

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>CSCI 111 Web Programming and Problem Solving</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Week-3-Lecture</h1>
  <h2>Introduction to CSS Part II</h2>
  <ul>
    <li> Dr. Talgat Manglayev</li>
    <li> Dr. Irina Dolzhikova</li>
    <li> Marat Isteleyev</li>
  </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

outline

```
<ol>
```

```
  <li>CSS selectors</li>
```

```
  <ol>
```

```
    <li>DOM based</li>
```

```
    <li>pseudo class</li>
```

```
    <li>pseudo elements</li>
```

```
  </ol>
```

```
  <li>Conflict Resolution</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

CSS Syntax

What if we want to change a particular paragraph? How do we select a specific element?

What if one element is changed in several places? How to resolve the conflicts?

Questions and Answers related to HTML and CSS

Do I really need to learn HTML and CSS?

```
<style>
```

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

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

```
h2 {color: green;}
```

```
</style>
```

HTML and CSS, unlike programming languages, have no competitors. If you want to create web pages and start a career in web design, web development, or even web journalism, you must have a basic understanding of HTML and CSS. Fortunately, the fundamentals of HTML and CSS are simple.

Is HTML CSS enough to get a job?

Can I get a job with just HTML and CSS? It's a question we get here at Skillcrush all the time, and the short answer is yes, with caveats. If you want to start working in tech, the first thing you should do is learn HTML and CSS.

What is the fastest way to learn HTML and CSS?

As with any new skill, hands-on practice is the best way to learn HTML and build these foundational skills. Once you've gone through some introductory tutorials and feel comfortable with the basics, challenge yourself to start building simple websites from scratch.

CSS selectors

To distinguish between elements, we use **selectors**:

- Element Types (Tags)
- Element Classes
- Element Attributes
- Element IDs
- DOM based
- pseudo-class
- pseudo-elements

Element Selectors

Selection of one or more **elements**:

```
body
```

```
{  
    margin: 0;  
    padding: 0;  
}
```

```
h1, p
```

```
{  
    color: blue; font-size: 12pt;  
}
```

Selects and changes the properties of **body** element

Selects and changes the properties of **h1** and **p** elements (*Note the comma in between*)

Class Selectors

Class - identifier that can group together multiple elements.

```
<p class="second"> ... </p>
```

```
<li class="second item"> ... </li>
```

Definition of the class **second** for two elements. Elements can belong to several classes.

```
.second { color: red; }
```

```
li.item { color: purple; }
```

Selects the elements with the specified class (second or item)

Note a dot before class name

Attribute Selectors

```
h1[style]
{
    text-align: center;
}
```

Selects all h1 tags with their style attribute defined

```
li[name]
{
    color: gray;
}
```

Selects all **li** elements with their name attribute defined as well as those which have

```
li[name="item1"]
{
    color: orange;
}
```

specific values for name attribute

ID Selectors

ID is an identifier of an element unique within the document

Assignment of **ID** to the element

```
<p id="last"> ... </p>
```

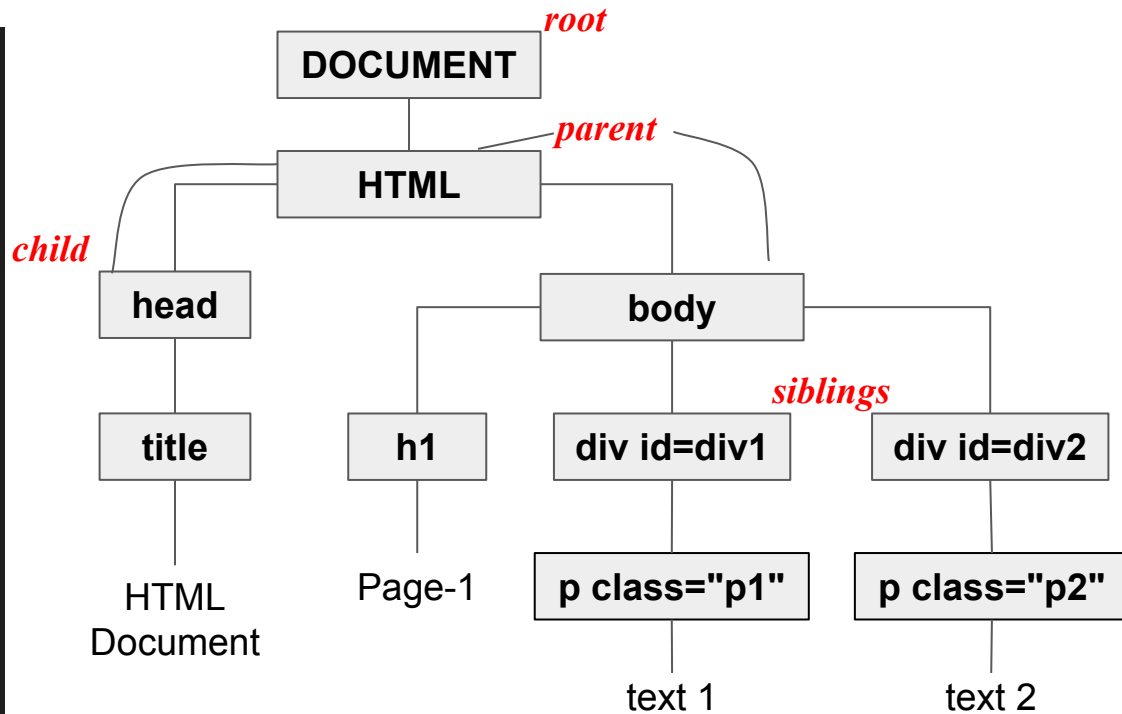
Selects the elements by its ID *Note a hash* before the ID

