

CIS 371 Web Application Programming

Styles in CSS



Lecturer: **Dr. Yong Zhuang**

(Block vs. Inline) & display

- Block-level elements: start on a new line and **take up the available full-width (of its parent)**
- Inline elements: do not start on a new line and **take up as much width as necessary**
- Change default behavior using **display**
 - display: inline => changes a block element to an inline element
 - display: block => changes an inline element to a block element
 - display: none => hide the element
- Examples

Box/Element Positioning

	Description	Use top, bottom, left, right
position: static	Default	No
position: relative	Apply adjustment from its own default position	Yes: adjustment amount
position: absolute	Apply adjustment relative to nearest positioned parent	Yes: adjustment amount
position: fixed	Absolute position within the browser viewport	Yes

Relative Positioning: adjusted from own default position

```
<!-- HTML -->
<p>Text in <span>default</span> position</p>
<p>Text in <span class="sample">adjusted</span> position</p>
```

Text in default position
Text in adjusted position

Relative Positioning: adjusted from own default position

```
<!-- HTML -->
<p>Text in <span>default</span> position</p>
<p>Text in <span class="sample">adjusted</span> position</p>
```

```
/* CSS */
.sample {
  color: red;
  position: relative;
  top: 5px;
  right: 10px;
}
```

Text in default position
Text in adjusted position



1 minute...

Relative Positioning: adjusted from own default position

```
<!-- HTML -->
<p>Text in <span>default</span> position</p>
<p>Text in <span class="sample">adjusted</span> position</p>
```

```
/* CSS */
.sample {
  color: red;
  position: relative;
  top: 5px;
  right: 10px;
}
```

Text in default position
Text in **adjusted** position

Shifted 5 pixels (down) from the default top, 10 pixels (left) from the default right

Absolute Positioning: adjusted from nearest parent

```
<!-- HTML -->  
<p>Text in <span>default</span> position</p>  
<p>Text in <span class="sample">adjusted</span> position</p>
```

Text in default position
Text in adjusted position

Absolute Positioning: adjusted from nearest parent

```
<!-- HTML -->
<p>Text in <span>default</span> position</p>
<p>Text in <span class="sample">adjusted</span> position</p>
```

```
/* CSS */
p {
  position: relative;
  border: 1px solid blue;
}
.sample {
  color: red;
  position: absolute;
  top: 5px;
  right: 10px;
}
```

Text in default position

Text in adjusted position



1 minute...

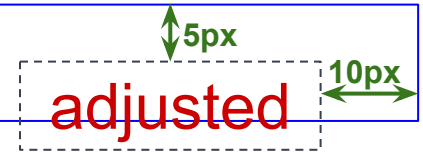
Absolute Positioning: adjusted from nearest parent

```
<!-- HTML -->
<p>Text in <span>default</span> position</p>
<p>Text in <span class="sample">adjusted</span> position</p>
```

```
/* CSS */
p {
  position: relative;
  border: 1px solid blue;
}
.sample {
  color: red;
  position: absolute;
  top: 5px;
  right: 10px;
}
```

Text in default position

Text in position



Shifted 5 pixels (down) from the parent top, 10 pixels (left) from the parent right

CSS Cheat sheet(s)

<https://htmlcheatsheet.com/css/>
<https://devhints.io/css>

CSS Selectors



How to selectively apply styles to specific part(s) of the DOM tree?

