

Introduction to CSS

Selecting Elements to Apply a Style



SoftUni Team
Technical Trainers
Software University
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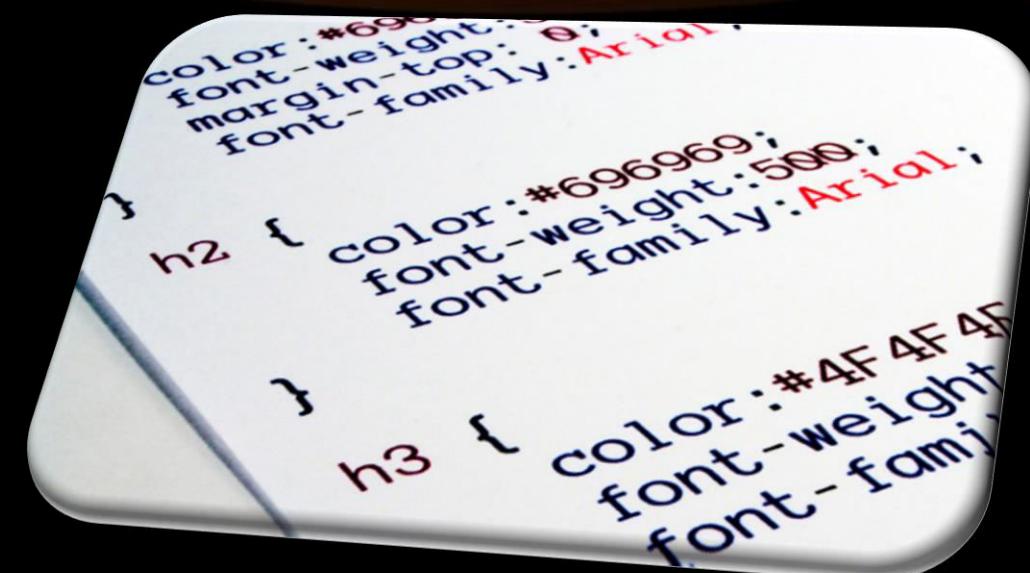


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{ CSS }
SELECTORS

CSS Selectors
Select the Elements to Apply CSS Rules





Primary Selectors





Nested Selectors



Pseudo Selectors
Relative to Element Content or State

```
html, body, div { padding: 0; margin: 0; font-size: 10px; }
/* Start of "Multi-classifier" */
.eff { opacity: 0.2; }
.effitter { content: " "; display: inline-block; }
.effitter::after { content: " "; display: inline-block; }
```

:before and :after

Have a Question?



