

1

More CSS

```
<link href="filename"  
type="text/css" rel="stylesheet"  
>
```

HTML id attribute

2

```
<p>Coding Horror! Coding Horror!</p>  
<p id="mission">Our mission is to combine programming and  
<q>human</q> factors with geekiness!</p>
```

HTML

Coding Horror! Coding Horror!

Our mission is to combine programming and “human” factors with geekiness!

output

- ❑ A unique ID for an element on a page
- ❑ Each ID must be unique; can only be used once in the page



Linking to sections of a web page

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```
<p>Visit <a href=
"http://www.textpad.com/download/index.html#downloads">
textpad.com</a> to get the TextPad editor.</p>
<p><a href="#mission">View our Mission Statement</a></p>
```

HTML

Visit [textpad.com](http://www.textpad.com) to get the TextPad editor.

[View our Mission Statement](#)

output

- Link target can include an ID at the end, preceded by a #
- Browser will load that page and scroll to element with given ID

CSS ID selectors

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```
#mission {  
font-style: italic;  
font-family: "Garamond", "Century Gothic", serif;  
}
```

CSS

Coding Horror! Coding Horror!

Our mission is to combine programming and “human” factors with geekiness!
output

- Applies style only to the paragraph that has the ID of mission

HTML class attribute

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```
<p class="shout">Coding Horror! Coding Horror!</p>
<p class="special">See our special deal on Droids!</p>

<p class="special">Today only!</p>
```

HTML

Coding Horror! Coding Horror!

See our special deal on Droids!

Today only!

output

- A way to group some elements and give a style to only that group
- Unlike an id, a class can be reused as much as you like on the page



CSS class selectors

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```
.special {  
background-color: yellow;  
font-weight: bold;  
}  
p.shout {  
color: red;  
font-family: cursive;  
}
```

CSS

Coding Horror! Coding Horror!

See our special deal on Droids!

Today only!

output



CSS class selectors

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```
<p class="shout">Coding Horror! Coding Horror!</p>
<p class="special">See our special deal on Droids!</p>

<p class="special shout">Today only!</p>
```

HTML

Coding Horror! Coding Horror!

See our special deal on Droids!

Today only!

output



CSS ID selectors

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```
a:link { color: #FF0000; } /* unvisited link */  
a:visited { color: #00FF00; } /* visited link */  
a:hover { color: #FF00FF; } /* mouse over link */
```

CSS

Buy Early Buy Often!

output

CSS ID selectors

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class	description
:active	an activated or selected element
:focus	an element that has the keyboard focus
:hover	an element that has the mouse over it
:link	a link that has not been visited
:visited	a link that has already been visited
:first-letter	the first letter of text inside an element
:first-line	the first line of text inside an element
:first-child	an element that is the first one to appear inside another

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Styling Page Sections

Why do we need page sections?

11

- Style individual elements, groups of elements, sections of text or of the page
- Create complex page layouts



Sections of a page <div>

12

```
<div class="shout">
<h2>Coding Horror! Coding Horror!</h2>
<p class="special">See our special deal on Droids!</p>
<p>We'll beat any advertised price!</p>
</div>
```

HTML

Coding Horror! Coding Horror!

See our special deal on Droids!

We'll beat any advertised price!

output

- Tag used to indicate a logical section or area of a page
- Has no appearance by default, but you can apply styles to it



Inline Sections

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```
<h2>Coding Horror! Coding Horror!</h2>
<p>See our <span class="special">spectacular</span> deal
on Droids!</p>
<p>We'll beat <span class="shout"> any advertised
price</span>!</p>
```

HTML

Coding Horror! Coding Horror!

See our **spectacular** deal on Droids!

We'll beat **any advertised price!**

output

- has no onscreen appearance, but you can apply a style or ID to it, which will be applied to the text inside the `span`

CS380



CSS context selectors

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```
selector1 selector2 {  
  properties  
}
```

CSS

- applies the given properties to selector2 only if it is inside a selector1 on the page

```
selector1 > selector2 {  
  properties  
}
```

CSS

- applies the given properties to selector2 only if it is *directly* inside a selector1 on the page

Context selector example

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```
<p>Eat at <strong>Greasy's Burger</strong>...</p>
<ul>
<li>The <strong>greasiest</strong> burgers in town!</li>
<li>Yummy and greasy at the same time!</li>
</ul>
```

HTML

```
li strong { text-decoration: underline; }
```

CSS

Eat at **Greasy's Burger...**

- The greasiest burgers in town!
- Yummy and greasy at the same time!

output



More complex example

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```
<div id="ad">
<p>Eat at <strong>Greasy's Burger</strong>...</p>
<ul>
<li class="important">The <strong>greasiest</strong>
burgers in town!</li>
<li>Yummy and <strong>greasy at the same time
</strong>!</li>
</ul>
</div>
```

```
#ad li.important strong { text-decoration: underline; }
```

