

## Web Lab #10

This lab will address a few holes in my previous labs and discuss the law of specificity in CSS styling.

First let's address a few holes from previous labs:

1. ID and Class are written in CSS differently
  - a. ID elements are written with a # sign before the name like #footer
  - b. Class elements are written with a period (.) before the name like .images
2. To force a floated element below another insert {clear: both; } into the floated element you want to push below.
3. Make sure both your HTML and CSS pages are saved in the appropriate places and make sure your html page has this code in the <head> section
  - a. `<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="screen" href="css/yourcssname.css" />`
4. Check out [www.w3schools.com](http://www.w3schools.com) for a complete list of rules and tags that can be used in html and CSS.
5. Last lab I made a mistake on the borders rule. To have borders appear you will need to type in the following (example):
  - a. `a{border: 5px grooved #476; }`
6. The different border styles you can have are the following:
  - a. Dotted
  - b. Dashed
  - c. Solid
  - d. Grooved
  - e. Double
  - f. Ridge
  - g. Inset
  - h. Outset
7. or if you want to edit one of the border properties type in:
  - a. `a{border-width: 5px;  
border-style: solid;  
border-color: #764;}`

### Law of Specificity

The law of specificity is a rule in CSS that states that the more specific the selector the rules applied by it will override all those given by less specific selectors. In other words if I told the entire class to do push-ups, but told all the grade 9's in my class to sit and watch then all the grade 9's in my class would sit and watch while the rest did push-ups.

So in CSS coding, we code with general rules first then the more specific rules later. While not mandatory it makes it easier for us to figure out.

An example of general code to specific is here:

```
p{position: relative;  
width: 100%;  
overflow: hidden;  
}
```

Next more specific:

```
div p{position: absolute;  
width: 50%;  
overflow: hidden;  
}
```

Each one gets more specific in its selectors than the next with the last one saying that all p's in div's get these rules.

- So your lab will be to give some general styling rules then using a more specific selector override your previous style with a different rule.
- Some examples could be making general link rules and then apply different rules to those in an unordered list or apply general paragraph rules then change them for say your Footer div.
- When you are done validate your CSS and submit your zipped site for marking.