

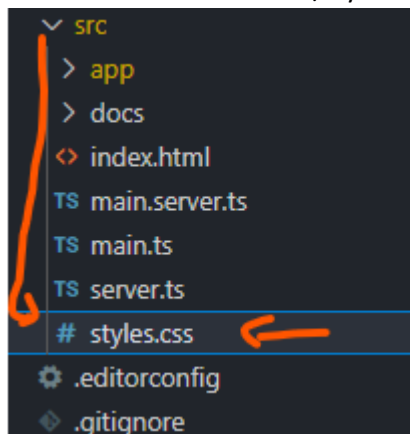
Scoped CSS

In this lecture, we are going to discuss how Angular treats CSS in components.

Behind the scenes, Angular treats component CSS differently than Global CSS. Being aware of these features will prevent you from running into problems.

We have two options for applying CSS to a component.

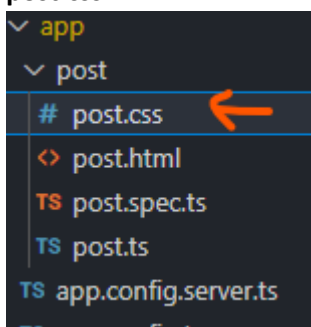
1. We can add CSS to the `src/styles.css`:



Styles added to this file are applied globally to an app.

However, we should add styles for a specific component in its respective style sheet file.

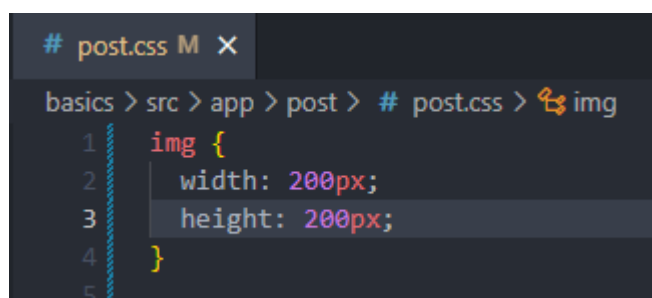
2. For example, our post component has a CSS file called **post.component.css** or in my case **post.css**:

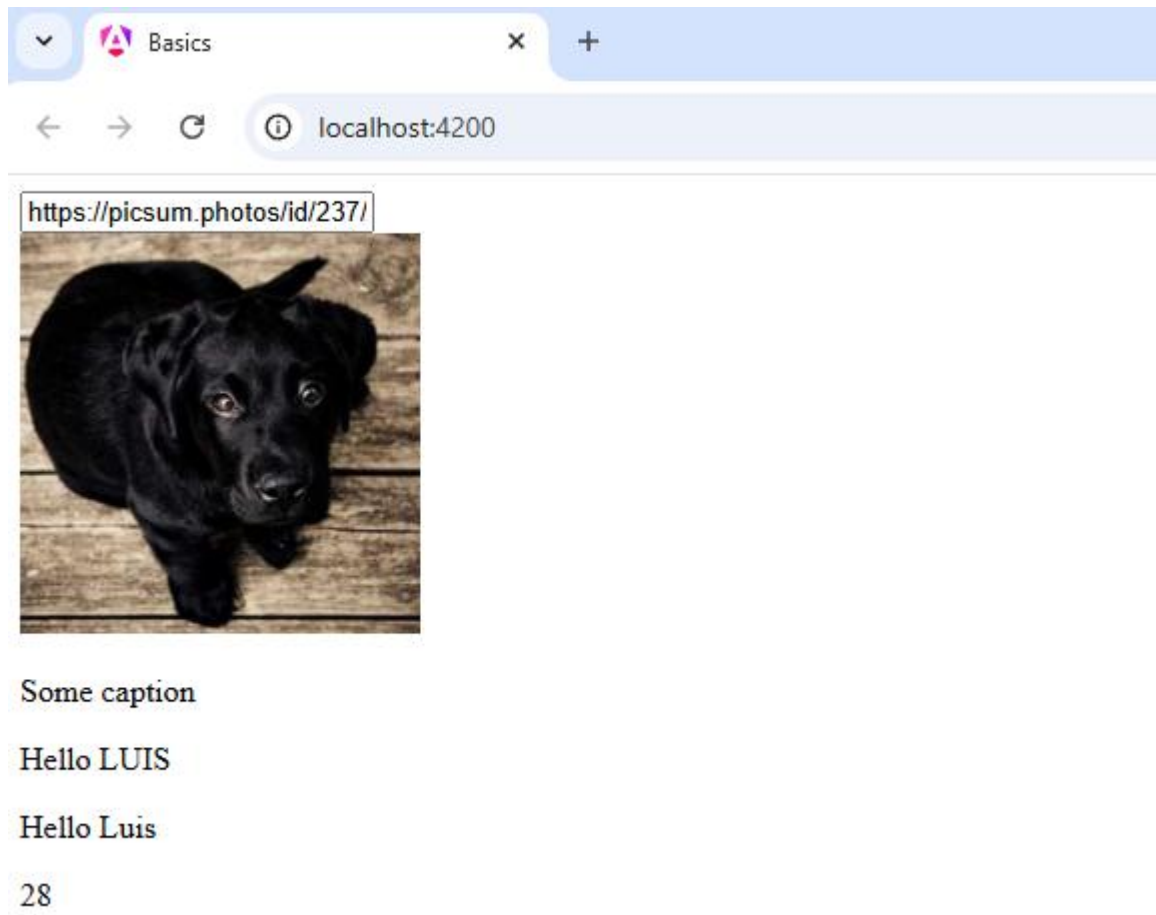


Styles created in a component CSS files are scoped. What this means is that styles can only affect a components template. Our styles cannot affect other components.

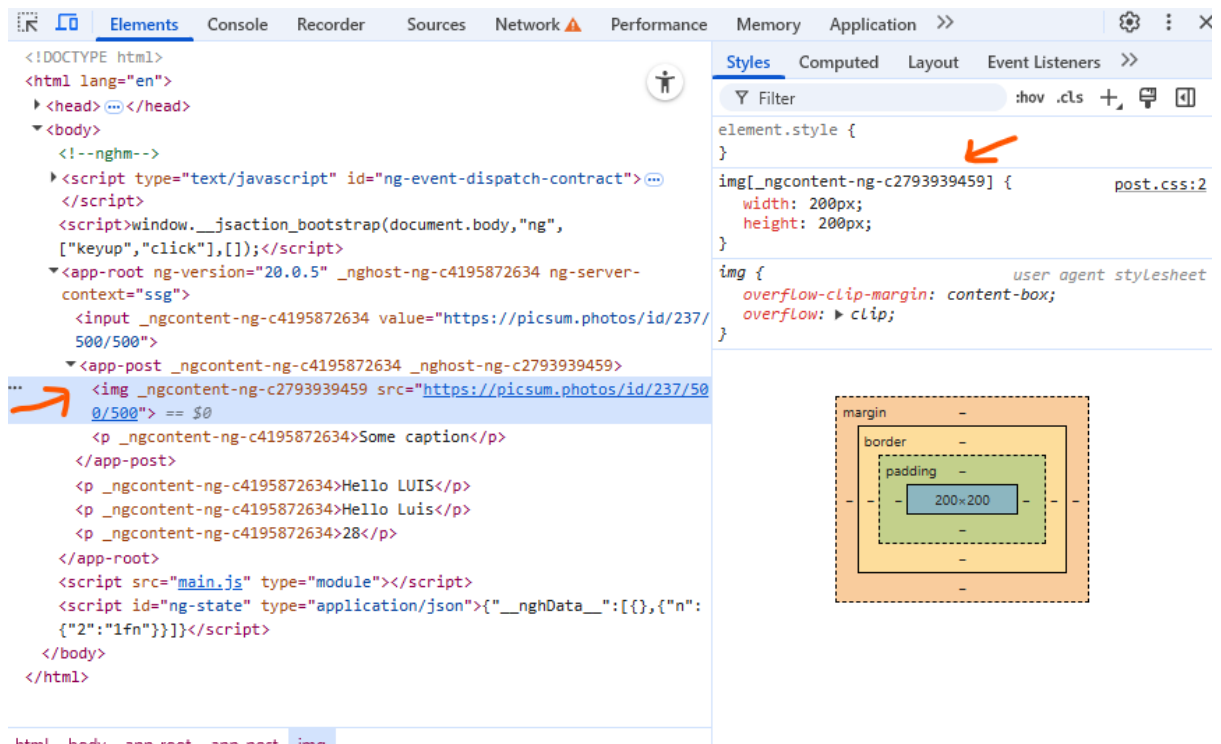
To better understand, let's look at an example:

Inside **post.component.css** or **post.css**:

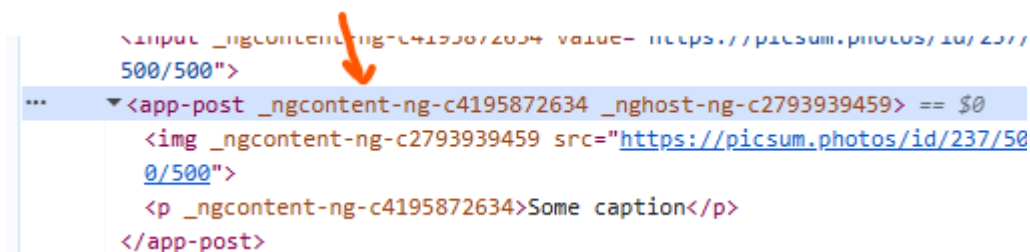




The image has been resized without a problem. However, there's something else happening behind the scenes. Let's inspect the element of the image:



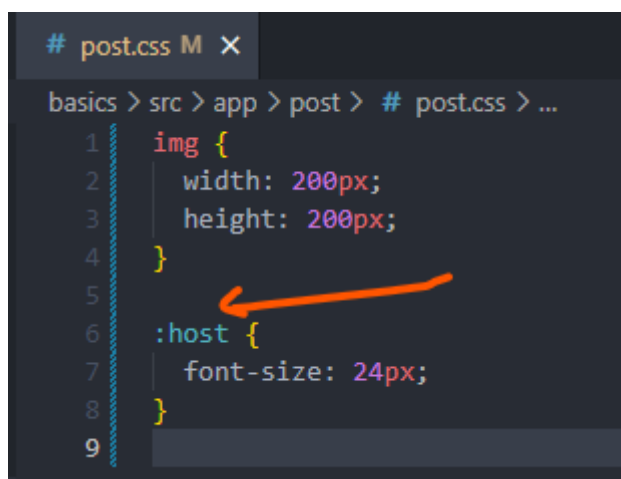
In the **developer tools**, Angular has added a special attribute to the image tag. It's an ID for preventing the styles from being applied to other images. Angular has modified the selector to include the **custom attribute attached to the image tag**. By adding this ID, it can adequately select the image tag without selecting other image tags. Our CSS has been encapsulated. If we have images in other components, they won't be resized from this component styles. This behaviour is incredibly beneficial to us. We never have to worry about having conflicting styles.



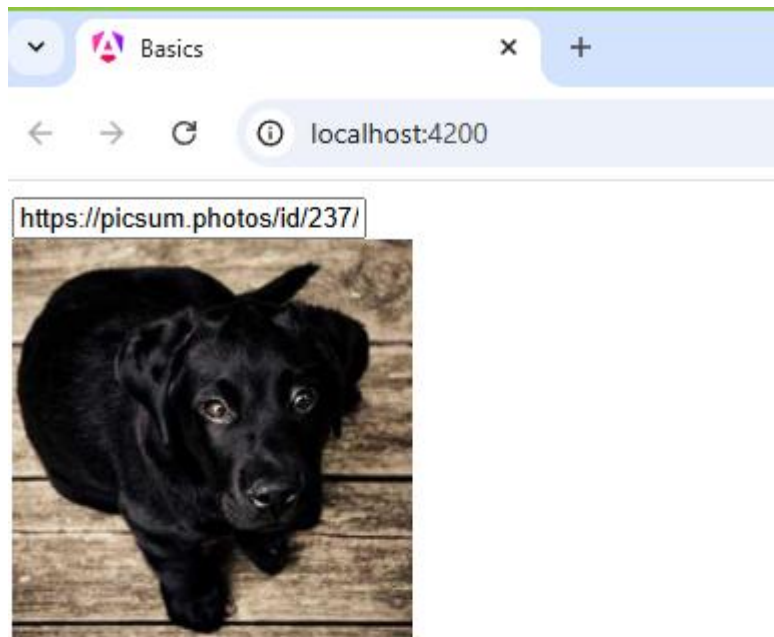
If we look back at the elements panel, we will notice something else. The template is being wrapped with the **custom component tag**. Our image is wrapped with the `<app-post>` components. Angular does not replace the component tag with the template. Instead, it inserts the template into the tag. In some cases, we may want to select the tag. For example, we may want to select the `<app-post>` component tag. If we're going to apply styles to the `app-post` tag from the **post.component.css** file, we will need to use a special **pseudo selector**.

Switch back to the editor.

Let's say we want to increase the font size of all text inside the components. Unfortunately, we can't select the elements inside the component with `<app-post>` selector. Instead, we need to replace it with a **pseudo selector** called **host** – This selector will tell Angular to apply these styles to the component tag wrapped around the templates:



Refresh the page in the browser:



Some caption ←

Hello LUIS

Hello Luis

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The caption we added to the image has been enlarged, even though it comes from the app component. It's a part of the post component through **content projection**. That wraps up this section.