* CSS is composed of rules
* A rule is composed of a “selector” and a declaration block
* The rules cascade

1. Rules created by the browser
2. Rules created by the user
3. Rules created by the document author

* 3 ways to add CSS: Inline, Embedded and External
* CSS measure units are - %percentage units, pixels(1 px is 1 dot in computer), em units, rem units.

**ID and Class attributes:**

* ID must be unique in html
* Class represents a classifier like to represent a module. Its not required to be unique.
* Class name can be reused, can have >1 class

*<table class=”table-stripped table-bordered”>*

*<table class=”table-stripped”>*

**Element Attributes:**

* Lets us consider <header> and <footer> we do not need id or class to style them
* We can also select attribute and style them
* Example: `#’ for id and ‘.’ for classes and footer is element

#homepage-header {

background: skyblue;

}

.grayed {

background: gray;

}

footer {

background: yellow;

}

Input[type=password] {

Background: red;

}

**Relationship Selectors:**

* Descendant Selectors: select elements that are contained within other elements.

section h1 {

color: red;

}

* Child Selectors: used to select an immediate child of an element.

section > h1 {

color: red;

}

* Next Sibling Selectors: used to select an element placed right after another element.

p + a {

color: yellow;

}

**Pseudo Class Selectors:**

a:hover {

color: green;

}

**Tree Proximity**

* Last Rule wins.

HTML:

<section>

<div>

<p> hgkdlkjdpijohi</p>

</div>

</section>

CSS:

div p {

color:red;

}

section p {

color:green;

}

* Here both are targeting to same element, but our CSS make the text “GREEN”
* WIN who comes the last.

**Important rule:**

a {

color: red !important;

}

Text and Font Properties: