

CSS Review

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CSS

CSS (Cascading Style Sheet) is a way for developers to modify the look and behavior of a markup language (mainly HTML). CSS syntax is made up of a selector (what the item will apply to), a property (what quality of that item will be affected), and a value (how will that quality change.)



A diagram illustrating the components of a CSS rule. Above the code 'p { color: blue; }', the words 'SELECTOR', 'PROPERTY', and 'VALUE' are written in black, orange, and blue respectively. Grey arrows point from each word to its corresponding part in the code: 'SELECTOR' points to 'p', 'PROPERTY' points to 'color', and 'VALUE' points to 'blue'.

```
SELECTOR      PROPERTY      VALUE  
↓            ↓             ↓  
p { color: blue; }
```

Note: a selector can be paired with multiple properties and values

Like a Waterfall

CSS applies to elements from top to bottom: the values of the top element will affect all of its children elements, unless that child has a value of its own.

Example: <https://jsfiddle.net/8mLxwe5v/1/>

CSS is also overridden in the order that it is introduced. If two similar selectors target the same property, the one that is applied later will be user.

Example: <https://jsfiddle.net/8mLxwe5v/2/>

Important CSS Selectors

There are MANY CSS selectors, but for the most part you should only use the following 3:

- Tag selector: use the name of an HTML tag unmodified
 - `div { color: red; }`
- Class selector: use the name of a class, starting with a dot
 - `.red-class { color: red; }`
- ID selector: used to target a specific tag, starting with a pound/hash symbol
 - `#unique-red-div-on-first-page {color: red; }`

Important Concepts

There are a lot of important concepts in CSS. You don't need to remember them all, but knowing that they're there will help you in the future:

- Box Model ----->
- Position (absolute, relative, fixed, sticky)
- Z-index

