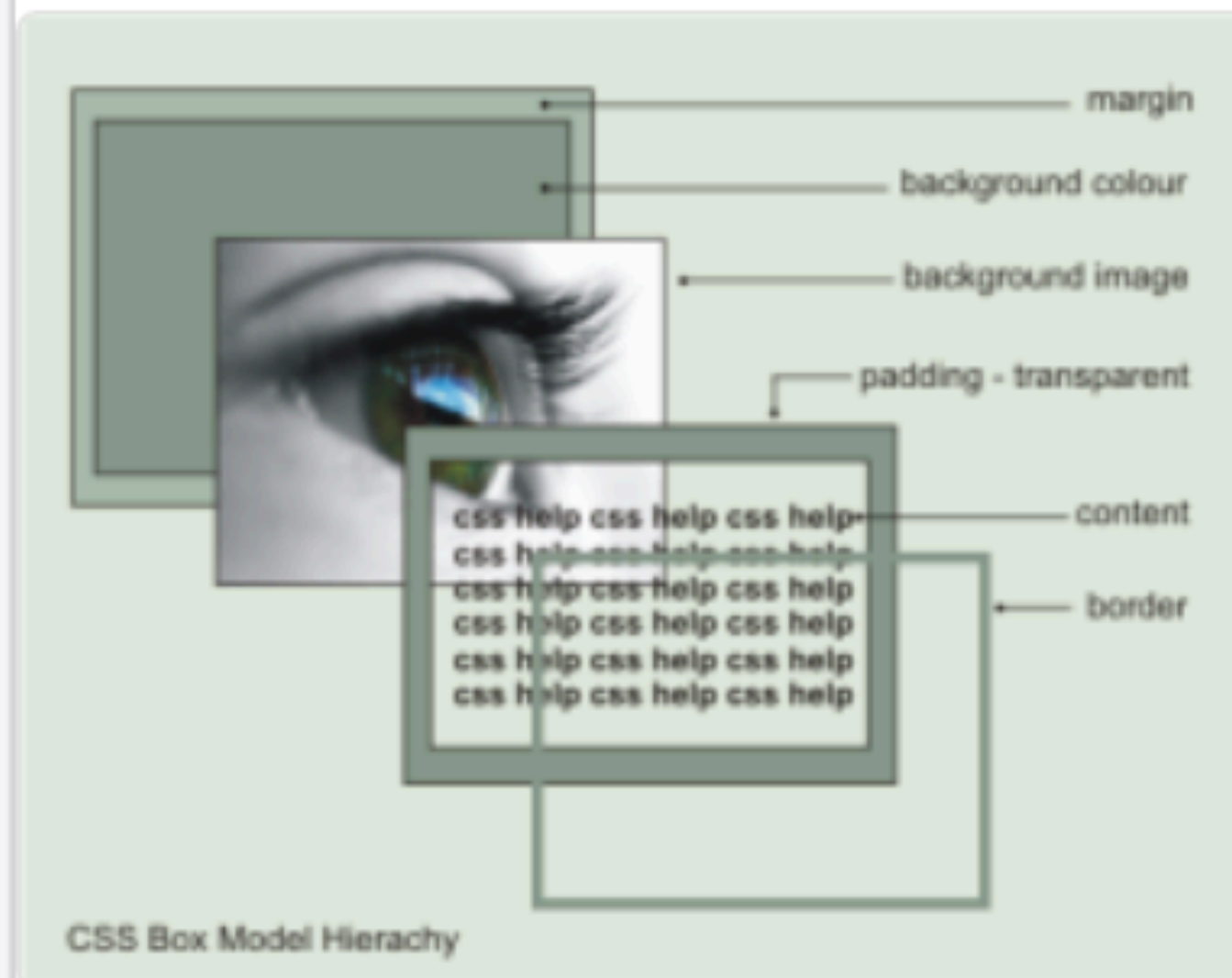


CSS Rules


CSS Rules




combining rules · combining
selectors · class · id · div

Border Styles

`border-bottom: 1px solid black;`

 This property controls how the border under an element looks.

 We're going to style the bottom border so that it is a 1-pixel-thick, solid black line.

Placing the above rule associated with h1 “selector”, will draw a line - 1 pixel wide - under the heading in our site (you did this in lab01)

Mobile Applications

1. Apps

Multiple Rules

```
h1 {  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
    color:      gray;  
}
```

```
h2 {  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
    color:      gray;  
}
```

```
p {  
    color: maroon;  
}
```

Here's the rule to select `<h1>` elements and change the font-family to sans-serif and the font color to gray. We'll talk a lot more about fonts later.

And here's another rule to do the exact same thing to the `<h2>` element.

Combining Selectors

Rules can be combined if they are identical

```
h1 {  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
    color:      gray;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
    color:      gray;  
}  
  
p {  
    color: maroon;  
}
```

```
h1, h2 {  
    font-family: sans-serif;  
    color:      gray;  
}
```

```
p {  
    color: maroon;  
}
```

To write a rule for more than one element, just put commas between the selectors, like "h1, h2".

```
h1, h2 {  
  font-family: sans-serif;  
  color: gray;  
  border-bottom: 1px solid black;  
}  
  
p {  
  color: maroon;  
}
```

Here we're adding a property to change the bottom border for both the `<h1>` and `<h2>` elements.