Being selective / (more) specific

The company will hire

- A student
- A GVSU student
- A GVSU student graduated before 2022
- A GVSU student graduated before 2022 with GPA at least 3.2
- A GVSU marketing student graduated with GPA at least 3.2 before 2022
- ... and so on

CSS Selectors

Selectors

```
p {  
  margin: 4px;  
  color: white;  
  background-color: black;  
}
```

By tagname

The 3-property rule applies to **any paragraph**

```
.active {  
  font-size: 120%;  
}
```

By class

The 1-property rule applies to **any elements** with class “active”

```
[width] {  
  border-left: 2px solid  
  red;  
}
```

By attribute

The 1-property rule applies to **any elements** that include the **attribute** “width”

```
#sidebar {  
  background-color: gray;  
  margin: 1cm;  
}
```

By ID

The 2-property rule applies to **only one element** with id “sidebar”

general

specific

CSS “selectors” / “filters”

Various options to select portions(s) of the DOM tree. Select by:

- ID, tag name, CSS class (or combination of them)
- Attribute (with or without its value)
- Parent/Child relationship in the DOM tree, such as
 - All immediate children of _____
 - Any descendants of _____
 - The last grandchild of _____
 - and so on...
- Sibling relationship in the DOM tree
- Permutations of all the above selectors

CSS “selectors” / “filters”

A CSS selector targets DOM elements
(it does NOT target text nodes)

Selector Permutations: tag & class

```
/* in CSS */  
li.fruit {  
    color: red  
}
```

Apply only to list items with class .fruit

1. Strawberry
2. Raspberry Pi
3. Halle Berry

```
<!-- in HTML -->  
<ol>  
    <li class="fruit">Strawberry</li>  
    <li class="device">RaspBerry Pi</li>  
    <li>Halle Berry</li>  
</ol>
```


Selector Permutations: tag & class

```
/* in CSS */  
li.fruit {  
    color: red  
}
```

Apply only to list items with class .fruit

1. Strawberry
2. Raspberry Pi
3. Halle Berry

```
<!-- in HTML -->  
<ol>  
    <li class="fruit">Strawberry</li>  
    <li class="device">RaspBerry Pi</li>  
    <li>Halle Berry</li>  
</ol>
```

```
/* in CSS */  
li .fruit {  
    color: red  
}
```

Beware of SPACE.

This rule applies to **descendants** of
NOT themselves.

1. Strawberry
2. Raspberry Pi
3. Halle Berry

Selector Permutations: tag & attribute

```
/* in CSS */  
li[class] {  
    color: red  
}
```

Apply only to list items with class attribute set, regardless of its value

```
<!-- in HTML -->  
<ol>  
    <li class="fruit">Strawberry</li>  
    <li class="device">RaspBerry Pi</li>  
    <li>Halle Berry</li>  
</ol>
```

Selector Permutations: tag & attribute

```
/* in CSS */  
li[class] {  
    color: red  
}
```

Apply only to list items with class attribute set, regardless of its value

```
<!-- in HTML -->  
<ol>  
    <li class="fruit">Strawberry</li>  
    <li class="device">RaspBerry Pi</li>  
    <li>Halle Berry</li>  
</ol>
```

1. Strawberry
2. Raspberry Pi
3. Halle Berry

Selector Permutations: tag & attr & attr-value

```
/* in CSS */  
li[class*=t] {  
    color: red  
}
```

Apply only to list items with class attribute value containing "t"

```
<!-- in HTML -->  
<ol>  
    <li class="fruit">Strawberry</li>  
    <li class="device">RaspBerry Pi</li>  
    <li class="actor">Halle Berry</li>  
</ol>
```

Selector Permutations: tag & attr & attr-value

```
/* in CSS */  
li[class*=t] {  
    color: red  
}
```

Apply only to list items with class attribute value containing "t"

```
<!-- in HTML -->  
<ol>  
    <li class="fruit">Strawberry</li>  
    <li class="device">RaspBerry Pi</li>  
    <li class="actor">Halle Berry</li>  
</ol>
```

1. Strawberry
2. Raspberry Pi
3. Halle Berry

Use Cases

Apply the particular styles **only to**:

- Odd rows (or even rows) of a table
- Paragraph immediately after heading level 2
- Input fields for password
- Empty list items
- Bold text inside the last row of a table
-

Selectors: by attribute(s)

