


# 1-oy 4-dars CSS Selectorlar

## 4-dars. CSS selectorlar

- Display = property specifies if/how an element is displayed
- block-level = start on a new line, take up the full width available (h1, div, p, form, header, footer)
- Inline = do not start on a new line, width is limited to what is needed (span, a, img)



div

span

Example

## With CSS

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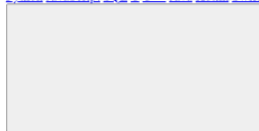
## Without CSS

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## CSS Syntax

```
selector {  
  property1: value;  
  property2: value;  
}
```

The basic syntax of CSS includes 3 main parts:

```
Selector ← div {  
    color: blue;  
    font-size: 20px;  
} → Declaration Block
```

The diagram illustrates the basic CSS syntax. It shows a selector 'div' followed by a declaration block in curly braces. The declaration block contains two properties: 'color: blue;' and 'font-size: 20px;'. A blue arrow points from the 'div' to the opening brace, and another blue arrow points from the closing brace to the 'Declaration Block' label. The 'Selector' label is also present with a blue arrow pointing to the 'div'.

- `selector` - specifies the HTML element that we want to apply the styles
- `property1 / property2` - specifies the attribute of HTML elements that we want to change (color, background, and so on)
- `value` - specifies the new value you want to assign to the property (color of the text to red, background to gray, and so on)

## Comments in CSS

```
/* this is css comment */
```

### Why use comments in CSS ?

- Comments in code help the person reading the code understand what you were trying to do when you wrote it.
- This makes it easier for other developers to understand the code and make changes if necessary.
- Comments are also useful for anyone who needs to maintain the code in the future.

## Why should you learn to use CSS?

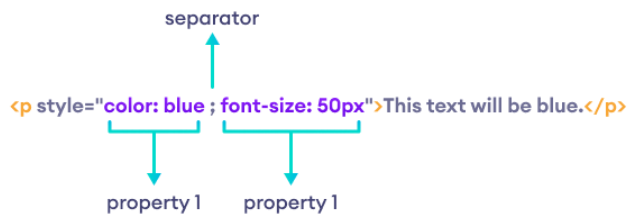
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## Include CSS in a webpage

- **Inline CSS**: Styles added directly to the HTML element.
- **Internal CSS**: Styles defined at the `head` section of the document.
- **External CSS**: Styles defined in a separate file.

## Inline Style

```
<html lang="en">  
  
  <head>  
    <title>Browser</title>  
  </head>  
  
  <body>  
    <h1>This is h1</h1>  
    <p>This paragraph doesn't have CSS.</p>  
    <p style="color:red">This paragraph is styled with inline CSS.</p>  
  </body>  
  
</html>
```



## Internal CSS

```
<html lang="en">

  <head>
    <title>Browser</title>
    <style>
      p {
        color: red;
      }
    </style>
  </head>

  <body>
    <h1>This is h1</h1>
    <p>This paragraph doesn't have CSS.</p>
    <p style="color:red">This paragraph is styled with inline CSS.</p>
  </body>

</html>
```

## External-css External CSS

- style.css

```
p {
  color: blue;
}
```

- index.html

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Browser</title>
  <link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet">
</head>
<body>
  <p>This is a sample text.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

- style.css

```
p {
  color: red;
}

div {
  color: yellow;
}
```

- main.css

```
body {
  background: lightgreen;
}
```

- index.html

```

<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>Browser</title>
  <link href="main.css" rel="stylesheet">
  <link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet">
</head>

<body>
  <h1>Multiple Stylesheet Example</h1>
  <p>This is Paragraph 1</P>
  <p>This is paragraph 2</p>
  <div>This is a content inside a div</div>
</body>
</html>

```

## Example: Styling Multiple Elements

- [style.css](#)

```

h1, p {
  color: red;
  font-size: 20px;
  background-color: yellow;
}

```

- [index.html](#)

```

<html lang="en">
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" />
  <title>Browser</title>
  <style>
    h1, p {
      color: red;
      font-size: 20px;
      background-color: yellow;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>This is the heading</h1>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
  <div>This is a div</div>
</body>
</html>

```

## Inheritance

- [index.html](#)

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" />
    <title>CSS Inheritance</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <section>
      <h2>This is a heading.</h2>
      <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
      <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
      <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
    </section>
  </body>
</html>

```

- [style.css](#)

```
section {  
    color: blue;  
}
```

## Rule Order

- [index.html](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
  <head>  
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />  
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />  
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" />  
    <title>CSS Rule Order</title>  
  </head>  
  
  <body>  
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  </body>  
</html>
```

- [style.css](#)

```
p {  
    color: red;  
}  
  
/* overrides color previous color value */  
p {  
    color: blue;  
}
```

## Style Rule Hierarchy

- [index.html](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
  
  <head>  
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />  
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />  
    <title>Style Rule Hierarchy</title>  
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" />  
  </head>  
  
  <body>  
    <p class="paragraph" id="unique">  
      This text will be red as the ID selector takes precedence over other  
      selectors.  
    </p>  
  </body>  
</html>
```

- [main.css](#)

```
/* id selector */  
#unique {  
    color: red;  
}  
  
/* class selector */  
.paragraph {  
    color: green;
```

```

}

/* element selector */
p {
    color: blue;
}

```

*In the above example, the id selector overrides the styles of class and element selector. This is because the id selector has more priority than the class and element selectors.*

## Universal Selector

- `index.html`

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" />
    <title>CSS selectors</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Heading</h1>
    <p>First Paragraph</p>
    <p>Second Paragraph</p>
  </body>
</html>

```

- `style.css`

```

* {
    color: red;
}

```

## CSS !important

```

/* HTML */
<p id="paragraph">This is a paragraph.</p>

/* CSS */
p#paragraph {
    color: green;
}

p {
    color: blue!important;
}

```

## CSS Font

```

body {
    font-family: "sans-serif";
    font-size: 16px;
}

```