Introduction to CSS

- CSS may be divided into 3 types: inline CSS, embedded CSS, External CSS.

1. Inline CSS: when the styles are coded as an attribute of the element or tag in the HTML file. E.g. <p style="color: darkred;>"

2. Embedded CSS: when the styles are coded as a part of head tag in the HTML file. E.g. <head> <style>p{color: pink;} </style> </head>

3. External CSS: A designated CSS file is maintained containing only the styles , with an extension .css and is called upon in the HTML file through "link" tag. E.g. <link href="styles.css">

- Cascading Style Sheets comprise of several property-value set of code to embed visually appealing styles to HTML coded web pages or websites.

- The Grammar to define property-value set is: "*property : value;*" the property name followed by a colon further followed by the value and ended by a semi-colon. E.g. color : blue;

- These property-value sets are then supplied to elements of the web page, we wish to style, called selectors in CSS. Grammar for the same is as follows: "*selector{ property: value; }*"

- A Selector is a piece of code that selects and brings element to be styled, to the CSS table. E.g. p{color: red;}

- Selectors may be of wide variety, common of which are given here:

1. Element Name E.g. p, h1, article, nav, div, input etc.

2. Element Class E.g. .box, .container etc.

3. Element Id E.g. #box, #container etc.

4. Universal Selector E.g. *{}. A Universal Selector selects all the elements or tags on a web page like p, body, footer, header, span, a, img, div, etc.

5. Element Name followed by attribute-value pair E.g. input[type="text"]

6. Element name/class/id followed by attribute-value prefix. E.g. div[class^="box"], .form-group[class^="box"], #form-group[class^="box"]

7. Element name/class/id followed by attribute-value suffix. E.g. div[class$="wrapper"], .frame[class$="wrapper"], #frame[class$="wrapper"]

8. Element name/class/id followed by attribute-value substring. E.g. div[class*="wrapper"], .frame[class*="wrapper"], #frame[class*="wrapper"]

9. homogenous/heterogenous combination of all the above mentioned selectors. E.g. p.child{color: green;}, h2#top{color: cyan;}, div[class*="group"] input[type="text"] {font-size: 20px; border: 1px solid red;}

- **What if overriding styles are written for the same element by different selectors?: The specificity rule follows for different selectors which sets the priority for them.**

  The standard specificity rule is: inline style > id > class > element name

  Specificity Rule when same method is style is written multiple times: The greater valued line of code will execute. E.g. on line 4 p{color: green} and on line 10 of same sheet p{color: blue}, paragraph will be of blue color.

  Specificity when dealing with "!important" : It tends to pick the selector to which it is applied and place it on the top of hierarchy stack. E.g. p{color: red !important}