Objective: select elements with a particular attribute

Selectors

- [attr] ⇒ select elements that have attribute attr (regardless of its value)
- [attr=val] ⇒ select elements whose attribute attr is set to “val”
- [attr~=val] ⇒ select elements whose attribute attr **contains** “val” (whole word)
- [attr*=val] ⇒ select elements whose attribute attr **contains** “val” (partial word)
- [attr|=val] ⇒ select elements whose attribute attr **starts with** “val” (whole word)
- [attr^=val] ⇒ select elements whose attribute attr **starts with** “val” (partial word)
- [attr\$=val] ⇒ select elements whose attribute attr **ends with** “val” (partial word)
- [attr1=val2][attr2*=val2] ⇒ use multiple attributes (**logical and**)

Selector by relative placement in DOM tree

Descendant/Younger Sibling Selectors

Types	Selector	Apply Rules to
Immediate children	<code>div > p { ...rules... }</code>	paragraphs which are an immediate children of div
Any descendant	<code>div p { ...rules... }</code>	paragraphs which are a descendant of a div (immediate children included)
Immediate (younger) sibling	<code>div + p { ...rules... }</code>	one paragraph (immediate younger sibling of a div)
Any younger sibling	<code>div ~ p { ...rules... }</code>	paragraphs which are younger sibling of a div (immediate sibling included)

Examples

Target Element in Complex Selectors

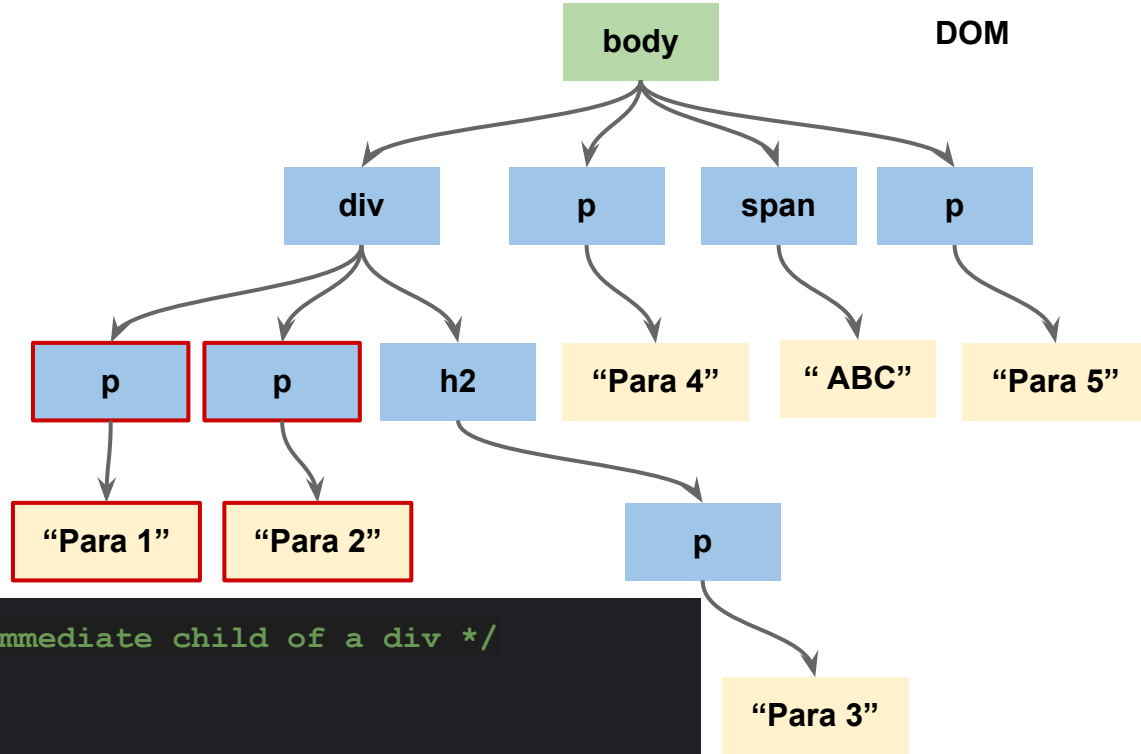
Selector	Target Element
<code>div > p</code>	
<code>h2 > p table</code>	
<code>h2 ~ p table</code>	
<code>#top div p .delay</code>	

