

.CSS

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To link a .css from the .html

Add the script into the <header> block.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="./junk1.css">
```

Include your own file source location (href=)

Learn more here:

<https://www.codemahal.com/parent-and-child-elements-in-css>

Understanding parents and what the child belongs to

Parent starts with the main block.

First off, the parent and child relationship in the .css start at the html level. You determine the parents in css, referencing the html tags.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head> <!--parent1-->
    <meta charset="UTF-8"> <!--child of parent1-->
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"> <!--child of parent1-->
    <title>Document</title> <!--child of parent1-->

    <link rel="stylesheet" href="./junk1.css"> <!--child of parent1-->
  </head>
```

```

<body> <!--parent2-->
  <p>This is not inside a div</p> <!--child of parent2-->

  <div> <!--child of parent2-->
    <p>This is totally inside a div</p> <!--child of div which is child of parent2-->
  </div>

  <div class="first-class"> <!--child of parent2-->
    <p>This text is within a div, within a class</p> <!--child of div which is child of parent2-->
    <p class="second-class">This has a class and is also within a div, with a glass</p> <!--child of div
which is child of parent2-->
  </div>

</body>

</html>

```

A parent is the level above any tag. If a tag can go up a tag level, then it is a child. Childs can be a parent of another child.

```

<body> <!--parent2-->
  <p>This is not inside a div</p> <!--child of parent2-->

  <div> <!--child of parent2 **ALSO** parent to <p>-->
    <p>This is totally inside a div</p> <!--child of div-->
  </div>

  <div class="first-class"> <!--child of parent2 **ALSO** parent to <p> and "second-class"-->
    <p>This text is within a div, within a class</p> <!--child of div-->
    <p class="second-class">This has a class and is also within a div, with a glass</p> <!--child of div-->
  </div>

</body>

```

To call the tags in order in css, you want to start from parent, to 1st child, to 2nd child, to 3rd child, and so on. On the .css, you will tag it from left, to right. Parent to ----- last child.

```
<p>This is not inside a div</p>

<div>
  <p>This is totally inside a div</p>
</div>

<div class="first-class">
  <h1>Heading</h1>
  <p>This text is within a div, within a class</p>
  <p class="second-class">This has a class and is <span>also</span> within a div, with a gl
</div>

</body>
```

```
12
13 .first-class h1 {
14     color: green;
15 }
16
17 .first-class .second-class {
18     color: blueviolet;
19 }
20
21 .first-class .second-class span {
22     color: brown;
23 }
24
```

Starting the .css script with no dot "." will call out to the main tag that it refers to in the html.

```
p {
    color: blue;
}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>

    <link rel="stylesheet" href="./junk1.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is not inside a div</p>

    <div>
      <p>This is totally inside a div</p>
    </div>

    <div class="first-class">
      <p>This text is within a div, within a class</p>
      <p class="second-class">This has a class and is also within a div, with a glass</p>
    </div>

  </body>
</html>
```

```
1 p {
2   color: blue;
3 }
```

This will happen because the parents are being referenced and parents take priority. It is ignoring the classes:

```
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>

    <link rel="stylesheet" href="./junk1.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is not inside a div</p>

    <div>
      <p>This is totally inside a div</p>
    </div>

    <div class="first-class">
      <p>This text is within a div, within a class</p>
      <p class="second-class">This has a class and is also within a div, with a glass</p>
    </div>

  </body>
</html>
```

```
1 p {
2   color: blue;
3 }
4
5 div p {
6   color: red;
7 }
8
9 .first-class {
10   color: green;
11 }
12
13 .second-class {
14   color: blueviolet;
15 }
16
17
18
```

To use the first level classes, refer to the class, then the parent:



```
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Document</title>

    <link rel="stylesheet" href="./junk1.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is not inside a div</p>

    <div>
      <p>This is totally inside a div</p>
    </div>

    <div class="first-class">
      <p>This text is within a div, within a class</p>
      <p class="second-class">This has a class and is also within a div, with a glass</p>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
1 p {
2     color: blue;
3 }
4
5 div p {
6     color: red;
7 }
8
9 .first-class p {
10     color: green;
11 }
12
13 .second-class {
14     color: blueviolet;
15 }
16
17
18
```

The image shows a code editor with HTML and CSS code. Three colored lines (blue, red, and green) connect HTML elements to their corresponding CSS rules. A blue line connects the first paragraph (not inside a div) to the 'p' rule. A red line connects the paragraph inside a 'div' to the 'div p' rule. A green line connects the paragraph inside a 'div' with class 'first-class' to the '.first-class p' rule. The CSS rules are: 'p' (blue), 'div p' (red), and '.first-class p' (green). The '.second-class' rule is also present but not connected by a line.

In the above. ANY "p" (paragraphs) that belong to .first-class will be green.