sli.do

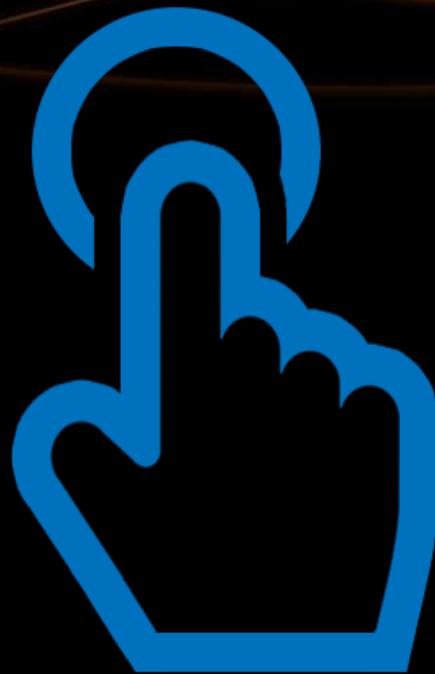
#front-end

{ CSS }

SELECTORS

CSS Selectors

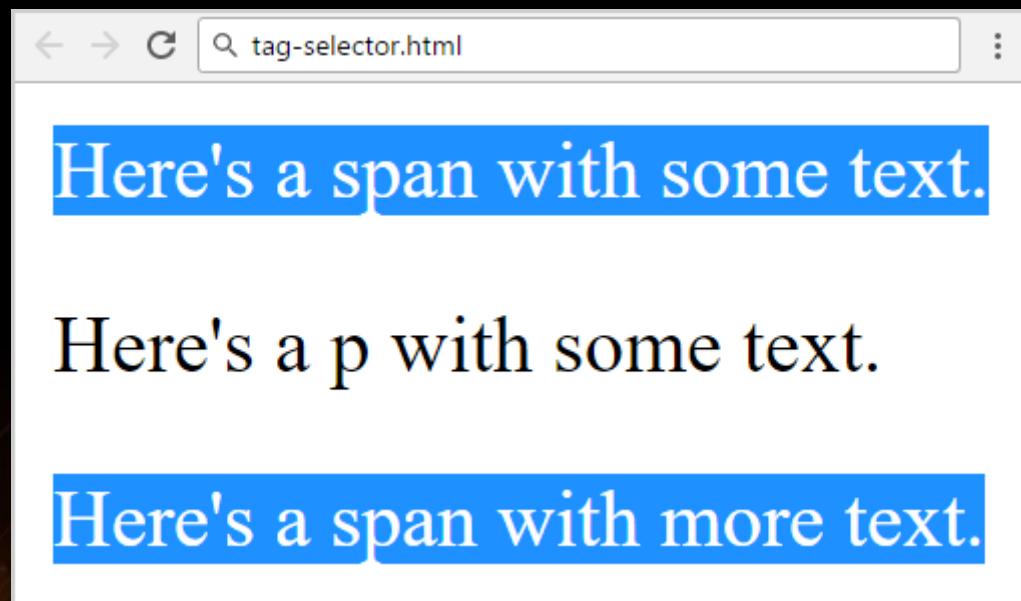
Select the Elements to Apply CSS Rules



Primary Selectors

Primary Selectors: Select by Tag

```
<span>Here's a span with some text.</span>
<p>Here's a p with some text.</p>
<span>Here's a span with more text.</span>
```



Select all
 elements

```
span {
  background: DodgerBlue;
  color: #ffffff;
}
```

Primary Selectors: Select by ID

```
<span id="top">Here's a span with some text.</span>
<span>Here's another.</span>
```

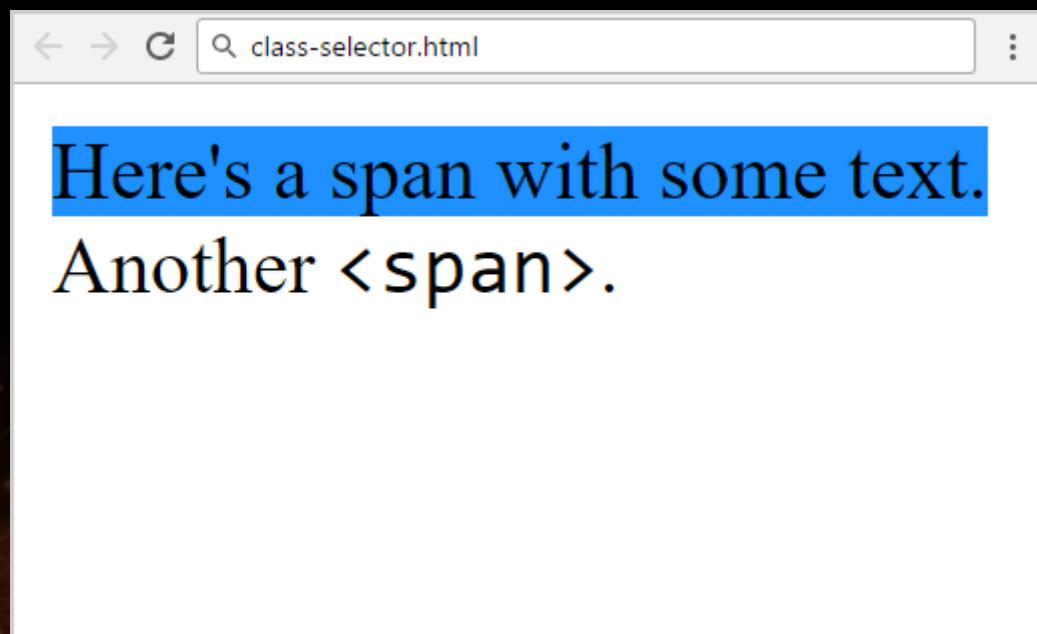


Select ``
with `id="top"`

```
span#top {
    background: DodgerBlue;
}
```

Primary Selectors: Select by Class

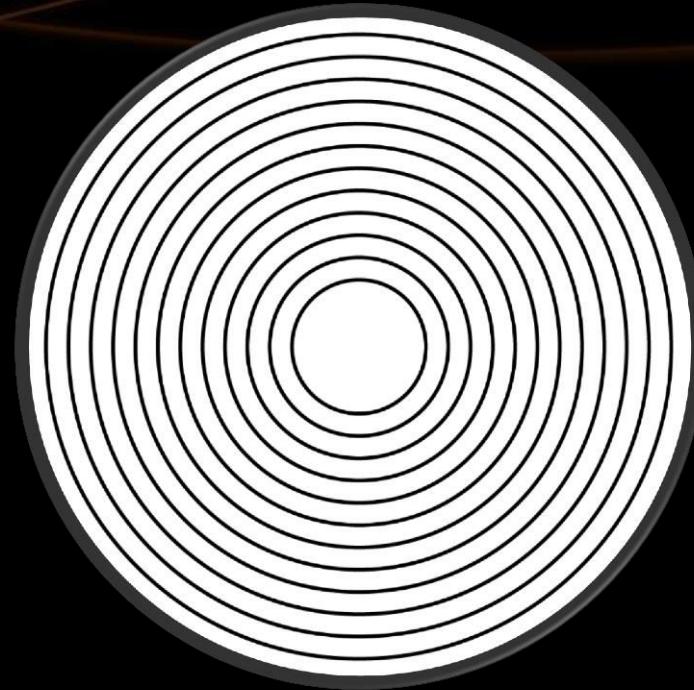
```
<span class="sky">Here's a span with some text.</span>
<span>
  Another <span class="code">&lt;span&gt;</span>.
</span>
```



```
span.sky {
  background: DodgerBlue;
}
.code {
  font-family: Consolas;
}
```

span with
class="sky"

