HTML & CSS Part 2

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Conflicting selectors

 What happens when two selectors appear to conflict?

```
p em {
                    >
    color: green;
                        <em>Green or red?</em>
                    em
     color: red;
```

Conflicting selectors

 The more specific selector takes precedence

```
p em {
                    >
    color: green;
                        <em>Green or red?</em>
                    em
     color: red;
```

Specificity Precedence

- Ids
- Classes
- Elements
 - Parent elements more specific than children
- How about same specificity?
 - Rule further down style sheet wins

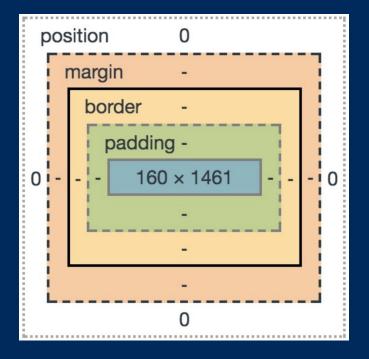
CSS Inheritance

- Children inherit parent styles in most cases
- See documentation for exceptions and ways to change inheritance

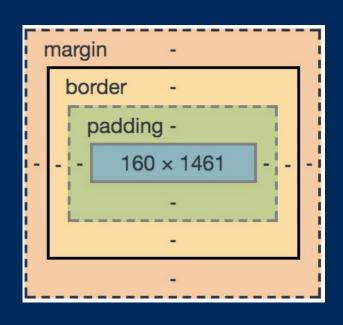
Size and Position: CSS Box Model

 All HTML elements considered 'boxes' by CSS

 Element size and position determined by values of the box model



CSS Box Model: Size



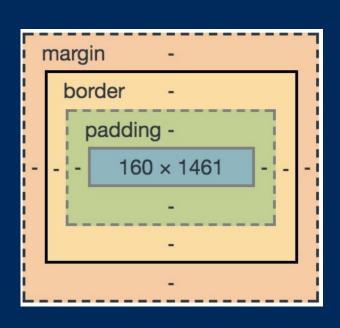
Content: Width and height of the content

Padding: Space between content and border

Border

Margin: Area around the border ("clearing" space)

CSS Box Model: Size

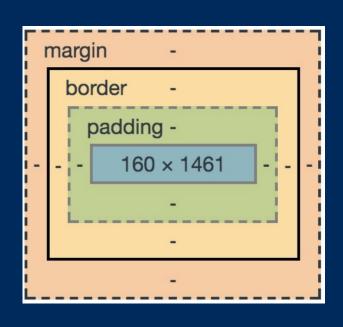


All size elements are properties in CSS:

border
border-top, border-bottom
border-right, border-left

margin, margin-top, etc. padding, padding-top, etc.

CSS Box Model: Size



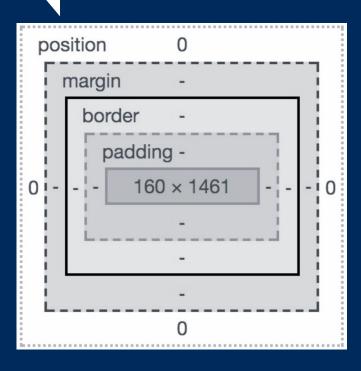
Content size (blue area) specified by pixels or % of parent element dimensions

width: 20px

height: 50%

Recall, can only change height/width for block elements

CSS Positioning



- Positioning of elements refers to a deviation from their natural flow
 - I.e., where the elements are placed by default

CSS Positioning

- Static
 - The default position (in the 'flow')
- Fixed
 - Fixed position in viewport
 - Does not move even with scrolling
- Relative
 - Positioned relative to its natural location
- Absolute
 - Positioned relative to first non-static parent

Cascading Style Sheets

Cascade: The order of precedence for rules on a selector

