

# ADVANCED CSS AND SASS TAKE YOUR CSS TO THE NEXT LEVEL!

### SECTION

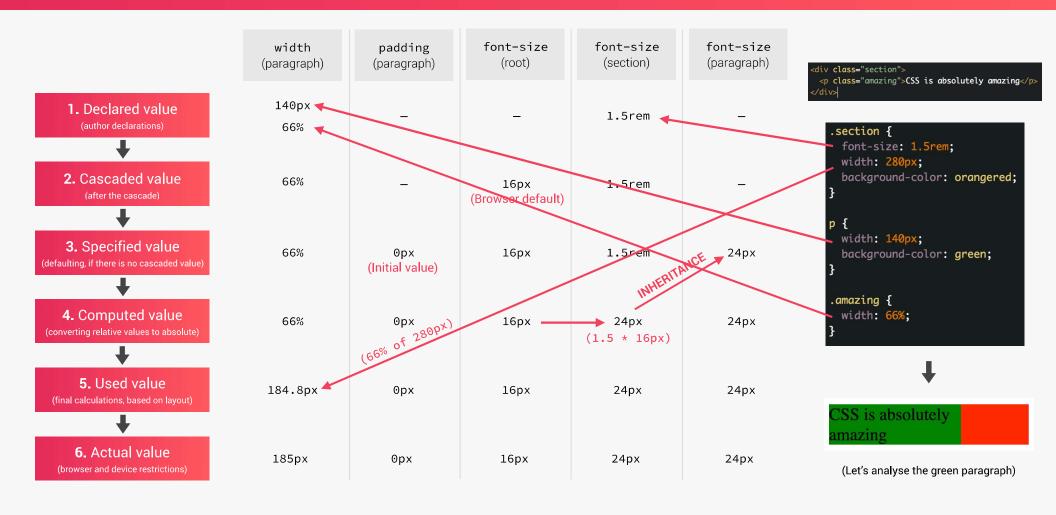
HOW CSS WORKS: A LOOK BEHIND THE SCENES

## LECTURE

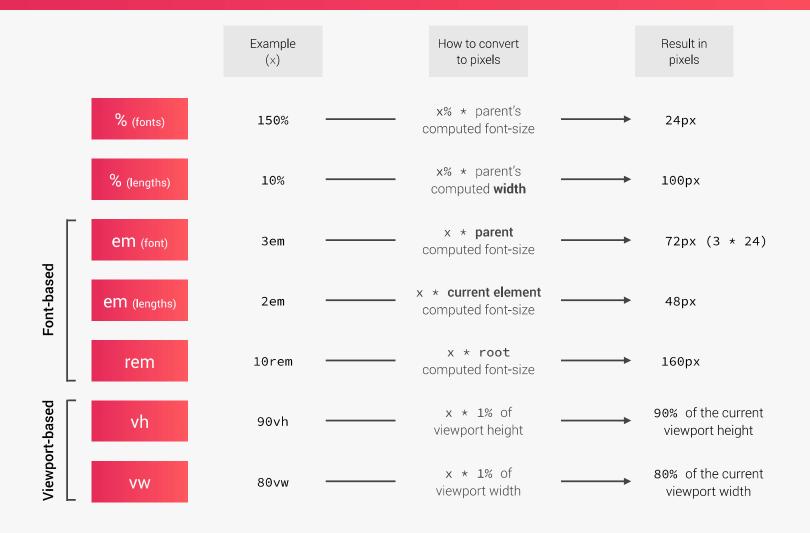
HOW CSS IS PARSED, PART 2: VALUE PROCESSING



#### HOW CSS VALUES ARE PROCESSED



#### HOW UNITS ARE CONVERTED FROM RELATIVE TO ABSOLUTE (PX)



# **4.** Computed value (converting relative values to absolute)

```
html, body {
   font-size: 16px:
   width: 80vw;
}

header {
   font-size: 150%:
   paddina: 2em:
   margin-bottom: 10
   height: 90vh;
   width: 1000px;
}

header-child {
   font-size: 3em:
   padding: 10%;
}
```

#### CSS VALUE PROCESSING: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

- Each property has an initial value, used if nothing is declared (and if there is no inheritance see next lecture);
- Browsers specify a root font-size for each page (usually 16px);
- Percentages and relative values are always converted to pixels;
- · Percentages are measured relative to their parent's **font-size**, if used to specify font-size;
- · Percentages are measured relative to their parent's width, if used to specify lengths;
- em are measured relative to their parent font-size, if used to specify font-size;
- em are measured relative to the current font-size, if used to specify lengths;
- · rem are always measured relative to the **document's root** font-size;
- · vh and vw are simply percentage measurements of the viewport's height and width.