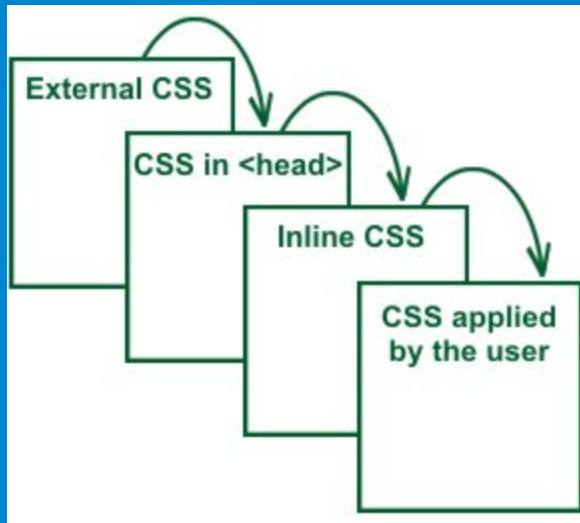


CSS Anatomy

Cascading Style Sheets

Cascading



Syntax

Selector

```
p {  
  color: red;  
}
```

Property Property value

Declaration



The diagram illustrates the syntax of a CSS declaration. It shows a selector 'p' followed by a block of declarations enclosed in curly braces. The first declaration is 'color: red;'. Brackets below the code identify the components: 'color' is the 'Property', 'red' is the 'Property value', and the entire 'color: red;' is the 'Declaration'. A line from the word 'Selector' points to the 'p'.

Explanation

- Selector
 - The HTML element name at the start of the rule set. It selects the element(s) to be styled (in this case, p elements). To style a different element, just change the selector.
- Declaration
 - A single rule like color: red; specifying which of the element's properties you want to style.

- Properties
 - Ways in which you can style a given HTML element. (In this case, color is a property of the elements.) In CSS, you choose which properties you want to affect in your rule.
- Property value
 - To the right of the property after the colon, we have the property value, which chooses one out of many possible appearances for a given property (there are many color values besides red).

Syntax

- Each rule set (apart from the selector) must be wrapped in curly braces ({}).
- Within each declaration, you must use a colon (:) to separate the property from its values.
- Within each rule set, you must use a semicolon (;) to separate each declaration from the next one.

Example

```
/* Single declaration/rule */  
p {  
    color: red;  
}  
  
/* Multiple declarations/rules */  
p {  
    color: red;  
    width: 500px;  
    border: 1px solid black;  
}  
  
/* Multiple elements */  
p,li,h1 {  
    color: red;  
}
```

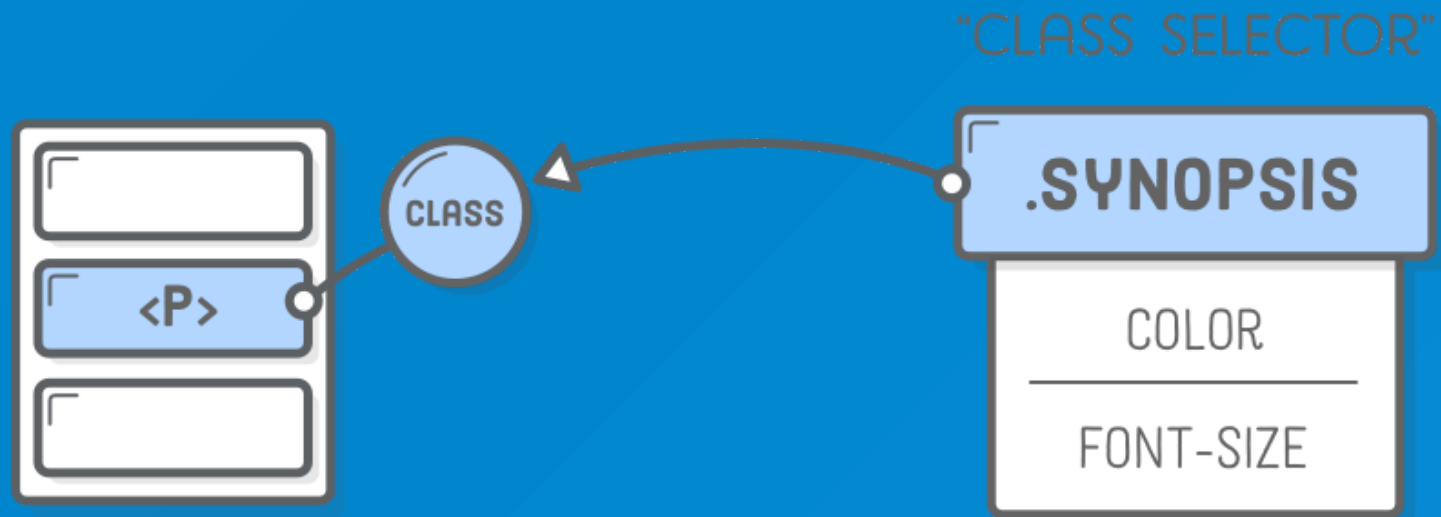

Selectors



HTML ELEMENTS

CSS RULES

Class Selectors



Direct Children Selector

Parent>Child (Direct Children Selector)

