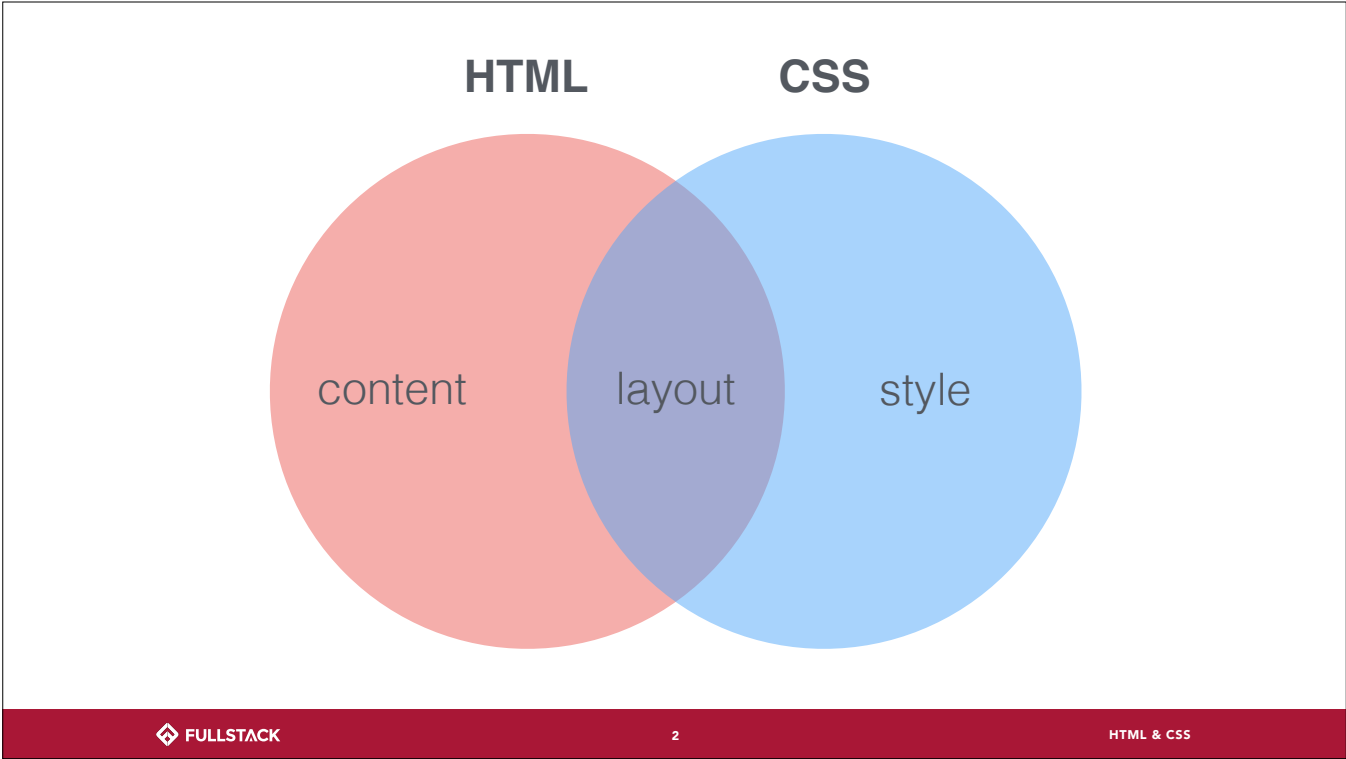


# HTML & CSS

*Layout laid out*



# WITH CSS

# WITHOUT CSS

## CSS

7 Languages ✓ CSS 0

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a declarative language that controls how webpages look in the browser. The browser applies CSS style declarations to selected elements to display them properly. A style declaration contains the properties and their values, which determine how a webpage looks.

CSS is one of the three core Web technologies, along with HTML and JavaScript. CSS usually styles HTML elements, but can be also used with other markup languages like SVG or XML.

