Today's Topics

- Inheritance
- The "C" in CSS
- Clever Commenting
- Formatting Text

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Inheritance

- Inheritance in CSS is the mechanism through which certain properties are passed on from a parent element down to its children.
 - Not all CSS properties are inherited, because it doesn't make sense for some of them to be.
 - Similar to genetics.

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When Styles Collide

There will be times when the same CSS property is defined for an element in multiple places.

```
body {
    color: #D0000D;
    background-color: #333333;
    font-family: Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
    font-size: 14px;
}

h1 {
    color: #323EAD;
    font-weight: normal;
}

p {
    color: #137232;
    font-size: 15px;
}

h1 {
    color: #D0000D;
}
```

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The Cascade

- Fortunately for you, there's actually a system at work known as the cascade to govern these conflicts.
- Mechanism that controls the end result when multiple, conflicting CSS declarations apply to the same element.
- Style conflicts happen in two cases:
 - Through inheritance (same property is inherited from multiple ancestors)
 - When one or more styles apply to the same element (see prev. slide)

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How Styles Cascade

- ▶ Inherited Styles Accumulate
- Nearest Ancestor Wins
- Directly Applied Style Wins

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One Tag, Many Styles

- What style should the browser obey when multiple styles are applied directly to a given element?
- It depends!
 - The tag has both an element selector and a class style applied to it
 - The same style name appears more than once in the stylesheet
 - A tag has both a class and an ID style applied to it
 - There's more than one style sheet containing the same style name
 - There are complex selectors targeting the same element

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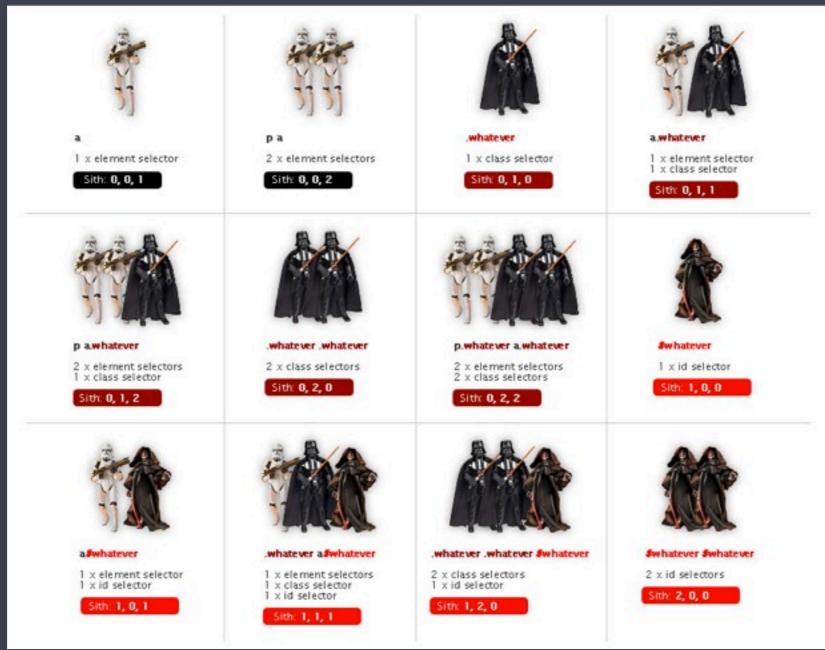
Specificity

- It can be thought of as a measure of how specific a rule's selector is.
- A selector with low specificity may match many elements, while a selector with high specificity might only match a single element on a page.
- So how do we calculate specificity?

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Specificity



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Source Order

- If two declarations affect the same element, have the same importance and the same specificity, the final distinguishing mark is the source order.
- The declaration that appears later in the style sheets will "win" over those that come before it.

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Changing the Specificity

- !important declarations
- Increase specificity

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The Cascade

- ▶ Three different style sheets
 - User Agent/Browser
 - Author
 - User

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User Agent/Browser

- Every browser has a default style sheet
- Helps render documents without styles applied

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Author

- Applied after user agent/browser style sheet
- Implemented by the Web developer or designer
 - That's you!