Target Element in Complex Selectors

Selector	Target Element
<code>div > p</code>	Paragraph <p>
<code>h2 > p table</code>	Table <table>
<code>h2 ~ p table</code>	Table <table>
<code>#top div p .delay</code>	Elements with class .delay

Child (Immediate Descendant) Selector

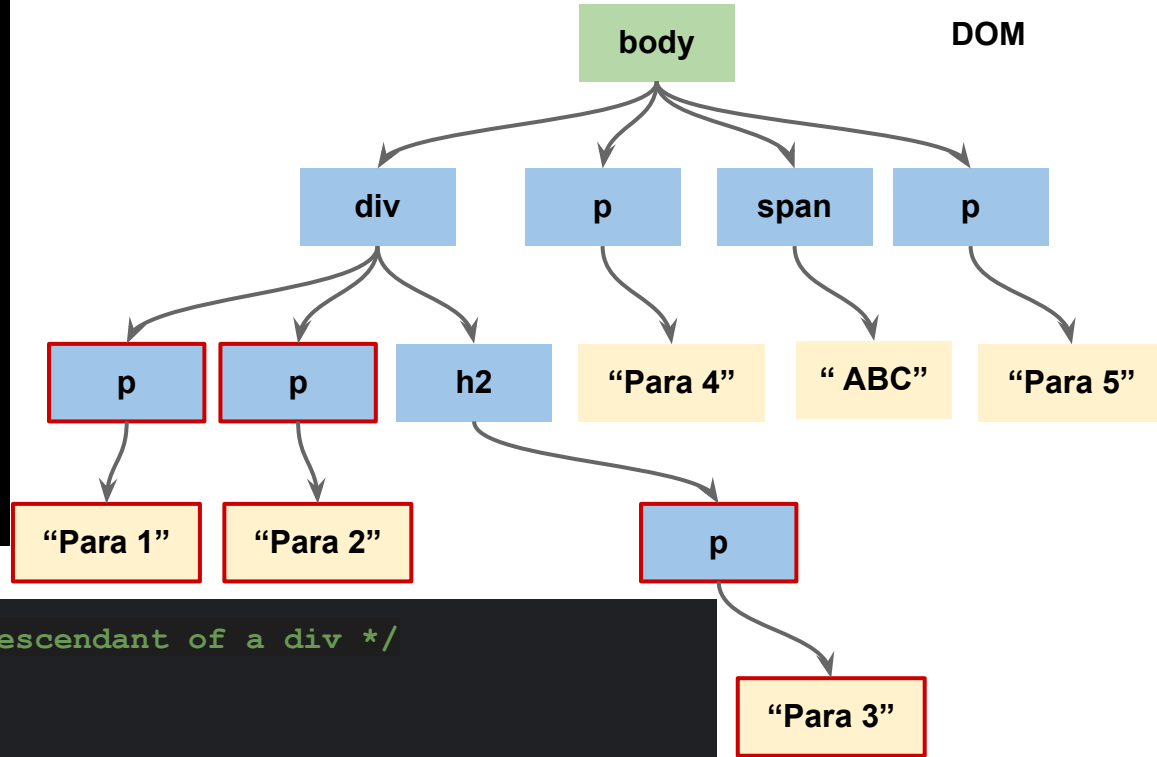
```
<body>
  <div>
    <p>Para 1</p>
    <p>Para 2</p>
    <h2><p>Para 3</p></h2>
  </div>
  <p>Para 4</p>
  <span>ABC</span>
  <p>Para 5</p>
</body>
```



```
/* apply to paragraphs which are an immediate child of a div */
div > p {
  border: 2px solid red;
}
```