A CSS rule is a set of properties associated with a selector. Here is an example that makes every HTML paragraph yellow against a black background:

```
1 /* The selector "p" indicate that all paragraphs in the document will be affected by that rule */
2 p {
3   /* The "color" property defines the text color, in this case yellow. */
4   color: yellow;
5 }
6 /* The "background-color" property defines the background color, in this case black. */
7 background-color: black
8 }
```

"Cascading" refers to the rules that govern how selectors are prioritized to change a page's appearance. This is a very important feature, since a complex website can have thousands of CSS rules.

### Learn more

General knowledge

## CSS

Jump to:

1 [Learn more](#)

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### Learn more

#### General knowledge

- [Learn CSS](#)
- [CSS on Wikipedia](#)

#### Technical reference

- [The CSS documentation on MDN](#)
- [The CSS Working Group current work](#)

#### Learn about CSS

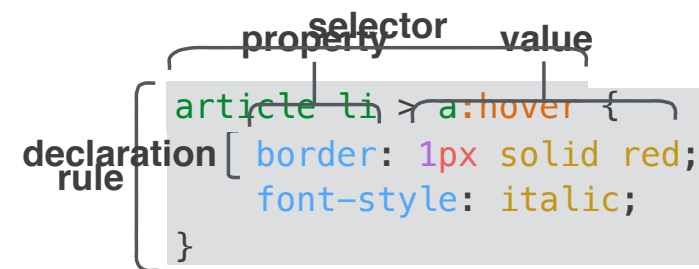
- [The web cannot be colorblind](#)

#### Document Tags and Contributors

##### Tags:

- [Coding/Scripting](#)
- [CSS](#)
- [General](#)
- [Utility/utility](#)
- [Web](#)

# TERMS



<http://nimbupani.com/css-vocabulary.html>

## RULE EXAMPLE

`article li > a:hover`  
apply **these** styles → `border: 1px solid red;`  
`font-style: italic;`  
}  
to any elements matching **this** selector  
even for any future changes ***declarative!***

# SELECTORS

tag	<code>input</code>
class	<code>.btn</code>
id	<code>#upload</code>
attribute	<code>[type="file"]</code>
pseudo-element	<code>::after</code>
pseudo-class	<code>:hover</code>
*	*

# COMBINATORS

- `tag.class` element with BOTH `tag` AND `.class`
- `tag .class` element with `.class` whose ANCESTOR matches `tag`
- `tag, .class` element with EITHER `tag` OR `.class`
- `tag > .class` element with `.class` whose PARENT matches `tag`

