

# Module 7

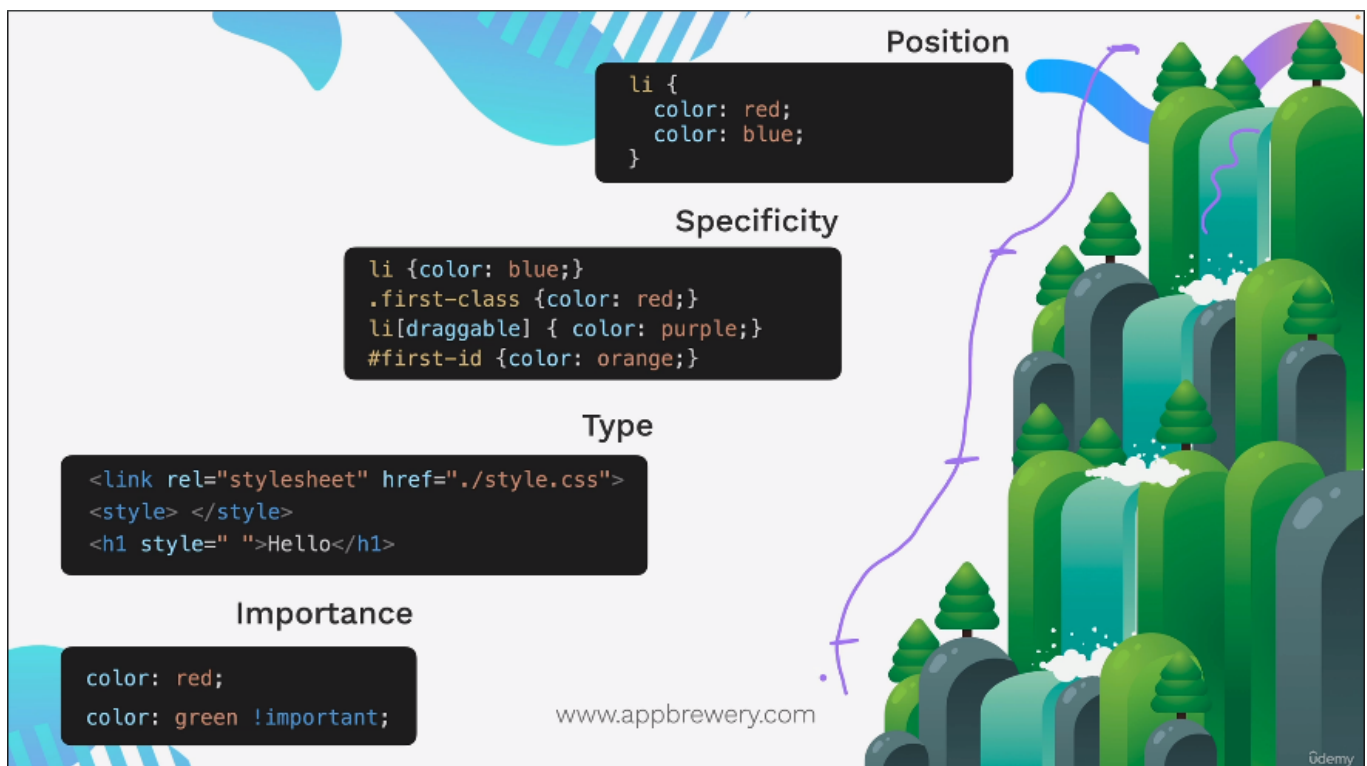
## Module 7.1 (Specificity & Inheritance )

### Specificity & Inheritance

Suppose there is an element `<div>` and style `background-color` is applied to this div

at different places (in inline css, external, internal, and at different positions), now which one all will be applied to this div?

the answer to this question will be it will be decided by the specificity and inheritance rules...



here the lower one will be applied at the end.

Here is a activity to practice what we learned till now  
(padding,margin,color,selectors,specificity, etc) :- [try-me.zip](#)

## Module 7.2 (Combining Selectors)

# Ways to combine selectors :-

## 1. Grouping Selectors

In this all selectors are separated with commas, and style is applied to all selectors mentioned below

It is mainly used when multiple elements have same styling.

```
selector1,selector2,selector3...{  
    color: blue;  
}
```

## 2. Child Selectors

This is used to select 1st occurrence of mentioned child element with help of parent element and this is applied only 1 level deep (i.e. only to child, not grand child)

```
selector1 > selector2{ /* selector1 is parent, selector 2 is child */  
    color: blue;  
}
```

## 3. Descendent selectors

```
<ancestor>  
    <descendent>
```

This can be used to select a child, grandchild or any level deeper element for a parent.

```
selector1 selector2{ /*selector1 is parent, selector 2 can be  
child,grandchild or any element present any level deeper to parent*/  
    color: blue;  
}
```