```
#last
{
    color: red;
    font-size: 15pt;
}
```


DOM based

- HTML document can be viewed as a tree-like structure.
- This structure is represented as Document Object Model (DOM) in memory
- Elements are called nodes

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4  |   <title>HTML Document</title>
5  </head>
6  <body>
7  |   <h1>Page-1</h1>
8  |   <div id = "div1">
9  | |   <p class="p1">text 1</p>
10 | </div>
11 |   <div id = "div2">
12 | |   <p class="p2">text 2</p>
13 | </div>
14 </body>
15 </html>
```



Children selectors

```
/* selects only the direct span elements of div
   this style is not applied
*/
div > span
{
    font-size: xx-large;
}
/* selects all span elements of body */
div span
{
    color: blue;
}
/* selects only the direct p elements of div */
div > p
{
    color: green;
}
<div>
    <p>This is <span>one</span> example</p>
    <p>And this is <span>another</span> example</p>
</div>
```

This is one example

And this is another example

Pseudo-Class Selectors

A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element.

```
selector:pseudo-class
{
    property: value;
}
```

```
states of tag a
/* unvisited link */
a:link
{
    color: red;
}
/* visited link */
a:visited
{
    color: green;
}
/* mouse over link */
a:hover
{
    color: hotpink;
}
/* selected link */
a:active
{
    color: blue;
}
```

Pseudo-Class Selectors

To select the first child of an element:

```
ul li:first-child
{
    color: blue;
}
```

To select the n-th child of an element:

```
ul li:nth-child(3)
{
    color: blue;
}
```

Pseudo-Element Selectors

A pseudo-element is used to style specified parts of an element.

```
selector::pseudo-element
{
    property: value;
}
```

```
p::first-letter
{
    color: red;
}
p::first-line
{
    color: black;
}
p::selection
{
    color: red;
    background: yellow;
}
::marker
{
    color: orange;
}
```

Conflict Resolution

Application of CSS rules depends on three main concepts:

- Cascade
- Inheritance
- Specificity

To resolve the conflicts, we need to understand them well.

Cascade

concept which means that the origin and the order of CSS rules matter, i.e. the latest rule is applied.

```
h1
{
    color: blue;
}

/* the rule below overrides the above rule */
h1
{
    color: green;
}
```

Inheritance

Elements can inherit the properties defined in their parents or ancestors.

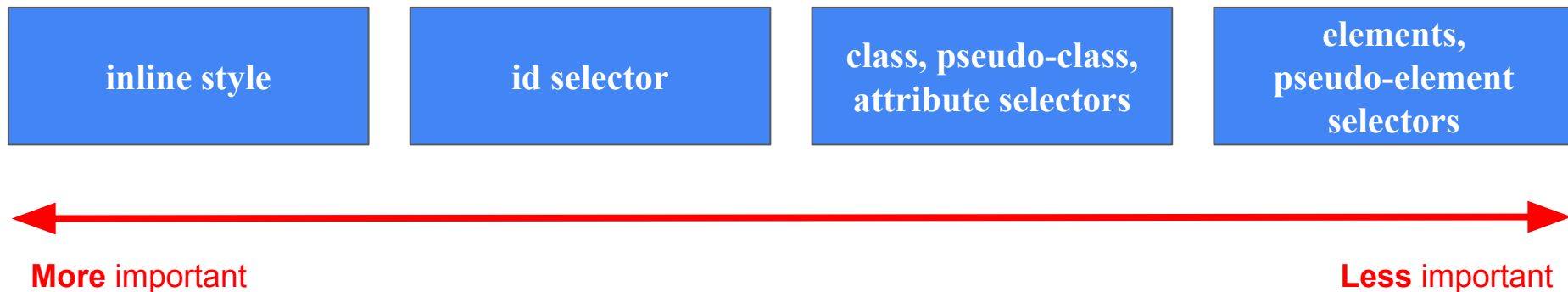
- Some properties can't be inherited like weight or margin.
- CSS provides special property values for elements:
 - inherit – turn on inheritance
 - initial – property's default
 - revert – browser's default
 - unset – set to inherit or initial

```
body
{
    color: blue;
}
/* revert to browser's default value*/
h1
{
    color: revert;
}
```


Specificity

weight that the browser uses to decide which property value is applied to an element.

The weight is composed of 4 numbers based on the location of a rule and the number of appearance of the selectors



```
#last
{
color: blue;
}
```

```
body p:last-child
{
color: green;
}
```

!important

Importance is the mechanism to apply a rule no matter what the order specificity or inheritance of other rules.

```
h1
{
    color: blue !important;
}
/* this rule is not applied */
h1
{
    color: green;
}
```

However, it is not recommended to use it unless really necessary

Summary

The selection can be done:

- using element's type, class, attributes and ID
- based on DOM (structure of HTML)
- using pseudo-classes and pseudo-elements

Three concepts are important in conflict resolution

- Cascade
- Specificity
- Inheritance

Use **important** keyword only when really necessary

bonus info