Elements with
class="code"

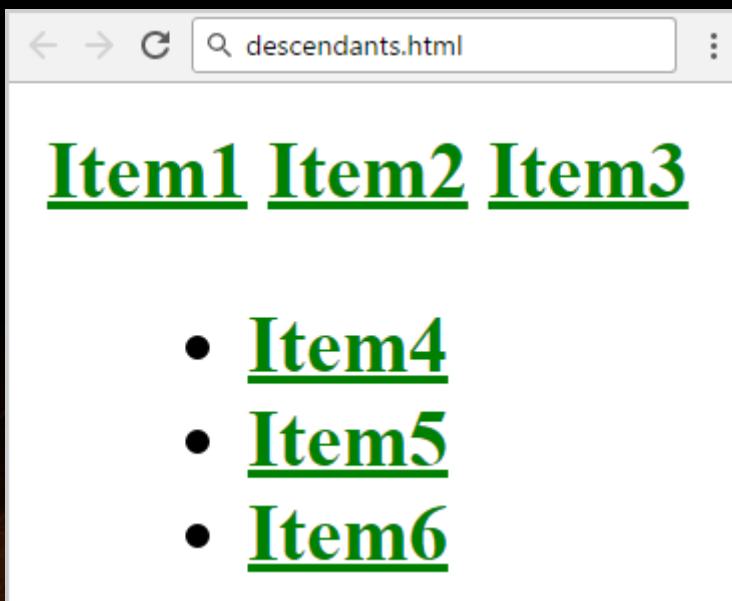


Nested Selectors

Nested Selectors: Descendant

```
div.items a {  
    color: green;  
    font-weight: bold;  
}
```

<a> inside <div class="items">



```
<div class="items">  
    <a href="#">Item1</a>  
    <a href="#">Item2</a>  
    <a href="#">Item3</a>  
    <ul>  
        <li><a href="#">Item4</a></li>  
        <li><a href="#">Item5</a></li>  
        <li><a href="#">Item6</a></li>  
    </ul>  
</div>
```

Nested Selectors: Adjacent Sibling

<p> coming after <p>

```
← → ⌂ adjacnet-sibling.html :  
  
I'm a paragraph  
  
I am selected!  
  
I'm a paragraph  
  


## Monkey hair

  
I am NOT selected
```

```
p + p {  
    font-style: italic;  
    font-weight: bold;  
}
```

```
<div>  
    <p>I'm a paragraph</p>  
    <p>I am selected!</p>  
</div>  
<div>  
    <p>I'm a paragraph</p>  
    <h2>Monkey hair</h2>  
    <p>I am NOT selected</p>  
</div>
```

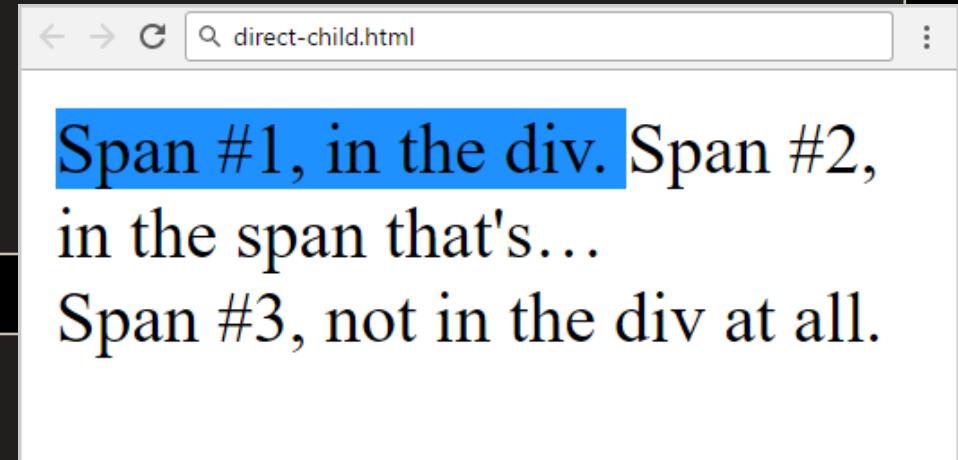
Nested Selectors: Direct Child

 directly contained in a <div>

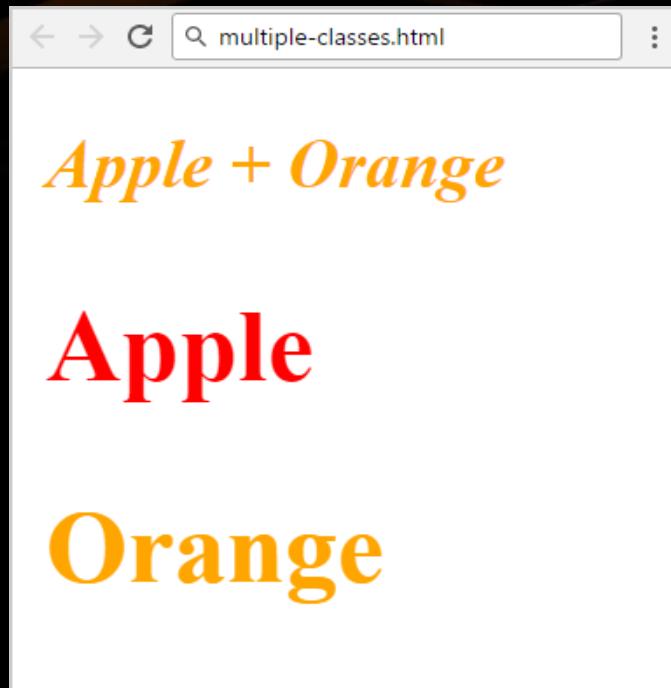
```
div > span {  
    background: DodgerBlue;  
}  
  
span { background: #fff; }
```

