

What does Cascading mean?

- CSS Cascading has to do with how the styles apply when you have two or more rules that apply to the same element. Which one takes precedence?
- CSS Rules will cascade towards specificity and then downwards on the page. For example, if you set text to be a certain size in your `<body>`, that rule will cascade all the way down to all of the elements within body
- This all comes back to the tree, parent/child structure of HTML, remember?
- But: if you do something to a `<body>`, then do something to `<lists>` within the body, the latter will take precedence
- If you do two things to those lists, the last one on your CSS page will take precedence

The key to understanding how **CSS** works is to imagine that there is an invisible box around every **HTML** element.

Block level elements are outlined w/ red + inline elements in green.

<body> creates 1st box, then **<h1>**, **<h2>**, **<p>**, **<i>** + **<a>** each create their own boxes within it.

The Cottage Garden

The *cottage garden* is a distinct style of garden that uses an informal design, dense plantings, and a mixture of ornamental and edible plants.

The Cottage Garden originated in England and its history can be traced back for centuries, although they were re-invented in 1870's England, when stylized versions were formed as a reaction to the more structured and rigorously maintained English estate gardens.

The earliest cottage gardens were more practical than their modern descendants, with an emphasis on vegetables and herbs, along with some fruit trees.

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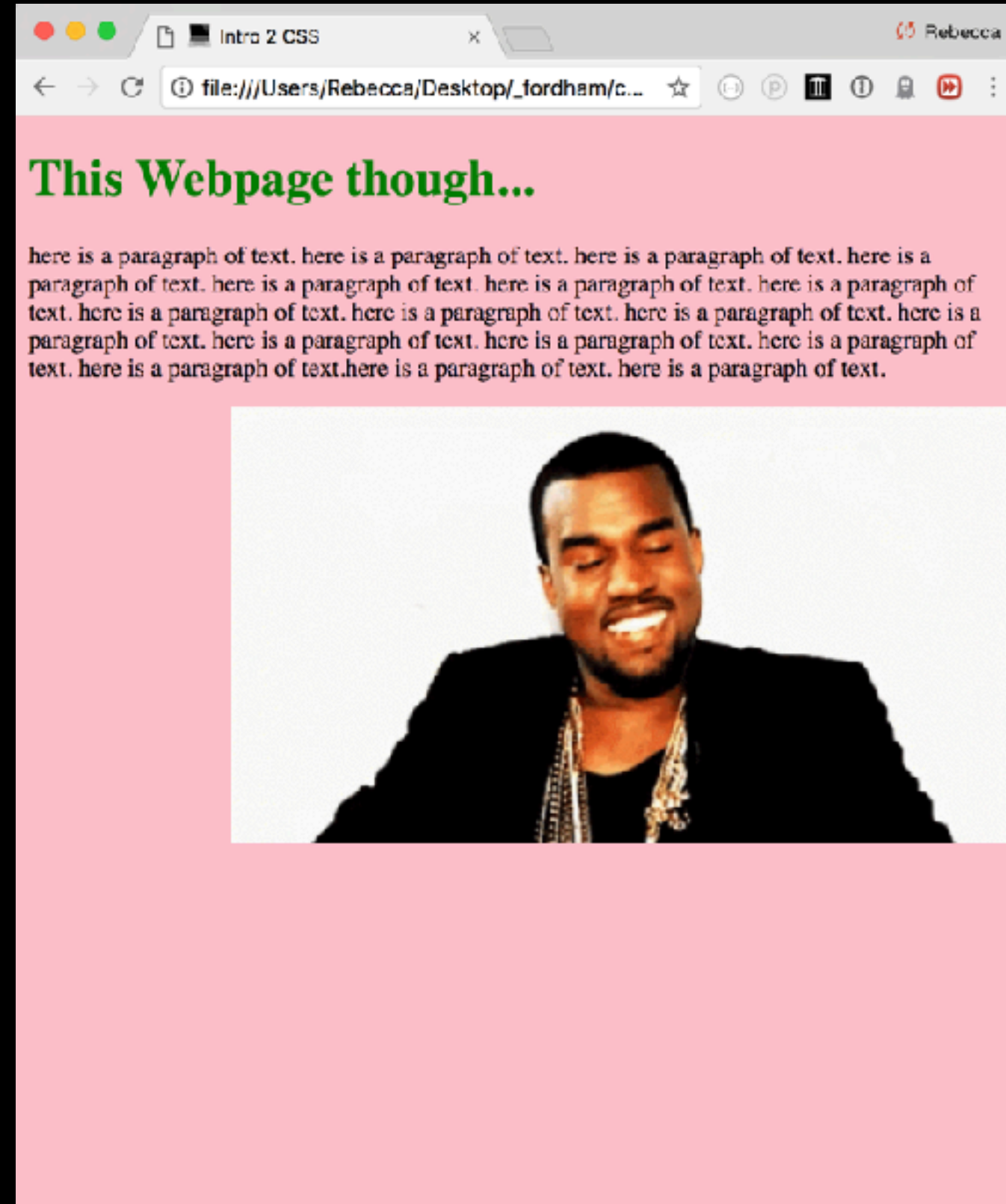
You can write CSS 3 Different Ways:

Inline Styles

```
<h1 style="color:green;">This Webpage though...</h1>  
<body style="background-color: pink;">
```

Embedded Styles

Externals Styles



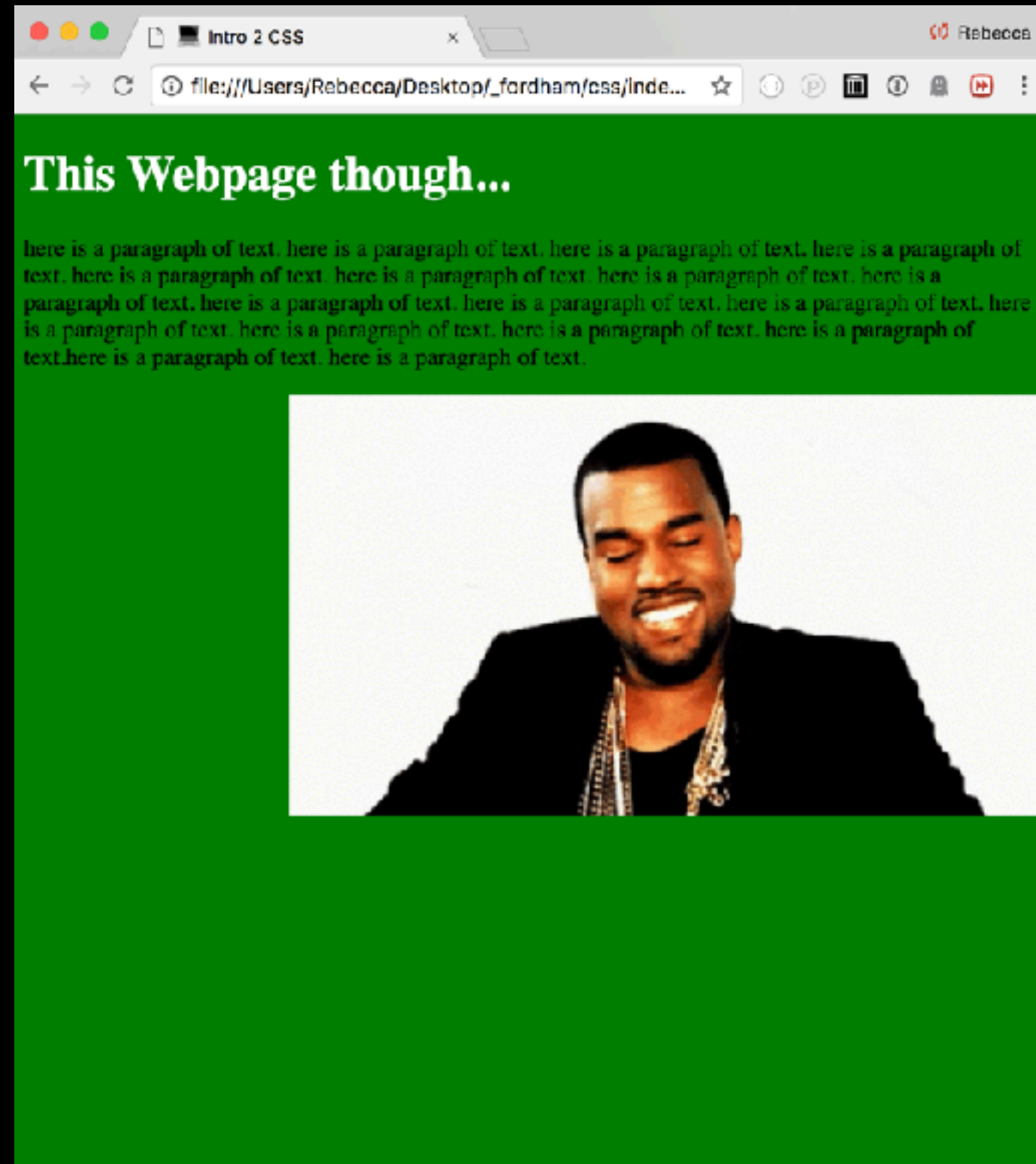
Inline Styles

```
<h1 style="color:white;">This Webpage though...</h1>  
<body style="background-color: green;">
```