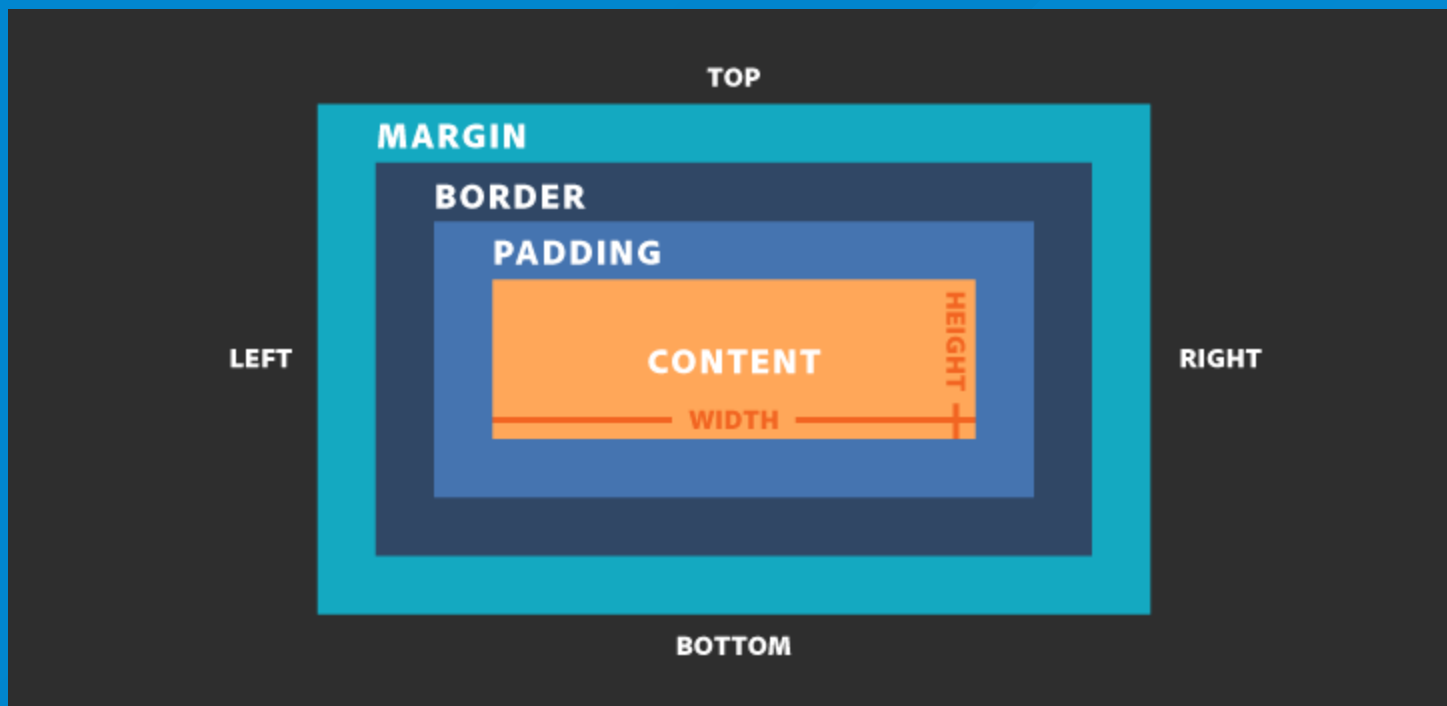
```
<!-- Just a list -->
<ul>
  <!-- direct children -->
  <li>Item 1</li>
  <li>Item 2</li>
  <ol>
    <li>Nested 1 </li>
    <li>Nested 2 </li>
    <li>Nested 3 </li>
  </ol>
</ul>
```

```
ul > li{
    background : red;
}
```