Direct child of <div>

```
<div>  
    <span>Span #1, in the div.  
    <span>Span #2, in the span that's...</span>  
    </span>  
</div>  
<span>Span #3, not in the div at all.</span>
```



Nested Selectors: Multiple Classes



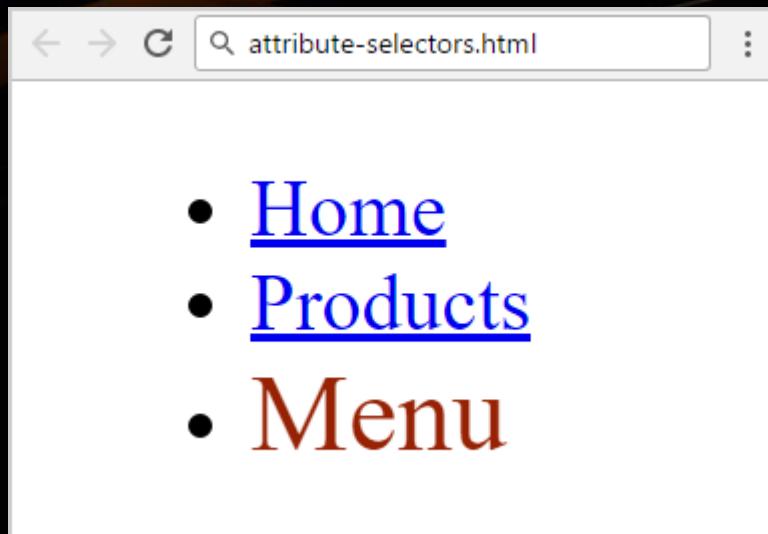
```
.apple { color: red }  
.orange { color: orange }  
.small { font-size: 16px }  
.apple.orange {  
    font-style: italic;  
}
```

Element with
multiple classes

Elements with
both classes

```
<h2 class="apple orange small">Apple + Orange</h2>  
<h2 class="apple">Apple</h2>  
<h2 class="orange">Orange</h2>
```

Attribute Selectors



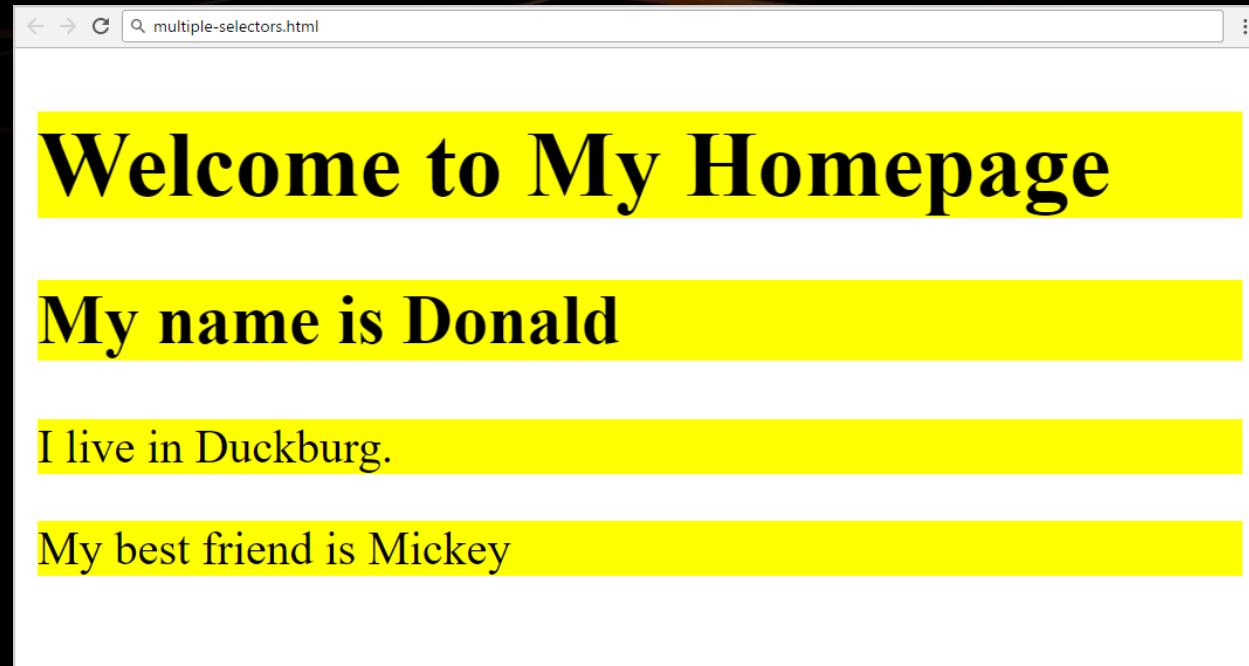
Attribute
title="menu"

```
a[title="menu"] {  
    text-decoration: none;  
    color: #962103;  
    font-size: 22px;  
}
```

```
<ul>  
    <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>  
    <li><a href="#">Products</a></li>  
    <li><a href="#" title="menu">Menu</a></li>  
</ul>
```

