# Request 7

## Question 1

**John and Wendy have heard that with CSS there is an Agent Style and Author Style can you explain the difference to them. Show them the user agent style of the tag H5 as an example.**

In CSS, "agent style" refers to the default style rules that are applied by the browser to a web page. These styles are typically defined in a user agent stylesheet, which is a file that is provided by the browser and applies a set of default styles to the page.

On the other hand, "author style" refers to the style rules that are defined by the developer or designer of a web page. These styles are typically defined in a separate stylesheet file that is linked to the HTML document, or they may be included directly in the HTML document using a <style> element.

**/\* Agent style \*/**

**body {**

**margin: 0;**

**font-family: sans-serif;**

**}**

**User agent style of the tag H5**

The default (agent) style for the h5 element will vary depending on the browser and the user's operating system. Here is an example of the default styles that might be applied to the h5 element by a browser:

h5 {

display: block;

font-size: 1.17em;

margin-top: 1.33em;

margin-bottom: 1.33em;

margin-left: 0;

margin-right: 0;

font-weight: bold;

}

Keep in mind that these styles are just an example, and the actual default styles applied by a browser may differ. It's also worth noting that you can override the default styles by defining your own styles for the h5 element in your own stylesheet.

## Question 2

**There are different ways to define the author styles. John and Wendy would like to know from you, as a professional, exactly how this prioritisation of the individual details works (describe the different categories and within the three categories the prioritisation).**

There are mainly three ways to define author styles in CSS. In CSS, the way in which styles are prioritized depends on the method you use to define them. Here is a summary of the priority order for the different ways to define author styles:

**Inline styles:** Styles defined using the style attribute have the highest priority and will override any other styles that apply to the same element.

**Internal stylesheet:** Styles defined in the <style> element of an HTML document will have a higher priority than external stylesheets, but they will still be overruled by inline styles.

**External stylesheet:** Styles defined in an external stylesheet that is linked to an HTML document using a <link> element will have a lower priority than internal stylesheets, but they will still override any default styles applied by the browser (also known as agent styles).

For example, consider the following CSS:

/\* External stylesheet \*/

h1 {

color: blue;

}

/\* Internal stylesheet \*/

<style>

h1 {

color: red;

}

</style>

/\* Inline style \*/

<h1 style="color: green;">Heading</h1>

In this case, the inline style will have the highest priority and the text of the h1 element will be displayed in green. The internal stylesheet style will have a higher priority than the external stylesheet style, but it will be overruled by the inline style. As a result, the color defined in the external stylesheet will not be applied to the h1 element.

## Question 3

**John and Wendy have declared various definitions and they are now wondering exactly how these are evaluated after selector prioritisation. Can you help them?**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Selector** | **IDs** | **Classes** | **Tags** | **Notation** | **Ranking** |
| Html .header #header1 | #header1 | .header | Html | Html .header #header1 {  } | 3 |
| #header1 | #header1 |  |  | #header1{  } | 5 |
| .header .title p |  | .header  .title | p | .header .title p {  } | 1 |
| #header1 h1 | #header1 |  | h1 | #header1 h1 {  } | 2 |
| .container .header .body |  | .container .header .body |  | .container .header .body {  } | 4 |
| Html |  |  | Html | Html {  } | 6 |