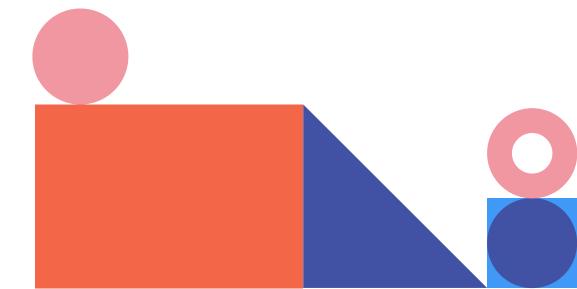


Developing Reusable Components

Let's take the components we just designed in Figma and build them using React styled components.

How we used to apply CSS

External CSS stylesheet with a link in the head HTML element Within the HTML file in a <style> tag Inline on the HTML elements <h1 style="margin-right: 4px">



CSS Specificity

- 1. Type selectors and pseudoelements
- 2. Class selectors, attribute selectors, and pseudo-classes
- 3.ID selectors

```
h1 {
h1::before {
.cat {
  ...;
input[type="radio"] {
h1:hover {
#cat {
```

Problems with CSS

Styles slowly became decentralized and hard to remove or update.

A lack of knowledge about CSS specificity leads to !importants.

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

Problems with CSS

Styles slowly became decentralized and hard to remove or update.

A lack of knowledge about CSS specificity leads to !importants.

```
ul.shopping-cart > li {
  color: blue;
li.shopping-cart-item {
  color: blue !important;
.shopping-cart > .shopping-cart-item {
  color: blue;
.shopping-cart-item {
  color: blue;
```

C55 nawing architectures

CSS naming architectures were created to superficially scope CSS styling.

They're simply a naming convention but won't prevent leaked styling.

```
.shopping-cart__shopping-cart-item {
  color: blue;
}
.shopping-cart__shopping-cart-item--out-of-stock {
  color: red;
}
```

C55 pre-processors

Provide styling capabilities such as nesting, mixins, and more which allow more control over how our CSS styles are applied.

```
.shopping-cart {
    &__item {
      color: blue;

    &--selected {
      color: red;
    }
    }
}
```

C55-in-15

JavaScript is used to style our components. When the components are parsed, CSS is generated and attached to the DOM.

