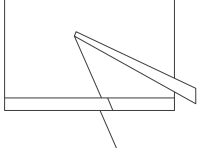


Bring ideas to life
VIA University College



More CSS

RWD I1



Today's agenda

- CSS Recap
- CSS Selectors
- Background Images
- The CSS Box
- Styling links
- Exercise

Exercises from last time

Questions

Recap - Syntax

HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    ...
  </head>
  <body>
    <div>
      <p>Line 1</p>
      <p>Line 2</p>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

CSS:

```
body {
  ...
}
div {
  ...
}
p {
  ...
}
```

Recap – Inline Styling

Using the **style** attribute.

Applies styling to only one particular element.

Ex.:

```
<h1 style="color:#FF0000;background-color:#cccccc">This is  
displayed as a red heading with gray background</h1>
```

This is displayed as a red heading with gray background

Recap – Embedded Styling

Using the `<style>` tag.

Applies styling to all elements that are targeted.

```
<head>
  <style type="text/css">
    h1 {
      color: #FF0000;
      background-color: #cccccc;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>This is displayed as a red heading with gray background</h1>
</body>
```

Recap – External Styling

Move all styling to a separate file. Applies styling to all elements and can be used to style different HTML pages.

```
<head>
  <link href="css/styles.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet"/>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>This is displayed as a red heading with gray background</h1>
</body>
```

Inside styles.css:

```
h1 {
  color: #FF0000;
  background-color: #cccccc;
}
```

Recap - Organize Your Stuff!



Comments in HTML

```
<!-- This is a comment for the paragraph below -->
```

```
<p> This text wrapped as a paragraph </p>
```

```
<!-- These lines of paragraph are not being instanced by  
the browser because they have been "out-commented"
```

```
<p> Paragraph line 1 </p>
```

```
<p> Paragraph line 2 </p>
```

```
-->
```

Comments in CSS

```
p {  
    color: red;  
    /* This is a single-line comment */  
    text-align: center;  
}
```

```
/* This is  
a multi-line  
comment */
```

CSS Selectors

`* {...}`

Style applies to all elements.

`body {...}`

Style applies to all elements within body.

`div {...}`

Style applies to all divisions and elements within.

`.myClass {...}`

Style applies to all elements of with the given class name.

`#myId {...}`

Style applies to the element with the unique id.

More: http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_selectors.asp

Complex CSS Selectors

<code>div, p {...}</code>	Selects all <code><div></code> elements and all <code><p></code> elements.
<code>div p {...}</code>	Selects all <code><p></code> elements inside <code><div></code> elements.
<code>div > p {...}</code>	Selects all <code><p></code> elements where the parent is a <code><div></code> element.
<code>div + p {...}</code>	Selects all <code><p></code> elements that are placed immediately after <code><div></code> elements.
<code>p ~ ul {...}</code>	Selects every <code></code> element that are preceded by a <code><p></code> element.

Class Selector

- **Class selector**
 - Apply a CSS rule to a certain "class" of elements on a Webpage.
 - Does not associate the style to a particular HTML element.
 - Configure with *.classname* in CSS file.

Class Selector Example

```
<body>
  <div>
    <p>This is an ordinary paragraph</p>
    <p class="myClass">This is a paragraph with the myClass style</p>
  </div>
</body>
```

```
div {
  height: 300px;
  width: 400px;
  background-color: #EE3E80;}
.myClass{
  background-color: #CCCCCC;
}
p.myClass {
  color: #FF0000;
}
```

Result

This is an ordinary paragraph

This is a paragraph with the myClass style

This is the defined
div element
(height, width)

id Selector

- **id**
 - Apply a CSS rule to **ONE** element on a Webpage
 - Configure with *#idName* in CSS file
 - The most specific CSS selector!

