{ CSS Training }

*#1*

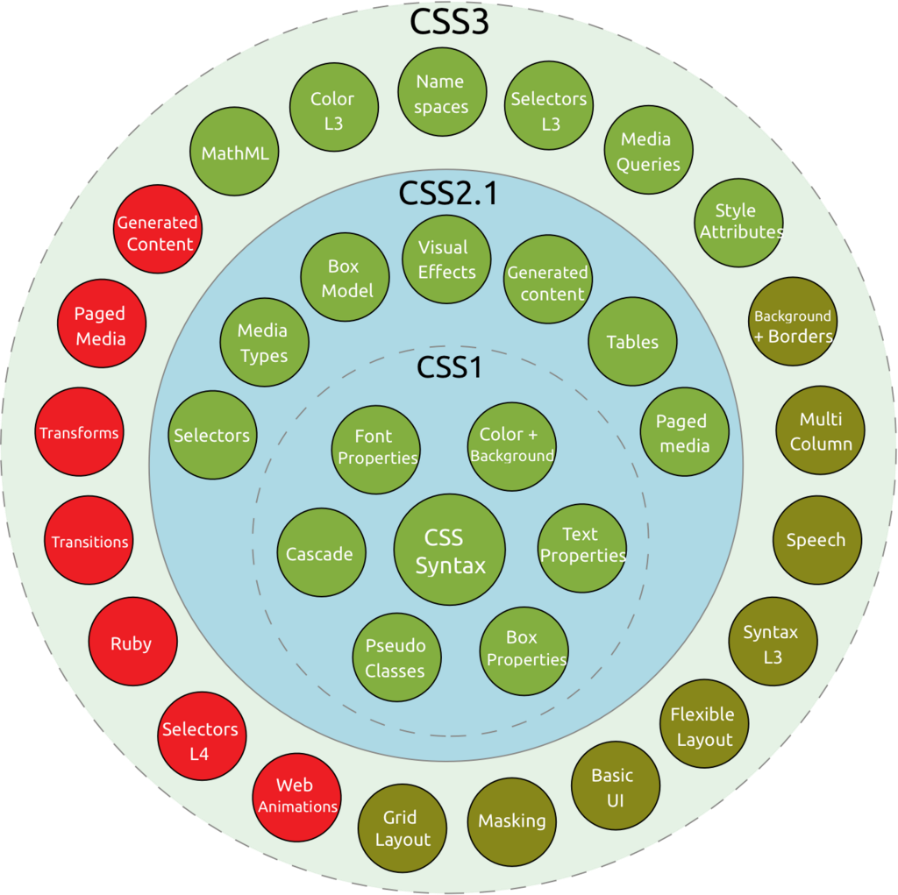
*History*

CSS Level 1 – 1996

CSS Level 2 – 1998

CSS 2.1 – 2011 removes poorly supported or not fully interoperable features

CSS 3 – 2011-2012 divided into several separate documents called "modules"



CSS 4 – 2017 (snapshots)

browser support: <https://css4-selectors.com/browser-selector-test/>

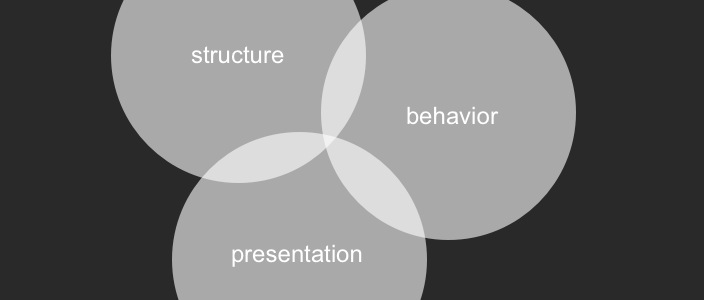
Separation of Concerns

* Separation of concerns is a guiding principal in software development centered on the idea

that programs should have distinct sections, with each section being responsible for its own concern.

* Separating HTML + CSS + JS

(Browsers also have HTML parser, CSS parser and JS engine)



*CSS meaning*

* **CSS** stands for Cascading Style Sheets (egymásba ágyazott stíluslapok)
* CSS describes **how** HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
* It can control the layout of multiple web pages
* External stylesheets are stored in CSS files

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">

<style>  
 ... internal stylesheet...

</style>

*Syntax*



p {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;

/\* This is a comment \*/  
}

<p class="center large">This paragraph refers to two classes.</p>

* Selectors select html elements on a specific criteria.
* Selectors can be written in groups:

h1, h2, p {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}

*Selectors*

Basic selectors:

* Type selector

h1 { ... }

* Class selector

.classname { ... }

* ID selector

#id { ... }

* Attribute selector

[attr] { ... }

[class="parent"] or [data-sso="1"]

* Universal selector = matches all the elements

\*

*Combinators*

Combinators:

* Child combinator = direct children of the first element

A > B div > p

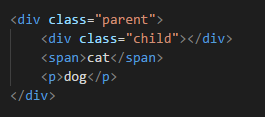
* Descendant combinator = match all „p” elements that are inside a „div” element

A B div p

* Adjacent sibling combinator = second element directly follows the first and has the same parent

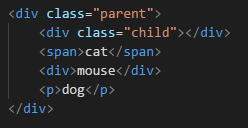
A + B span + p

will match all „p” (!) elements that follow a span



* General sibling combinator = match all „p” elements that that follow a span

A ~ B span ~ p



*Pseudo classes and pseudo elements*

Pseudo classes:

* [Pseudo-classes](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Pseudo-classes) allow the selection of elements based on state information that is not contained in the document tree.

a:visited will match all [<a>](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/a) elements that have been visited by the user

[Pseudo elements](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Pseudo-elements):

* represent entities that are not included in HTML (new fake element)



* Double colon :: syntax

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/Introduction_to_CSS/Pseudo-classes_and_pseudo-elements>

CSS inheritance

What selector win out in the cascade depends on:

* Importance
* Specificity
* Source order

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/Introduction_to_CSS/Cascade_and_inheritance>

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/Introduction_to_CSS/Debugging_CSS>