Learn more about CSS selectors: <https://css-tricks.com/pseudo-class-selectors/>

Multiple Selectors (Element, Element)



```
<h1>Welcome...</h1>
<h2>My name is...</h2>
<p>I live in Duckburg.</p>
<p>My best friend is...</p>
```

```
h1, h2, p {
    background: yellow;
}
```

Combining Multiple Selectors

```
h1#header.intro {  
    text-decoration:  
        underline;  
    color: #C00;  
}
```



```
<h1 id="header" class="intro">HTML and CSS</h1>
```

Problem: Photo Shoot Effect

- You are given a HTML file
- Create a Web page like the screenshot on the right
- Constraints:
 - You are **NOT** allowed to change the **HTML** file
 - Just write the missing **CSS**



Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/608>

Solution: Photo Shoot Effect – CSS

```
@import
"https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Lato:300,400,900";
*
margin: 0;
padding: 0;
}
body {
font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
color: #fcfcfc;
background-color: #355664;
width: 960px;
margin: 0 auto;
}
```



Solution: Photo Shoot Effect – CSS (2)

```
h1, h2, h3 {  
    font-family:  
        forte, Arial, sans-serif; }  
  
h1 {  
    font-size: 50px;  
    padding: 10px 0 0;  
    text-align: center;  
    text-transform: uppercase}  
  
h2 {  
    font-size: 40px;  
    letter-spacing: 15px;  
    text-align: center;
```

```
text-transform: uppercase;  
border-bottom: 3px solid  
#416371;  
padding-bottom: 20px; }  
  
h3 {  
    text-align: right;  
    font-size: 30px;  
    font-weight: normal;  
    margin: 0 0 10px; }  
  
p {  
    line-height: 20px;  
    padding-bottom: 5px; }
```

Solution: Photo Shoot Effect – CSS (3)

```
figure + p {  
    color: #94c258;  
}  
  
img {
```

```
    border: none;  
    width: 500px;  
    height: 300px;  
}
```

```
div.article-content {  
    margin: 15px 0;  
}
```



```
nav {  
    background: #355664;  
    padding: 0 5px;  
}  
nav ul li {  
    display: inline-block;  
}
```

Solution: Photo Shoot Effect – CSS (4)

```
nav ul li a {  
    color: #ffffff;  
    display: inline-block;  
    font-size: 30px;  
    margin: 5px 2px;  
    padding: 7px 10px 4px;  
    text-transform: uppercase;}  
  
nav ul li:first-of-type > a {  
    color: #7CB3E9;  
    font-size: 30px;  
    text-transform: lowercase;  
}
```

```
nav ul a[title="sweet tabs"] {  
    color: #8EC45B;  
    font-size: 30px;  
    text-transform: none;  
}  
  
nav, article,  
nav ul li a, figure {  
    border-radius: 10px;  
}
```

Solution: Photo Shoot Effect – CSS (5)

```
article {  
background-color: #213E4A;  
margin: 0 0 10px;  
padding: 20px;  
height: 390px;}  
  
figure {  
border: 3px solid #142830;  
float: right;  
height: 300px;  
width: 500px;  
margin-left: 15px;  
}
```

```
footer {  
border-top: 3px solid #142830;  
padding-top: 15px;  
margin-bottom: 30px;  
text-align: center;  
font-size: 20px;  
}
```

Pseudo Selectors

Relative to Element Content or State

```
html, body, div { padding: 0; margin: 0; font-size: 10px; }

/* Start of "Micro clearfix" */

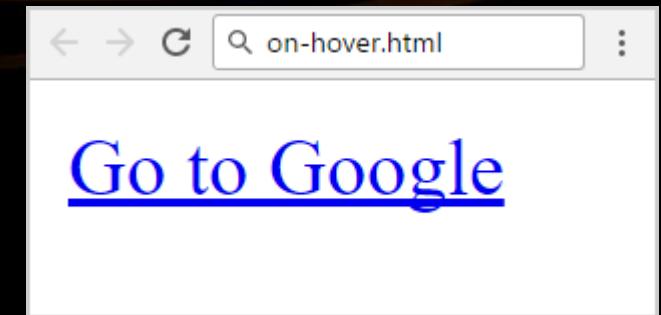
.cf { zoom: 1; }
.cf:before,
.cf:after { content: ""; display: table; }
.cf:after { clear: both; }
```