Id Selector

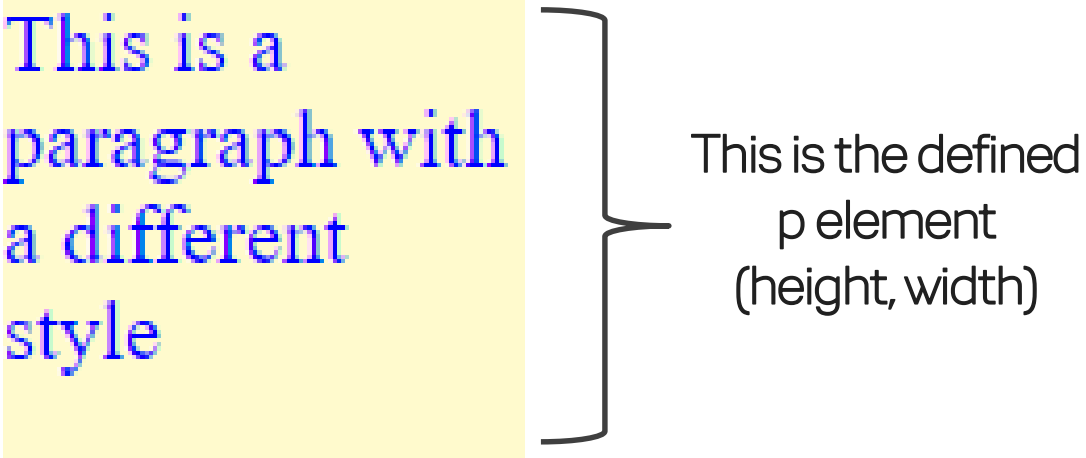
```
<body>  
  <p>This is an ordinary paragraph</p>  
  <p id="myId">This is a paragraph with a different style</p>  
</body>
```

```
#myId {  
  color: #0000FF;  
  background-color: lemonchiffon;  
  width: 100px;  
  height: 100px;  
}
```

Result

This is an ordinary paragraph

This is a
paragraph with
a different
style



This is the defined
p element
(height, width)

<div> and

- What if there's no "natural" tag (<p>, <h1>...)?
- You can use <div> or
- <div> is for block/paragraph-like selections
- is for parts of text like <i>...</i>
- Examples:
 - <div id="myId">All Inside a division.</div>
 - This is onlya part of the text

Cascading – CSS File

```
* {font-family: Arial, sans-serif;}
```

```
h1 {font-family: "Courier New", monospace;}
```

```
li {color: violet;}
```

```
p {color: green;}
```

```
p#myId {color: red;}
```

```
p.myClass {color: pink;}
```

```
li {color: blue !important;}
```

```
li {color: gray;} See more at http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css\_selectors.asp
```

```
li,p {font-size: 75%;}
```

Background Images

- Background images can be applied via CSS Ex:

```
body {  
    background-image: url("images/background_image.png");  
    background-repeat: repeat-y;  
    background-color: #C0C0C0;  
}
```

background-repeat: repeat/repeat-y/repeat-x/no-repeat

States whether or not to duplicate the picture in x/y-direction or just in one of them

- They can also be applied to other elements:

```
div {  
    background-image: url("images/section_image.png");  
}
```

Background-image Vs.

Add pictures as background images, when they are indeed intended to be background (meaning; something else should be visible in front of it).

