More CSS

<link href = "f7/ename" type = "text/css" rel = "stylesheet"/>

HTML id attribute

```html
<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 on the page

Linking to sections of a web page

```html
<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 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 the element with the given ID

CSS ID selectors

```css
#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

```html
<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

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

```html
<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

Coding Horror! Coding Horror!

See our special deal on Droids!

Today only!

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

CSS ID selectors

```
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

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

Styling Page Sections

Why do we need page sections?

• Style individual elements, groups of elements, sections of text or the page

• Create complex page layouts

\<div\> tag

- The \<div\> tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

- The \<div\> tag is used as a container for HTML elements - which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript.

- The \<div\> tag is easily styled by using the class or id attribute.

- Any sort of content can be put inside the \<div\> tag!

Sections of a page \<div\>

```html
<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!

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

- 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 \<span\>

```html
<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!

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

CSS context selectors

```css
selector1 selector2 {
properties
}
                                                            CSS
```

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

```css
selector1 > selector2 {
properties
}
                                                            CSS
```

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

Context selector example

```html
<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
```

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

Eat at Greasy's Burger…

*   The <u>greasiest</u> burgers in town!
*   Yummy and greasy at the same time!

                                                            output

CSS properties for borders

```css
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

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 http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_reference.asp#border	

Another border example

```css
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

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

```
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

```
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
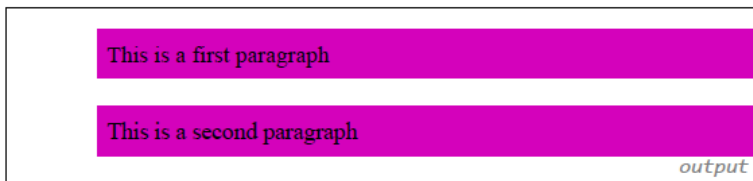
CSS properties for margins

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

```css
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

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

```
This is a first paragraph

This is a second paragraph
                                        output
```
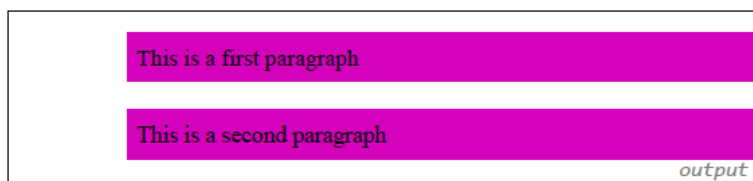
• each side's margin can be set individually

CSS properties for dimensions

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

```
This paragraph uses the first style above

An h2 heading
                                        output
```
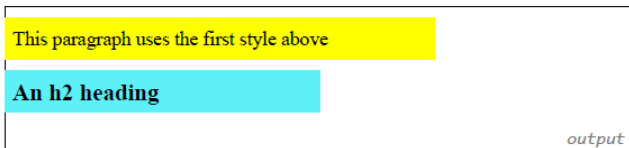
property	description
width, height	how wide or tall to make this element (block elements only)
max-width, max-height, min-width, min-height	max/min size of this element in given dimension

Centering a block element: auto margins

```css
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 the width is set (otherwise, may occupy the entire width of the page)

• to center inline elements within a block element, use text-align: center;