## CSS Specificity What is specificity in CSS? In simple words, if you have multiple CSS selectors for one element, Selector{Property: Value;} the one with the higher specific value will be applied. Note the property and the value together are referred to as a ‘declaration’. The selector references the HTML element by its HTML tag e.g. ‘<div>,< p> or <h1>’ or its class e.g. ‘.myClass’ or through its id eg. ‘#myId.’ Browsers award selectors ratings, based on whether an element has been referenced by it tag, class or id. When loading the page the browser will give the selector with the highest rating, ‘declaration preference’ when displaying the HTML.

## Rules of Specificity CSS written between HTML<style> tags always takes precedence over CSS written in external files and CSS written with the style attribute of an HTML tag (an inline style) always takes precedence over an HTML <style> tag. In addition browsers process style sheets from top to bottom. This means declarations that appear later in the style sheet overwrite those that came before. E.g..myClass {font-size: 40px; colour: orange;} .myClass {font-size: 20px; colour: green;} Above you can see that both declarations target the same selector but because the declaration 20px and green is the last declaration it gets preference.

## The specificity value can be calculated with the following base 10 guideline, however they are not actually counted using the base 10 system (thousands, hundreds, tens and units) however the base 10 system allows us to easily see which takes precedence over the other.

## The Universal scores 0 Example \*{declaration}; Elements and pseudo-elements score 0001 (one) Example <div>,< h1>,< a>,<p> etc. and also pseudo-elements like :before and :after. Class or pseudo-class and attribute score 0010 (ten) Example ‘.myClass’ attribute selectors eg. ‘p [class=myHeader]’ but also pseudo-classes such as :hover. ID 0100 score (one hundred) Example ID selectors eg. ‘#myid’ . Best practice suggests id selectors should only appear once in a single HTML file. Further they should be applied to the most important piece of information in the HTML file. Inline style score 1000 (one thousand) Example <p style="color:#999;"> Specificity Examples

## div 1 1 div.myClass 1 11 + 10 div #myId 101 1 + 100 <p style="color: pink;"> 1000 1000 #id 100 100 .myClass 10 10 div .myClass1.myClass2 21 1 + 10 + 10 #myId1 p #myId2 201 100 + 1 + 100 \* 0 0 (the universal selector is ignored).

## CSS specificity is the solution to many cases where you are having problems getting styles to show up on page. It often ends up being a problem of specificity.

&lt;h1&gt;

Any named css colours Code should be monospaced and a different background colour