ognuna definita come segue. Il selector specifica quali elementi HTML sono affetti dalla regola. Le regole contengono un insieme di dichiarazioni, nella forma di coppie proprietà-valore, che specificano lo stile d'applicare.

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CSS: FIRST EXAMPLE

```
<h1>Hello CSS</h1>
<p>
    Our <em>first</em> page
    with <em>style</em>!
</p>
```

```
h1 {
    color: red;
    font-size: 50px;
}

em {
    color: blue;
}
```



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Ma le prime pagine web che sviluppiamo hanno degli stili predefiniti!
- gli heading sono più grandi e mostrati in bold.

- <p> inizia una nuova linea, sono mostrati in corsivo, in bold, <a> sono sottolineati e blu, ha i bulletti e così via...

Questo perché i browser hanno i propri stili. Sono spesso indicati come stili user-agent. Questi default sono grossomodo lo stesso per browser differenti, ma esistono alcune

DEFAULT USER AGENT STYLES

- But the first web pages we developed have some styling!
 - Headings are bigger and shown with a bold face...
 - <p> starts on new lines, are displayed in italic, in bold, <a> are underlined and blue, have bullets, and so on...
- That's because browsers apply their own, basic styles to every page!
- They are often referred to as **user agent styles**
- These defaults are roughly the same across different browsers, but some **differences** exist (and we'll get back to that!)

INCLUDING STYLESHEETS IN WEB PAGES

Styling can be included in HTML documents in different ways

- Using **<link>** elements in the **<head>** of the document
 - The **rel="stylesheet"** attribute specifies the relation between the current document and the linked document
 - The **href="style.css"** attrib. specifies the URL of the stylesheet to load
 - Same mechanism as ****: browser will make an additional HTTP request to fetch the stylesheet before rendering the page

```
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>CSS</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
```

Stilizzare può essere incluso nei documenti HTML in modi diversi. Usando element <link> nella testa del documento:

- il **rel="stylesheet"** è un attributo che specifica la relazione tra l'attuale documento e quello collegato.

- **href="style.css"** è un attributo che specifica il link URL del foglio di stile da caricare.

- lo stesso meccanismo funziona per , i browser farà una richiesta HTTP addizionale per recuperare il foglio di stile prima di caricare la pagina

Le regole CSS possono essere definite in elementi `<style>` nella `<head>`.
È generalmente preferibile usare fogli di stile esterni e `<link>`.
Quali possono essere le radioni?

INCLUDING STYLESHEETS IN WEB PAGES

- CSS rules can also be defined in `<style>` elements in the `<head>`
- It is generally preferable to use external stylesheets and `<link>`
 - Can you think of some reasons why?

```
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title>CSS</title>
<style>
  h1 {
    color: red;
    font-size: 50px;
  }
</style>
</head>
```

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STYLING HTML ELEMENTS

Lo stile può essere inserito globalmente a un qualsiasi elemento HTML e si usa l'attributo `style`.
Il valore dell'attributo `style` è una sequenza di dichiarazioni separate da ;.
Queste dichiarazioni di stile si applicano solo allo

- HTML elements can also be styled inline, using the `style` attribute
- The value of the `style` attribute is a sequence of declarations, separated by « ; »
- These styling declarations apply **only to the specific element** bearing the attribute

```
<em style="color: fuchsia; font-weight: bold;">inline style</em>
```

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CSS: INLINE STYLES

```
<h1>Hello CSS</h1>
<p>
  Our <em style="color:fuchsia;font-weight: bold;">first</em>
  page with <em>style</em>!
</p>
```

```
h1 {
  color: red;
  font-size: 50px;
}

em {
  color: blue;
}
```



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SELECTORS

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SELECTORS

- Selectors are a **key** part of CSS
- They specify to which elements a CSS rule applies
- CSS selectors are not only used for styling!
 - When using JavaScript to make web pages dynamic, they can be used to select which elements to interact with
 - When doing automated web testing, they can be used to determine which elements the test needs to interact with
 - When doing scraping/crawling, they can be used to select the elements that contain the information we want to extract

I selettori sono una parte chiave di CSS.
Sono specifici agli elementi a cui si applicano le regole CSS.
I selettori CSS non sono usati solo per lo stile!
- Quando si usa .js per scrivere pagine web dinamiche si possono usare per selezionare elementi con cui interagire - quando si fa il testing web automatizzato, possono essere usati per determinare quali elementi il test deve interagire quando facendo scraping/crawling si possono usare per selezionare gli elementi che

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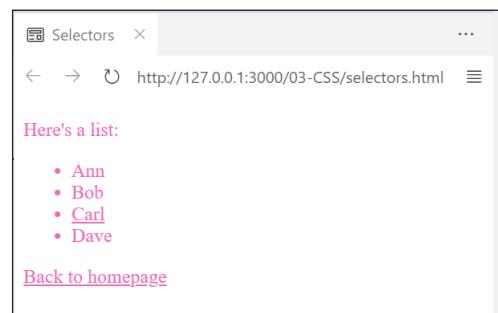
SIMPLE CSS SELECTORS

There exist **five** kinds of simple selectors:

