CSS Essentials

Cascade and Inheritance

Overview

1. Cascade
2. Inheritance
3. Reset all property

Section 1

Cascade

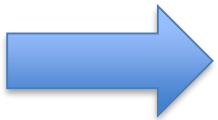
1. Cascade

- **Cascade:** Is an algorithm that defines how to combine property values originating from different sources.

```
<h1>This is my heading.</h1>
```

+

```
h1 {
    color: red;
}
h1 {
    color: blue;
}
```



This is my heading.

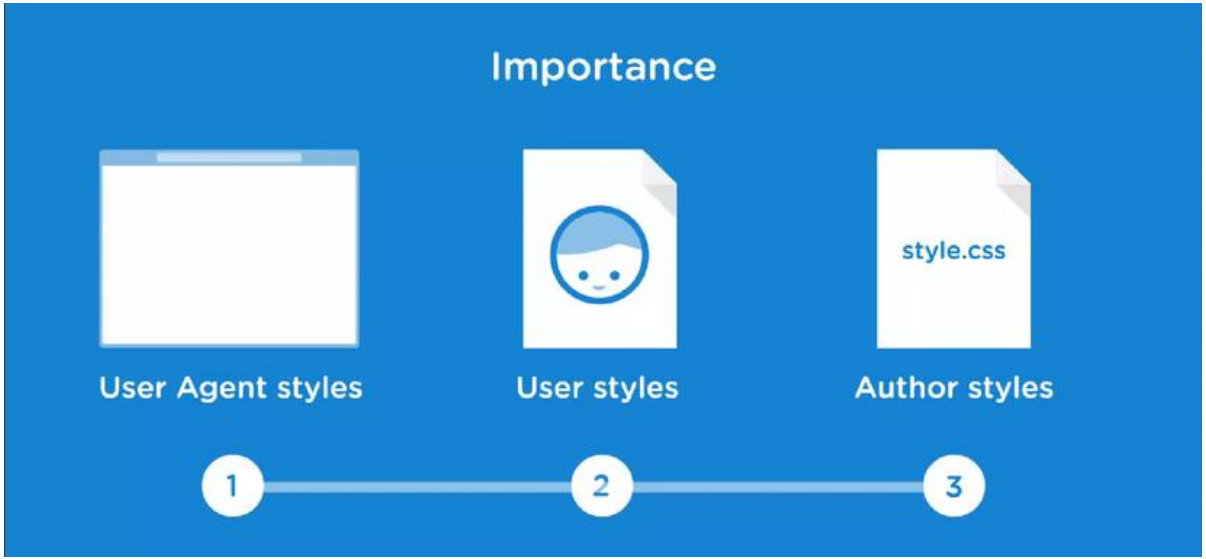
1. Cascade

- There are three main concepts that control the order in which CSS declarations are applied:
  1. *Importance*
  2. *Specificity*
  3. *Source order*

=> **Importance** is the most important. If two declarations have the same importance, the **specificity** of the rules decide which one will apply. If the rules have the same specificity, then **source order** controls the outcome.

1. Cascade

- **Importance:**

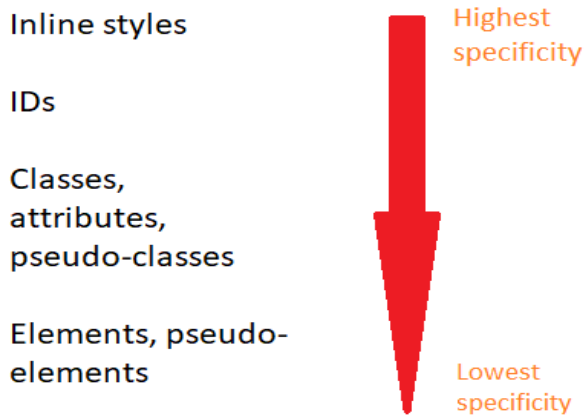


1. Cascade

- **Importance**:
  1. **User-agent stylesheets:** The author of the page defines the styles for the document using one or more stylesheets, which define the look and feel of the website — its theme.
  2. **Author stylesheets:** The author of the page defines the styles for the document using one or more stylesheets, which define the look and feel of the website — its theme.
  3. **User stylesheets:** The user (or reader) of the web site can choose to override styles in many browsers using a custom **user stylesheet** designed to tailor the experience to the user's wishes.

1. Cascade

- **Specificity** is how the browser decides which rule applies if multiple rules have different selectors, but could still apply to the same element.