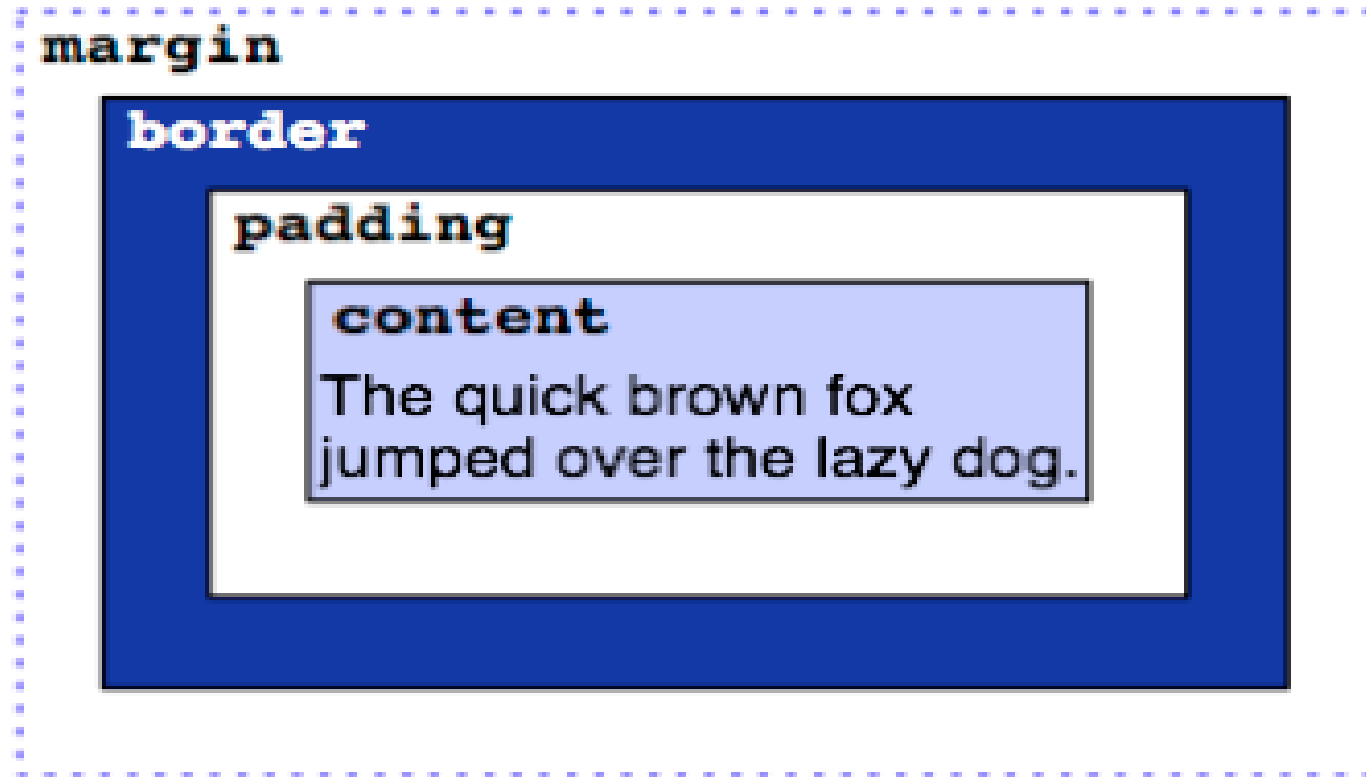


“Front-ground” pictures (meaning; nothing else is in front of it) should be added to the page using the `` tag.



This is the sun

The CSS box

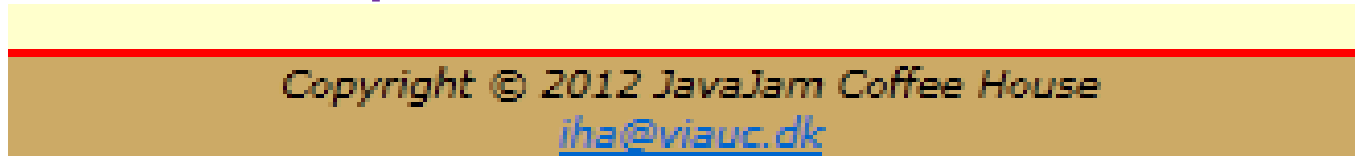


Border

- Elements on your webpage can have borders.