- **Universal selector (a.k.a wildcard)**. Matches any element.

```
* {
    color: hotpink;
}
```

```
<p>Here's a list:</p>
<ul>
    <li>Ann</li>
    <li>Bob</li>
    <li><a href="/car/">Carl</a></li>
    <li>Dave</li>
</ul>
<a href="/">Back to homepage</a>
```



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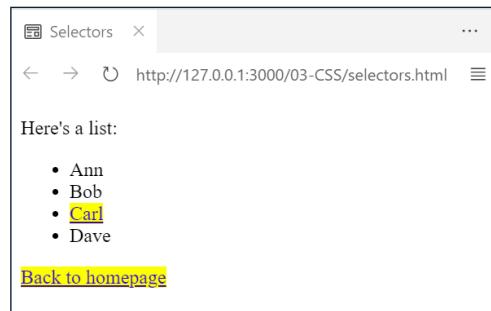
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SIMPLE CSS SELECTORS

- **Type** selector. Matches all element of a given type (i.e., tag name)
- The selector is simply the name of the tag to match

```
a {
  background: yellow;
```

```
<p>Here's a list:</p>
<ul>
  <li>Ann</li>
  <li>Bob</li>
  <li><a href="/car/">Carl</a></li>
  <li>Dave</li>
</ul>
<a href="/">Back to homepage</a>
```



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SIMPLE CSS SELECTORS

- **Id** selector. Matches the element with the given **id** attribute.
- Selector has the form **#ElementId**

```
#msg {
  background: cyan;
```

```
<form>
  <label for="msg">Message: </label>
  <input id="msg" type="text" name="msg"><br>
  <label for="num">Number: </label>
  <input id="num" type="number" name="num">
</form>
```



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SIMPLE CSS SELECTORS

- **Class selector.** Matches the element with the given **class** attribute.
- Selector has the form **.classname**

```
.primary {
  background: blue;
  color: white;
}
```

```
<button>Reset form</button>
<button class="primary btn">Continue</button>
```



SIMPLE CSS SELECTORS

- **Attribute selector.** Matches the element with a **certain attribute**.
- Selector has the form **[attribute]** or **[attribute=value]**

```
[for]{ /*all elems with a for attribute*/
  background: yellow;
}
[type='number']{ /*all elems with type=number*/
  background: cyan;
}
```

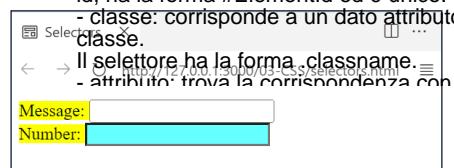
```
<form>
  <label for="msg">Message: </label>
  <input id="msg" type="text" name="msg"><br>
  <label for="num">Number: </label>
  <input id="num" type="number" name="num">
</form>
```

Esistono 5 tipi di selettori semplici:

- universali (wildcar), recuperano qualsiasi elemento
- tipo: recuperano le corrispondenze di un dato tipo
- (come il nome di tag) Il selettore è semplicemente il nome di cui si deve fare il match col tag
- id: recuperano l'elemento di un dato attributo id, ha la forma #ElementId ed è unico.
- classe: corrisponde a un dato attributo di classe.

Il selettore ha la forma .classname.

- attributo: trova la corrispondenza con



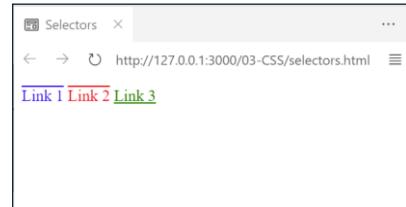
SIMPLE CSS SELECTORS

Gli operatori addizionali permettono il matching parziale con i valori degli attributi

- Additional operators (`*=`, `^=`, `$=`) allow **partial matching** with attribute values

```
[href*='programming']{ /*contains 'programming'*/
  text-decoration: overline;
}
[href^='https']{ /*start with 'https'*/
  color: red;
}
[href$='.it/']{ /*ends with '.it'*/
  color: green;
}

<a href="http://bookofprogramming.com/">Link 1</a>
<a href="https://programming.net/">Link 2</a>
<a href="http://webtechnologies.it/">Link 3</a>
```



COMPLEX CSS SELECTORS: COMPOUNDS

È possibile combinare selettori semplici per avere un controllo più granulare nella pagina, fatto tramite selettori composti.
Basta dire che si seleziona l'intersezione dei

- It is possible to combine selectors to get fine-grained control
- This is done by concatenating selectors
- Basically select the **intersection** of the involved selectors

```
a[target='_blank'] {
  color: red;
}
.a.my-class{
  color: green;
}
a[href*='programming'].my-class {
  background: yellow;
}

<a href="http://bookofprogramming.com/" target="_blank">Link 1</a>
<a class="my-class" href="https://programming.net/">Link 2</a>
<em class="my-class">Hello</em>
```



COMPLEX CSS SELECTORS: COMBINATORS

- Combinators are used to select elements based on their position in the document (remember that HTML documents can be seen as **trees!**)
- Syntax is: **selector1 combinator selector2**
- Four different combinators exist in CSS:
 - Descendant selector (space)
 - Child selector (>)
 - Adjacent sibling selector (+)
 - General sibling selector (~)