## 4. Chaining Selector

This is used to select very specific element. here 1<sup>st</sup> the element's name goes then the id or class, etc.

useful in cases when more than 1 element have same class or name  
for eg.

```
<div class="box" id="yes"> Hellow </div>  
<div class="box"> Hellow</div>
```

```
div.box#yes{  
    color: blue;  
}
```

## 5. Combination of Combiners (all 4 mentioned above)

These are any combination of all 4 types talked above  
ex.

```
<ul>  
    <p class="done">Other items</p>  
</ul>
```

```
ul p.done{ /*go inside ul, if any level deeper a 'p' is found with  
class .done, then grab it*/  
    font-size: 0.5rem;  
}
```

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## Module 7.3 (CSS Positioning)

In CSS, there are 4 ways to position an element :-

1. Static
2. Relative
3. Absolute
4. Fixed

## 1. Static Positioning

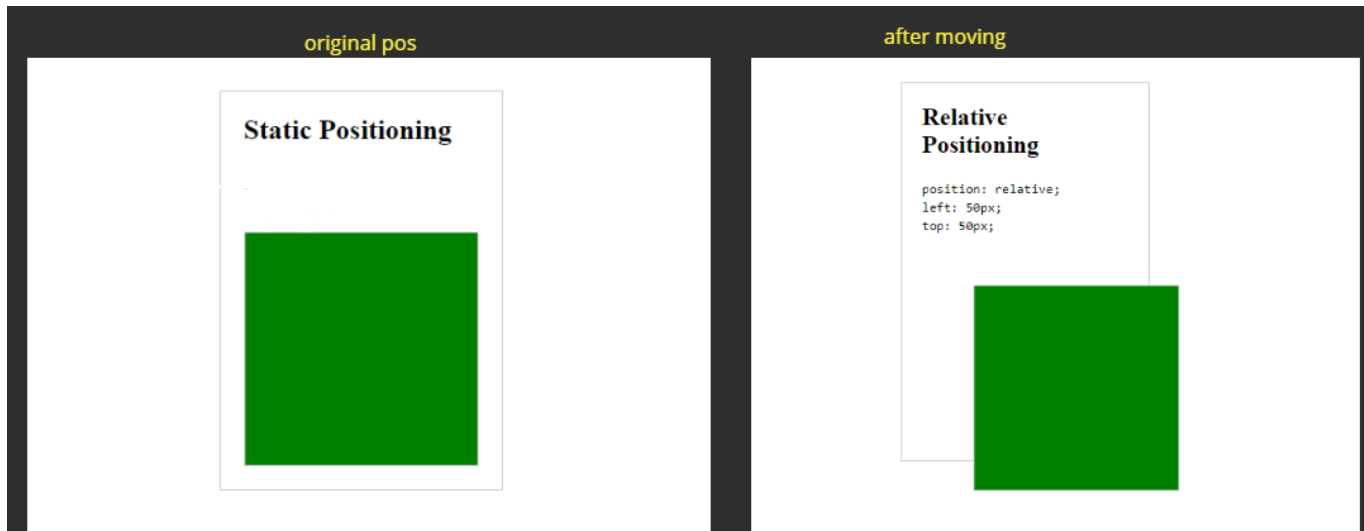
This is the by default position of each element in the html, if we do not give a position to an element then it is always static, in this the element is always placed underneath the previous element

In static positioning even if we give a push of `top: 10px` or maybe `bottom: 20px` then also it doesn't move



## 2. Relative Positioning

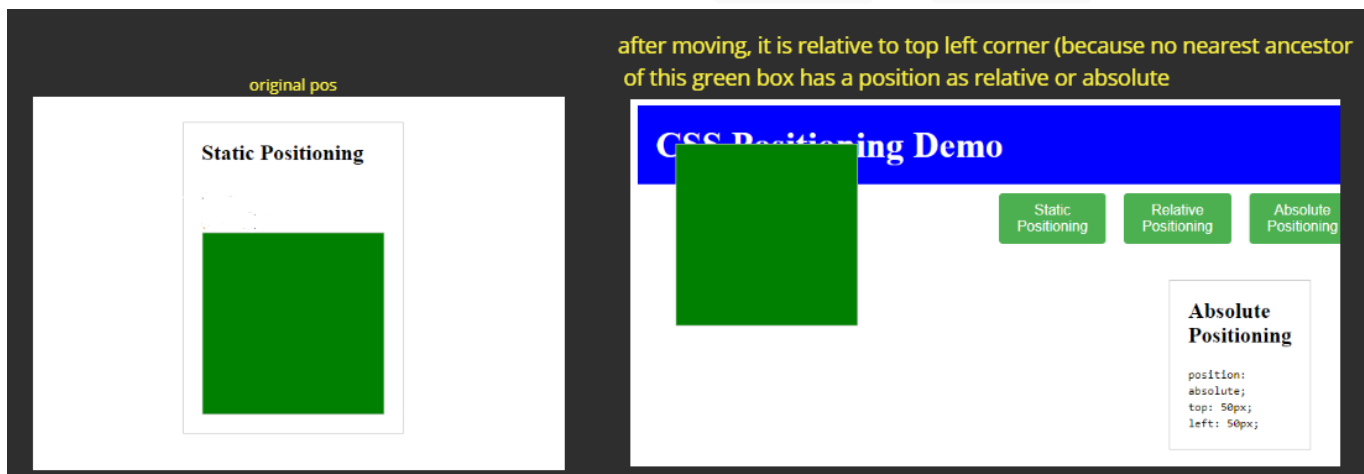
In this the new position of an element is relative its current position.