Embedded Styles

```
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>🖥 Intro 2 CSS </title>  
    <style type="text/css">  
      h1 {  
        color: white  
      }  
  
      body {  
        background: green;  
      }  
    </style>  
  </head>
```

Externals Styles



Inline Styles

```
<h1 style="color:#FF4500;">This Webpage though...</h1>
<body style="background-color: #000080;">
```

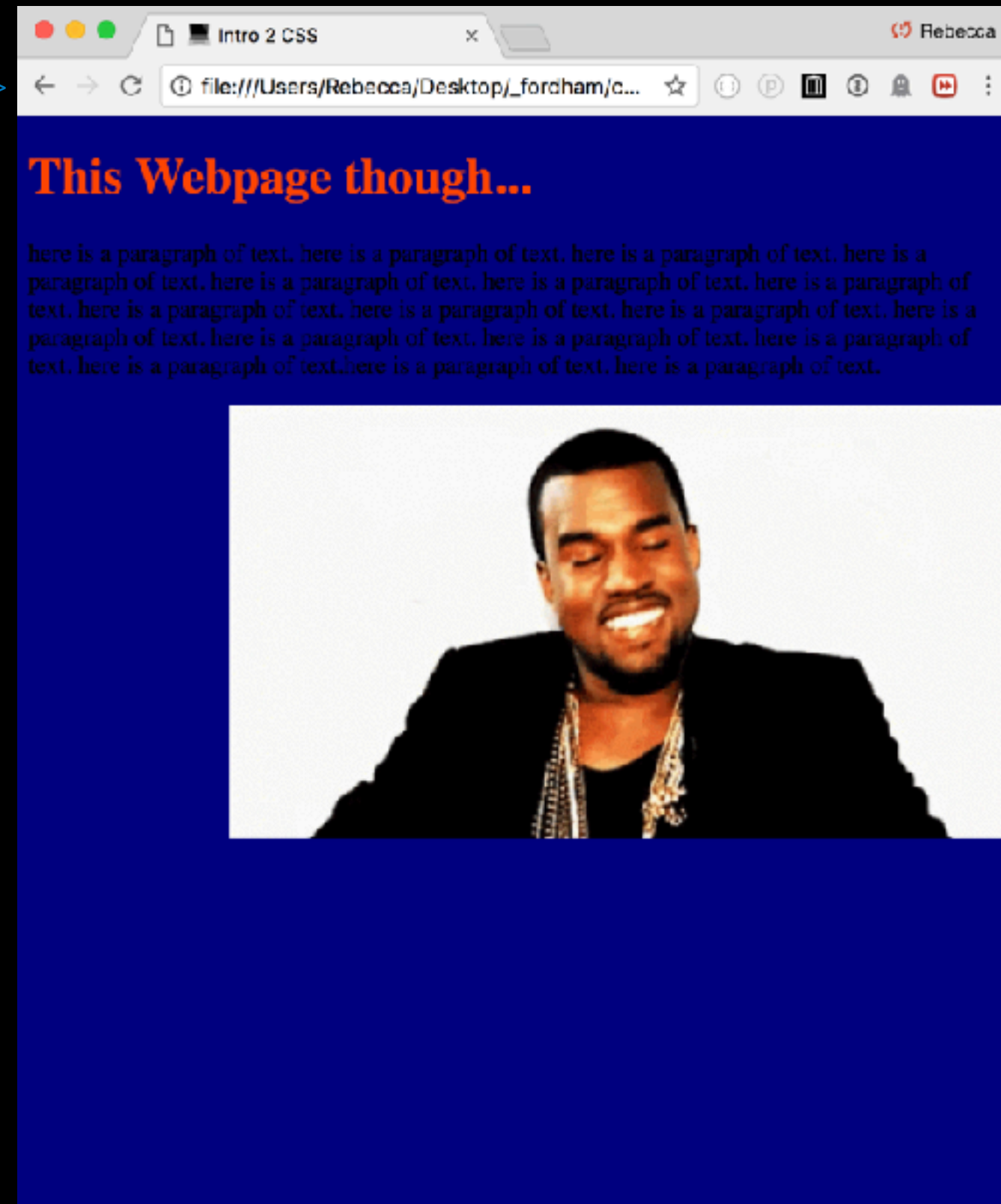
Embedded Styles

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Intro 2 CSS </title>
    <style type="text/css">
      h1 {
        color: #FF4500
      }

      body {
        background: #000080;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
```

External Styles *

```
<head>
  <title> Intro 2 CSS </title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="theStyle.css">
</head>
```



style.css

CSS SYNTAX:

selectors are used to
find (select) HTML
elements based on their
element name, id, etc...

```
selector { declaration }
```

```
selector {
```

```
    property: value ;
```

```
}
```

Selector is a term such as **p**, **h1**, **div** that identifies the HTML element you want to format or apply a rule to. You can add multiple selectors in a declaration.

Selector

Meaning

Example

Universal Selector

Applies to all elements in the document

***** { }

Type Selector

Matches element names

h1, h2, h3 { }

Class Selector

Matches an element whose class attribute has a value that matches the one specified after the period (or full stop) symbol

.note { }

targets any element whose class attribute has a value of "note"

p.note { }

targets only **<p>** elements whose class attribute has a value of "note"

ID Selector

Matches an element whose id attribute has a value that matches then specified after the # symbol

#introduction { }

targets the element whose id attribute has value of "introduction"

Selector

Meaning

Example

Child Selector

Matches an element that is a direct child of another

`li > a { }`

targets any `<a>` element that are children of an `` element (but not other `<a>` elements in the page).

Descendant Selector

Matches an element that is a descendent of another specified element (not just a direct child of that element)

`p a { }`

targets any `<a>` elements that sit inside a `<p>` element, even if there are other elements nested btw them

Selector

Meaning

Example

Adjacent Sibling Selector

Matches an element that is the next sibling of another

h1+p { }
targets the first **<p>** element after any **<h1>** element (but not other **<p>** elements)

General Sibling Selector

Matches an element that is a sibling of another, although it does not have to be the directly preceding element

h1~p { }
tif you have two **<p>** elements that are siblings of an **<h1>** element, this rule would apply to both