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User

- Applied after author style sheet
- Essentially, this is a custom style sheet that anyone can use

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!importance

- The conflicting declarations will be applied in the following order; later ones will override earlier ones:
 - 1. User agent declarations
 - 2. Author normal declarations
 - 3. User normal declarations
 - 4. Author important declarations
 - 5. User important declarations

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Starting with a Clean Slate

- All browsers are not created equally
- The concept of erasing browser styling is known as a CSS Reset or Reset
- Eric Meyer Reset

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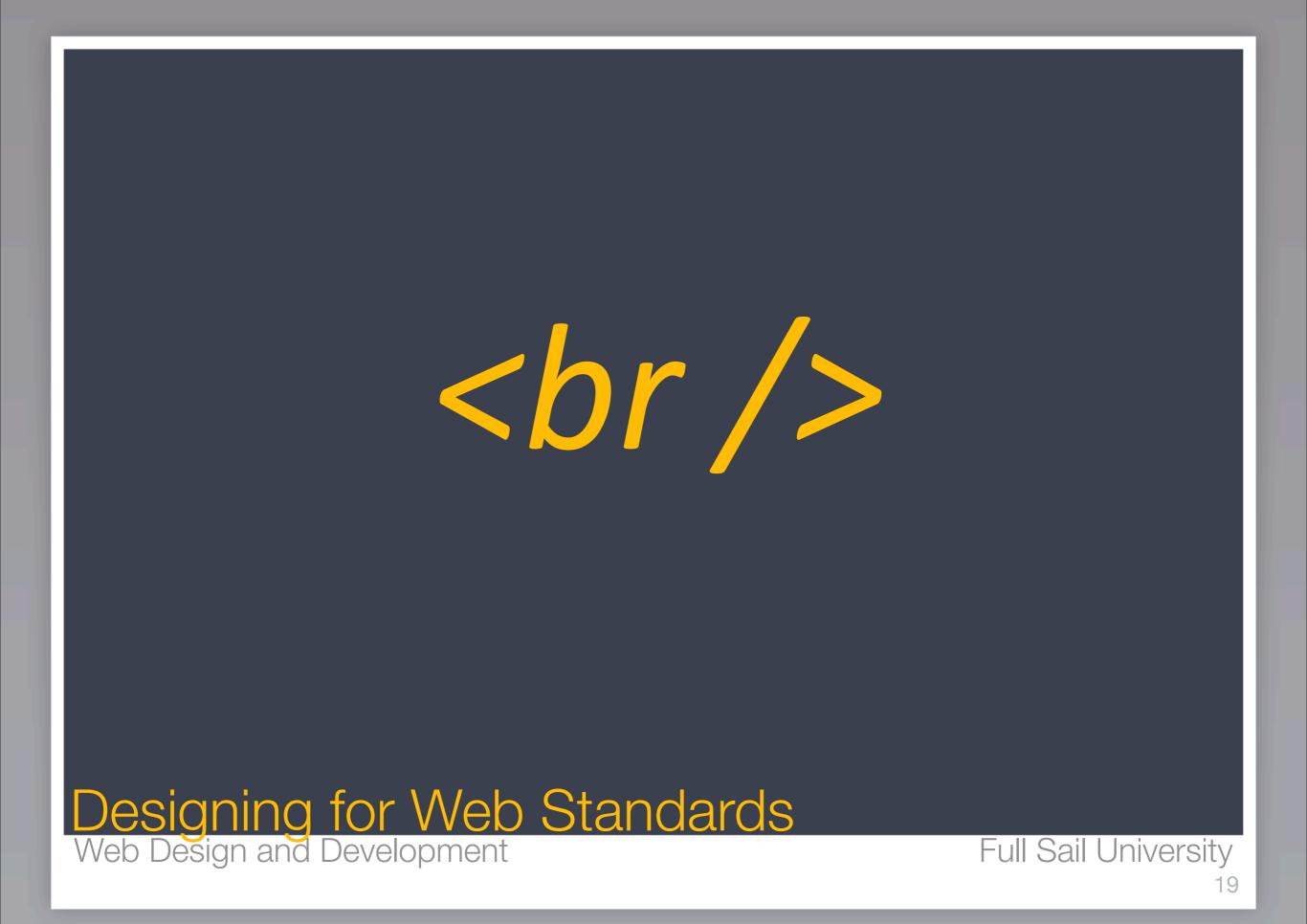
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Starting with a Clean Slate

```
html, body, h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p, ol, ul, li, pre, code, address,
variable, form, fieldset, blockquote {
    padding: 0;
    margin: 0;
    font-size: 100%;
    font-weight: normal;
}
ol {
    margin-left: 1.4em;
    list-style: decimal;
}
ul {
    margin-left: 1.4em;
    list-style:square;
}
img {
    border: 0;
}
```

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Organization

- ▶ Just like HTML, there are CSS comments
- Use these comments!!
- Particularly useful for organizing sections of your style sheet
- Also for adding notes for yourself or other developers
- Written as /* Comment */

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Unit Types

- Absolute
- Relative

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Unit Types

- Absolute
 - Length
 - Inches
 - Centimeters
 - Millimeters
 - Points
 - Picas
 - Keywords

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Unit Types

- Relative
 - Length
 - Pixels
 - Percentages
 - EMs

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Color

- Controls the foreground color
- Unit types
 - hexadecimal
 - predefined
 - RGB

```
color: #f00;
color: red;
color: rgb(255, 0, 0);
```