Multiple Rules & Selectors

```
h1, h2 {  
  font-family: sans-serif;  
  color: gray;  
}
```

The first rule stays the same. We're still going to use a combined rule for the font-family and color for both `<h1>` and `<h2>`.

```
h1 {  
  border-bottom: 1px solid black;  
}
```

But now we're adding a second rule that adds another property just to `<h1>`: the border-bottom property.

```
p {  
  color: maroon;  
}
```

- Both h1 and h2 share the font-family and colour attributes, however only h1 is underlined

The following two sets of style rules would produce identical results

Rules can be listed separately

```
p {color: black;}
p {background-color: teal;}
p {padding: 1em;}
p {margin: 1em;}
p {font-family: helvetica, sans-serif;}
p {text-align: justify;}
```

Or, rules can be grouped.
Property:Value pairs
need to be separated
by a semicolon.

```
p {
  color: black;
  background-color: teal;
  padding: 1em;
  margin: 1em;
  font-family: helvetica, sans-serif;
  text-align: justify;
}
```

- Selectors can be combined into comma-separated groups.
- We combine the selectors so that a single declaration applies to multiple selectors.

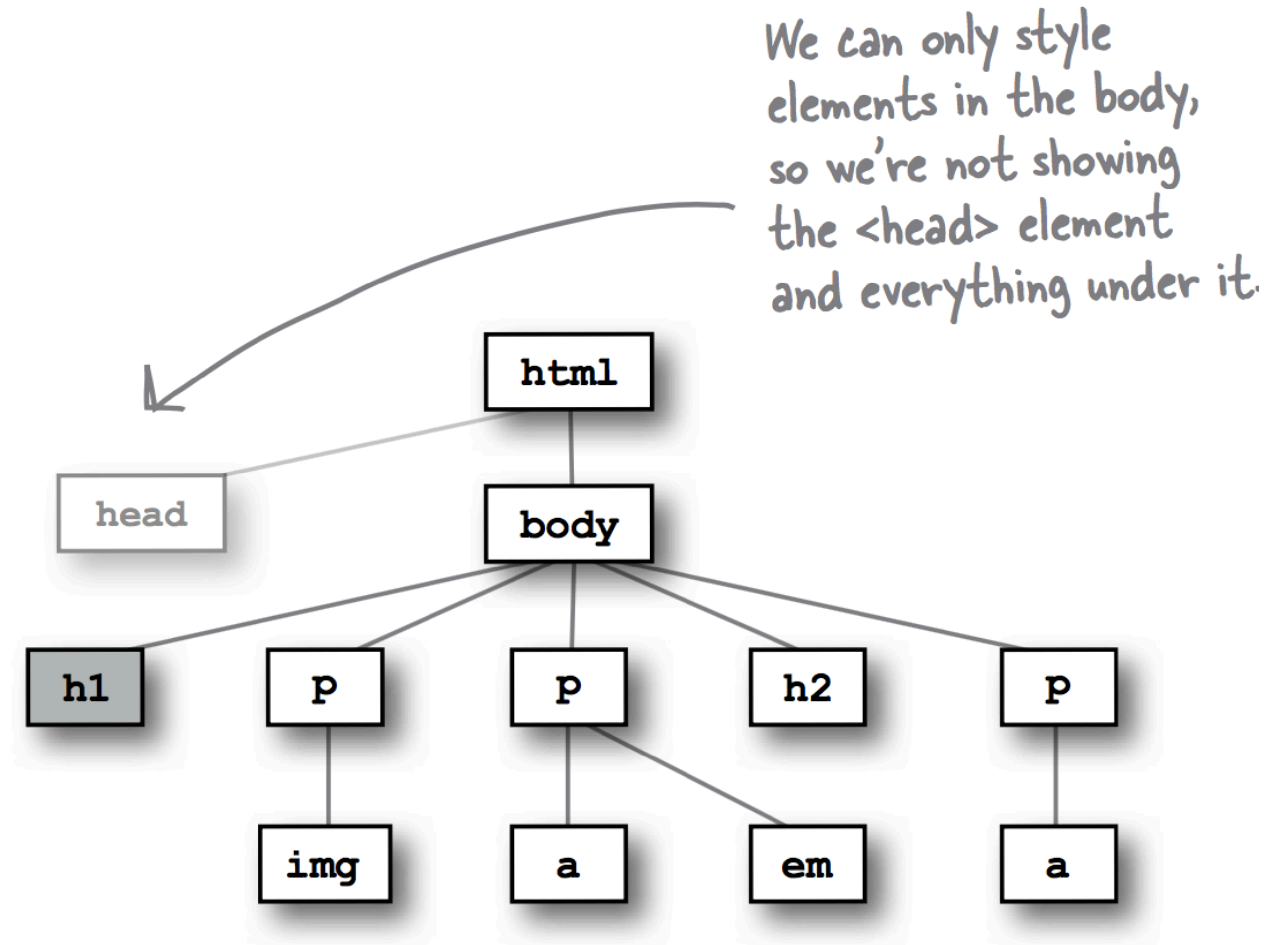
```
h1 { color: maroon; }  
h2 { color: maroon; }  
h3 { color: maroon; }  
h4 { color: maroon; }  
h5 { color: maroon; }  
h6 { color: maroon; }
```

```
h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6 { color: maroon; }
```


