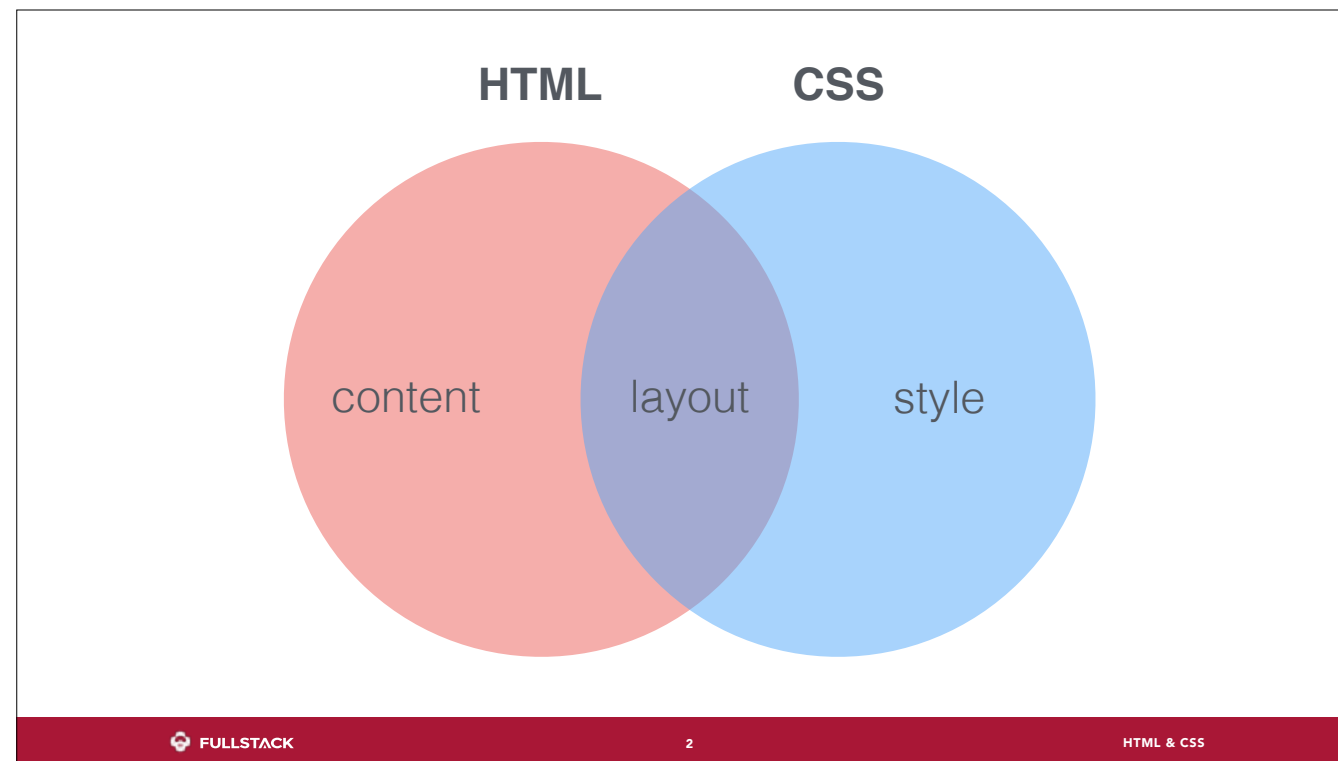
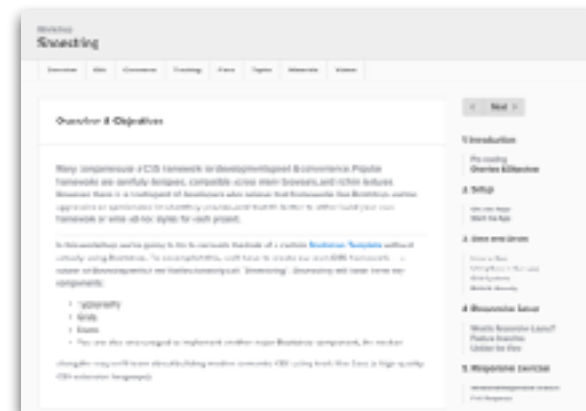


