CS120

Introduction to Web Site Development

Lecture 6 - CSS Part 2

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(Based on slides by John Hurley)

Pseudo-Classes

Pseudo-class selector

- Based on a set of predefined qualities that an HTML element can possess.
- No actual class attributes exist in the markup.
- `:active, :link, :visited, :hover, :focus`
- `:first-child`
  - `eg: first-child{ color:#FF0000;}`

Link Pseudo-Classes

`a:link` - Define the style for unvisited links

`a:visited` - Define the style for visited links

`a:hover` - Define the style for hovered link

`a:active` - Define the style for active link

They must be defined in the above order!

Link Pseudo-Classes

Hover

```
<style type="text/css">
.class1 A:link {text-decoration: none}
.class1 A:visited {text-decoration: none}
.class1 A:active {text-decoration: none}
.class1 A:hover {text-decoration: underline; color: red;}
```

Background colored link

```
.class2 A:link {background: #FFCC00; text-decoration: none}
.class2 A:visited {background: #FFCC00; text-decoration: none}
.class2 A:active {background: #FFCC00; text-decoration: none}
.class2 A:hover {background: #FFCC00; font-weight:bold; color:
red;}
</style>
```

Pseudo-Classes

Example 1

Example 2 Can be combined with CSS classes

Example 3 first-child

Pseudo-Elements

Pseudo-element selector

- Identify a virtual element that doesn’t exist in the markup.
- Used to style specific parts of an element
  - `::before`
  - `::after`
  - `::first-letter`
  - `::first-line`

Pseudo-Elements

Example - first-line

Example - first-letter

Example - before

Example - after

Example - used with classes

Example - combining multiple pseudo-elements

Using CSS for Layout

- CSS can be used in place of tables for high-level layout
- This offers the same advantages as using CSS for appearance of your elements
  - separation of concerns
  - easy editing
- Some users may still have legacy browsers that don’t fully support CSS (very unlikely)
  - if your high-level layout doesn’t render correctly, the user will not stay on the page