CSS

Eat at **Greasy's Burger...**

- The **greasiest** burgers in town!
- Yummy and **greasy at the same time!**

output

The CSS Box Model

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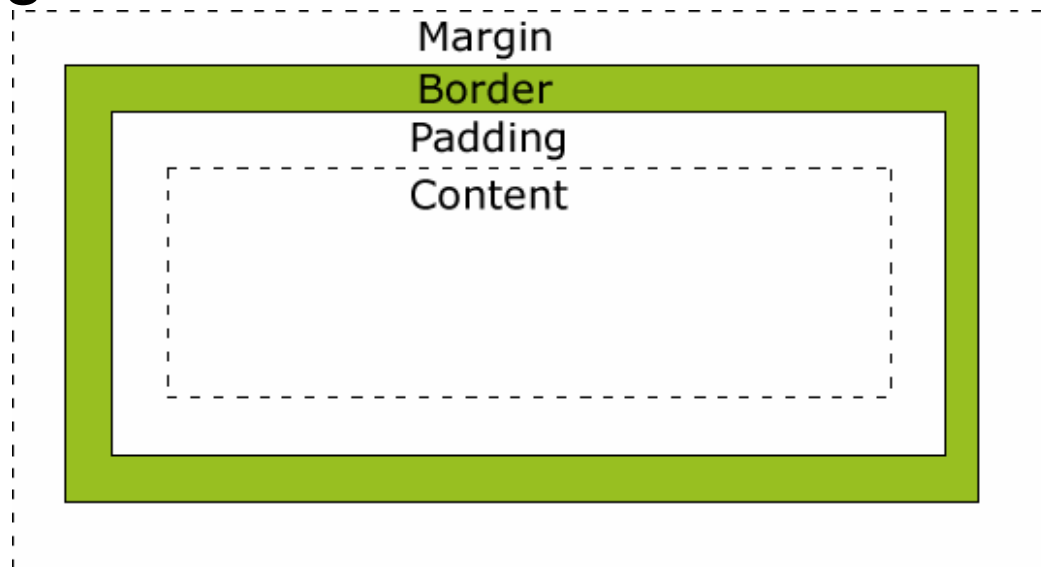
- Every element composed of:
 - ▣ content
 - ▣ a border around the element
 - ▣ padding between the content and the border
 - ▣ a margin between the border and other content



The CSS Box Model (cont.)