CSS Selectors - General

Selector	Example	Example description
<u>.class</u>	.intro	Selects all elements with class="intro"
<u>#id</u>	#firstname	Selects the element with id="firstname"
<u>*</u>	*	Selects all elements
<u>element</u>	p	Selects all <p> elements
<u>element,element</u>	div, p	Selects all <div> elements and all <p> elements
<u>element element</u>	div p	Selects all <p> elements inside <div> elements
<u>element>element</u>	div > p	Selects all <p> elements where the parent is a <div> element
<u>element+element</u>	div + p	Selects all <p> elements that are placed immediately after <div> elements
<u>element1~element2</u>	p ~ ul	Selects every element that are preceded by a <p> element

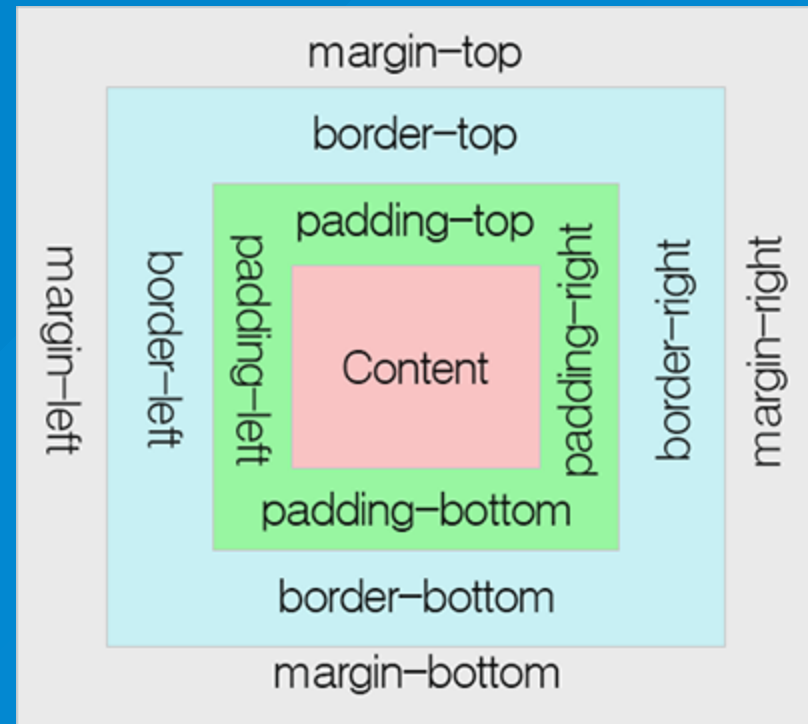
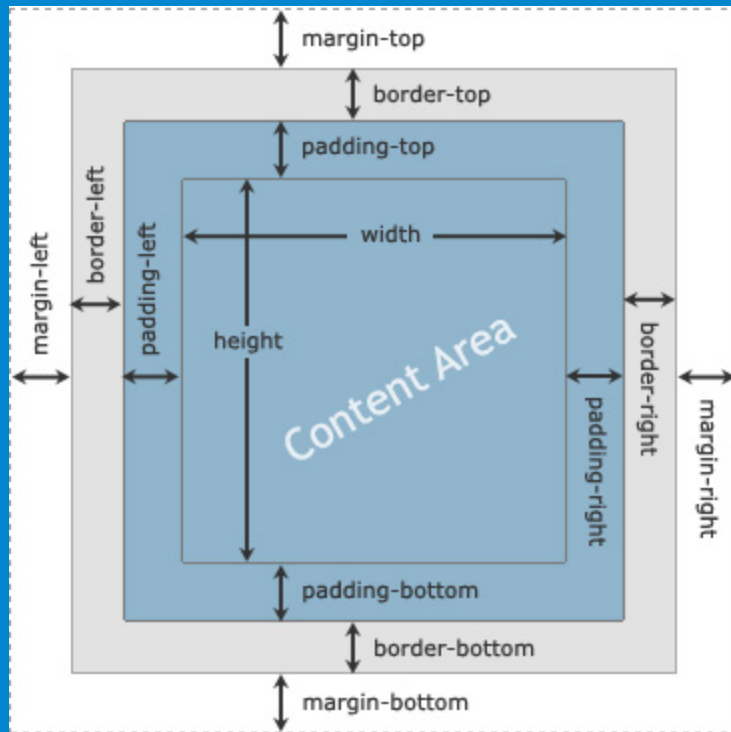
CSS Box Model



CSS Box Model

- **Margin:** Empty area around the corner. No background color, its transparent.
- **Border:** A border that goes around the padding and content. Affected by background color of the box.
- **Padding:** Clears an area around the content. Affected by background color of the box.

CSS properties shortcuts



CSS Exercise "cuadrito" class

