Week 2: CSS Essentials

Agenda

- Style html tables
- Style html forms
- CSS pseudo classes
- CSS pseudo elements
- In-Class Demo
- Homework

Style html tables

Style html tables

- In Week 1, you were introduced to the concept of HTML tables to display tabular data. You also saw how basic a table look when displayed on the browser.

- Most application vendor would like it to be more presentable and easy for viewers to scan through the data. Here's where CSS can come help out.

- Styling a table is not anymore different than styling standard contents of a webpage: decide how it should look visually and what HTML elements to select – using element, id, class or a combination as selectors.

Style html tables

- Example: say you want an outline around the main table structure as well as on all grids within it. Remember, by default a table does not display any outlines. Having outlines, make it easier to visually identify the table separating it from the rest of the page contents and easier to read the data on each row and column.

HTML markup:
```
<table>
    <!-- Row 1 -->
    <tr>
        <!-- Column 1 -->
        <td>Data 1</td>
        <!-- Column 2 -->
        <td>Data 2</td>
    </tr>
    <!-- Row 2 -->
    <tr>
        <!-- Column 1 -->
        <td>Data 3</td>
        <!-- Column 2 -->
        <td>Data 4</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

CSS styling:
```
table, td {
    border: 1px solid #cccccc;
}
td {
    width: 100px;
    height: 50px;
    text-align:center;
}
```

View on the Browser:

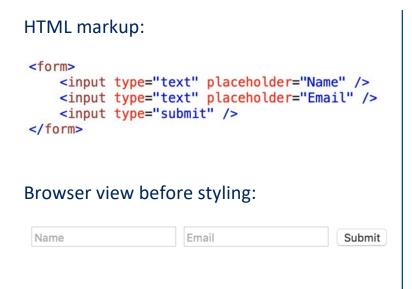| Data 1	Data 2
Data 3	Data 4

Style html forms

Style html forms

- In Week 1, you were also introduced to the concept of HTML forms. You also saw how basic a form actually look when displayed on the browser.

- Most application vendor would like the form a little more presentable and easy for viewers to identify what needs to be filled out. And CSS can help achieve that.

- Styling a form is quite similar to styling a table where like table, a form also has a main form element <form> and other child elements that compose the form structure. Just like table, decide how the form should look visually and what HTML form elements to select – using element, id, class or a combination as selectors.

Style html forms

- Example: say you have a simple form that needs to be styled and formatted so that it can be better presented to the user.

HTML markup:

```
<form>
    <input type="text" placeholder="Name" />
    <input type="text" placeholder="Email" />
    <input type="submit" />
</form>
```

Browser view before styling:

Name	Email	Submit

CSS Styling:

```
input {
    width:300px;
    height:25px;
    border: 1px solid #999;
    display:block;
    margin-top:10px;
}
input[type="submit"] {
    background-color:#39f;
    color:#fff;
    font-weight:bold;
    font-size:1em;
    border:none;
    width:305px;
    height:32px;
    border-radius:10px;
}
```

Browser view after styling:

Name

Email

Submit

CSS Pseudo Class

CSS Pseudo Class

- A pseudo-class is used to define a special state or characteristic of an element. For example, it can be used to:
  - Style an element when a user mouse over it
  - Style visited and unvisited links differently
  - Style an element when it gets focus

- The syntax:

```
selector:pseudo-class {
  property: value;
}
```

- Next, we will look at some pseudo class types.

CSS Pseudo Class

- Anchor pseudo-class: this is to display the hypertext links in the specified state. Those states are:
    - a:link (yet to click)
    - a:visited (after click)
    - a:hover (mouse over)
    - a:active (mouse down)

- An example how it's used:

Common: Apply to an anchor <a> element.

```
a:hover {
    color: #ff0000;
}
```

Not common: Apply to a block <div> element.

```
div:hover {
    background-color: blue;
}
```

CSS Pseudo Class

- Other common and useful pseudo-classes:
  - :focus (selects the target element that currently has focus)
  - :first-child (selects every target element that is the first child of its parent)
  - :last-child (selects every target element that is the last child of its parent)
  - :nth-child(n) (selects every target element that is the n child of its parent)
  - :nth-last-child(n) (selects every target element that is the n child of its parent, counting from the last child)
- Let's look at some examples on the next slide.

CSS Pseudo Class

HTML markup:

```
<p>This is some text.</p>
<p>This is some text.</p>
```

CSS styling:

```
p:first-child {
    color: blue;
}
```

View on the browser:

This is some text.

This is some text.

HTML

```
<div id="group1">
<p>I am a <i>strong</i> person.</p>
<p>I am a <i>stronger</i> person.</p>
</div>
<div id="group2">
<p>I am a <i>kind</i> person.</p>
<p>I am a <i>kinder</i> person.</p>
</div>
```

CSS styling:

```
p:nth-child(2) {
    color: blue;
}
```

View on the browser:

I am a *strong* person.

I am a *stronger* person.

I am a *kind* person.

I am a *kinder* person.

CSS Pseudo Elements

CSS Pseudo Elements

- CSS pseudo-element is used to style specified parts of an element.

- For example, it can be used to:
  - Style the first letter, or line, of an element
  - Insert content before, or after, the content of an element

- The syntax:

```
selector::pseudo-element {
  property: value;
}
```

- Next, we will look at some pseudo element types.

CSS Pseudo Elements

- The following are some common ones:
  - ::first-line (add a special style to the first line of a text)
  - ::first-letter (add a special style to the first letter of a text)
  - ::before (to insert some content before the content of an element)
  - ::after (to insert some content after the content of an element)
  - ::selection (matches the portion of an element that is selected by a user)

- Examples of how it's used:

```
p::first-line {
  color: #ff0000;
  font-variant: small-caps;
}
```

```
h1::after {
  content: url(smiley.gif);
}
```

CSS Pseudo Elements

- More complete examples:

HTML

```
<p>This example shows how to combine the ::first-letter and
::first-line pseudo-elements to add a special effect to the first
letter and the first line of a text!</p>
```

CSS

```
p::first-letter {
  color: #ff0000;
  font-size: xx-large;
}
p::first-line {
  color: #0000ff;
  font-variant: small-caps;
}
```

View on the

THIS EXAMPLE SHOWS HOW TO COMBINE THE ::FIRST-
letter and ::first-line pseudo-elements to add a special
effect to the first letter and the first line of a text!

CSS Pseudo Elements

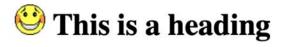- More complete examples:

HTML

```
<h1> This is a heading</h1>
<p>This example shows the ::before pseudo-
element inserts content before the content of
an element.</p>
```

CSS

```
h1::before {
    content: url(smiley.gif);
}
```

View on the

This example shows the ::before pseudo-element inserts content before the content of an element.

Resources

https://dhttps://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/Building_blocks/Styling_tables

https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_form.asp

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/Styling_text/Styling_links

https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_elements.asp

Questions?