(Deeper) Descendant Selector

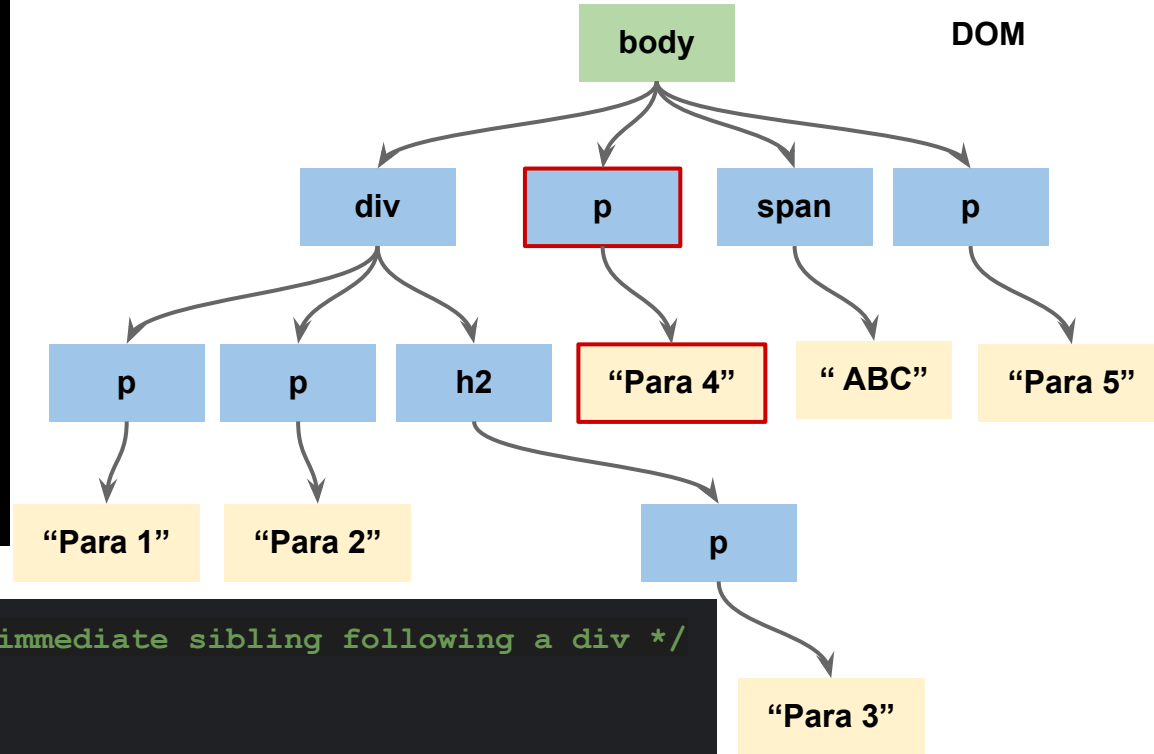
```
<body>
  <div>
    <p>Para 1</p>
    <p>Para 2</p>
    <h2><p>Para 3</p></h2>
  </div>
  <p>Para 4</p>
  <span>ABC</span>
  <p>Para 5</p>
</body>
```



```
/* apply to paragraphs which are a descendant of a div */
div p {
  border: 2px solid red;
}
```

