MIS3690 WEB TECHNOLOGIES

BABSON COLLEGE

TOIM DIVISION

USING ID AND CLASS FOR STYLES
DIV AND SPAN
ADVANCED STYLE SELECTORS

USING ID AND CLASS

- Using CSS with a generic tag (like `h1` or `p`) causes all h1-elements or p-elements to be stylized the same way.

  - Example: `p{color: red;}` /*all paragraphs on the page will have a red font.*/

- What if you want a specific occurrence of a tag to be stylized differently than other occurrences of the same tag?

- What if you want specific occurrences of different tags to be stylized the same way and different from other occurrences of the same tags?

TAG ID

- Almost any tag can have an id as one of its attributes

- An id should be used only once on a page.

- Think of the id as identifying the tag uniquely

- Examples:

  ```
  <p id="bio">
  <h1 id="intro">
  ```

APPLYING A STYLE TO AN ID

- Syntax: `tag#id {style}`

- Examples:

`p#bio {color:blue}`

- The `<p>` with the `id="bio"` will have a blue colored font

`h1#intro {font-size:24}`

- The `<h1>` with the `id="intro"` will have font-size of 24

- The id style adds to and potentially overrules the tag style

ID EXAMPLE

```
<style type="text/css">
    p#border {border:3px solid red}
 </style>
<body>
   <p>…</p>
   <p>…</p>
   <p id="border">…</p>   <!--only this paragraph will have a border-->
   <p>…</p>
   <p>…</p>
</body>
```

TAG CLASSES

- Almost any tag can have a class as one of its attributes

- A class can be used for one or more tags on a page

  - different from an id – used only once

- Think of a class as a group of tags with similar styles

- Examples:

```
<p class="bordered">
<h1 class ="bordered">
```

APPLYING A STYLE TO A CLASS

- Syntax:

  `tag.class {style}`

  or `.class {style}`

- Examples:

  - `p.me {color:blue}`
    - Every `<p>` with `class="me"` will have a blue colored font

  - `h1.me {font-size:24}`
    - Every `<h1>` with the `class="me"` will have font-size of 24

  - `.me {color:blue}`
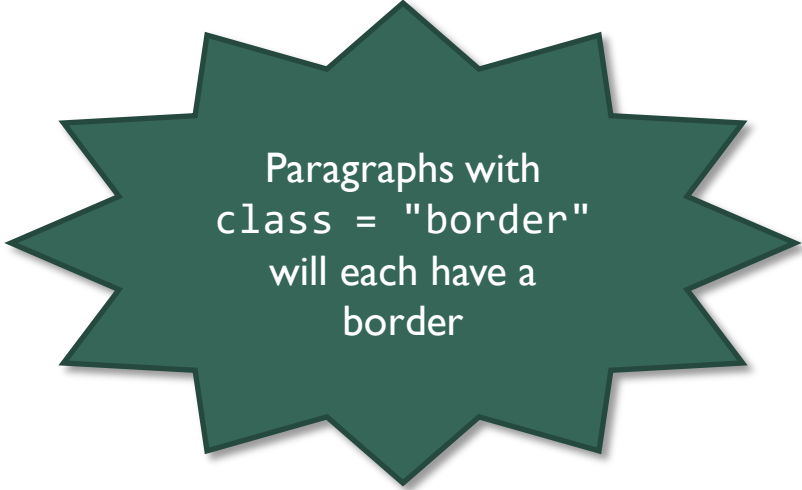   - Every tag of any type with `class="me"` will have a blue colored font

```
<html>
   <head>
      <style type="text/css">



      </style>
   </head>
<body>
<h1 class="me">I am blue </h1>
  <h2> I am not </h2>
<p> Neither am I, too bad </p>
<p class="me"> Hey, I am blue
</p>
   </body>
</html>
```

CLASS EXAMPLE

```
<style type="text/css">
    p.border {border:3px solid red}
</style>
<body>
    <p>…</p>
    <p class="border">…</p>
    <p class="border">…</p>
    <p>…</p>
    <p class="border">…</p>
</body>
```

Paragraphs with class = "border" will each have a border

CS05-INCLASS-1.HTM

- Please use the file "CS03-InClass.htm", save it as "CS05-InClass-1.htm".

- Let us use `id` and `class` to format the page further.

- Create a red-colored, dotted border, 3px thick, around just the last quote (the one below the line that says "this paragraph will have a border") – leave the quote's heading out.

- Make the color of the heading "Quote 3 from Winston Churchill" green.

- The following elements must be in blue font, *italicized* and <u>underlined</u>.

  - the first quote (the entire quote),

  - the title of the second quote "Quote Two from Winston Churchill",

  - the entire paragraph about the tiger.

- Save it and commit/push to GitHub.

DIV AND SPAN

- DIV tag is used to style whole sections of a page in a particular way

    - E.g., the font in the top-half of a page must be Arial

    - E.g., the background color of the bottom-third of the page must be yellow!

- Enclose the specific section of the page using `<div>` and `</div>` tags

- You can `id` or `class` the `<div>` tag and style it like you would style any other tag.

DIV - EXAMPLE

```
<body>

    <div id="one">

        Some HTML tags

        More HTML tags

    </div>

    <div id ="two">

        Lots more HTML

    </div>
```

```
<style type="text/css>

    div#one {font-family:Arial;
    color:Blue; font-weight: bold;
    background-color:green;}

    div#two {font-family:Cursive;
    color:red; background:
    url(me.jpg) repeat fixed
    center;}

</style>
```

SPAN

- Typically used like DIV, except for specific small parts of the page (unlike DIV, that is used to create large sections)

- E.g., Certain words in a paragraph are italicized.