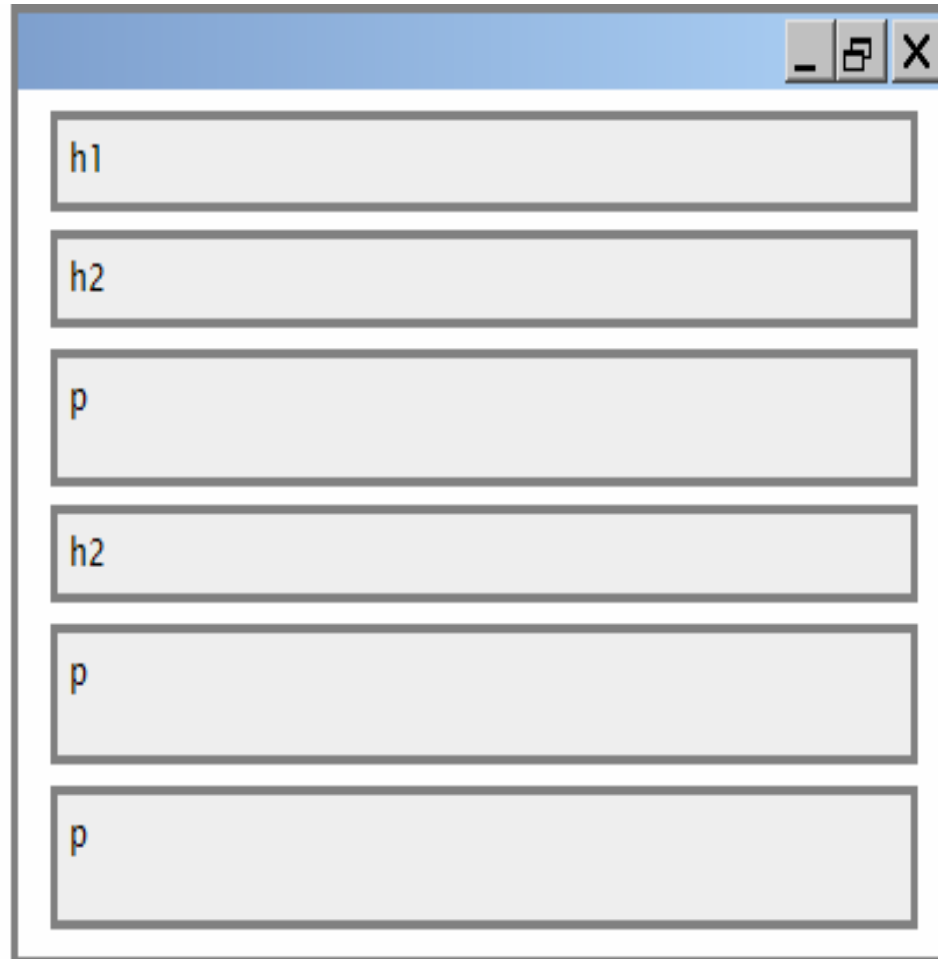
18

- width = content width
+ L/R padding + L/R
border + L/R margin
- height = content
height + T/B padding
+ T/B border + T/B
margin
- IE6 doesn't do this
right



