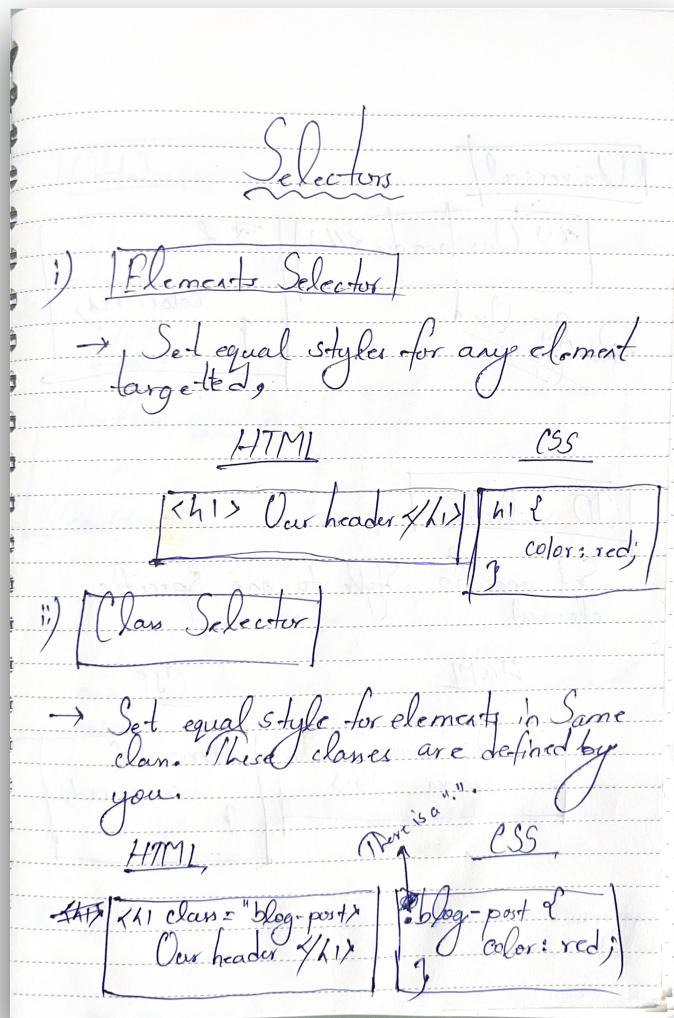


Css - Basics

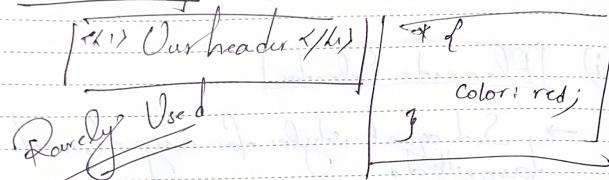
Below are some photos attached which is the theory extracted from this lesson of the course.

It mainly talks about Selectors, Specificity in Css & Combinators & it's types.

Selectors



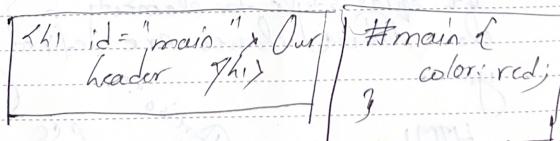
Universal



ID Selector

Set specific Style to one Specific element.

HTML

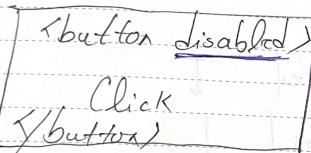


CSS

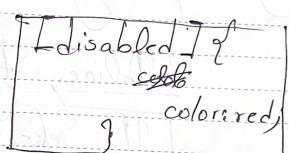
Attributes

Set equal Styles to all elements with attributes.

HTML



CSS



* If you have same selector then the order matters. The top most one in descending Order gets highest priority.

However, a Class Selector gets more priority than element Selector no matter what the order is.

* Inline Styles has highest priority.

Cascading means multiple rules/styles can be applied to same element.

To avoid conflicts CSS has specificity. It mentions the order in which selectors gets priority.

Inline Styles

ID Selectors

.Class, :pseudo-class, [attribute] Selectors

[Tag] & [:pseudo-element] Selectors

CSS Sets the Order from bottom to top.

For Inheritance it has lowest specificity. Therefore if you directly select any element then inheritance won't apply.

But if you did not target the element directly, inheritance can be applied.

Combinators combine Selectors and is higher in specificity than the element Selectors. It tells that which specific element we want to select.

Combinators

Combinators

You can select combinators in ways.

(+) Adjacent Sibling

div + p {
}

(+) General Sibling

div ~ p {
}

(+) Child

div > p {
}

(+) Descendant

div p {
}

Adjacent Sibling

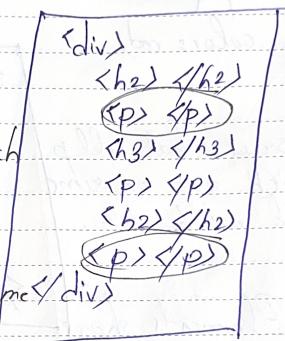
`h2 + p { color: red; }`

If applies style to all these which directly follows h2.

Elements share same parent.

Second element comes immediately after first element.

HTML



General Sibling

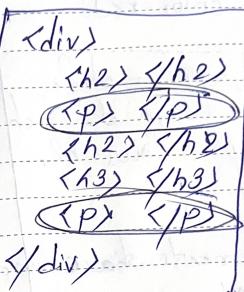
`h2 ~ p { color: red; }`

If says that all p which are on same level with h2.

Elements share same parent.

Second element comes after first element.

CSS

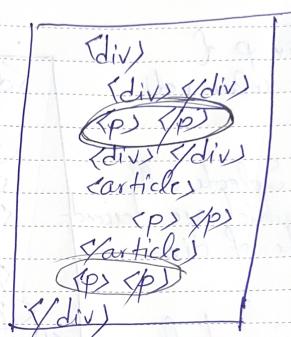


Child Combinator

`div > p { color: red; }`

If says all p which are direct child of div.

HTML



Descendant Combinator

`div p { color: red; }`

If selects all p which are descendant of div.

Second element is a descendant of first element.