I combinatori sono usati per selezionare elementi basati sulla loro posizione nel documento (ricorda che i documenti HTML possono essere visti come alberi!).
Sintassi:

Esistono 4 combinatori diversi in CSS:
- selettori discendenti (spazio)
- selettori di figli diretti, quelli che si trovano direttamente "sotto" (>)
- selettore di fratello adiacente (+)
- selettore del fratello successivo (tilde)

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COMBINATORS: DESCENDANT SELECTOR

- Syntax: **selectorA selectorB**
- Semantics: match all elements that match **selectorB** and are contained within (i.e., are a descendant of) an element matching **selectorA**

The diagram illustrates the Descendant Selector. On the left, an HTML snippet is shown:

```
<section>
  <p>
    A student asked Fu-Tzu about the nature of
    the cycle of Data and Control. Fu-Tzu replied:
    <em>Think of a compiler, compiling itself.</em>
  </p>
</section>
<em>-- Fragment of the Book of Programming</em>
```

A CSS rule is shown in a box:

```
section em {
  color: teal;
}
```

The effect of this rule is demonstrated in a browser screenshot on the right. The text "Think of a compiler, compiling itself." is displayed in teal color.

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Semantica: ottiene tutti gli elementi che corrispondono al selectorB e sono contenuti dentro all'elemento corrispondente a selectorA (ad esempio, sono discendenti di). Nell'esempio si vede come

Semantica: voglio tutti gli elementi che hanno un match con un selectorB e sono direttamente contenuti (ad esempio, sono un figlio diretto di) un elemento matchante in selectorA.
La regola dell'esempio si applica solo a

COMBINATORS: CHILD SELECTOR

- Syntax: selectorA > selectorB
- Semantics: match all elements that match selectorB and are a **directly contained** within (i.e., are a direct child of) an element matching selectorA

```
main > em {
  color: teal;
  font-variant: small-caps;
}
```

```
<main>
  CSS <em>selectors</em>:
    <p>We <em>like</em> 'em.</p>
</main>
```



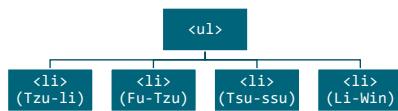
Semantica: voglio tutti gli elementi che hanno match con un selettoreB e sono tutti figli successivi e adiacenti a un elemento matchante nel selettoreA.
In questo caso viene colorato di rosso solo l'elemento Tsu-ssu, il 3o elemento.

COMBINATORS: ADJACENT SIBLINGS

- Syntax: selectorA + selectorB
- Semantics: match all elements that match selectorB and are a **next adjacent siblings** of an element matching selectorA

```
.master + li {
  color:red;
```

```
<ul>
  <li>Tsu-li</li>
  <li class="master">Fu-Tzu</li>
  <li>Tsu-ssu</li>
  <li class="disciple">Li-Win</li>
</ul>
```

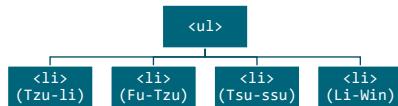


Semantica: voglio tutti gli elementi che soddisfano il selettoreB e che sia successivi (non direttamente) di un elemento matchante selettoreA.
Nell'esempio voglio tutti gli elementi che hanno classe disciple e che siano successivi a un elemento di

COMBINATORS: GENERAL SIBLINGS

- Syntax: selectorA ~ selectorB
- Semantics: match all elements that match selectorB and are a **subsequent siblings** of an element matching selectorA

```
.master ~ li.disciple {
    color:red;
}
```



```
<ul>
    <li>Tsu-li</li>
    <li class="master">Fu-Tzu</li>
    <li>Tsu-ssu</li>
    <li class="disciple">Li-Win</li>
</ul>
```



Gli elementi HTML possono essere in stati differenti, ad esempio per le interazioni utente o per le relazioni con altri elementi. I selectori pseudo-classi iniziano con :, e permettono di stilizzare gli elementi in base al loro stato:
 - stati interattivi (risultati dall'interazione con l'utente)
 - stati di visualizzazione (specifici di interazioni con forme)
 - stati derivanti dalle relazioni con altri elementi

CSS SELECTORS: PSEUDO-CLASSES

HTML elements can be in different **states**, for example because of **user interactions** or because of their relation with **other elements**.

Pseudo-classes selectors start with «:», and allow to style elements based on their **state**:

- **Interactive states** (resulting from user interaction)
- **Historic states** (used to «remember» which links were visited)
- **Form states** (specific of interaction with forms)
- States deriving from **relations with other elements**

- `:hover` seleziona gli elementi su cui un dispositivo di puntamento è piazzato (mouse)
- `:active` dà corrispondenza allo stato con cui un elemento sta attivamente interagendo (come la pressione di un pulsante)
- `:focus` dà corrispondenza allo stato in cui un elemento (come un link o un campo di inserimento) su cui si deve focalizzare (come l'appena

PSEUDO-CLASSES: INTERACTIVE STATES

- **`:hover`** selects the elements on which a pointing device (i.e.: mouse) is placed over
- **`:active`** matches the state in which an element is actively being interacted with (e.g.: button is being pressed)
- **`:focus`** matches the state in which an element (e.g.: a link or an input field) has focus (i.e.: is currently selected) in the web page