### 3. Absolute Positioning

In this the new position of an element is relative to the nearest ancestor.  
(immediate parent)

note : *for an element to be relative to its nearest ancestor element, make sure to set nearest ancestor elements position to `relative` or `absolute` .*

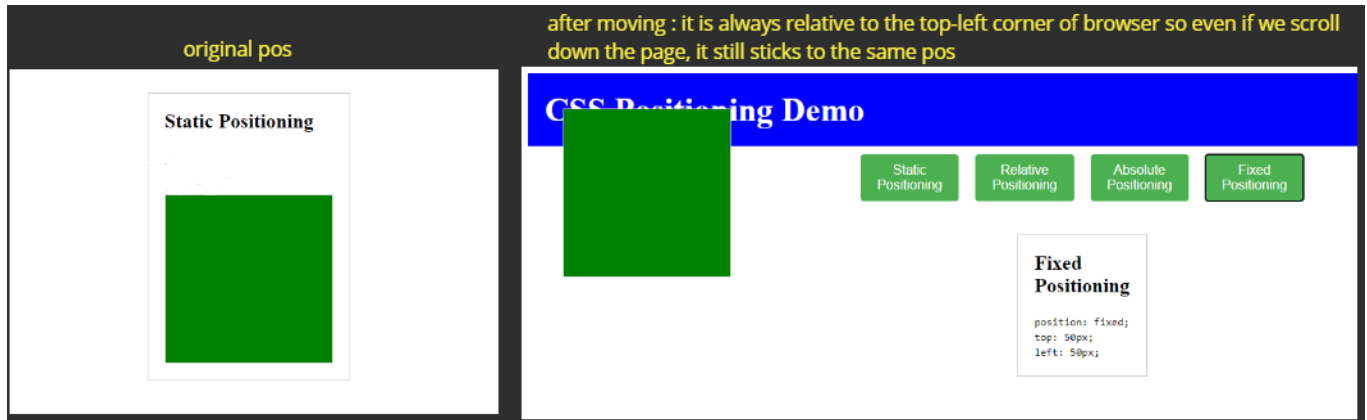


note : *If that element do not have a nearest ancestor or maybe its ancestors position is not relative/absolute then in that case the new position will be relative to the top left corner of the web page.*

**Z Axis :-** Every element has by default value of z axis set to 0, but in case of element with `pos : absolute`, the element will be shown above all other elements (when its z-axis value is 0)

## Fixed Positioning

In this the element's new position is always relative to the top-left corner of the browser (not webpage) so it will always be stuck to the same position even if we move the cursor.



Practice positioning :- [7.2+CSS+Positioning.zip](#)

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## Module 7.4 (Flag of Laos)

Here I created Flag of Laos using html + CSS.


Try this activity : [FlagActivity.zip](#)


My Solution :-


The Flag

of  
Laos


```
<body>
  <div class="flag">
    <p>The Flag</p>
    <div>
      <div>
        <p>of Laos</p>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</body>
```

```
.flag{ /*complete red part*/
  height:600px;
  width: 900px;
  background-color:  rgb(206, 17, 38);
  text-align: center;
}

.flag>p{ /*the para inside upper red part*/
  height:150px;
  width: 100%; /*of the parent div*/
  font-size: 70px;
  color:  white;
  margin:0;
}

.flag>div{ /*blue part*/
  height: 300px;
  width: 100%; /*of the parent div*/
  background-color:  rgb(0, 40, 104);
  position : relative; /* to position its inner white circle acc to this div*/
}

.flag>div>div{ /*center white circle*/

  height:200px;
  width: 200px;
  background-color:  white;
  border-radius: 50%;
  position: absolute; /* to its nearest ancestor(i.e blue div) */
  left: 350px;
  top:50px;
}

.flag>div>div>p{ /*the para tag inside white circle*/
  font-size: 75px;
  margin:0;
}
```