CSS Syntax

1. Selector Strings
2. At-Rules
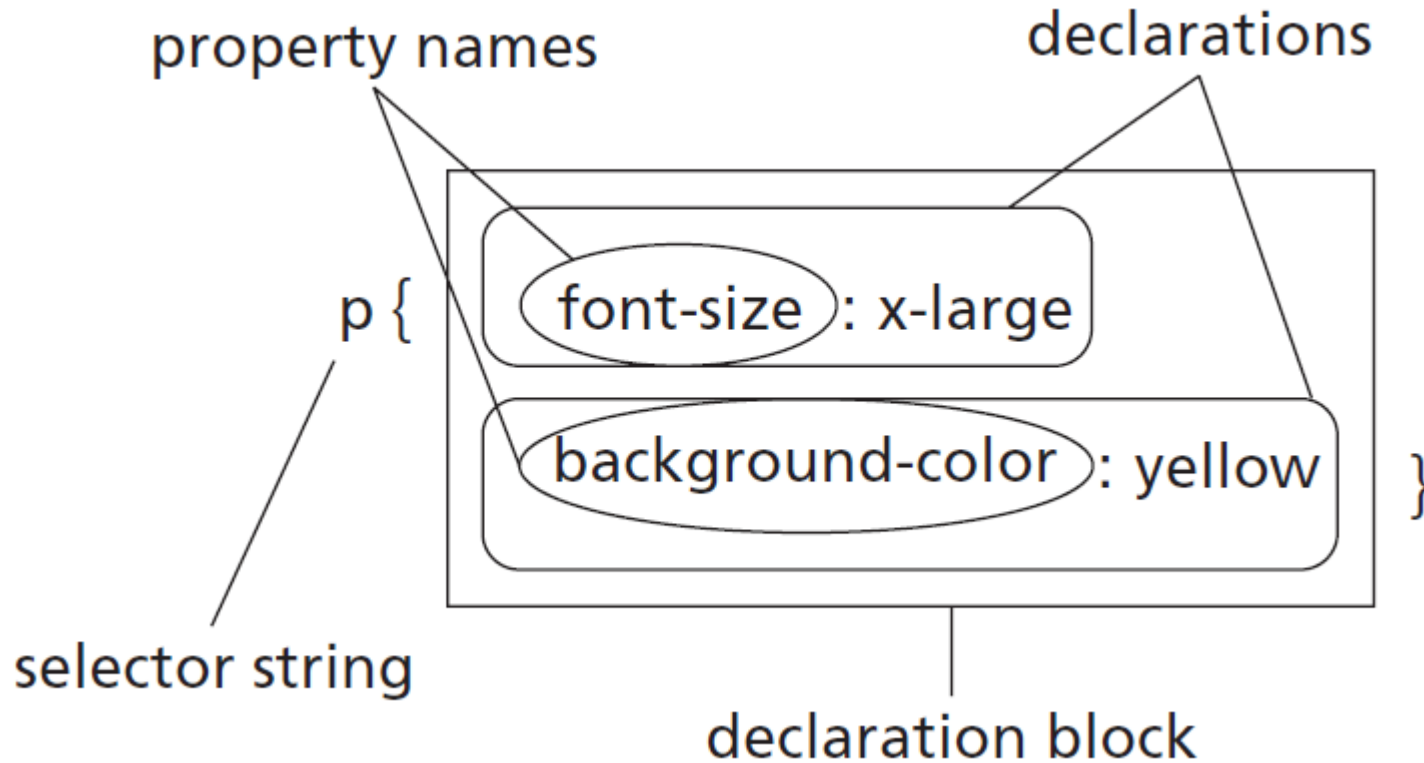
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CSS Syntax

declaration

selector { property: value; }

declaration block

selector {
    property1: value1;
    property2: value2;
    property3: value3;
}

CSS Syntax

- Parts of a style rule (or statement)

- **Single** element type:

```
p        { font-size:smaller; letter-spacing:1em }
```

type
selector
- **Multiple** element types:

```
h1,h2,h3,h4,h5,h6 { background-color:purple }
```

- **All** element types:

```
*  { font-weight:bold }
```

universal selector

- **Specific elements** by id:

```
#p1, #p3 { background-color:aqua }
```

ID selector

Class Attribute

- The class is an attribute which specifies one or more class names for an HTML element.

- The class attribute can be used on any HTML element.

- The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to perform certain tasks for elements with the specified class name.

CSS Syntax: Selector Strings

- ## Elements belonging to a style class:

```
#p4, .takeNote { font-style:italic }
```

class selector

  - *Referencing a style class in HTML:*

```
<span class="takeNote special cool">
```

this span belongs to three style classes

- ## Elements of a certain type and class:

```
span.special { font-size:x-large }
```

this rule applies only to span's belonging to class special

CSS Syntax: Selector Strings

- In addition to ID and class selectors, several predefined ***pseudo-classes*** are associated with a (anchor) elements that have an href attribute (source anchors).

• A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element.

For example, it can be used to:

  – Style an element when a user mouses over it
  – Style visited and unvisited links differently
  – Style an element when it gets focus

CSS Syntax: Selector Strings

- Source anchor elements:

```
a:link { color:black }
a:visited { color:yellow }
a:hover { color:green }
a:active { color:red }
```

- hyperlink.

  pseudo-class

- A selector may be specialized so that it holds only within the content of certain element types known as descendents selector.

```
ul ol li { letter-spacing:1em }
```

- rule applies to li element
- that is part of the content of an ol element
- which is part of the content of a ul element

At-Rules

- Style rules covered thus far follow ruleset syntax
- At-rule is a second type of rule.
- It is used to input one style sheet file into another one.

URL relative to style sheet URL

@import url("general-rules.css");

- Reads style rules from specified URL
- Must appear at beginning of style sheet
- @import rule must end with semicolon

Thank you