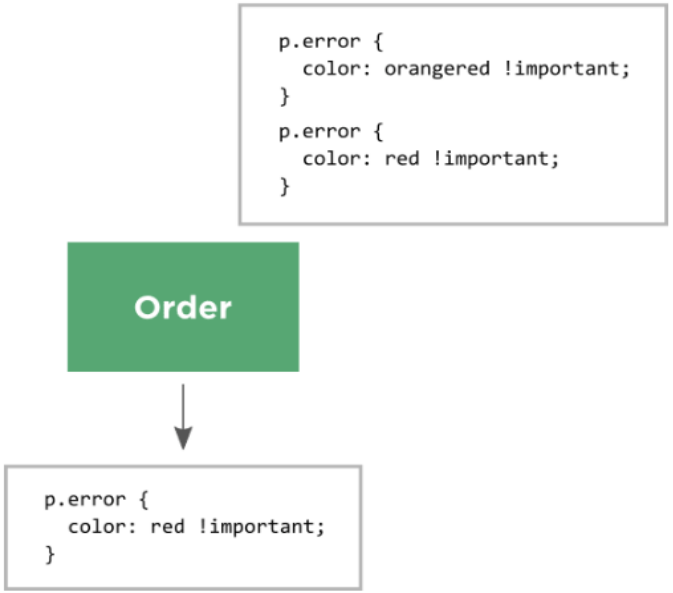
1. Cascade

Specificity rules:

- ***Equal specificity: the latest rule counts*** - If the same rule is written twice into the external style sheet, then the lower rule in the style sheet is closer to the element to be styled, and therefore will be applied
- ***ID selectors have a higher specificity than attribute selectors***
- ***Contextual selectors are more specific than a single element selector*** - The embedded style sheet is closer to the element to be styled. So in the following situation
- ***The universal selector and inherited values have a specificity of 0*** - *, body * and similar have a zero specificity. Inherited values also have a specificity of 0.

1. Cascade

- **Source order:** If the CSS rules have the same *Importance* and *Specificity*, we will consider the order of their appearance - which CSS rule that is written later will be preferred over CSS that is written first.

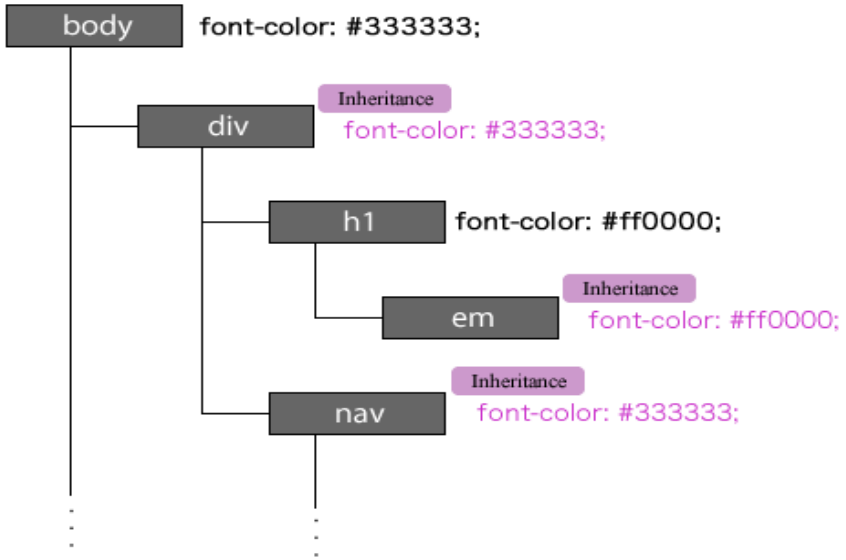


Section 2

Inheritance

2. Inheritance

- **Inheritance** works on a property by property basis. When you set properties on a selector in CSS, they're either inherited by all the children of that selector or they're not



Section 3

Reset all property

3. Reset all properties

- The **all** property in CSS resets all of the selected element's properties.
- **Value:**
  - ***initial***: Resets all of the selected element's properties to their initial values as defined in the CSS spec.
  - ***inherit*****:** The selected element inherits all of its parent element's styling, including styles that are not normally inheritable.
  - ***unset*****:** The selected element inherits any inheritable values passed down from the parent element. If no inheritable value is available, the initial value from the CSS spec is used for each property.

4. Quiz

- What does ‘Cascading’ in CSS means ?

A. "Cascading" means that styles fall from parent to child element, enabling multiple style sheets to be used on one HTML document.
B. "Cascading" means that styles rise from child to parent element, enabling multiple style sheets to be used on one HTML document.
C. None of the above

Thank you