

**What are user agent stylesheet**

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Just wanted to expand on the response from @BenM based on what I read here from Ire Aderinokun. Because the user-agent stylesheet provides helpful default styling, think twice before overriding it. I had a dumb error where a button element didn't look right in Chrome. I had partially styled it because I didn't want it to look like a traditional button. However, I left out style elements like border, border-color, etc. So Chrome was stepping in to supply the parts that it thought I was missing. The problem went away once I added styles like border, none, etc. So if anyone else is having this problem, make sure you are explicitly overriding all the applicable default user-agent styles for the element if you want it to look exactly how you expect it to. It worked for me. Cascade Layers are around to help fix this. To look up on the CSS cascade in a short YouTube video, I leave something new every month on CSS keyword. Before getting into important though, let's look at where styles can come from. Three different CSS origins define a website's look and feel: the browser default styles defined in user-agent stylesheet, user-defined styles customizing a website defined in user-style sheet and linked in another stylesheet. How do these three origins affect each other? You can override user agent stylesheet declarations with your author styles. And indeed, you do that every day when you write your CSS. Author styles define user agent styles which override user agent styles. But here's the thing: this cascade order is inverted for important CSS properties. Important user agent styles override important author styles. You can't override important declarations coming from your browser's user agent stylesheet. ©Una shared a Dev Doodle highlighting the concept on Instagram. I went straight into the Firefox user agent stylesheet to see what's important in there: `audio, not([control])` (display: none !important), `iframe, fullscreen` (border: none !important; padding: unset !important). Luckily, there aren't many !important declarations in Firefox's user agent stylesheet and the defined ones seem reasonable. Nevertheless, that's a good-to-know fact. If you want to learn more about !important or want to get a taste of Cascade Layers, check Una's video. Share on Twitter. Subscribe to my weekly newsletter! I mentioned before that if you click the "+", Chrome will suggest a CSS selector for the new element you're adding. In figure 3, this was body, because that's the tag I had selected. If the tag declares a class or an ID, Chrome will include it in the suggested selector, preferring IDs over classes. It won't, however, try to infer the tag's position within its parent tag—in other words, if you have the following markup: Item 1 Item 2 Item 3 Item 4 and select the first item in the elements area, the suggested selector will be `li`, rather than the more specific `ul li`. Nor will chrome default any attributes beside the id or class. However, if you right-click on any element, you will see a menu option "copy as CSS path" which will infer the most specific CSS selector it can from the HTML structure and insert it into your clipboard to be pasted either in the inspector stylesheet or an external stylesheet. If you selected the second child in the list above and clicked "copy as CSS path", you would get the very specific selector `body > ul > li:nth-child(2)`, ready to be copied into your stylesheet or your new inspector style. This and many other posts are also available as a pretty, well-behaved ebook: On Web Development. CSS takes care of the default formatting of documents through the concept of user agent style sheets, a cornerstone of the cascade. It means that a web browser doesn't just present a line of text when it's fed with an HTML document that has no styling information attached, but instead serves it using minimal formatting. Specification CSS 1 introduces the idea by stating that "each User Agent (UA, often a 'web browser' or 'web client') will have a default style sheet that presents documents in a reasonable—but arguably mundane—manner." CSS 2 says that "conforming user agents must apply a default style sheet (or behave as if they did)" and that "a user agent's default style sheet should present the elements of the document language in ways that satisfy general presentation expectations for the document language." CSS 3 is of the same mind. Since the CSS specifications leave it up to implementations whether to use a "real" style sheet for default display or not, it's not surprising that you don't find a default style sheet in every browser's installation folder. Unlike Microsoft's Internet Explorer as well as Opera, for example, Gecko browsers like Firefox and Netscape Navigator ("html.css") but also Konqueror make it rather simple to comprehend their default styles. Example User Agent Style Sheets The following is a [maintained] list of default style sheets I've compiled over recent