HTML & CSS
Part 2

CSC309
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Conflicting selectors

- What happens when two selectors appear to conflict?

```html
p em {
  color: green;
}

em {
  color: red;
}
```

```html
<p><em>Green or red?</em></p>
```
Conflicting selectors

- The more **specific** selector takes precedent

```css
p em {
    color: green;
}

em {
    color: red;
}
```
Specificity Precedence

- **Ids**
- **Classes**
- Elements
  - Parent elements more specific than children

- How about same specificity?
  - Rule further down style sheet wins
CSS Inheritance

- Children inherit parent styles in most cases
- See documentation for exceptions and ways to change inheritance
Size and Position: CSS Box Model

- All HTML elements considered ‘boxes’ by CSS
- Element size and position determined by values of the box model
CSS Box Model: Size

**Content**: Width and height of the content

**Padding**: Space between content and border

**Border**

**Margin**: Area around the border ("clearing" space)
CSS Box Model: Size

All size elements are properties in CSS:

- `border`
- `border-top`, `border-bottom`
- `border-right`, `border-left`
- `margin`, `margin-top`, etc.
- `padding`, `padding-top`, etc.
CSS Box Model: Size

**Content size** (blue area) specified by pixels or % of parent element dimensions

- width: 20px
- height: 50%

Recall, can only change height/width for block elements
CSS Positioning

- **Positioning** of elements refers to a deviation from their natural flow
  - I.e., where the elements are placed by default
CSS Positioning

- Static
  - The default position
- Fixed
  - Fixed position in viewport
  - Does not move even with scrolling
- Absolute
  - Positioned relative to first non-static element
- Relative
  - Positioned relative to first static element
Cascading Style Sheets

- The order of precedence for rules: Cascade