Immediate Sibling Selector

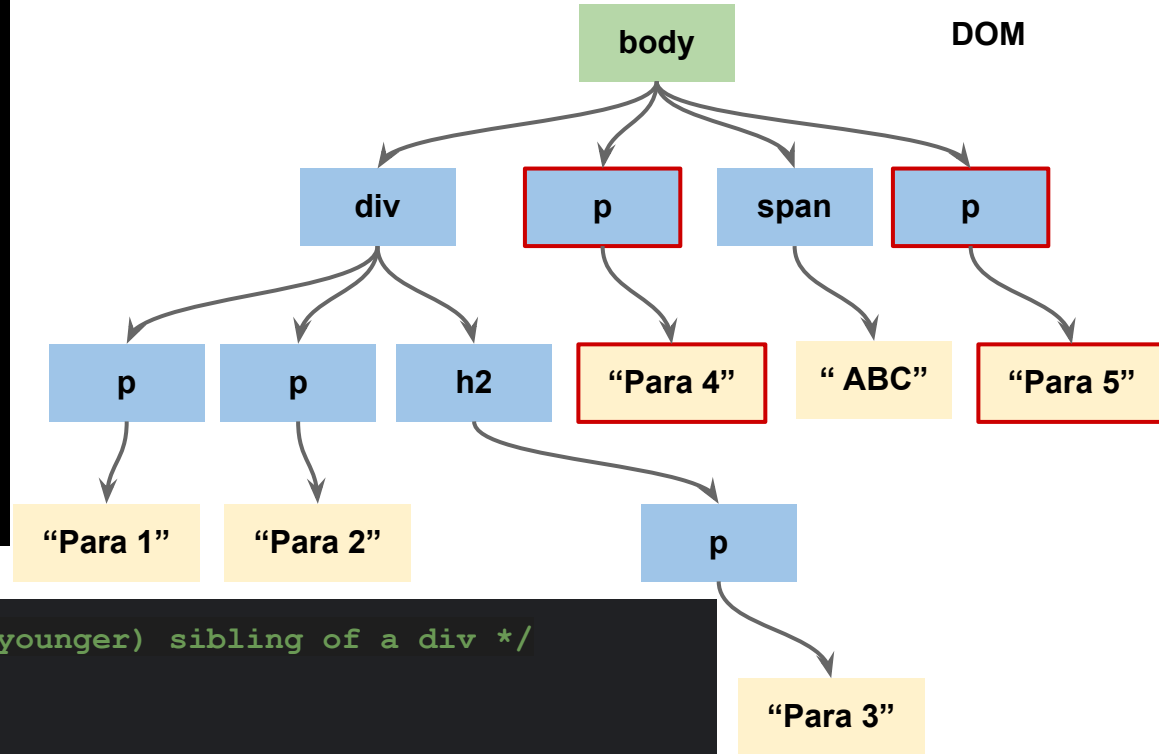
```
<body>
  <div>
    <p>Para 1</p>
    <p>Para 2</p>
    <h2><p>Para 3</p></h2>
  </div>
  <p>Para 4</p>
  <span>ABC</span>
  <p>Para 5</p>
</body>
```



```
/* apply to paragraphs which are an immediate sibling following a div */
div + p {
  border: 2px solid red;
}
```

General Siblings Selector

```
<body>
  <div>
    <p>Para 1</p>
    <p>Para 2</p>
    <h2><p>Para 3</p></h2>
  </div>
  <p>Para 4</p>
  <span>ABC</span>
  <p>Para 5</p>
</body>
```



```
/* apply to paragraphs which are a (younger) sibling of a div */
div ~ p {
  border: 2px solid red;
}
```

Chain of descendant/siblings



When the selector has multiple “groups” of pattern, which group of elements will be impacted?

Selector & Rule(s)	Rule(s) applied to
<code>p li span { font-size: 125% }</code>	
<code>div p ~ ol img { border: 2px dashed blue; }</code>	
<code>div + p > ol.discount table { width:100% }</code>	

Chain of descendant/siblings

When the selector has multiple “groups” of pattern, the CSS rules apply to the rightmost group

Selector & Rule(s)	Rule(s) applied to
<code>p li span { font-size: 125% }</code>	<code></code>
<code>div p ~ ol img { border: 2px dashed blue; }</code>	<code></code>
<code>div + p > ol.discount table { width:100% }</code>	<code><table></code>