Visualising Selectors

```
h1 {  
  font-family: sans-serif;  
}
```

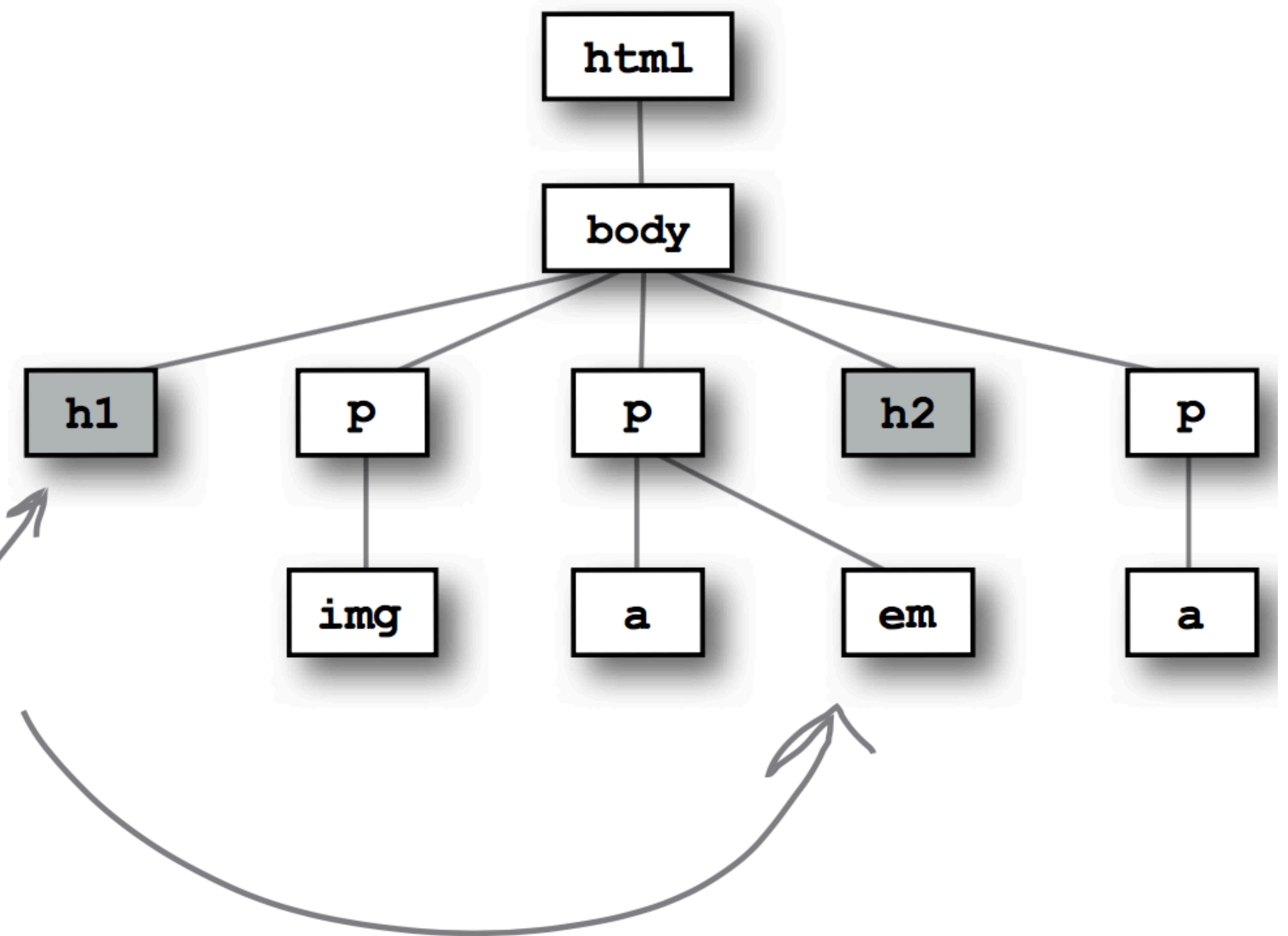
This selector matches any `<h1>` elements in the page, and there's only one.



Visualising Selectors

```
h1, h2 {  
  font-family: sans-serif;  
}
```

Now the selector
matches both `<h1>`
and `<h2>` elements.



Visualising Selectors

```
p {  
  font-family: sans-serif;  
}
```

This selector matches all the
<p> elements in the tree.