CSS Box Model

Content

Text & web page elements in the container

Padding

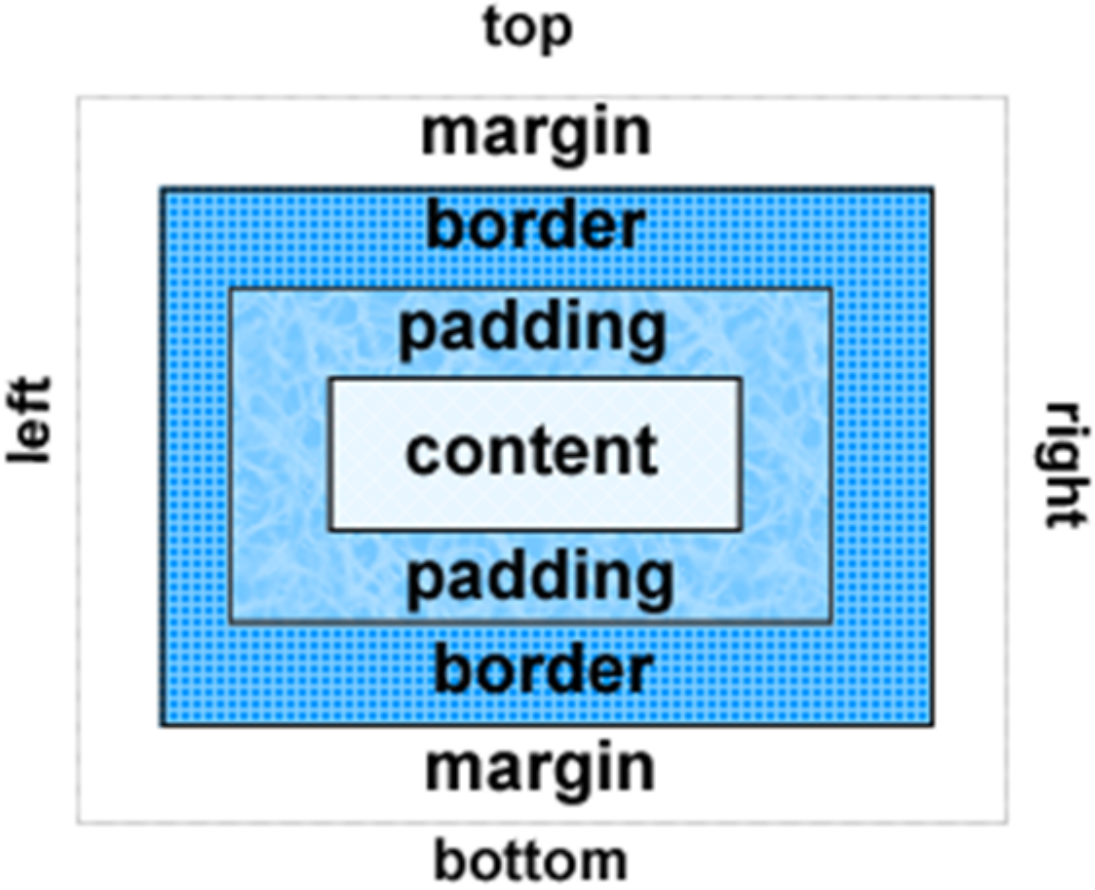
Area between the content and the border

Border

Between the padding and the margin

Margin

Determines the empty space between the element and adjacent elements



CSS Box Model

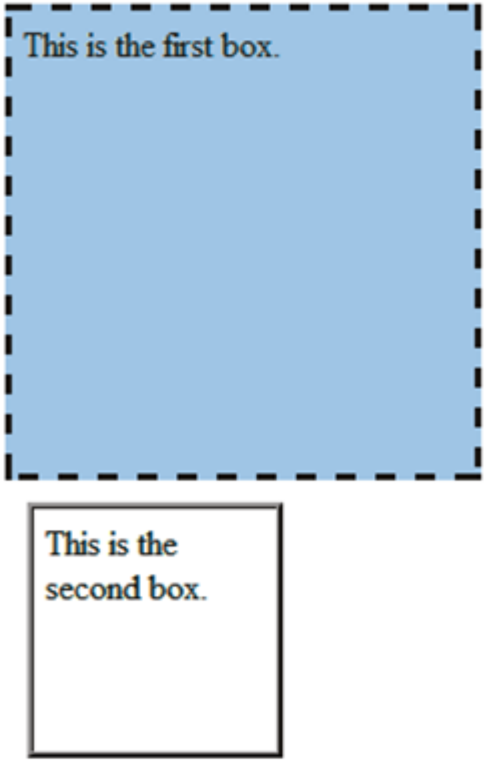
Example

Example 2

More info

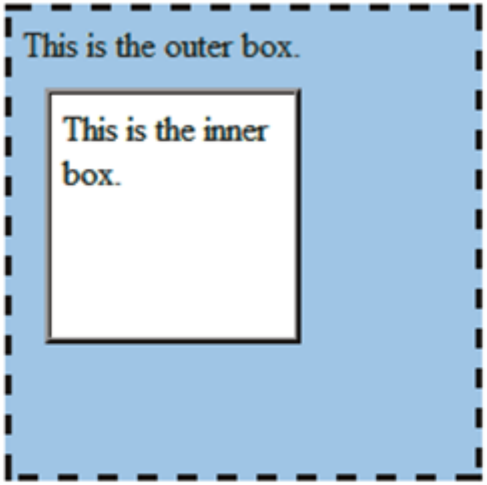
Normal Flow

Browser display of elements in the order they are coded in the Web page document



This is the first box.

This is the second box.



This is the outer box.