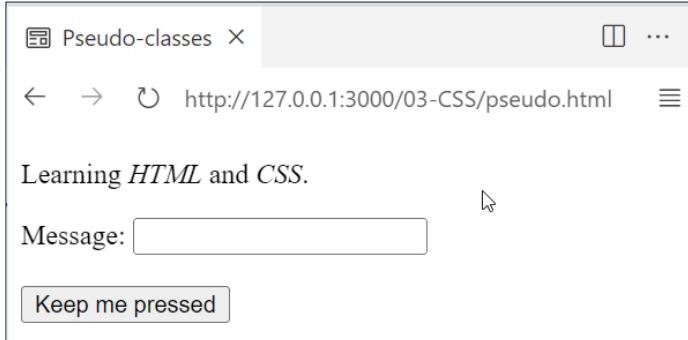
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PSEUDO-CLASSES: INTERACTIVE STATES

```
<p>Learning <em>HTML</em> and <em>CSS</em>.</p>
Message: <input type="text"><br><br>
<button>Keep me pressed</button>
```

```
em:hover {
    background: yellow;
}
input[type='text']:focus{
    background: cyan;
}
button:active{
    background: blue;
    color: white;
}
```



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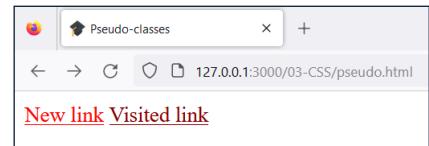
- `:link` seleziona i link che non sono stati visitati
- `:visited` seleziona i link che sono appena stati

PSEUDO-CLASSES: HISTORIC STATES

- `:link` selects links that have not been visited yet
- `:visited` selects links that have already been visited

```
:link{
  color: red;
}
:visited{
  color: darkred;
}
```

```
<a href="./js/">New link</a>
<a href="./css/">Visited link</a>
```

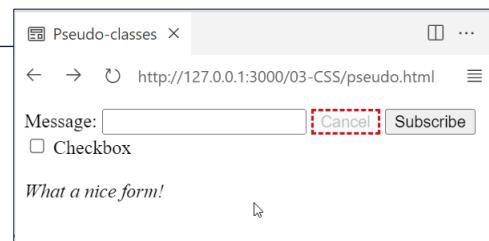


Historic states are **not supported** in the *Live Preview* browser within Visual Studio Code! Open the page in Firefox to check them out.

PSEUDO-CLASSES: FORM STATES

```
<div>
  <label for="mail">Message:</label><input id="mail" type="email">
  <button disabled>Cancel</button><button>Subscribe</button>
</div>
<input type="checkbox"> Checkbox<br><br>
<em>What a nice form!</em>
```

```
:disabled {
  border: 2px dashed red;
}
:invalid {
  color: red;
}
:checked ~ em {
  color: deeppink; font-weight: bold;
}
```



i Technically, there can be email address without a dot. For example, user@localhost or user@com are valid addresses!

PSEUDO-CLASSES: POSITION RELATIONS

- **:first-child** and **:last-child** select the first (last) child among a set of siblings.
- **:only-child** can be used to select elements that have no siblings.
- **:first-of-type** and **:last-of-type** can be used to select elements that are the first (last) child among a set of sibling, considering only elements of the same type.
- **:nth-child(n)** and **:nth-of-type(n)** can be used to select elements that are in the n-th position among their siblings.
 - Indexing in CSS starts at 1!

Collegate alla posizione in cui si trovano gli elementi.

- **:first-child** e **:last-child** seleziona il primo/ultimo figlio tra un insieme di fratelli.
- **:only-child** si usa per selezionare gli elementi senza fratelli.
- **:first/last-of-type** si possono usare per selezionare elementi che sono il primo/ultimo figlio di un insieme di fratelli, considerando solo elementi dello stesso tipo.
- **:nth-child/type(n)** si può usare per selezionare elementi che sono all'ennesima posizione tra gli elementi dello stesso tipo.

PSEUDO-CLASSES: POSITION RELATIONS

```
<p>
  <em>Ann</em> <strong>Bob</strong> <em>Carl</em>
</p>
<p>
  <strong>Ann</strong> <em>Bob</em> <strong>Carl</strong>
</p>
```

Ann Bob Carl
Ann Bob Car

PSEUDO-CLASSES: POSITION RELATIONS

```
<p>
  <em>Ann</em> <strong>Bob</strong> <em>Carl</em>
</p>
<p>
  <strong>Ann</strong> <em>Bob</em> <strong>Carl</strong>
</p>
```

Ann Bob Carl
Ann Bob Car

```
em:last-child {
  color: red;
}
```

Ann Bob Carl
Ann Bob Car

PSEUDO-CLASSES: POSITION RELATIONS

```
<p>
  <em>Ann</em> <strong>Bob</strong> <em>Carl</em>
</p>
<p>
  <strong>Ann</strong> <em>Bob</em> <strong>Carl</strong>
</p>
```

Ann Bob Carl
Ann Bob Car

```
em:last-of-type {
  color: red;
}
```

Ann Bob Carl
Ann Bob Car

Sto cercando tutti gli elementi di tipo em che sono anche gli ultimi elementi di quel tipo, quindi si selezionano solo il 1º Carl e il 2º Bob

Si seleziona solo Ann, perché è il primo figlio
non ad apparire nel paragrafo.

