> CSS Advanced

CSS Advanced Done

Table Of Contents

- What you will learn
- Useful Resources
 - Elements position
 - Dealing with overflow
 - CSS Pseudo Class Selectors
 - hover
 - children
 - <u>not</u>
- Feedback

Last updated: April, 2nd 2021

What You Will Learn

- Positions
- Overflow
- Pseudo Class Selector

Useful Resources

• Learn Layout

Elements Position

The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element (static on the page, relative to his parent, etc..)

It can be:

- static: Default value. Elements render in order, as they appear in the document flow
- relative: The element is positioned relative to its normal position; you can add left, right, top or bottom arguments to add a gap by the element.
- fixed: Always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled, left, right, top and bottom are used to position the element
- absolute: The element is positioned relative to its first positioned (not static) ancestor element
- sticky: The element is positioned based on the user's scroll position

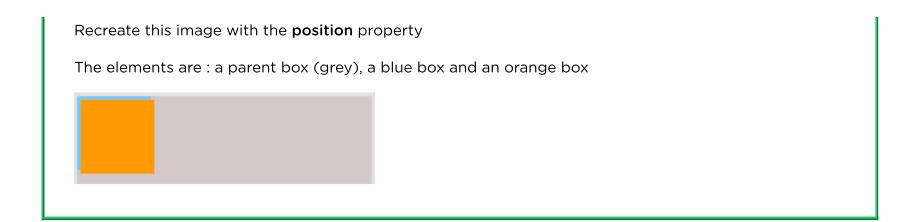
More on CSS Position

CSS Position Tricks

Exercise 1

On the same HTML file (as the one in the CSS lesson)

□₄



Dealing With Overflow

The overflow property specifies whether to clip the content or add scrollbars when an element's content is too big to fit in the specified area.

It can be:

- visible Default. The overflow is not clipped. The content renders outside the element's box
- hidden The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible
- scroll The overflow is clipped, and a scrollbar is added to see the rest of the content
- auto Similar to scroll, but it adds scrollbars only when necessary

Look at the demonstration Here

CSS Pseudo Class Selectors

A pseudo-class is used to style an element when he is in a special state (for example, when the user hovers over it)

The syntax is: element:pseudo-class $\{...\}$

Hover

hover means "mouse is over it", for example, to change the color of a <div> when the mouse goes over it:

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

Children

You can target elements only if they are the *n*th child of their parent. For example, to style tags that are the first child of another element, use:

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

The same thing works with last-child or nth-child(n)

Not

The not pseudo-class allows you to exclude elements; for example, select all the divs that are not of the ignore class.

```
div:not(.ignore){
   background-color: yellow;
}
```

For more, see this.

□₄