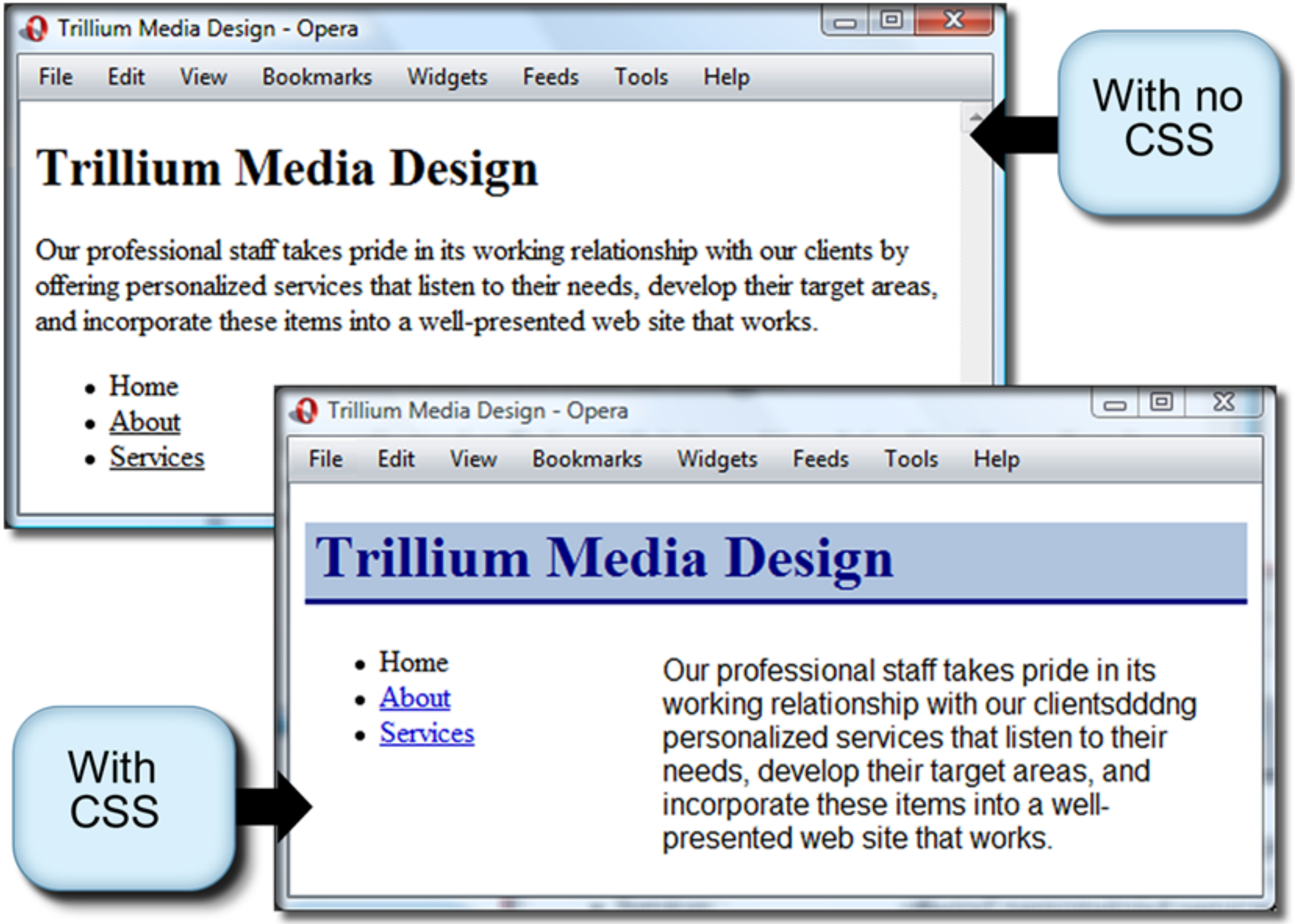
This is the inner box.

Absolute Positioning

- Precisely specifies the location of an element in the browser window.
- Absolutely positioned elements can overlap other elements.

Example

Absolute Positioning



Trillium Media Design

Our professional staff takes pride in its working relationship with our clients by offering personalized services that listen to their needs, develop their target areas, and incorporate these items into a well-presented web site that works.

- Home
- About
- Services

With no CSS

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With CSS

Relative Positioning

A relative positioned element is positioned relative to its normal position.

