CSS



https://forms.gle/H72nCVb9hMBRs8U28

WHAT IS IT?

- Cascading Style Sheets
- Used to define the style/layout of HTML
- Not a programming language
- One of the three fundamental languages of the web

CSS3



- Most modern standard of CSS
- First released in 1996
- Managed by the <u>W3C</u>

WRITING CSS

SYNTAX

```
selector {
    styles
}
```

WHERE TO WRITE CSS

```
<element style="property: value;">Content</element>
```

SELECTORS

- Tagnames, Classes, IDs
- Descendant, Adjacent, Sibling, Attribute, etc.
- Psuedo-selectors

SPECIFICITY

- Tags have a specificity of one, classes 10, ids 100
- Styles with a higher specificity have higher priority
 - Inline styles will always be highest priority
- If two things are of equal specificity, the one that appears later is applied

COMMON PROPERTIES

- margin
- padding
- border
- color
- background
- width
- height
- min-width
- min-height
- display
- position
- text-align
- etc.

TERMINOLOGY

- **Specification**: comes from the CSS specification
- User Agent: comes from the browser
- Author: comes from the website makes
- **User**: comes from the end-user

INHERITANCE

Some properties are inherited by default

- initial use the initial value as set by the CSS specification
- inherit use the parent's value; forces the property to be inherited
- unset resets to initial or inherit depending if the property is inherited; removes any explicit style declaration for this element
- revert resets to the default value of the browser or inherit depending if the property is inherited

MAKING LAYOUTS

Using CSS, we can easily create responsive layouts

- @media and @supports queries
- CSS Flexbox
- CSS Grid

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- CSS Documentation
- CSS for Absolute Beginners
- 30 Common CSS Selectors
- CSS Inheritance
- Differences in CSS Inheritance
- HTML/CSS Playlist