HTML & CSS

Layout laid out



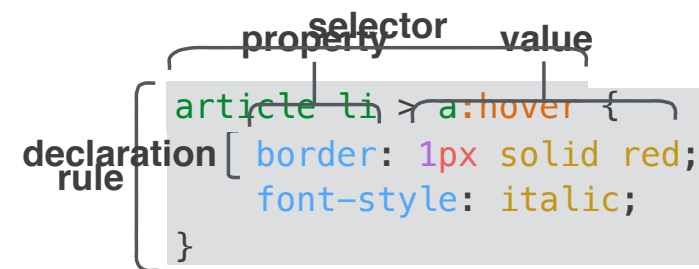
WITH CSS



WITHOUT CSS



TERMS



<http://nimbupani.com/css-vocabulary.html>

RULE EXAMPLE

`article li > a:hover`
apply **these** styles → `border: 1px solid red;`
`font-style: italic;`
}
to any elements matching **this** selector
even for any future changes ***declarative!***

SELECTORS

tag	input
class	.btn
id	#upload
attribute	[type="file"]
pseudo-element	::after
pseudo-class	:hover
*	*

BEWARE!

`tag.class` element with BOTH `tag` AND `.class`

`tag .class` element with `.class` whose ANCESTOR matches `tag`

`tag,.class` element with EITHER `tag` OR `.class`

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS

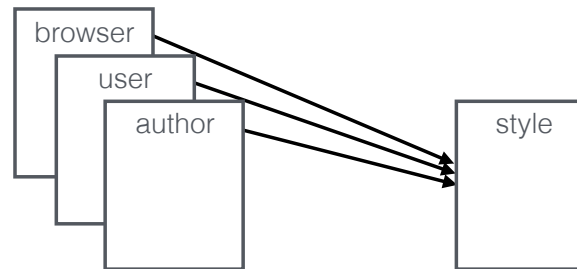
CASCADING

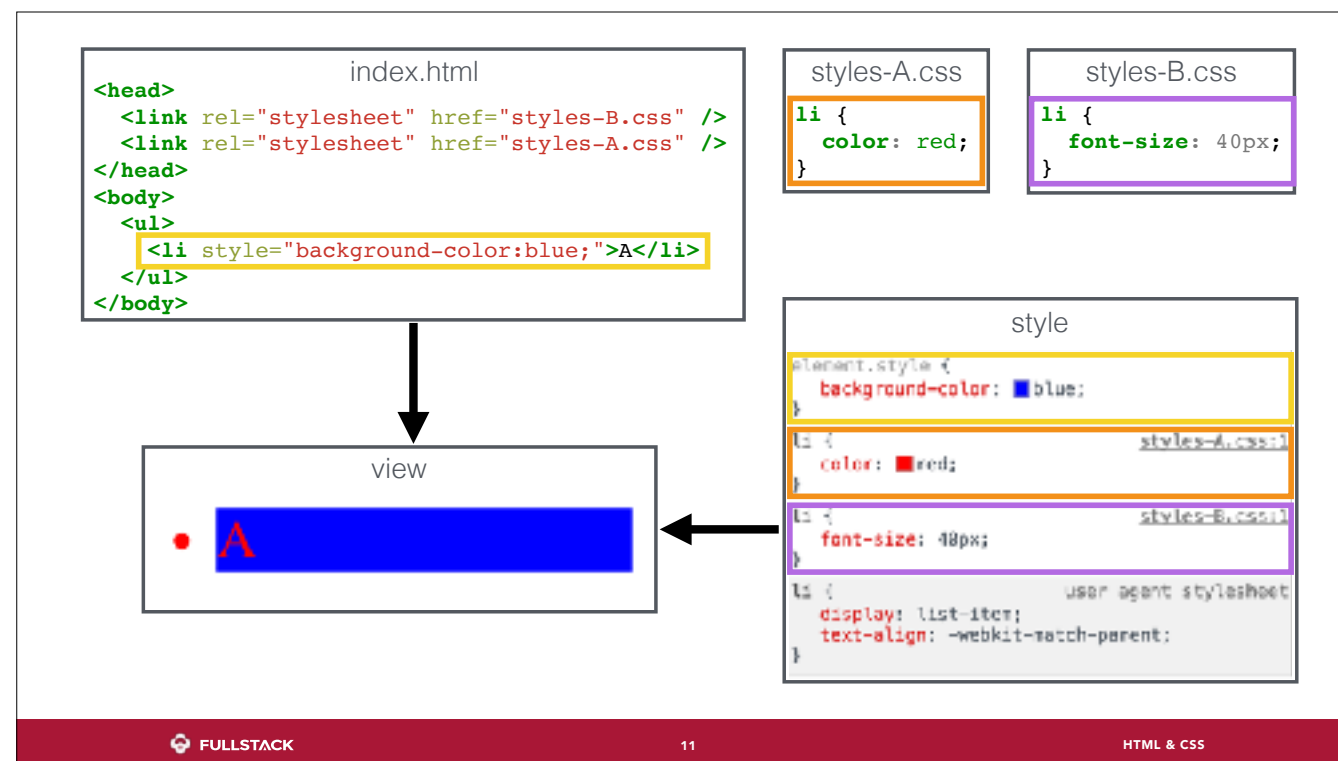
In ~1994... *CSS had one feature that distinguished it from all the [competing style languages]: it took into account that on the Web the style of a document couldn't be designed by either the author or the reader on their own, but that their wishes had to be combined, or "cascaded," in some way.*