HTML comments are written like this

```
<!-- This is a comment -->
```

CSS comments are written like this

```
/* This is a comment */
```

```
{  
text-align:  
  
    left ;  
    right ;  
    center ;  
    justify ;  
  
}
```

```
{  
vertical-align:  
  
    baseline ;  
    sub ;  
    super ;  
    top ;  
    text-top ;  
    middle ;  
    bottom ;  
    text-bottom ;  
}
```

This property is NOT intended to allow you to vertically align text in the middle of a block level elements such as `<p>` + `<div>`, although it does have this effect when used with table cells `<td>` + `<th>` elements.

It is more commonly used w/ inline elements such as ``, `` or ``. When used with these elements, it performs a task very similar to the HTML align attribute used on the `` element.

a: link {

a: visited {

: hover { Applied when a user hovers over an element w/ a mouse. This changes the appearance of links and buttons when a user places their cursor over them. Does not work on mobile.

: active { Applied when an element is being activated by a user, like when a button is pressed or a link clicked. This added to UX. Applied when an element has focus. Any thing you can interact with.

: focus { Focus occurs when a browser discovers that you are ready to interact w/ an element. For example when yr cursor is in an input - that element is said to have focus.

}

More on Cascading

From John Duckett book:

Last rule

If the two selectors are identical, the latter of the two will take precedence. For example, if there were two `i` elements in style sheet, the second one would take precedence over the first.

Specificity

If one selector is more specific than the others, the more specific rule will take precedence over more general ones. For example, `h1` is more specific than body tag and so on.

Important

You can add `!important` after any property value to indicate that it should be considered more important than other rules that apply to the same element.

Classes and IDs

Two common attributes used to single out certain HTML elements are **class** and **id**, both are used to identify particular elements when adding CSS styling rules. **You author class + id names!!** They have no particular meaning in themselves, besides a puzzle - or code - you are creating.

Use a **class** when you have more than one element you want to share the same styling - perhaps across multiple pages.

Use an **id** when there is only one element on the page with that id, for example `id="header"`. With a class you can have as many elements with that styling as you like.

An element can have more than one **class**, but not more than one **id**. When there is more than one class, the class names are separated by spaces.