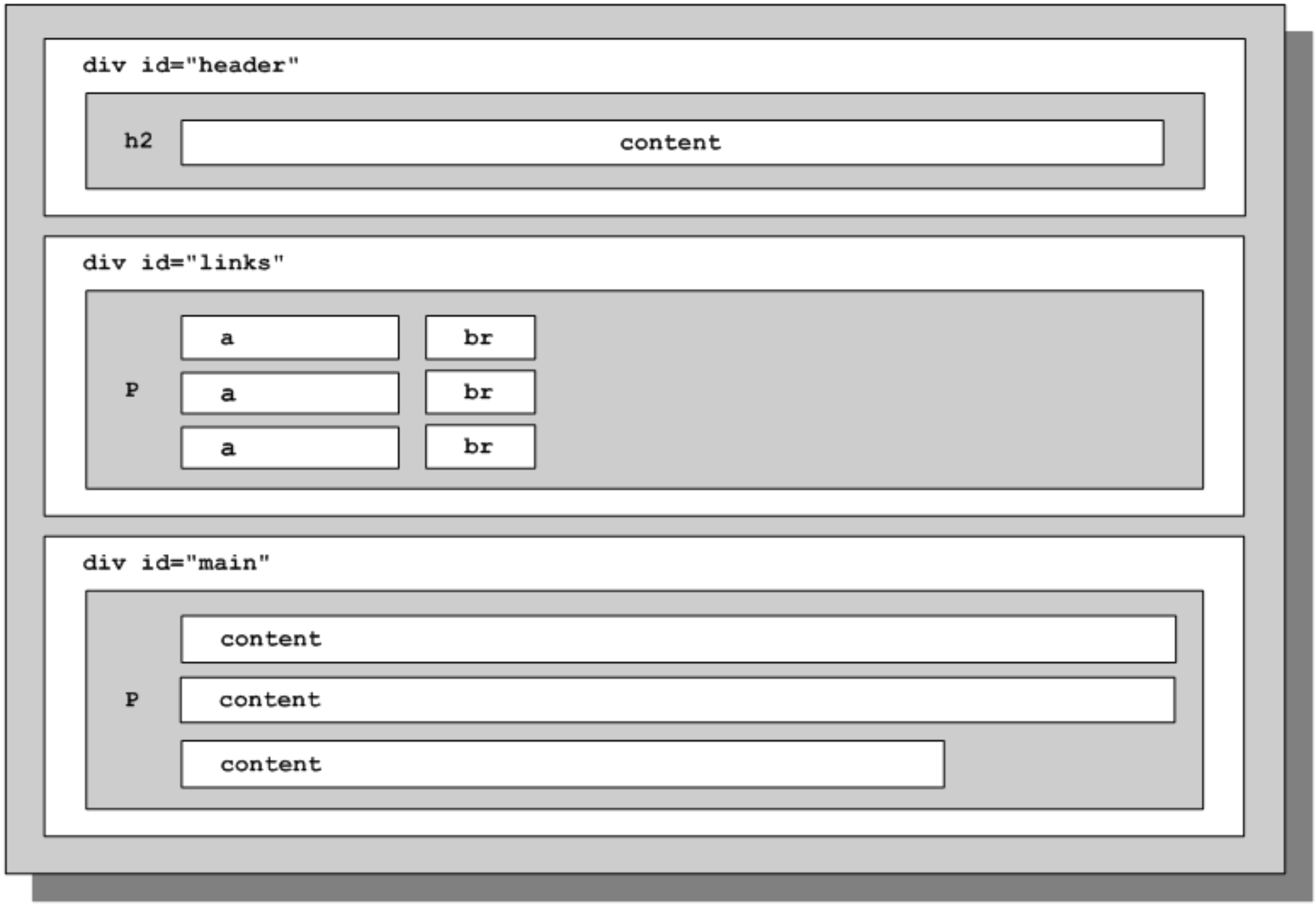
Example 1

Example 2

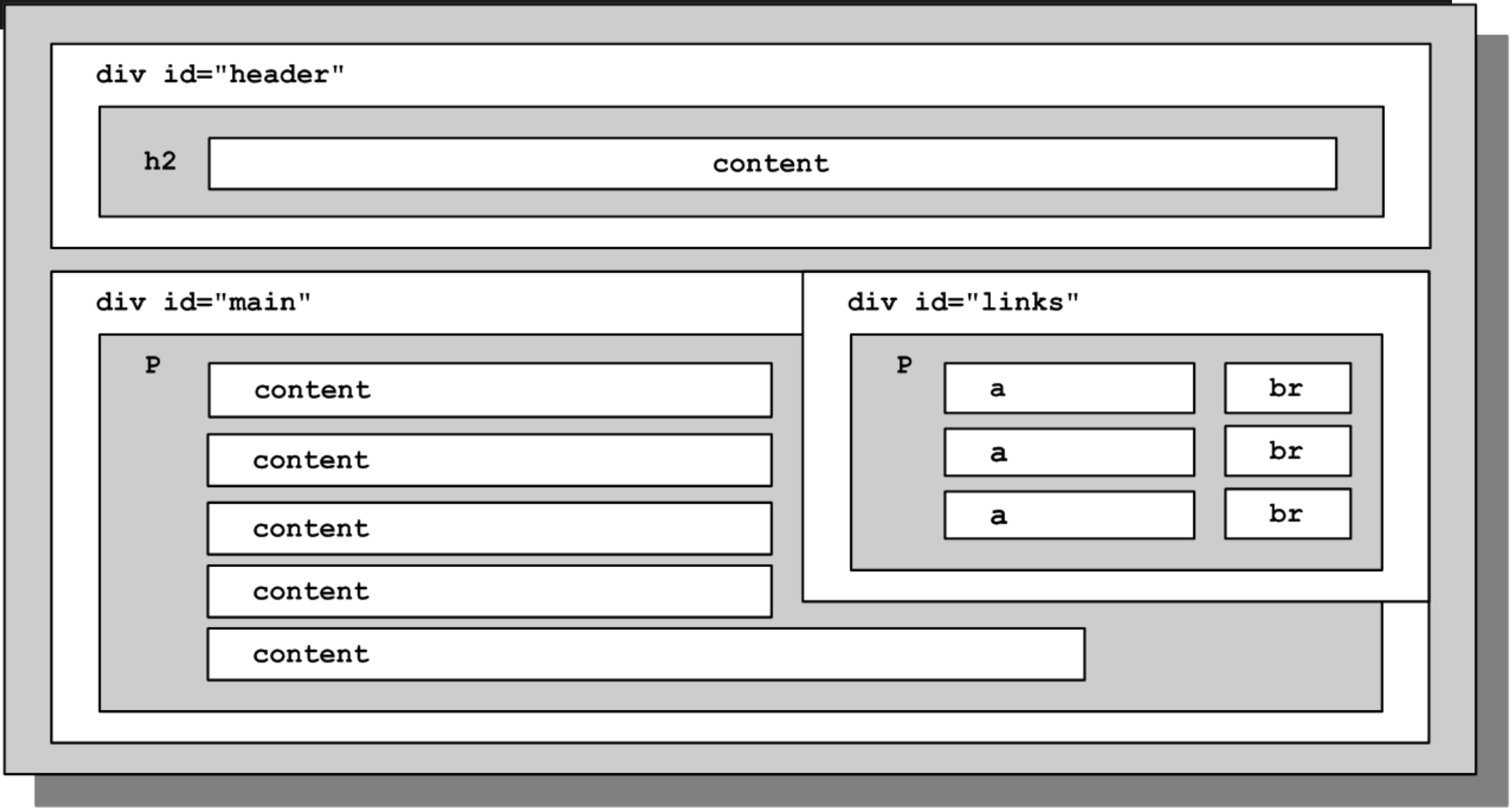
Float

- Elements that seem to “float" on the right or left side of either the browser window or another element are often configured using the float property.
- Other content will flow around it
- Frequently used with displaying images alongside text