- E.g., first letter of certain words are in larger font.

- While DIV is typically used with ID, SPAN is typically used with CLASS

SPAN - EXAMPLE

```
<body>

<p>

    There are lots of <span
    class="bw">words </span> in
    this paragraph. All
    occurrences of the <span
    class="bw"> word </span> <span
    class="bw"> "word" </span>
    will be in blue font and in
    italics.

</p>
```

■ In the style section:

```
span.bw {font-style:italic;
color: blue;}
```

CS05-INCLASS-2.HTM

- Open the file CS05-InClass-1.htm.

- Save it as CS05-InClass-2.htm.

- Set the background color of the section that contains the heading "Quote One from Winston Churchill" together with the quote itself to Yellow.

- Set the background color of the section with Quote Two (the heading and the quote), green.

- Set the background color of the section with Quote Three (heading, the sub-heading and the quote), lime.

- Increase the font-size of the W and C in each occurrence of Winston Churchill to 1.5em.

- Save it, view it in Chrome and commit/push CS05-InClass-2.htm to GitHub.

ADVANCED SELECTORS

SAME STYLE, MULTIPLE TAGS
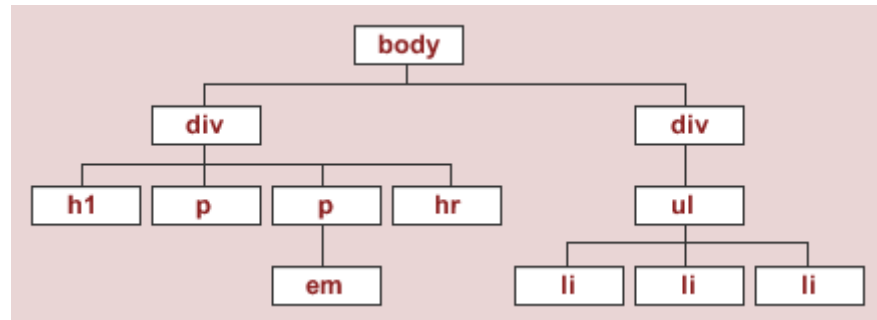
- Separate tag selectors with commas

- Examples:

```
h2, h3, h4 {padding: 1em}
p#bio, p#trailer, h4 {font-size: 8pt}
```

THE DOCUMENT TREE

```
<body>
    <div id="content">
        <h1>Heading here</h1>
        <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.</p>
        <p>Lorem ipsum dolor <em>sit</em> amet.</p>
        <hr>
    </div>
    <div id="nav">
        <ul>
            <li>item 1</li>
            <li>item 2</li>
            <li>item 3</li>
        </ul>
    </div>
</body>
```
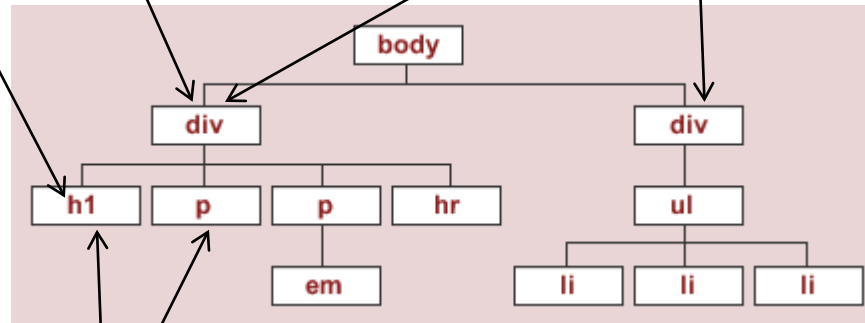

Source: http://css.maxdesign.com.au/selectutorial/document_tree.htm

DOCUMENT TREE RELATIONSHIPS

div is a parent of h1
h1 is a child of div

These are siblings

div is an ancestor of li
li is a descendent of div

These are siblings

Also note:
A parent is automatically an ancestor
A child is automatically a descendent

DOCUMENT TREE STYLES

- Descendent selectors

    - Separate with a space

    `div#x p {font-size:12pt}`
    (applies to all p's inside the div whose id is x)

    `ol ul li {color:red}`
    (applies to all li's in any uls that are in ols)

- Child selectors

    - Separate with > sign

    `div#x > p {margin-left: 5px}`
    (applies to all p's whose parent is div with id of x)

DOCUMENT TREE STYLES

- Adjacent siblings

  - Separate with + sign

  `h2 + h3 {color: blue}`
  (applies to h3s following h2s)

- First child

  - Follow with `:first-child`

  `p:first-child {font-size:10pt}`
  (applies to any p that is the first child of some parent)

  - `:first-child` (applies to any first child)

PSEUDO-ELEMENT STYLES

- `:first-line` (applies to first line of text)
    - `p:first-line {color:green}`
- `:first-letter`
    - `h1:first-letter {font-size: 125%}`

LINK STYLES

- `a:link` (applies to normal links)

- `a:visited` (applies to visited links)

- `a:hover` (affects a link when cursor is placed above it)

- `a:active` (applies to active links)

ADVANCED SELECTOR ACTIVITY

- Please try and play with these advanced selectors in any of your old files including your index page and your list of work page.

- Play with CSS Diner(http://flukeout.github.io)