PSEUDO-CLASSES: POSITION RELATIONS

```
<p>
  <em>Ann</em> <strong>Bob</strong> <em>Carl</em>
</p>
<p>
  <strong>Ann</strong> <em>Bob</em> <strong>Carl</strong>
</p>
```

Ann Bob Carl
Ann Bob Car

```
em:first-child {
  color: red;
}
```

Ann Bob Carl
Ann Bob Car

I primi del tipo em nei 2 paragrafi sono Ann e

PSEUDO-CLASSES: POSITION RELATIONS

```
<p>
  <em>Ann</em> <strong>Bob</strong> <em>Carl</em>
</p>
<p>
  <strong>Ann</strong> <em>Bob</em> <strong>Carl</strong>
</p>
```

Ann Bob Carl
Ann Bob Car

```
em:first-of-type {
  color: red;
}
```

Ann Bob Carl
Ann Bob Car

PSEUDO-CLASSES: POSITION RELATIONS

```
<p>
  <em>Ann</em> <strong>Bob</strong> <em>Carl</em>
</p>
<p>
  <strong>Ann</strong> <em>Bob</em> <strong>Carl</strong>
</p>
```

Ann Bob Carl
Ann Bob Car

```
em:nth-child(2) {
  color: red;
}
```

Ann Bob Carl
Ann Bob Car

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Si possono usare le pseudoclassi anche usando espressioni matematiche che permettono di rendere omogenea la visualizzazione dello stile, ad esempio si può usare even e odd per

PSEUDO-CLASSES: POSITION RELATIONS

```
<p>Lectures:</p>
<ol>
  <li>Introduction</li>
  <li>HTML</li>
  <li>CSS (basics)</li>
  <li>CSS (frameworks + Sass)</li>
  <li>JavaScript</li>
</ol>
```

```
li:nth-child(even){
  color: red;
}
li:nth-child(odd){
  color: blue;
}
```



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PSEUDO-ELEMENTS

Pseudo-elements can be used to target specific parts of the content of a given HTML element, without adding extra HTML markup.

The syntax of pseudo-element selectors is **selector pseudo-element**.

- **selector** is a CSS selector for the target element
- **pseudo-element** is one of the supported pseudo-element selectors:
 - **::first-letter**: targets the first letter of the content of a **block-level** element
 - **::first-line**: targets the first line of the content of a **block-level** element
 - **::selection**: targets the content that is currently selected by the user
 - **::before**: creates an element that is the **first child** of the selected element
 - **::after**: creates an element that is the **last child** of the selected element

PSEUDO-ELEMENTS: EXAMPLES

```
<p>A student had been sitting motionless behind his computer for hours, frowning darkly. He was trying to write a beautiful solution to a difficult problem, but could not find the right approach.</p>
```

```
<p>Fu-Tzu hit him on the back of his head and shouted 'Type something!' The student started writing an ugly solution. After he had finished, he suddenly understood the beautiful solution.</p>
```

```
p::first-letter {  
    font-weight:bold;  
}  
p::first-line{  
    color: red;  
}  
p:last-child::selection {  
    background: red;  
    color: white;  
}
```



PSEUDO-ELEMENTS: EXAMPLES

```
<p class="narrator">A hermit spent ten years writing the perfect program. He  
proudly announced: </p>  
<p class="hermit">'My program can compute the motion of the stars on a 286-  
computer running MS DOS'.</p>  
<p class="narrator">Fu-Tzu responded:</p>  
<p class="fu-tzu">'Nobody owns a 286-computer or uses MS DOS anymore.'</p>
```

```
.narrator::before {  
    content: "Narrator » "; font-weight: bold;  
}  
.narrator::after {  
    content: " «"; font-weight: bold;  
}  
.hermit::before {  
    content: "民企 "; font-size: 24px;  
}  
.fu-tzu::before {  
    content: "民企 "; font-size: 24px;  
}
```

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL <http://127.0.0.1:3000/03-CSS/pse>. The content of the page is:

Narrator » A hermit spent ten years writing the perfect program. He proudly announced: «

: 'My program can compute the motion of the stars on a 286-computer running MS DOS'.

Narrator » Fu-Tzu responded: «

: 'Nobody owns a 286-computer or uses MS DOS anymore.'

THE CASCADE

THE CASCADE IN CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

- Sometimes, two or more rules might apply to the same element
- These rules might be **conflicting**, i.e., assign different values to the same property (e.g.: color)
- The cascade is the algorithm used to resolve such conflicts
 - Input: a set of conflicting properties that apply to a given element
 - Output: a single, cascaded, property to actually apply
- The cascade considers **4 key aspects, in order:**
 1. Origin and Importance
 2. Layers
 3. Specificity
 4. Position and order of appearance of the rule

A volte succede che 2 o più regole si applicano allo stesso elemento.
Queste regole possono andare in conflitto, ad esempio si assegnano diversi valori alla stessa proprietà.

Il cascade deve utilizzare un algoritmo per risolvere questi conflitti:

- input: un insieme di proprietà in conflitto che si applicano allo stesso elemento.
Output: un singolo, cascaded, proprietà

attualmente.