:before and :after

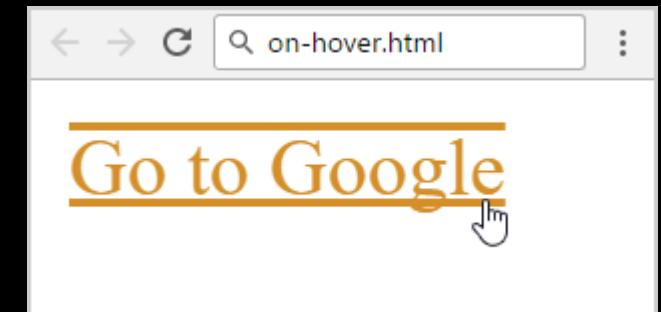
```
<head>
<dy>
<hi>Micro clearfix demo</hi>
<div class="container cf">
  <div class="section">Float</div>
  <div class="section">Float</div>
</div>
```

Pseudo Selector (:hover)

```
<a href="#">Go to Google</a>
```

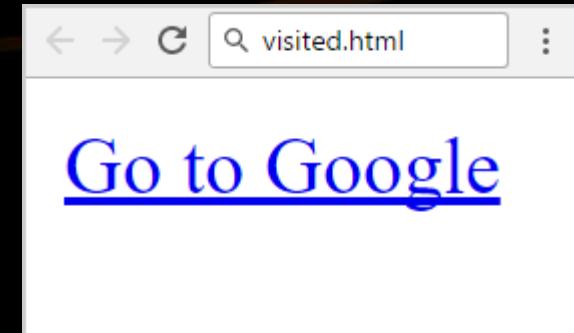


```
a:hover {  
    color: #D48F29;  
    text-decoration:  
        underline overline;  
}
```

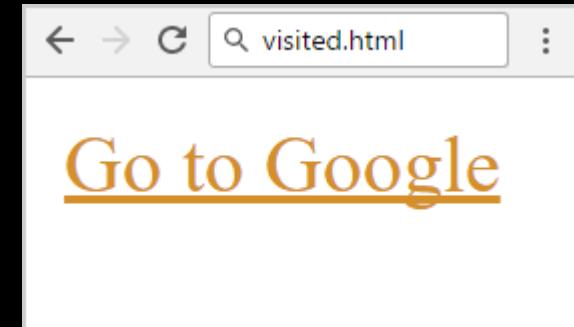


Pseudo Selector (:visited)

```
<a href="#">Go to Google</a>
```



```
a:visited {  
    color:#D48F29;  
}
```

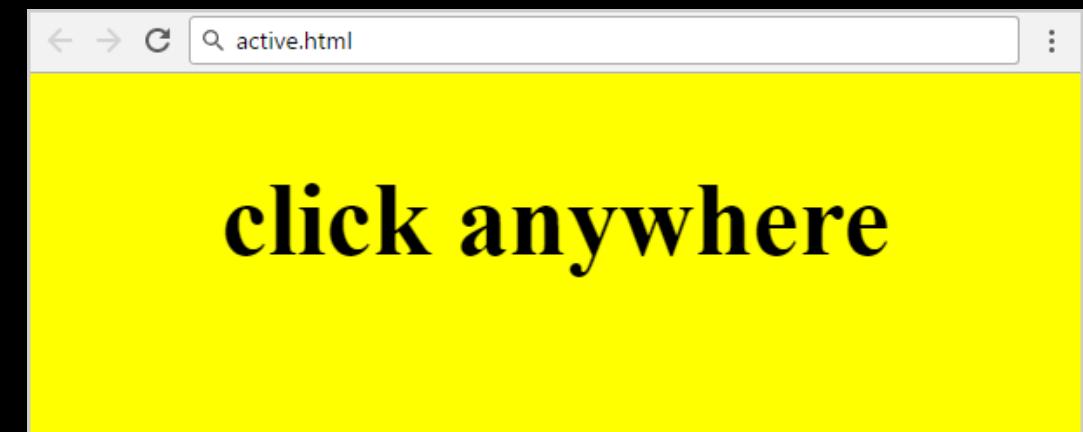


Pseudo Selector (:active)