Selector Modifiers :pseudo-classes

- Links (:link, :visited, :hover, :active)
- Input (:checked, :disabled, :enabled, :focus, :in-range, :out-of-range, :invalid, :valid, :optional, :required, :read-only, :read-write)
- Child order (:first-child, :last-child, :nth-child, :nth-last-child, :only-child)
- Of-Type order (:first-of-type, :last-of-type, :nth-of-type, :nth-last-of-type, :only-of-type)
- Online reference (look for “Pseudo-classes” on the left)

:first-child vs. :first-of-type

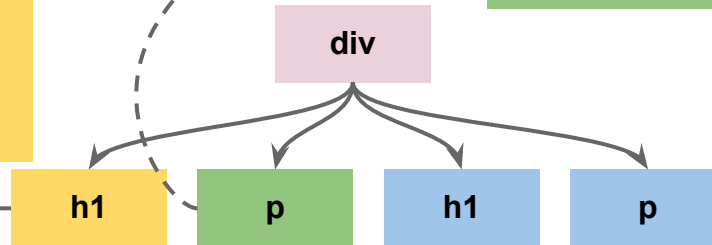
```
<div>
  <h1>First Heading</h1>
  <p>One paragraph</p>
  <h1>Second Heading</h1>
  <p>A bit longer paragraph</p>
</div>
```

```
div p:first-child {
  /* no matching element */
  color: red
}
```

The **first** “daughter” in a family may be the **third** “child”

```
div h1:first-child {
  /* no matching element */
  color: red
}
```

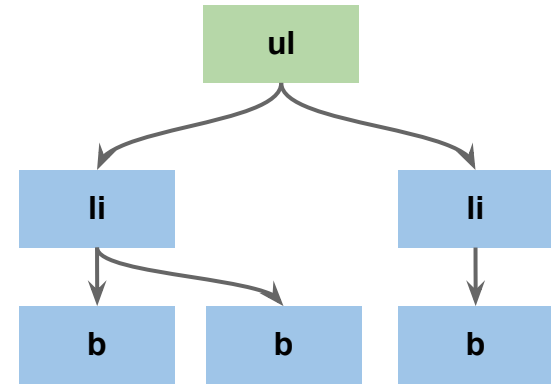
```
div p:first-type {
  /* no matching element */
  color: red
}
```



:first-child

```
<ul>  
  <li>Test <b>one</b> and <b>two</b></li>  
  <li>Another <b>text</b></li>  
</ul>
```

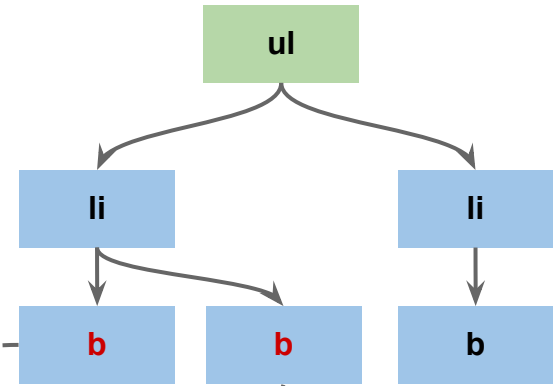
```
li:first-child b{  
  color: red;  
}
```



:first-child

```
<ul>  
  <li>Test <b>one</b> and <b>two</b></li>  
  <li>Another <b>text</b></li>  
</ul>
```

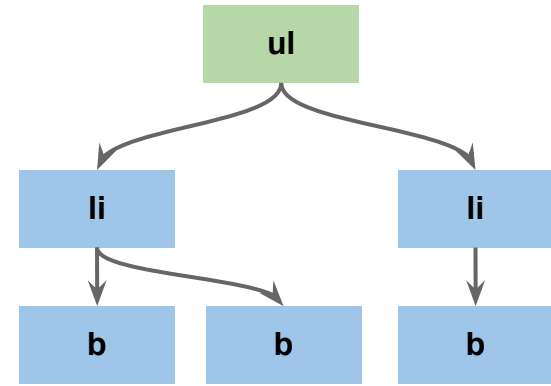
```
li:first-child b{  
  color: red;  
}
```