Il cascade considera 4 elementi chiave, in ordine:

- Origine e importanza

- livelli

- specificità

- posizione e ordine di apparenza

THE CASCADE: ORIGIN

- The CSS we write (a.k.a. **authored CSS**) is not the only one being applied to a web page
- We've already mentioned that **user agent styles** exist
 - The stylesheets that are included by browsers by default
- Other styles (a.k.a. **local user styles**) might be added by specific browser extensions or from the operating system level
 - For example, for accessibility purposes
 - Visually-impaired persons might want to use high-contrast color schemes, with larger fonts, etc.

Il CSS che scrive (authored CSS) non è l'unico a essere applicato alla pagina web.

Abbiamo appena menzionato che esistono gli stili user-agent. I fogli di stile che sono inclusi nel browser di default.

Altri stili (local user styles) possono essere aggiunti:
- dalla nostra browser o dal livello dell'OS.

Ad esempio per aspetti di accessibilità.

THE CASCADE: IMPORTANCE

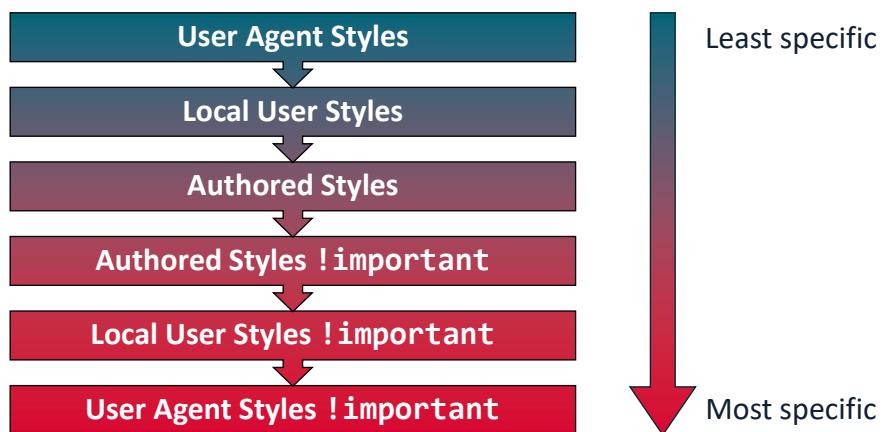
- The **!important** rule can be used to add more importance to a property inside a CSS rule
- **!important** is simply added at the end of the property declaration

```
h1 {  
    color: red !important;  
}
```

- Importance plays a significant role in the cascade

THE CASCADE: ORIGIN – IMPORTANCE

From the least specific origin to the most specific one



La regola **important** può essere usata per aggiungere più importanza a una proprietà dentro una regola CSS.
!important è aggiunto alla fine della dichiarazione della proprietà.
L'importanza aggiunge un ruolo significativo nella

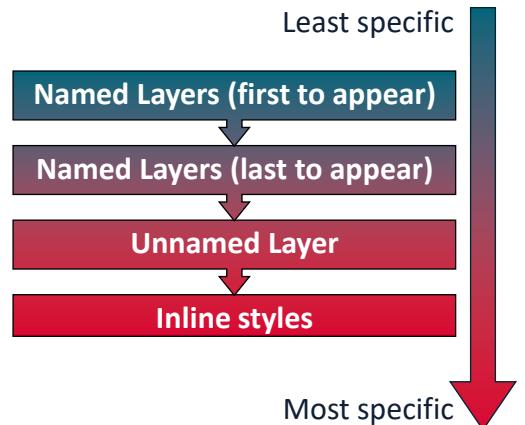
THE CASCADE: LAYERS

Within each origin/importance bucket, there can be multiple cascade **layers**

- Within authored styles:
 - Custom layers can be defined using `@layer` rule (we won't see that)
 - The custom layers that are declared later have higher priority
 - All other CSS (in `<style>` or imported with `<link>`) belongs to a unnamed layer
 - Inline styles belong to a separate layer and have the highest priority

Se dentro ogni bucket di origine/importanza possono esserci multipli layer cascade.
Con stili authored:

- i layer custom possono essere definiti usando `@layer` regola. I layer custom che sono dichiarati dopo hanno maggior priorità.
Tutti gli altri CSS (in `<style>` o importati con `<link>`) appartengono a layer senza nome.
Gli stili inline appartengono a un layer separato e hanno la priorità più alta.



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THE CASCADE: SPECIFICITY

When two conflicting rules:

- Belong to the same origin-importance bucket, and
- Belong the same layer

Specificity is considered.

- The idea is that the **most specific** selector should win

Quando 2 regole sono in conflitto:
- appartengono allo stesso bucket origine-importanza
- appartengono allo stesso layer
Si considera la specificità.
L'idea è che il selettore più specifico dovrebbe vincere.



`<h1 class="primary">Cascading!</h1>`

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CSS definisce come calcolare la specificità di un selettori.

- ignora il selettori universale
- conta il numero dei selettori id (A)
- conta il numero di classi, attributi e selettori di pseudoclassi (B)
- conta il numero di tipi e selettori di pseudoelementi (C).

