

## HTML – LESSON 7

### COMBINE CSS RULES

- We can combine rules if they are exactly the same:

```
h1 {
    font-family:Georgia;
}
h2 {
    font-family:Georgia;
}
```

Can be combined into:

- If you want finally to specify a specific property for H1, you can do it adding another rule:

```
h1 {
    border-bottom: thick solid black;
}
```

- You could also have defined H1 and H2 rules **separately**: but in that case, the property font-family would have been written 2 times. Therefore, in case of change, we would have had to update 2 rules. This can become a nightmare if you work with hundred of rules !

➔ As much as you can, try to **combine** rules shared by different element to **factorize** the code.

### EXTERNALIZE CSS RULES IN A FILE

- There are 3 modes to link CSS rules to HTML code :
  - **Internal** :
  - **Inline**:
  - **External** :
- To define CSS rules in **external** mode :
  - Create a CSS file and write your CSS rules
  - Link this CSS file to the HTML code using

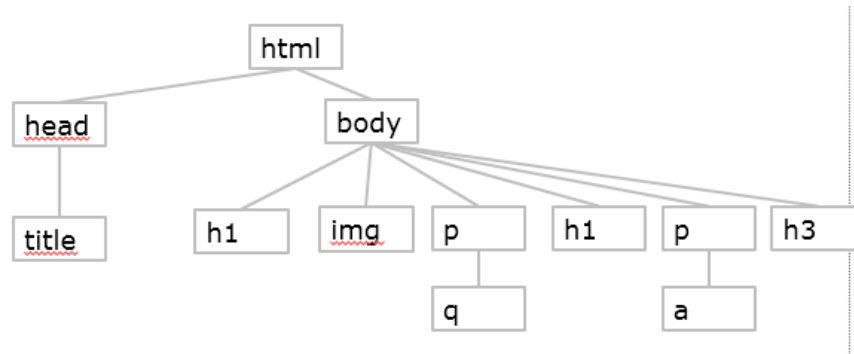
```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="../my-style.css" />
```



## INHERITANCE

HTML element are organized around a hierarchy:

- All elements (except HTML) have a parent
- An element can have children : its nested elements



For instance on the above graph: the first P parent is BODY and it contains one child Q

➔ All elements inherit from the CSS properties of their parents.

For instance on the above graph, if the font for P is defined as Arial, the Q will also have its font defined to Arial: it inherits from the parent properties.

If the BODY element background color is set to BLUE, all element background color will be also BLUE

Let's define the following rules :

```

body {      font-family: sans-serif;      }
em {       font-family: serif;           }
  
```