Layout without float



Layout with float

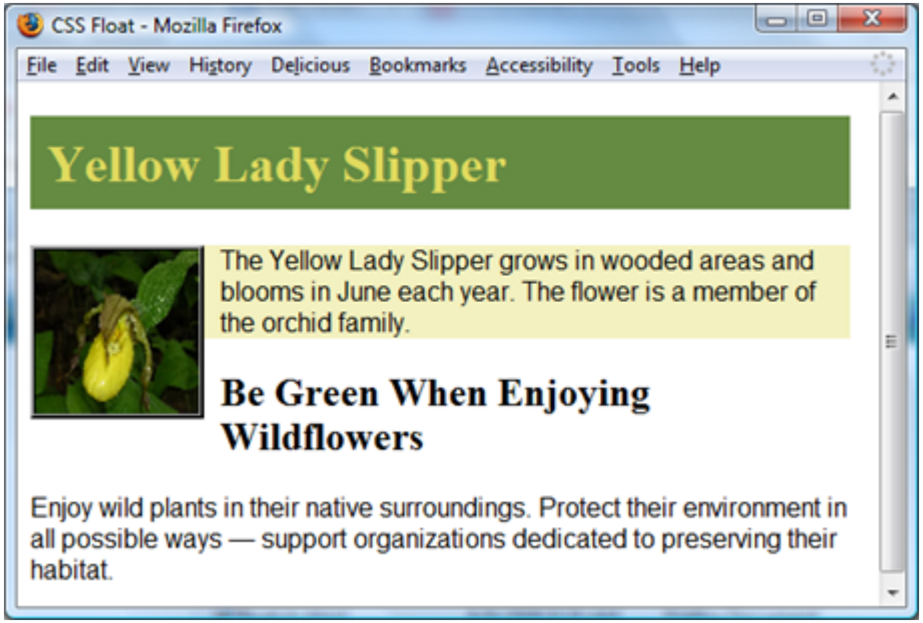


Float

Example Image and text

Example Multiple images

clear Property


CSS Float - Mozilla Firefox
File Edit View History Delicious Bookmarks Accessibility Tools Help

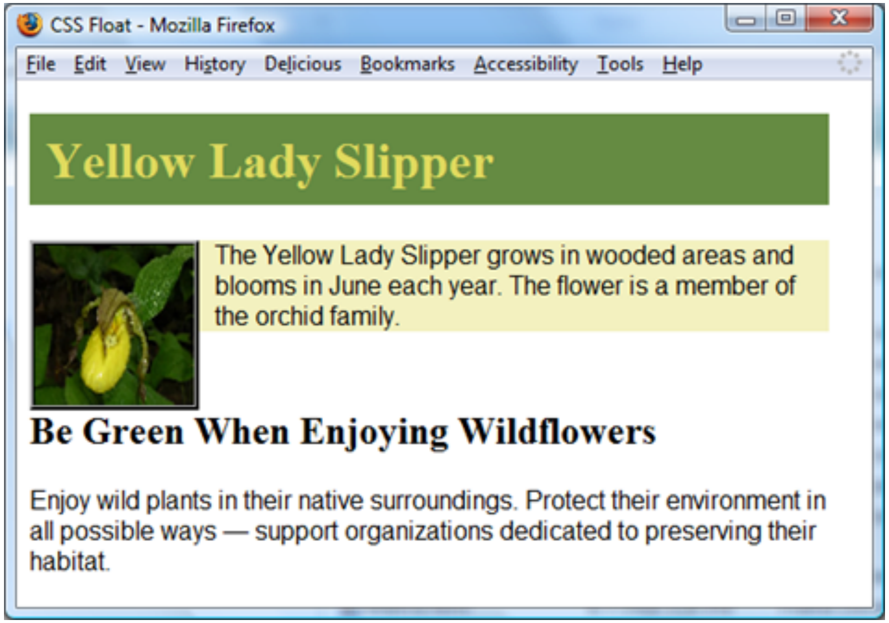
Yellow Lady Slipper

The Yellow Lady Slipper grows in wooded areas and blooms in June each year. The flower is a member of the orchid family.

Be Green When Enjoying Wildflowers

Enjoy wild plants in their native surroundings. Protect their environment in all possible ways — support organizations dedicated to preserving their habitat.

h2 text in normal flow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`clear: left;`

