

Day - 4

CSS Cascade, Combining Selectors, Positioning

Cascade



Importance of CSS rule

1. Position
2. Specificity
3. Type
4. Important keyword

Position

Lower the position of the CSS rule higher will be its importance

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

Specificity (in order of importance less to high)

1. Element selector
2. Class selector
3. Attribute Selector
4. Id Selector

Type (in order of importance less to high)

1. External CSS
2. Internal CSS
3. Inline CSS

Important Keyword

CSS rule using !important keyword are the most important CSS rules.

Quiz Time

```
<h1 class="a-class" id="an-id"> Hello </h1>
```

```
.a-class {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

Vs.

```
#an-id {  
  color: green;  
}
```



```
<h1 class="a-class another-class"> Hello </h1>
```

```
.a-class {  
  color: green;  
}  
.another-class {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <style>#an-id{color: green}</style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 id="an-id" style="color: blue;"> Hello </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Combining CSS Selectors

1. Group Selector – Used to apply same rule to multiple elements
2. Child Selector – Used to apply rules to the child of a element
3. Descendent Selector – Used to apply rules to the descendents of the element

Chaining Selectors for more Specificity

- Always start chaining with the tag name

```
selectorselector {  
  color: seagreen;  
}
```

Combining Combiners

```
selector selectorselector {  
  font-size: 2rem;  
}
```

CSS Positioning

1. Static – default position value
2. Relative – Positions relative to it actual position on webpage
3. Absolute – Positions relative to browser window, but if parent has a position property applied. Positions relative to the parent position
4. Fixed – Stays fixed on the page relative to the browser window
5. Sticky – Stays static at first get becomes fixed when scrolled down.

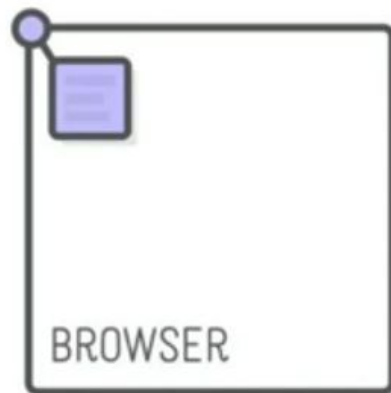
STATIC



RELATIVE



ABSOLUTE



FIXED

