# 2. CSS

## 2.1 Introduction to CSS

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet. It defines visual appearance of HTML and its all elements, which eventually controls look and feel of the entire website.

## 2.2 Ways to add CSS and their priority order

Let us understand both individually to get better in that.

### **2.2.1 Different types of CSS**

There are 3 ways for adding CSS into the HTML webpage. Those are following:

1. Inline CSS:

* Here, we can add CSS in element directly using ‘style’ attribute provided by html. For an example:

<header style="height: 11vh">

* This method has highest priority in then other methods.

1. Internal CSS

* In this method, we write CSS in ‘style’ of the HTML. For an example:

<style>

      /\* internal css \*/

      \* {

        padding: 0;

        margin: 0;

        box-sizing: border-box;

      }

</style>

* Usually, it is written above the body tag, but after HTML 5.1 technically we can write ‘style’ tag anywhere we want in entire document.

1. External CSS

* Here, we write CSS in separate document and then we attached that file into our webpage with the help of ‘link’ tag in head element. For an example:

<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" />

* Rel: this attribute indicates that linked document is stylesheet
* Href: it provides path to import css file.
* It is very important to note the extension of the document which is ‘.css’

When it comes to the priority order between internal and external CSS then it totally depends on the order in which they are imported and the specificity of the selector. If in both methods, selector have same specificity then whichever defined later in the document will override other.

### 2.2.2 ‘!Important’ keyword

This keyword refers that field which it indicates that have ‘very high priority’ for an example:

P {

        font-size: 2.5rem !important;

        margin: 0;

        box-sizing: border-box;

  }

Here, font-size of element ‘p’ will be set to ‘2.5rem’ and it will not be override by any order of import or selector type (which means specificity). But only inline CSS can alter this behaviour because that have ‘highest priority’. See below:

<p style="font-size: 1rem;">Navneet</p>

Now, font-size of p will be set to ‘1rem’

### 2.2.3 priority order

Let’s see the priority order in detail:

1. Inline CSS: (highest priority)

* Irrespective of anything, inline CSS will always have highest priority compare to any other method or special keyword available.

1. !important keyword: (very high priority)

* Using this keyword, we can set priority of any property to very high. But Inline CSS can rule it out.
* Generally, it is recommended to not overused this keyword.

1. Specificity:

* Higher the specificity => higher the priority.
* To increase specificity, select the element more specifically like:

Specificity: 103

#formContainer form > div > div{

    display: flex;

    flex-direction: column;

}

Specificity: 001

div{

    width: 45%;

    height: 5vh;

}

1. Order of declaration

* If both selectors are having the same specificity and neither of them are using ‘!important’ keyword nor defined in inline CSS then their order of the occurrence in the document will define their priority.
* Lower the declaration higher the priority.

My Rule 2,3,4 together describes the priority order between internal and external CSS in detail here.

## 2.3 CSS Syntax

CSS is setoff properties and values which we can assign to any element by selecting it carefully. That means CSS have three important aspect.

1. Selector: To select the element from entire HTML page.
2. Property: Which defines the visual appearance of element like font-size, background-color etc.
3. Value: It refers to the values available corresponding to each element.

div{

    width: 45%;

    height: 5vh;

}

Here, div is the selector. Width and height are the properties. Whereas 45% and 5vh are their values corresponding to the properties.