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS, DESIGNING FOR THE WEB, BY HÅKON WIUM LIE AND BERT BOS (1999) - CHAPTER 20

CASCADING

An element's style is a merge of every rule whose selector matches





What happens when declarations conflict?



`<div id="thing"></div>`

```
div {  
  background: red;  
}
```



```
#thing {  
  background: blue;  
}
```



<div class="foo"></div>

```
div {  
  background: red;  
}
```

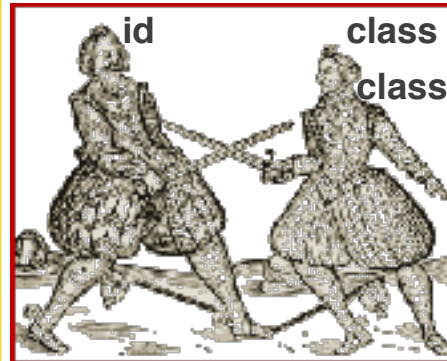


```
.foo {  
  background: green;  
}
```



```
<div id="thing" class="foo bar"></div>
```

```
#thing {  
  background: blue;  
}
```

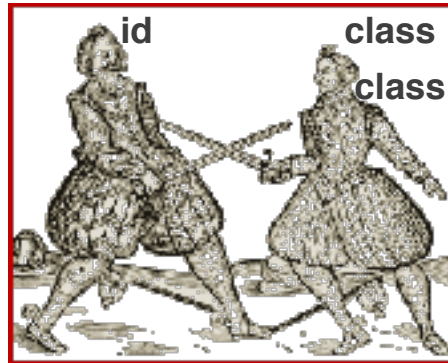


```
.foo.bar {  
  background: green;  
}
```



```
<div class="outer">
  <div id="thing" class="foo" style="background:orange;"></div>
</div>
```

```
#thing {
  background: blue;
}
```



```
.outer .foo {
  background: green;
}
```