```
<h1 id="myHeader">Hello World!</h1>
```

IDs

Every HTML element can carry the id attribute. It is used to uniquely identify that element from other elements on the page.

Its value should start with a letter or an underscore (not a number or any other character). It is important that no two elements on the same page have the same value for their id attributes (otherwise the value is no longer unique).

More to read on ID naming: <https://mathiasbynens.be/notes/css-escapes>

IDs

To select these IDs in CSS
you would do so with
#myHeader syntax

(IDs may become particularly
useful when it comes to
media elements - photos,
videos + sound files.)

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

Classes

Every HTML element can also carry a **class** attribute. Sometimes, rather than uniquely identifying one element within a document, you will want a way to identify several elements as being different from the other elements on the page.

```
<div class="cities">
<h2>London</h2>
<p>London is the capital of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.</p>
<p>Standing on the River Thames, London has been a major settlement for two millennia, its history going back to its founding by the Romans, who named it Londinium.</p>
</div>

<div class="cities">
<h2>Paris</h2>
<p>Paris is the capital and most populous city of France.</p>
<p>Situated on the Seine River, it is at the heart of the Île-de-France region, also known as the région parisienne.</p>
<p>Within its metropolitan area is one of the largest population centers in Europe, with over 12 million inhabitants.</p>
</div>

<div class="cities">
<h2>Tokyo</h2>
<p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan, the center of the Greater Tokyo Area, and the most populous metropolitan area in the world.</p>
<p>It is the seat of the Japanese government and the Imperial Palace, and the home of the Japanese Imperial Family.</p>
<p>The Tokyo prefecture is part of the world's most populous metropolitan area with 38 million people and the world's largest urban economy.</p>
</div>
```

Classes

```
<div class="theAuthor">
  -- from John Duckett's <span><a
  href="https://www.amazon.com/Web-Design-HTML-JavaScript-jQuery/dp/1118907442
  /ref=sr_1_3?ie=UTF8&qid=1526310943&sr=8-3&keywords=html+and+css"
  target="_blank">HTML + CSS</span></a>
  <br>
</div>
```

To select these classes in CSS you would do so with **.theAuthor** syntax

```
.theAuthor{
  background: rgb(255,255,255);
  /* HSL: Hue, Saturation + Lightness
  Hue - as an angle between 0 + 360
  Saturation - as a percentage
  Lightness - as a percentage: 0% = white, %50 = normal + 100% is black
  Alpha - expressed btw 0 _ 1.0 : 0.5 = 50% transparency, .75 is 75%
  transparency*/
  background: hsl(0,100%,100%, 0.2);
  text-align: center;
}
```


Your assignment this week is to create a web-based self portrait. Try to think of things about or ways of expressing yourself that aren't already printed + categorized online.


The website must be at least **3 HTML** pages with **2 CSS** styling. At least 1 .css file that controls multiple pages (and inline CSS if you prefer for the 2nd design). The finished project should be sftp'd to your storm server for Monday's class.

For Thursday: create a sitemap and wireframe for your site. Post pictures of your process.



Jennifer Ringley
[Jennicam](#), 1996 - 2003





Mark Zuckerberg

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97,299,577 Followers

Follow

Overview

Work and Education

Places He's Lived

Contact and Basic Info

Family and Relationships

Details About Mark

Life Events

Works at Facebook and Chan Zuckerberg Initiative

zuck (Instagram)

May 14, 1984

Studied Computer science at Harvard University

Past: Phillips Exeter Academy and Ardsley High School

Lives in Palo Alto, California

From Dobbs Ferry, New York

Married to Priscilla Chan

Married since May 19, 2012

Facebook, February 2004
<http://www.fb.com>

Youtube, February 2005

You: Person of the Year
Time Magazine, December 2006

