

CSS Syntax

Anatomy of a CSS rule

HTML has elements. CSS has rules.

CSS rules have 3 parts:

- Selector: Targets one or more HTML elements.
- Property: A known CSS keyword that controls some aspect of the style
- Value: What the property is being set to

```
/* <selector></selector> */  
  
selector {  
  property: value;  
}
```

Targeting HTML elements for styling

By HTML element name:

```
/* <bobs-element>Hello world!</bobs-element> */  
  
bobs-element {  
  background-color: red;  
}  
  
h1 {  
  font-size: 16px;  
}
```

With a class:

```
/* <div class="bobs-class"></div> */  
  
.bobs-class {  
  background-color: red;  
}
```

Overrides

If there are duplicates, the last one down will apply:

```
bobs-element {  
  font-size: 64px;  
}
```

```
bobs-element {  
  font-size: 24px;  
}
```

Specificity

Selectors are be weighted (by “specificity”) when you combine them:

```
div.bobs-class {  
  background-color: green;  
}  
  
.bobs-class {  
  background-color: red;  
}
```

Variables/Custom Properties

Define custom properties at the top level:

```
:root {  
  --my-custom-property: 12px;  
}
```

Use multiple times with the `var()` keyword:

```
p {  
  margin-top: var(--my-custom-property);  
}  
  
img {  
  padding: var(--my-custom-property);  
}
```

Calculations

Use custom properties in calculations with the `calc()` keyword:

```
h1 {  
  font-size: calc(var(--my-custom-property) * 2);  
}
```