# CASCADING STYLE SHEETS



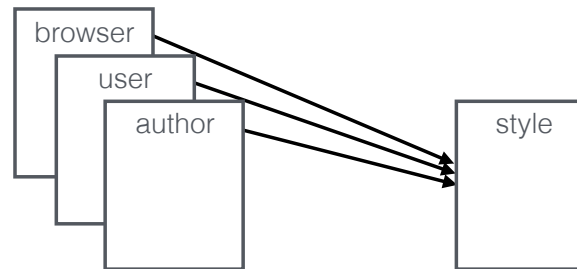
# CASCADING

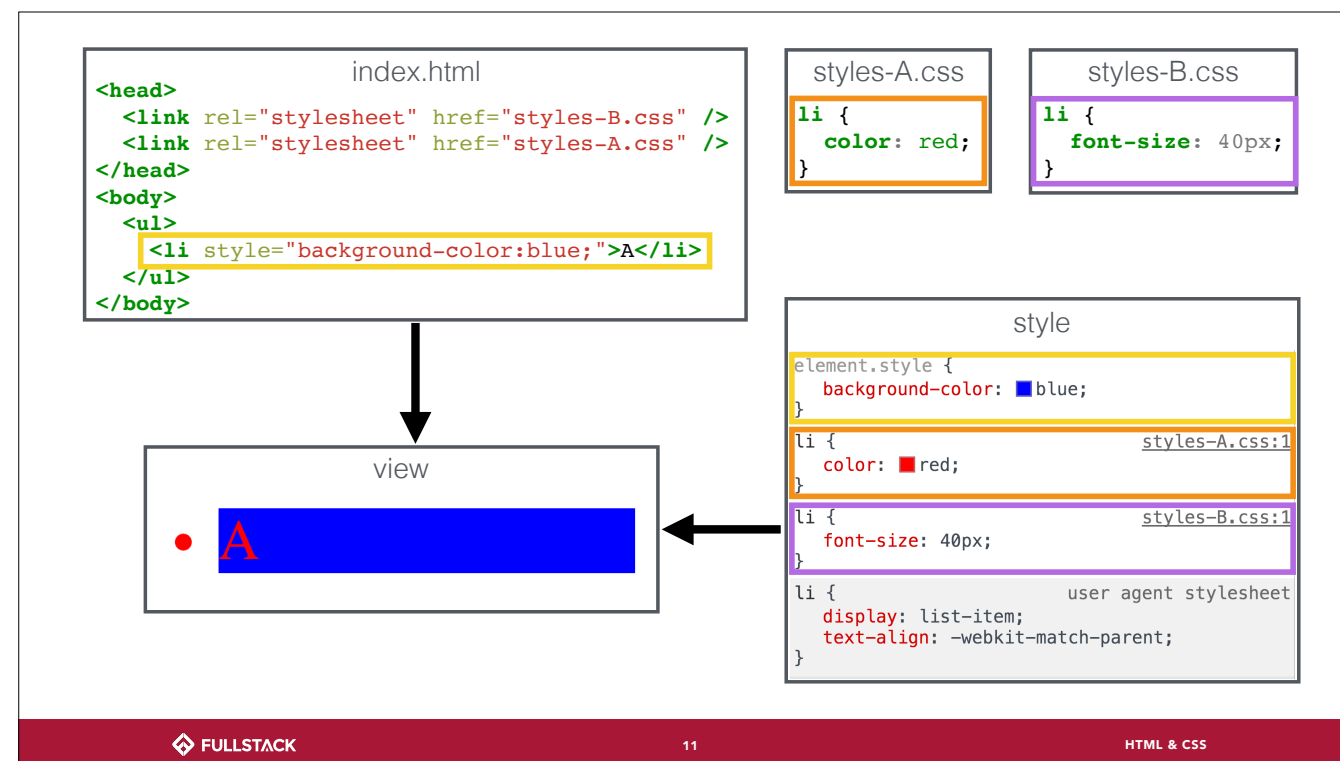
**In ~1994...** *CSS had one feature that distinguished it from all the [competing style languages]: it took into account that on the Web the style of a document couldn't be designed by either the author or the reader on their own, but that their wishes had to be combined, or "cascaded," in some way.*

CASCADING STYLE SHEETS, DESIGNING FOR THE WEB, BY HÅKON WIUM LIE AND BERT BOS (1999) - CHAPTER 20

# CASCADING

*An element's style is a merge of every rule whose selector matches*





## What happens when declarations conflict?



```
<div id="thing"></div>
```

```
div {  
  background: red;  
}
```



```
#thing {  
  background: blue;  
}
```



```
<div class="foo"></div>
```

```
div {  
  background: red;  
}
```



```
.foo {  
  background: green;  
}
```



```
<div id="thing" class="foo bar"></div>
```

```
#thing {  
  background: blue;  
}
```

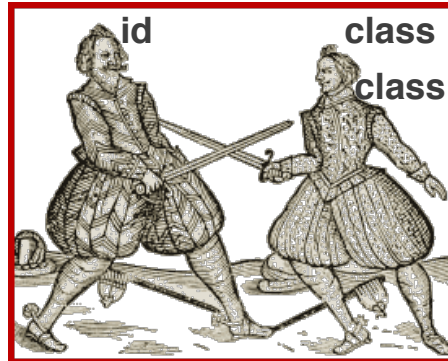


```
.foo.bar {  
  background: green;  
}
```



```
<div class="outer">  
  <div id="thing" class="foo" style="background:orange;"></div>  
</div>
```

```
#thing {  
  background: blue;  
}
```



```
.outer .foo {  
  background: green;  
}
```