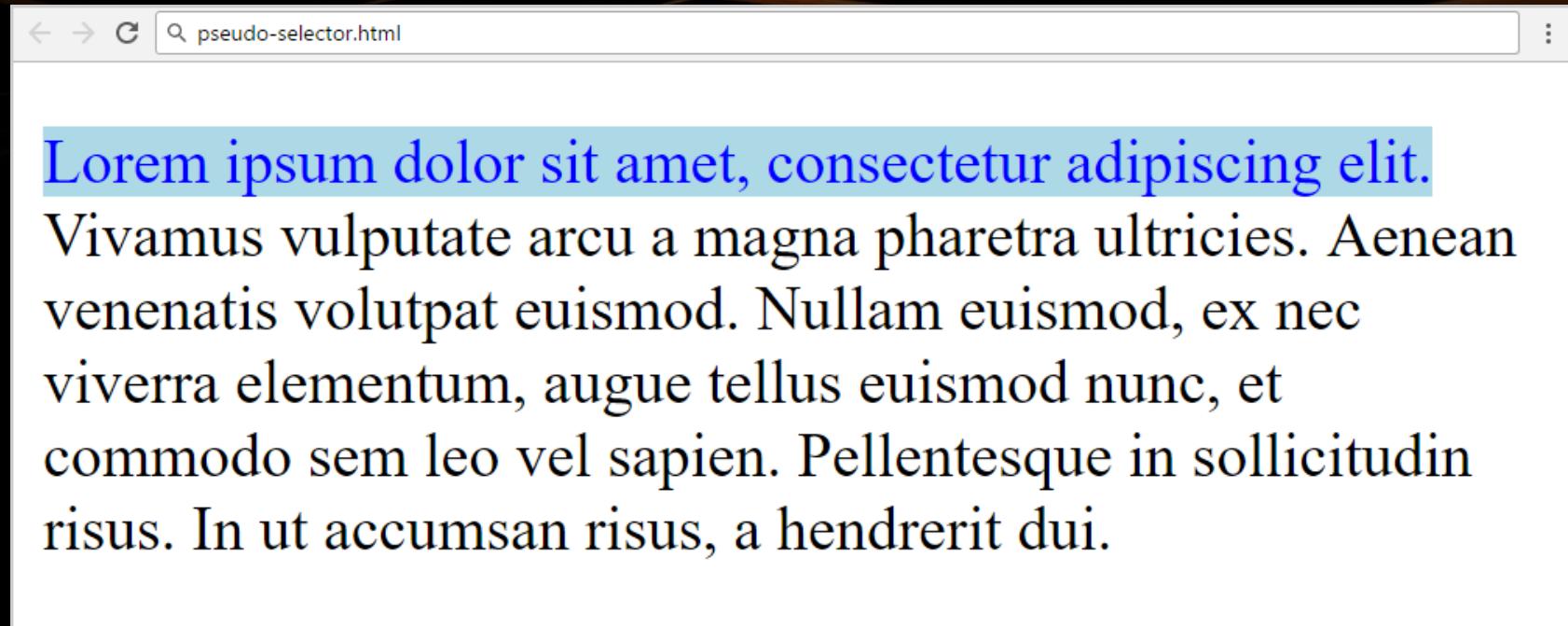
```
<h2>click anywhere</h2>
```



```
html:active {  
    background: yellow;  
}
```



Pseudo Selector (:first-line)



```
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor  
sit amet, consectetur  
adipiscing elit.  
</p>
```

```
p:first-line {  
    color:blue;  
    background-color: lightblue;  
}
```

Pseudo Selector (::before and ::after)

<h1>CSS Pseudo Selectors</h1>

```
h1::before { /* "« " */  
    content: "\00AB\0020"  
}
```

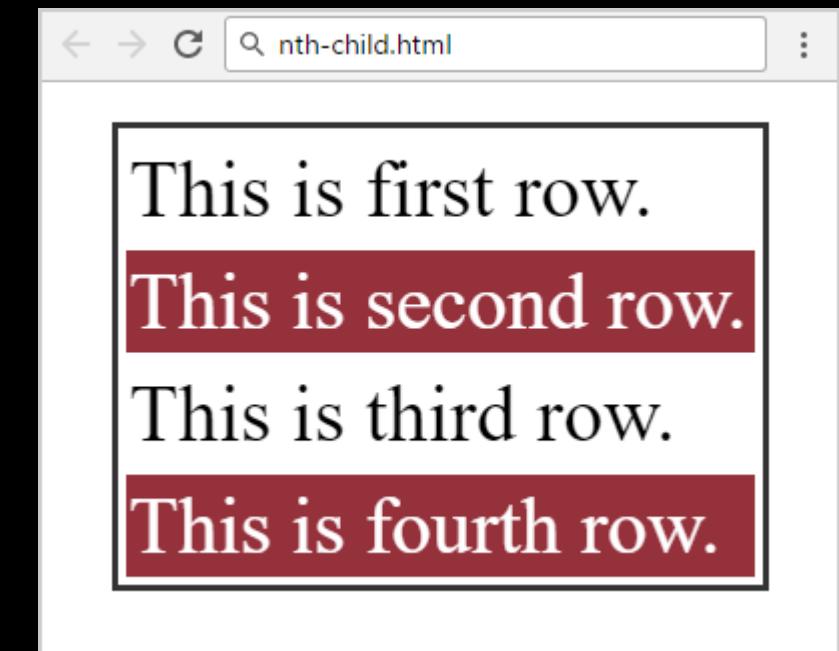
```
h1::after { /* " »" */  
    content: "\0020\00BB"  
}
```



Structural Pseudo-Classes: nth-child(n)

```
<tr><td>This is first row.</td></tr>
<tr><td>This is second row.</td></tr>
<tr><td>This is third row.</td></tr>
<tr><td>This is fourth row.</td></tr>
```

