HOW TO OVERRIDE STYLES IN A CSS FRAMEWORK

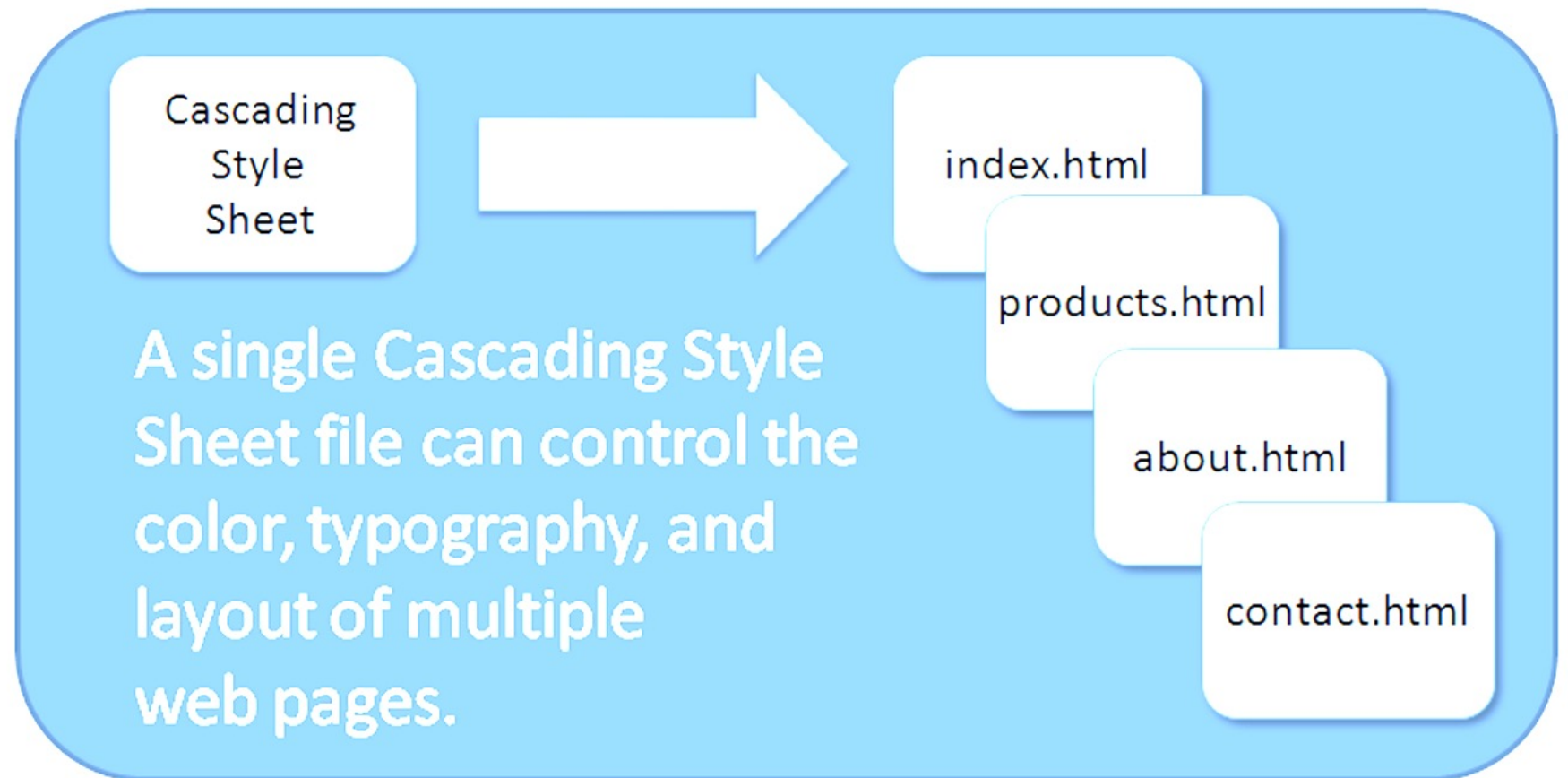| After installing a **CSS Framework** (Bootstrap, Semantic UI, whatever)... | Create a new CSS file called **override.css** and LINK to it from your HTML webpages; install the LINK *below* all other CSS LINKs |
	In a web browser, use **inspector tools** to find a property you want to change
	Using inspector tools, toggle and **play around with the property** until you get it looking the way you want
	In your override.css file, **write the selector** exactly like (or with more "specificity" than) the selector from the CSS Framework

Remember: the CSS Framework files ...no touchy!

THE "CASCADE"

- All the pages in a website inherit styles from an attached stylesheet(s)

- Nested HTML tags inherit styles from their parents

- Styles mix with each other **as they appear in the stylesheet**

Cascading Style Sheet

index.html

products.html

about.html

contact.html

A single Cascading Style Sheet file can control the color, typography, and layout of multiple web pages.

CSS OVERRIDES

- Separate area, last in-line – under all other CSS

- Includes customizations of CSS provide by plugins that you may have installed (and you don't want to mess with the originals)

- To override a style, you need to do two things:

    1. Write the style AFTER where it appears first, and

    2. Use as much or more "specificity"

SPECIFICITY

Conflict resolution

– Note: "conflict" isn't necessarily bad – it's part of the design process

– Selectors with more *specificity* override ones with less specificity

1. Count the **ID selectors**.

   – The declaration with the highest count has the highest specificity.

   – If two or more have the same number of ID selectors, or they all have zero ID selectors, proceed to the next step...

2. Count the **class selectors**, attribute selectors (for example,[type="submit"]), and pseudo-classes (for example, :hover).

   – The declaration with the highest total has the highest specificity.

   – If two or more have the same total, or they all have totals of zero, proceed to the next step...

3. Count the HTML element type selectors and pseudo-elements (for example,:first-letter)

   – The declaration with the highest total has the highest specificity

4. !important overrides everything else (but it's bad practice)

   – E.g. .warning { color: red !important; }

```
p {
  color: black;
  background-color: white;
}
div.warning p {
  color: red;
}
div#caution p {
  color: yellow;
}
body#home div p {
  color: white;
}
```

HOW TO OVERRIDE STYLES IN A CSS FRAMEWORK

1. Use inspector tools to find the property

2. Toggle it to make sure it does what you want

3. Copy the selector into your own **override.css**

4. Write your own properties