years (except for Safari; thank you, Martin). Due to the fact that Firefox, Firefox, and Co. are all based on the same layout engine, they're quite similar, if not identical. Chrome (January 26, 2011) Chrome (July 17, 2013) Chrome (September 2, 2015) Chrome (latest) Firefox 0.7 Firefox 0.8 Firefox 0.9 Firefox 1.5.0.4 Firefox 2.0.0.6 Firefox 2.0.0.12 Firefox 3.0.8 Firefox 3.0.1 Firefox 3.0.8 Firefox 3.6.13 Firefox 3.6.3 Firefox (March 31, 2019) Firefox (February 3, 2021) Firefox (latest) Flock 0.9 0.2 Flock 1.2.4 Flock 1.2.7 Internet Explorer 6 Internet Explorer 7 Internet Explorer 8 Internet Explorer 9 Konqueror 3.2.0 Mozilla 1.0.1 Mozilla 1.5 Navigator 6.1 Navigator 7.1 Navigator 8.1 Navigator 9.0.0b3 Opera 10.51 Safari 3.0.4 Safari 3.1.2 Safari (January 29, 2013) Safari (May 21, 2015) Safari (November 5, 2018) Safari (April 3, 2019) Safari (April 1, 2021) Safari (latest) SeaMonkey 1.1.2 For comparison, note a 1998 "base style sheet," as well as some default style sheets proposed by the W3C in the specifications of CSS 1, CSS 2, CSS 2.1, and CSS 2.2; Base CSS 1 CSS 2 CSS 2.1 CSS 2.2 User Agent and Reset Style Sheets The examples aim to provide some insight into user agent style sheets. Knowledge of user agent style sheets should help get a better understanding of CSS as well as any display "phenomena." However, I encourage to use this knowledge for other things than building more or larger "reset" style sheets. Assuming use of additional style sheets other than just a reset, reset style sheets are typically unnecessary. From my experience, the only occasionally helpful and then quite memorable reset is `* { margin: 0; padding: 0; }`. Reset style sheets are going to be handled in other posts though, revealing why they're, well, bad. [Still in doubt? Try this sanity check: Use your preferred reset, then temporarily remove it and see what happens.] About Me I'm Jens Oliver Meiert, and I'm an engineering lead (currently manager for Developer Experience at LivePerson) and author. I've worked as a technical lead for Google. I'm close to W3C and WHATWG, and I write and review books for O'Reilly. I love trying things, sometimes including philosophy, art, and adventure. Here on meiert.com I share some of my views and experiences. If you have questions or suggestions about what I write, please leave a comment (if available) or a message. User Agent Style sheets simply refer to the default styles that browsers apply to web pages. It is of the lowest importance considering User Styles and Author styles will overwrite these. Each browser is a little different in how it displays "unstyled" html. If you want to see first hand how browsers display html, create a simple .html document with different header, paragraph and image elements and open it with different browsers. Every browser comes with some default style information. Which is used in case a particular webpage does not contain any style defined. For example if a web page contains standard HTML tags like H1, Button, Input etc. but does not contain any css along side the HTML. In that case the browser still needs to render the HTML tags to the end user. To facilitate this each browser like Chrome, Safari, Firefox etc comes with a default style sheet. The default style sheet provided by the browser itself is called user agent stylesheet. Following screenshot shows an example of css for H1 provided by user agent style sheet on Chrome. To override the browser specific defaults we can employ multiple techniques such as Resetting the user agent CSS or Normalizing the user agent CSS. CSS Reset tries to remove all the default browser supplied styles where as Normalize CSS tries to standardize the different defaults across all browsers. Different browsers set different default CSS rules. Default CSS links for some of the browsers are given below. We can reset the default browser specific style. We can also normalize the browser specific style to have standardize looks across all browsers. Kd M 2 Points 1 Posts I'm developing a website and trying to debug in chrome dev tool. Dev tool is showing following css style: `table { display: table; border-collapse: collapse; border-spacing: 2px; border-color: grey; }` But it is important to note that I did not define them. On Chrome dev tool it says User Agent style instead of css file. How to change these style css? Views: 15711 Total Answered: 1 Total Marked As Answer: 1 Posted On: 12-Apr-2019 22:02 Share: Answers Smith 728 Points 154 Posts A user agent style sheet is a "default style sheet" provided by the browser (e.g., Chrome, Firefox, Edge, etc.) in order to present the page in a way that satisfies "general presentation expectations." For example, a default style sheet would provide base styles for things like font size, borders, and spacing between elements. It is common to employ a reset style sheet to deal with inconsistencies among browsers. For this create CSS class and override the agent style sheet. Posted On: 14-Apr-2019 03:41

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