La specificità è una tripla (A,B,C) calcolata come sopra.

THE CASCADE: SPECIFICITY

CSS defines how to calculate the specificity of a selector:

- Ignore the universal selector
- Count the number of id selectors (=A)
- Count the number of class, attribute and pseudo-classes selectors (=B)
- Count the number of type and pseudo-element selectors (=C)

The specificity is a numeric triple (**A, B, C**) computed as above

THE CASCADE: SPECIFICITY EXAMPLES

- A: Number of id selectors
- B: Number of class, attribute and pseudo-classes selectors
- C: Number of type and pseudo-element selectors

Selector	Specificity (A, B, C)
#id	(1, 0, 0)
em.master[target]	(0, 2, 1)
#navbar ul li a.nav-link[href*='/']	(1, 2, 3)
article.item section p::first-letter	(0, 1, 4)
a:hover	(0, 1, 1)
*	(0, 0, 0)

THE CASCADE: COMPARING SPECIFICITIES

Comparisons are made by considering the three components in order:

- the specificity with a larger **A** is more specific;
- if the two **A** are tied, then the specificity with a larger **B** wins;
- if the two **B** are also tied, then the specificity with a larger **C** wins;
- if all the values are tied, the two specificities are **equal**.

I confronti sono fatti considerando le 3 componenti in ordine:

- la specificità con un valore di A maggiore è più specifico.
- se 2 A pareggiano, allora si deve vedere quale B vince.
- se 2 B pareggiano, allora si deve vedere quale C vince.

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THE CASCADE: SPECIFICITY



Selector #1	Specif. #1	Selector #2	Specif. #2	Winner
a[target]	(0, 1, 1)	.list a	(0, 1, 1)	Draw
#msg	(1, 0, 0)	input[type].inp	(0, 2, 1)	#1
#nav > #brd a.1k	(2, 1, 1)	em.foo.bar.light	(0, 3, 1)	#1
[id='nav'] a	(0, 1, 1)	#nav a	(1, 0, 1)	#2

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Quando 2 proprietà:
 - appartengono allo stesso bucket
 - allo stesso layer
 - hanno la stessa specificità
 Allora vince l'ultima regola che appare!

THE CASCADE: POSITION AND APPEARANCE

When two properties:

- Belong to the same origin/importance bucket
- Belong to the same layer
- Have the same specificity

The **last rule** to appear has the highest priority

```
h1 {
    color: red;
}
h1 {
    color: blue;
}
```



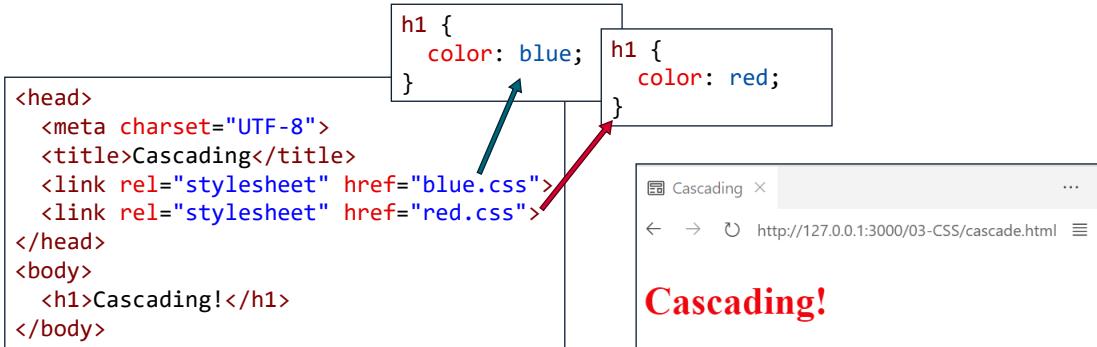
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Questa regola si applica allo stesso foglio di stile e sull'ordine in cui i fogli di stile appaiono.

THE CASCADE: POSITION AND APPEARANCE

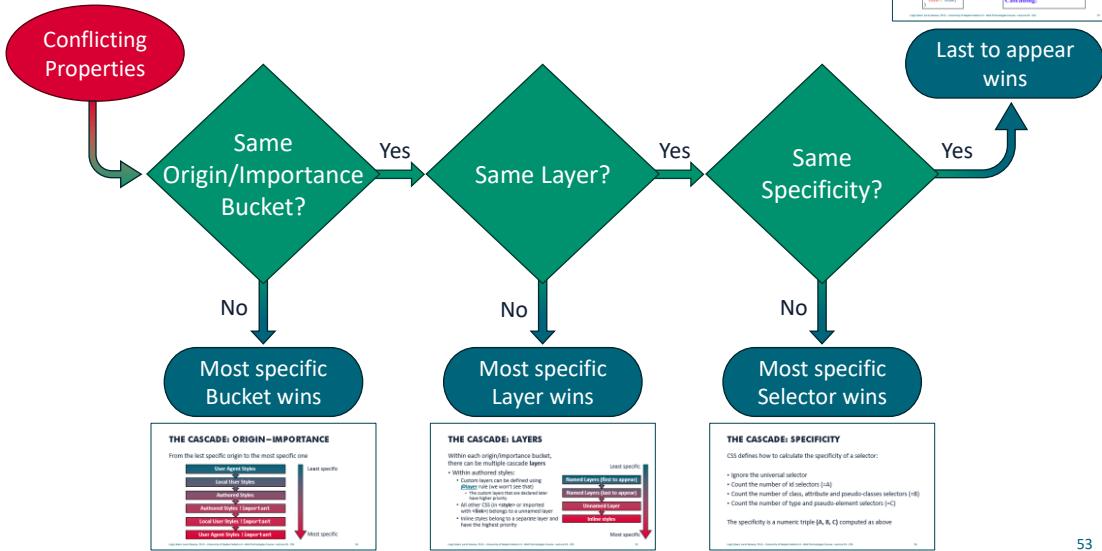
- This rule applies within the same stylesheet, and on the order in which stylesheets appear