:first-child

```
<ul>  
  <li>Test <b>one</b> and <b>two</b></li>  
  <li>Another <b>text</b></li>  
</ul>
```

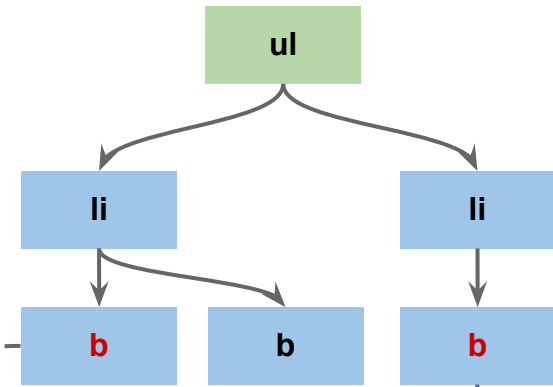
```
li b:first-child{  
  color: red;  
}
```



:first-child

```
<ul>  
  <li>Test <b>one</b> and <b>two</b></li>  
  <li>Another <b>text</b></li>  
</ul>
```

```
li b:first-child{  
  color: red;  
}
```



CSS3 :nth-child()

- :nth-child(4): select child #4
- :nth-child(odd): select children #1, #3, #5, ...
- :nth-child(even): select children #2, #4, #6, ...
- :nth-child(3n+1): select children #1, #4, #7, #10, ...

CSS Pseudo Classes Example

bold when mouse is over text

```
/* stylesheet: white on green */
h1.active {
    color: white;
    background-color: green;
}
p.active:hover {
    font-weight: bold
}
```

First Heading

This text is terse.

Second Heading

This text is slightly longer than the previous one.

```
<!-- HTML doc -->
<h1>First Heading</h1>
<p class="active">This text is terse.</p>

<h1 class="active">Second Heading</h1>
<p>This text is slightly longer than the previous one.</p>
```


Pseudo Classes vs. Pseudo Elements

Pseudo Classes

- Practical use: **select only elements in a particular “state”**
- Link states (:link, :visited, :hover, :active)
- Input states (:checked, :disabled, :empty, :enabled, :focus)
- Positional (:first-child, :last-child, :nth-child(), :nth-last-child())

Pseudo Elements

- Practical use: **select only certain part of an element**
- Selectors (“::” in CSS3, “:” in CSS[1|2])
 - ::after
 - ::before
 - ::first-letter
 - ::first-line
 - ::selection

References: [Many more](#)

[Mozilla Dev Network](#)

Interactive CSS Selectors at

<https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/trysel.asp>

Media Query: @media

Styles that apply when browser canvas
width > 600px

Styles that apply when browser canvas
width <= 600px

```
p {  
    font-size: 110%;  
}  
.box {  
    background: red;  
}
```

```
@media (max-width: 600px) {  
    p {  
        font-size: 85%;  
    }  
    .box {  
        background: blue;  
    }  
}
```

Other query params: (min|max)-height, *-resolution, *-aspect-ratio, *-color, and [many more](#)

What is the effect of the CSS Styles?

```
/* CSS */  
div > ol {  
    display: none;  
}  
div:hover ol {  
    display: block;  
}
```

```
<!-- HTML doc -->  
<div>  
    <div>Parent</div>  
    <ol>  
        <li>Child 1</li>  
        <li>Child 2</li>  
        <li>Child 3</li>  
    </ol>  
</div>
```

What is the effect of the CSS Styles?

```
/* CSS */
div > span {
    display: none;
}
div:hover > span {
    display: inline;
}
#xyz {
    background: limegreen;
    display: inline;
    padding: 8px;
}
```

```
<!-- HTML doc -->
<div id="xyz">
    Before
    <span>Mid</span>
    After
</div>
```