- Control

- `.myClass {top-border-width: 2px;
top-border-color: red; }`

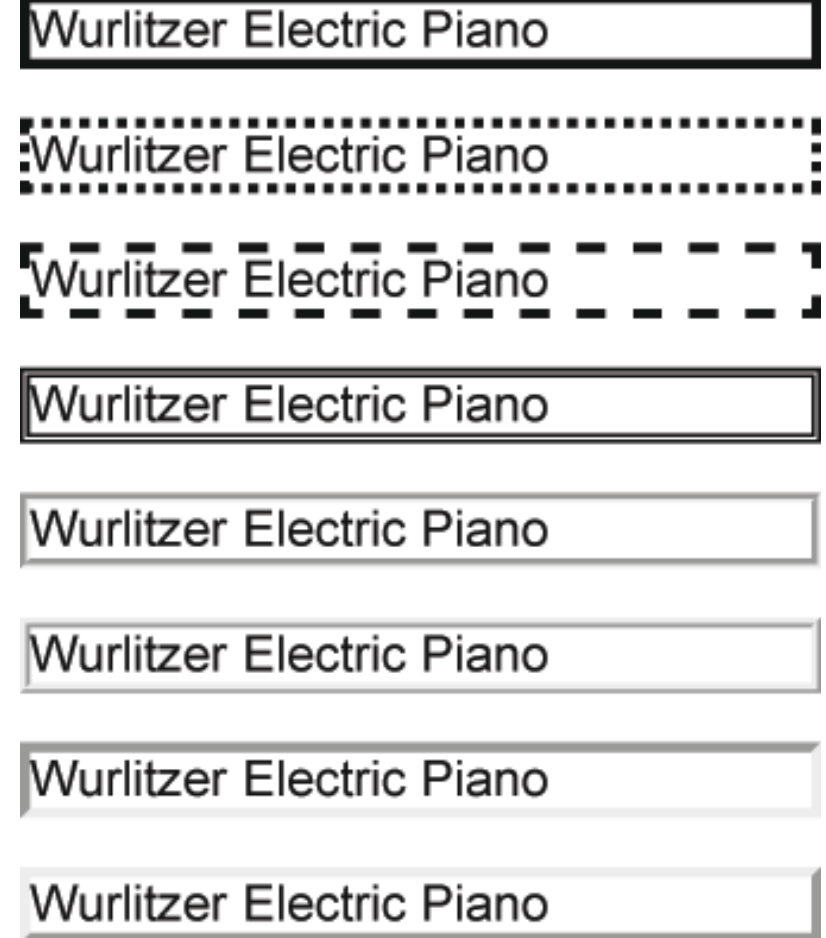


- All four (top, right, bottom, left) can be controlled together using the shorthand notation:

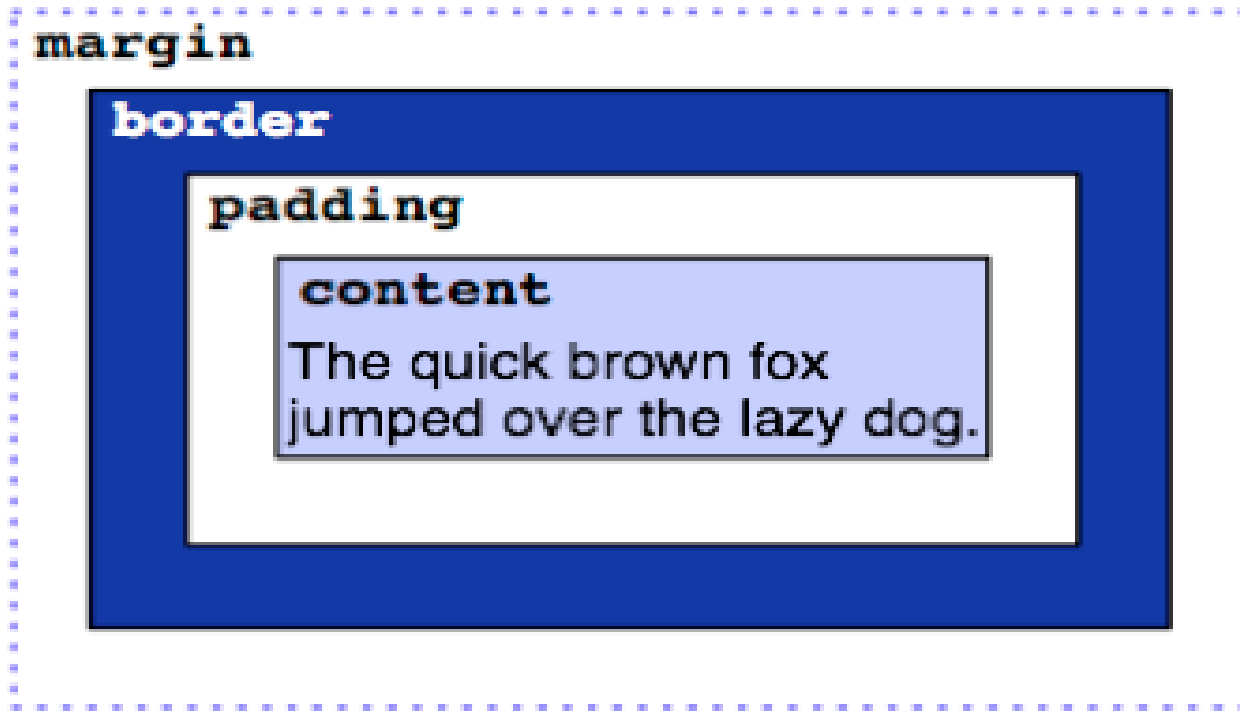
`.myClass {border: 2px solid #FF0000 }`

Border style

```
p.one {border-style: solid;}
p.two {border-style: dotted;}
p.three {border-style: dashed;}
p.four {border-style: double;}
p.five {border-style: groove;}
p.six {border-style: ridge;}
p.seven {border-style: inset;}
p.eight {border-style: outset;}
```