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THE CASCADE: OVERVIEW



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THE CASCADE: ORIGIN-IMPORTANCE

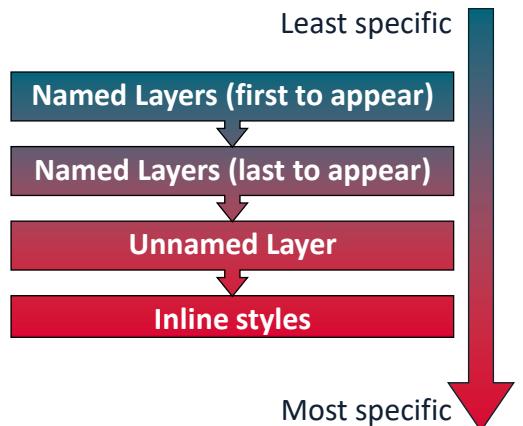
From the least specific origin to the most specific one



THE CASCADE: LAYERS

Within each origin/importance bucket, there can be multiple cascade **layers**

- Within authored styles:
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THE CASCADE: SPECIFICITY

CSS defines how to calculate the specificity of a selector:

- Ignore the universal selector
- Count the number of id selectors (=A)
- Count the number of class, attribute and pseudo-classes selectors (=B)
- Count the number of type and pseudo-element selectors (=C)

The specificity is a numeric triple **(A, B, C)** computed as above

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THE CASCADE: POSITION AND APPEARANCE

When two properties:

- Belong to the same origin/importance bucket
- Belong to the same layer
- Have the same specificity

The **last rule** to appear has the highest priority

```
h1 {
  color: red;
}
h1 {
  color: blue;
}
```



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THE CASCADE IN BROWSER DEV TOOLS

Most Specific

Least Specific

User agent styles are **hidden** in Dev Tools by default. If you want to see them, press F1 in Dev Tools and change the settings.

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INHERITANCE



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INHERITANCE IN CSS

- Some CSS properties can be inherited from ancestor elements, if no specific value is set
 - Inheritable properties include **color**, **font-size**, **font-family**, **font-weight**, **font-style**

Alcune proprietà possono essere ereditate dagli elementi antenati, se nessun valore specifico è impostato. Le proprietà ereditabili includono colore, font-size, font-family, font-weight, font-style.

```
p {  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
    color: red;  
    font-style: normal;  
}  
  
<p>  
    Hello <em>Inheritance</em>  
</p>
```

A screenshot of a web browser window. The title bar has a 'Boxes' icon and the word 'Boxes'. On the right side of the title bar are three icons: a square with a double-lined border, a close button (X), and a more options button (...). Below the title bar is a toolbar with back, forward, and refresh buttons. The main content area shows a URL: http://127.0.0.1:3000/03-CSS/inherit.html. The page itself contains the text "Hello Inheritance" in a red font.

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INHERITANCE IN CSS

The screenshot shows a browser's developer tools with the "Inspector" tab selected. A specific `Inheritance` element is highlighted. The right-hand panel displays the computed styles for this element, which inherit properties from its parent `p` and the `html` element. The inheritance chain is shown in a tree structure:

- Inherited from `p`:
- `font-family: sans-serif;`
- `color: red;`
- `font-style: normal;`
- Inherited from `html`:
- `:root { color: -CanvasText; }`

Other styles listed include:
- `element :: { inline; }`
- `i, cite, em, var, _user agent_ html.css:509`
- `dfn :: { font-style: italic; }`

Le proprietà ereditate hanno la specificità più bassa di tutti i metodi di stilizzare.

Inherited properties have the lowest specificity of all styling methods

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ASSIGNMENT #2

Today's lecture comes with **Assignment #2!** In this assignment, you will:

- Do some practice with basic CSS
- Write some tricky CSS rules
- Test your knowledge of the Cascade algorithm

Note: the live HTTP server we setup in **Exercise 1 of Assignment #1** will be handy for this assignment! Unless you are already familiar with HTTP servers and already know what you're doing, make sure you completed at least **Exercise 1 in Assignment #1** before doing **Assignment #2!**

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REFERENCES

- **Learn CSS**
web.dev
<https://web.dev/learn/css/>
Sections: 1, 3 to 6, 14, 15
- **Introducing the CSS Cascade**
MDN web docs
<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Cascade>
- **Flukeout: A game-based approach to learning CSS selectors**
<https://flukeout.github.io/>