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Color Values: predefined names

- aqua
- black
- blue
- fuchsia
- gray
- green
- lime
- maroon
- navy
- olive
- orange

- purple
- red
- silver
- teal
- white
- yellow
- transparent

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Opacity

- Controls the element transparency
- ▶ Value of 1.0 is fully opaque; value of 0 is invisible
- Unit types
 - integer

```
opacity: 0.5;
opacity: 0.25;
```

Depart of its children

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RGB(A)

- Controls the element transparency via the alpha channel
- ▶ Value of 1.0 is fully opaque; value of 0 is invisible
- Unit types
 - integer

```
color: rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.25);
background-color: rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.5);
```

▶ RGBA sets the opacity value only for a single declaration

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font-size

- Controls the font size
- Unit types
 - pixel
 - percentage
 - em
 - predefined

```
font-size: 2px;
font-size: 100%;
font-size: 1em;
font-size: medium;
```

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font-family

- Controls the font family
- Font names with spaces should be quoted
- ▶ Each font family is separated by a comma
- Should always provide a backup

```
font-family: arial, sans-serif;
font-family: "trebuchet ms", arial, sans-serif;
font-family: courier, monospace;
```

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font-weight

- Controls the font weight (bold or not bold)
- Unit types
 - integer (100, 200, 300, ..., 900)
 - predefined (bolder, bold, lighter)
 - normal

```
font-weight: bold;
font-weight: 500;
```

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font-style

- Controls the font style (italic or not italic)
- Unit types
 - predefined (italic, oblique)
 - normal

```
font-style: normal;
font-style: italic;
```

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font-variant

- Controls the font variant (small caps)
- Unit types
 - predefined (small-caps)
 - normal

```
font-variant: normal;
font-variant: small-caps;
```

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line-height

- Controls the leading
- Unit types
 - number
 - length
 - percentage
 - normal

```
line-height: 1.2;
line-height: 1.2em;
line-height: 120%;
```

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Short Hand

- Properties that combine other properties into one
- Saves time
- Saves file size when working on large projects
- Makes file easier to read

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font

- Combines
 - font-style*
 - font-variant
 - font-weight
 - font-size*
 - line-height
 - font-family*
- ▶ The order of the properties matter!

```
font: italic small-caps bold 1.5em/2 arial, helvetica, sans-serif;
```

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Web-safe Fonts

- http://www.ampsoft.net/webdesign-I/WindowsMacFonts.html
- http://www.typetester.org

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letter-spacing

- Controls the kerning
- Unit types
 - length
 - normal

letter-spacing: 1em;

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word-spacing

- Controls the word kerning
- Unit types
 - length
 - normal

word-spacing: 1em;

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text-align

- Controls the text alignment
- Unit types
 - predefined (left, right, center, justify)

```
text-align: left;
```

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text-decoration

- Controls any text decoration
- Unit types
 - predefined (none, underline, overline, line-through, blink)

text-decoration: underline;

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text-indent

- Controls any text indention at the beginning of a paragraph
- Unit types
 - length
 - percentage

text-indent: 2em;

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text-transform

- Controls capitalization
- Unit types
 - predefined (capitalize, uppercase, lowercase)

```
text-transform: uppercase;
```

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text-shadow

- Controls the text drop shadows
- Unit types
 - length
 - percent

```
text-shadow: 2px 2px 2px #111;
```

- The following represents what each value represents.
 - x-axis
 - y-axis
 - cast length / feathering / blur
 - color

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vertical-align

- Controls vertical alignment
- Only works on inline elements within block-level elements
- Unit types
 - percentage
 - length
 - predefined (baseline, middle, sub, super, text-top, text-bottom)

```
vertical-align: middle;
vertical-align: -10px;
```

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CSS3 Vendor Prefixes

▶ Required to implement certain CSS3 features

Microsoft: -ms-

Mozilla: -moz-

Webkit: -web-

Opera: -o-

Konqueror: -khtml-

Always include the non prefixed code as well

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List Style Properties

- list-style-image
- list-style-position
- list-style-type

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list-style-image

- Replaces a list-item marker with an image
- Unit types
 - predefined (none, url)

```
list-style-image: none;
list-style-image: url("images/icon.png");
```

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list-style-position

- Controls the list-item marker position in relation to each list item
- Unit types
 - predefined (inside, outside)

```
list-style-position: outside;
list-style-position: inside;
```

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list-style-type

- Controls the type of list-item marker
- Unit types
 - predefined (none, disc, circle, square, ..., lower-roman)

```
list-style-type: none;
list-style-type: decimal-leading-zero;
```

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Shorthand: list-style

- Combines
 - list-style-image
 - list-style-position
 - list-style-type

```
list-style: url("images/icon.gif") inside disc;
list-style: outside square;
```

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