applied to h2

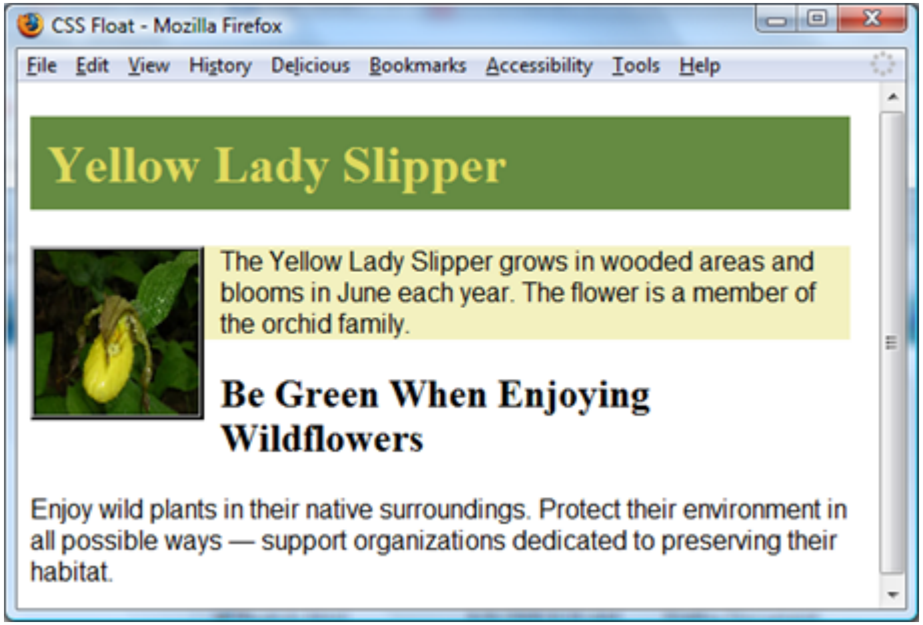
clear Property

The clear property specifies which sides of an element other floating elements are not allowed

- Useful to “clear” or terminate a float
- Values are **left, right, and both**

Example

overflow Property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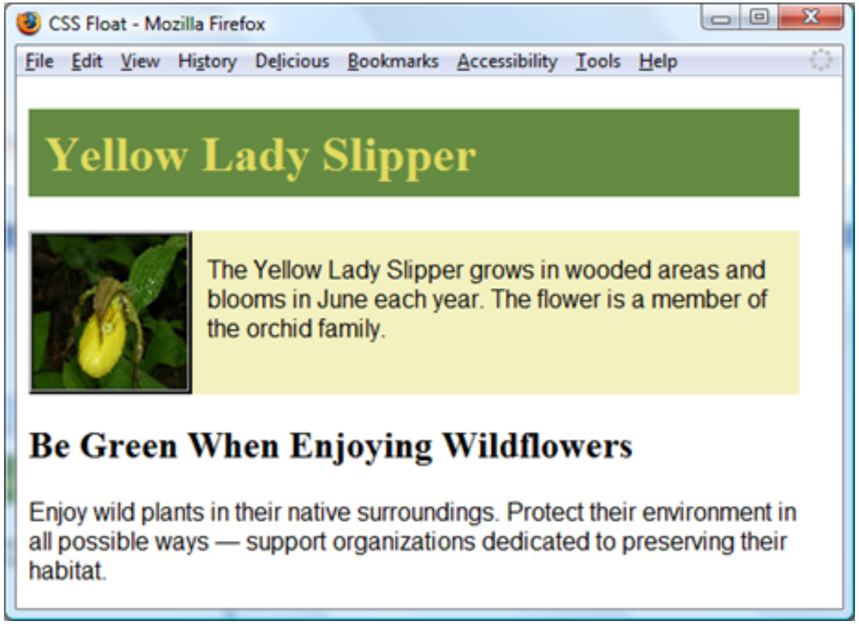
No overflow. Background doesn't extend far enough vertically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overflow: auto;

applied to div containing image and paragraph.

overflow Property

The overflow property specifies what to do if the content of an element exceeds the size of the element's box.

- Values are auto, hidden, and scroll

Example

Overlapping: Z-Index

- Modifies the stacking order of elements on a Web page.
- Default z-index value is “0”
- Elements with higher z-index values will appear stacked on top of elements with lower z-index values rendered on the same depth of the page.

Example

display Property

Configures how and if an element is displayed

`display:none ;`

The element will not be displayed.

`display:block ;`

The element is rendered as a block element – even if it is actually an inline element,
such as a hyperlink.

`display:inline;`

The element will be rendered as an inline element – even if it is actually a block element – such as a <li>.

In practice, this controls whether automatic line breaks are displayed before and after the element

display: Block, Inline, None

An element set to **`display: none`** will not be rendered in a graphical browser.

`display: inline` just takes as much space as it needs

`display: block` extends all the way across the parent element, except for any margins.

One way to get a fixed width for a block of text is to use a div set to display: block with a width, like this:

```
display: block;
width: 25%;
```

display

Example - display: none

Example - display: inline

Example - display: block

Class vs id

- Configure a class:
  - If the style may apply to more than one element on a page
  - Use the . (dot) notation in the style sheet.
  - Use the class attribute in the HTML.

- Configure an id:
  - If the style is specific to only one element on a page
  - Use the # notation in the style sheet.
    - Use the id attribute in the HTML.

Naming conventions

A class or id name should be descriptive of the purpose

Such as: news, main, intro, etc.

Don’t name classes and ids for display properties

Bad choices : redtext, bold, blueborder, etc.