# Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

### Inheritance

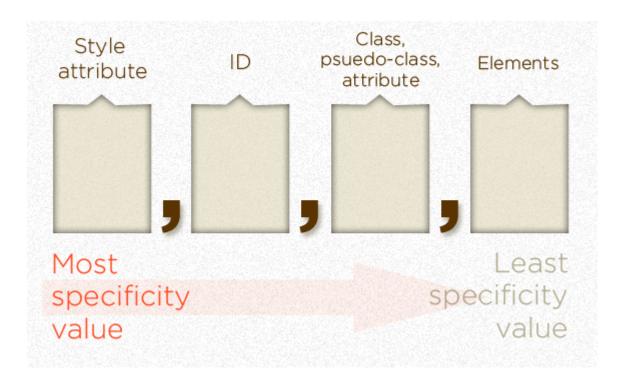


### Inheritance

- Some properties are passed on from parent to child
- Which?
  - Stack overflow
  - w3.org

```
Inherited from div#inheritance-demo
#inheritance-demo {
                                style.css:1
 font-family: "Montserrat", sans-serif;
 color: | crimson;
 font-style: italic;
 text-align: center;
 text-transform: uppercase;
 text-shadow: 1px 1px 0px ■#600517;
 font-size: 30px;
 border: ▶5px solid ■crimson;
 border-radius: ▶5px;
 background-color: @#FBE0E5;
 width: 600px;
 margin: ▶0 auto;
```

# Specificity



#### In otherwords:

- If the element has inline styling, that automatically wins (1,0,0,0 points)
- For each ID value, apply 0,1,0,0 points
- For each class value (or pseudo-class or attribute selector), apply 0,0,1,0 points
- For each element reference, apply 0,0,0,1 point

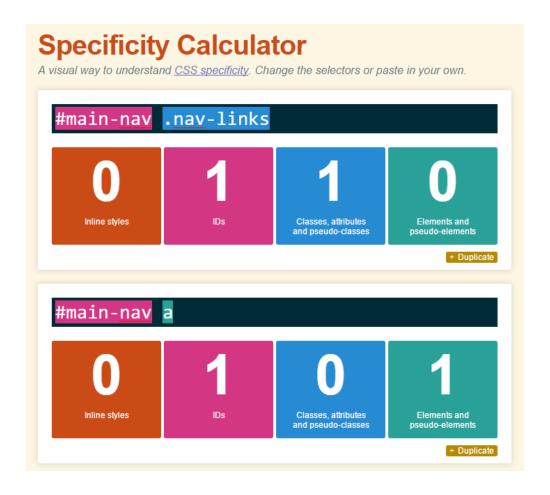
https://css-tricks.com/specifics-on-css-specificity/

## Rules of Specificity

When two CSS rules target the same element:

- 1. Higher specificity wins
- 2. If equal specificity, last style rule wins
- 3. !important beats everything

## Specificity Calculator



https://specificity.keegan.st/

# Centering Anything

#### Absolute + Relative

#### Is the element of unknown width and height?

If you don't know the width or height, you can use the transform property and a negative translate of 50% in both directions (it is based on the current width/height of the element) to center:

```
.parent {
  position: relative;
}
.child {
  position: absolute;
  top: 50%;
  left: 50%;
  transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
}
```

CSS-Tricks Complete Centering Guide