Padding

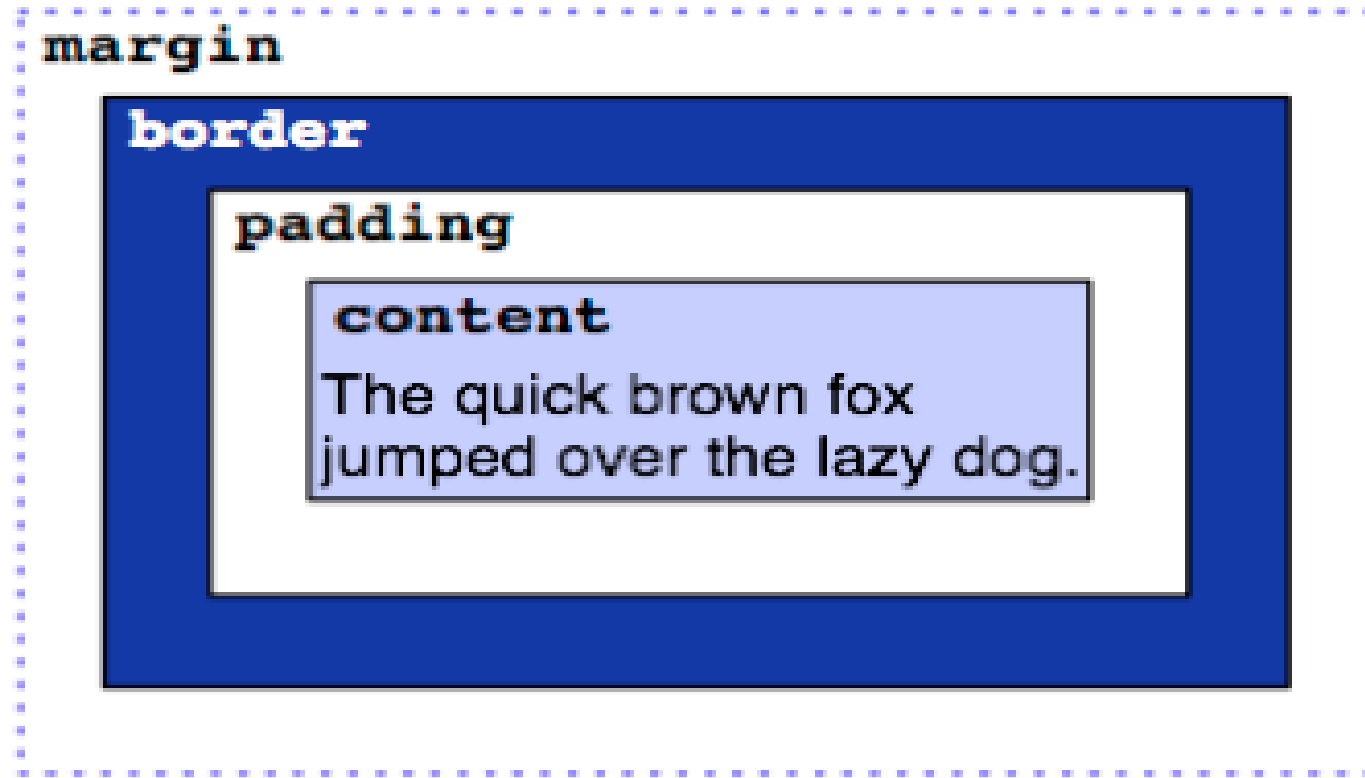


NOTE:
Background
color/image
covers padding
too – not only
the content

Configures empty space around the element

padding: 20px 80px 10px 40px
 top right bottom left

Margin



Configures transparent space around the border

margin: 10px 5px 10px 200px
 top right bottom left

Calculate the width of the box

HTML and CSS

```
<img src= "klematis4_big.jpg" width=
"350" height= "263" alt= "Klematis">
```

```
<style>
div {
  width: 320px;
  padding: 10px;
  border: 5px solid gray;
  margin: 0;
}
</style>
```

Calculate the total width



The picture above is 350px wide. The total width of this element is also 350px.

CHANGE INLINE / BLOCK display

```
.myClass {display: inline;  
          margin-right: 10px;  
          list-style: none;  
          text-decoration: none;}
```

- Home
- Products
- About
- Contact

Home Products About Contact

Styling links (:link, :visited)

```
a:link {  
    color: deeppink;  
    text-decoration: none; }  
  
a:visited {  
    color: black; }  
  
a:hover {  
    color: darkcyan;  
    text-decoration: underline; }  
  
a:active {  
    color: deeppink; }
```

Dog Breeds: **B**

- Bedlington Terrier
- Belgian Shepherd
- Bergamasco
- Bichon Frise
- Bloodhound
- Bolognese
- Border Collie
- Border Terrier
- Borzoi
- Bouvier des Flandres
- Briard

Exercises

- **Today's Exercise:**
 - Styling links and working with the CSS box.
 - The relevant files can be found on Studienet