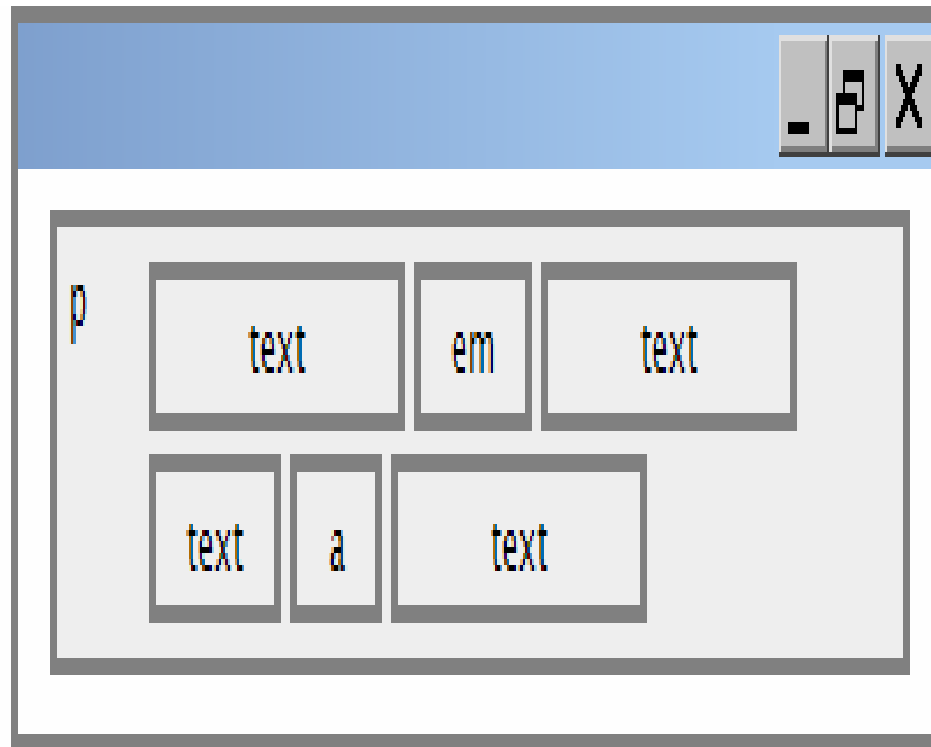
Document Flow – block elements

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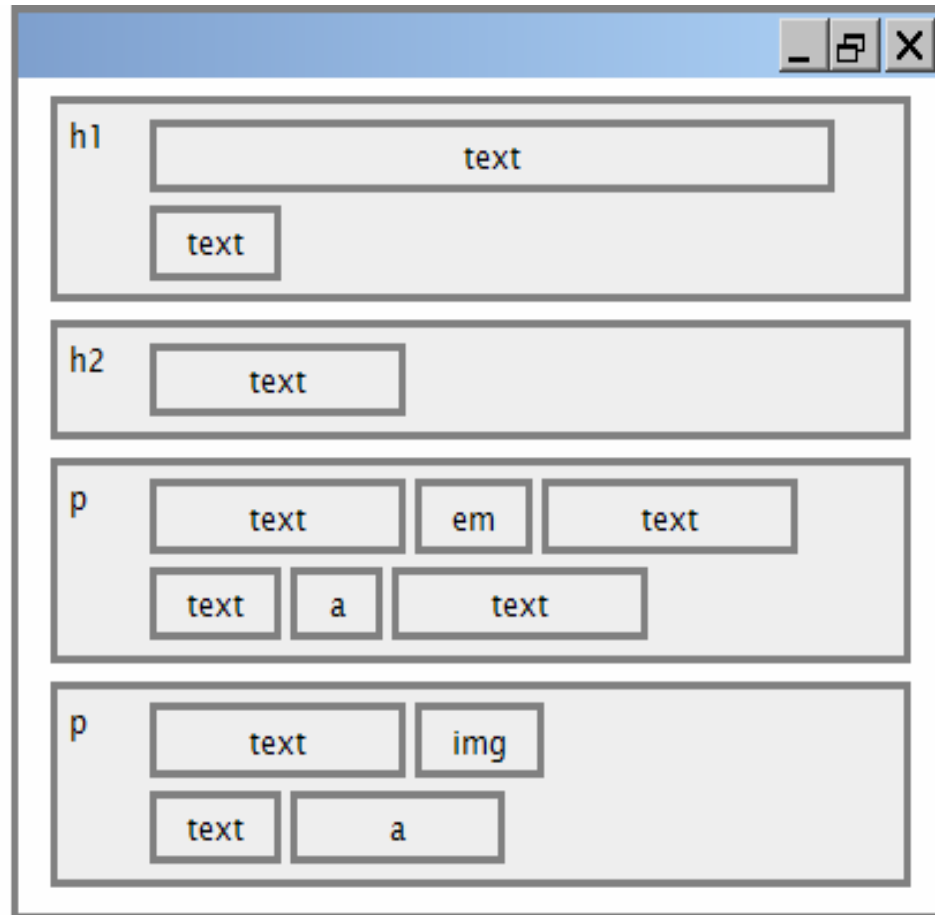
Document flow - inline elements

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Document flow - a larger example

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CSS properties for borders

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```
h2 { border: 5px solid red; }
```

CSS

This is a heading.

output

property	description
border	thickness/style/size of border on all 4 sides

- **Thickness:** px, pt, em, or thin, medium, thick
- **Style:** none, hidden, dotted, dashed, double, groove, inset, outset, ridge, solid
- **color**

More border properties

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property	description
border-color, border-width, border-style	specific properties of border on all 4 sides
border-bottom, border-left, border-right, border-top	all properties of border on a particular side
border-bottom-color, border-bottom-style, border-bottom-width, border-left-color, border-left-style, border-left-width, border-right-color, border-right-style, border-right-width, border-top-color, border-top-style, border-top-width	properties of border on a particular side
Complete list of border properties	

Another border example

24

```
h2 {  
border-left: thick dotted #CC0088;  
border-bottom-color: rgb(0, 128, 128);  
border-bottom-style: double;  
}
```

CSS

•
•
• **This is a heading.**
•

output

- each side's border properties can be set individually
- if you omit some properties, they receive default

CSS properties for padding

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property	description
padding	padding on all 4 sides
padding-bottom	padding on bottom side only
padding-left	padding on left side only
padding-right	padding on right side only
padding-top	padding on top side only
Complete list of padding properties http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_reference.asp#padding	

Padding example 1

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```
p { padding: 20px; border: 3px solid black; }  
h2 { padding: 0px; background-color: yellow; }
```

CSS

This is a first paragraph.

This is a second paragraph.

This is a heading

output

Padding example 2

27

```
p {  
padding-left: 200px; padding-top: 30px;  
background-color: fuchsia;  
}
```

CSS

This is a first paragraph

This is a second paragraph

output

- each side's padding can be set individually
- notice that padding shares the background color of the element

CSS properties for margins

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property	description
margin	margin on all 4 sides
margin-bottom	margin on bottom side only
margin-left	margin on left side only
margin-right	margin on right side only
margin-top	margin on top side only
Complete list of margin properties http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_reference.asp#margin	

Margin example 1

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```
p {  
  margin: 50px;  
  background-color: fuchsia;  
}
```

CSS

This is a first paragraph

This is a second paragraph

output

- notice that margins are always transparent

Margin example 2

30

```
p {  
  margin-left: 8em;  
  background-color: fuchsia;  
}
```

CSS

This is a first paragraph

This is a second paragraph

output

- each side's margin can be set individually

CSS properties for dimensions

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```
p { width: 350px; background-color: yellow; }  
h2 { width: 50%; background-color: aqua; }
```

CSS

This paragraph uses the first style above

An h2 heading

output

property	description
width, height	how wide or tall to make this element (block elements only)
max-width, max-height, min-width, min-height	max/min size of this element in given dimension

Centering a block element: auto margins

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```
p {  
margin-left: auto;  
margin-right: auto;  
width: 750px;  
}
```

CSS

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

output

- works best if `width` is set (otherwise, may occupy entire width of page)
- to center inline elements within a block element, use `text-align: center;`