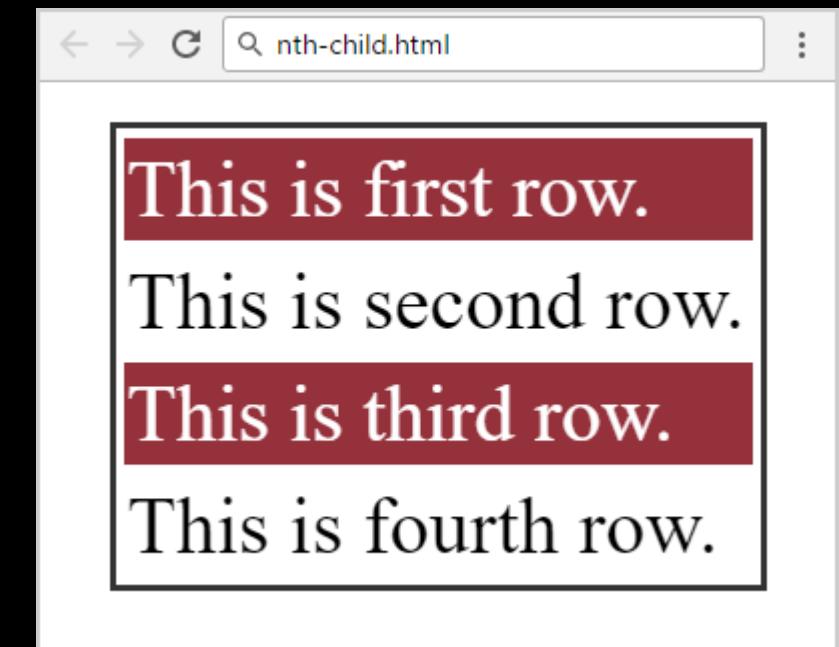
```
tr:nth-child(2n) {
    background: #95313b;
    color: #fff;
}
```



Structural Pseudo-Classes: nth-child(n+1)

```
<tr><td>This is first row.</td></tr>
<tr><td>This is second row.</td></tr>
<tr><td>This is third row.</td></tr>
<tr><td>This is fourth row.</td></tr>
```

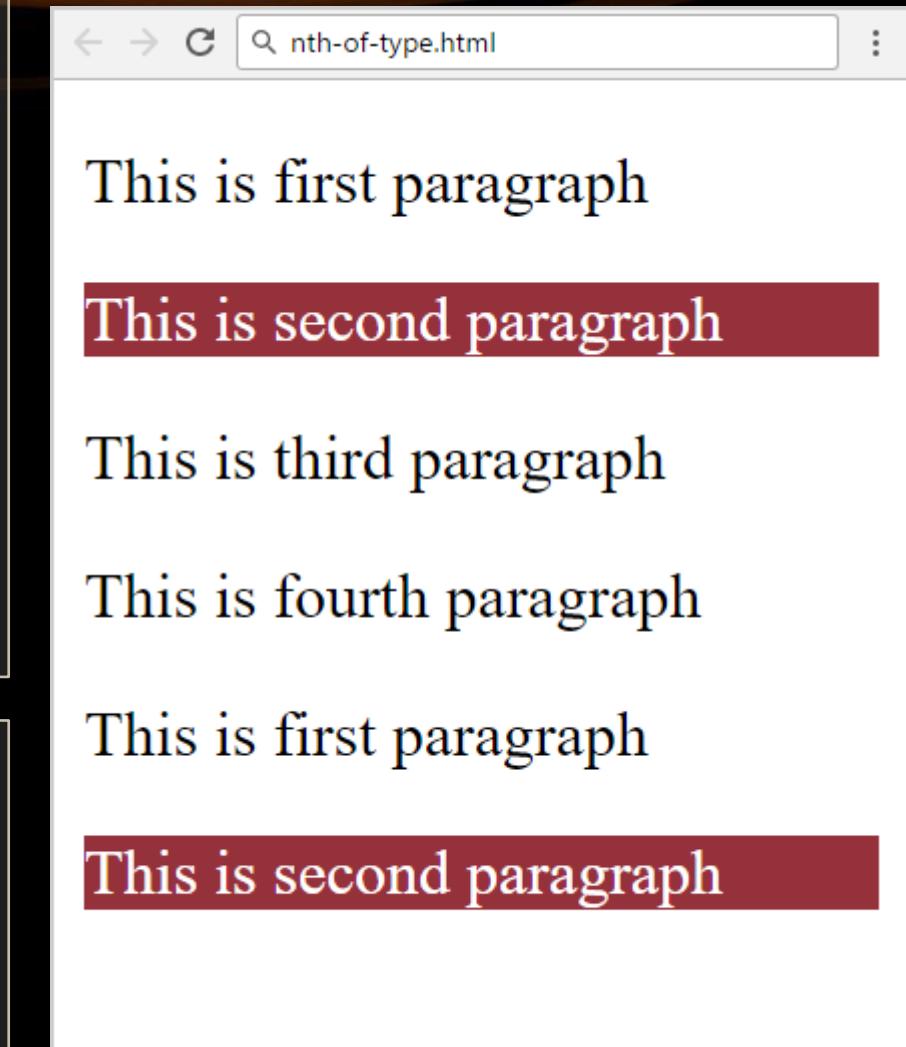
```
tr:nth-child(2n+1) {
    background: #95313b;
    color: #fff;
}
```



Structural Pseudo-Classes: nth-of-type(n)

```
<p>This is first paragraph</p>
<p>This is second paragraph</p>
<p>This is third paragraph</p>
<p>This is fourth paragraph</p>
<div>
    <p>This is first paragraph</p>
    <p>This is second paragraph</p>
</div>
```

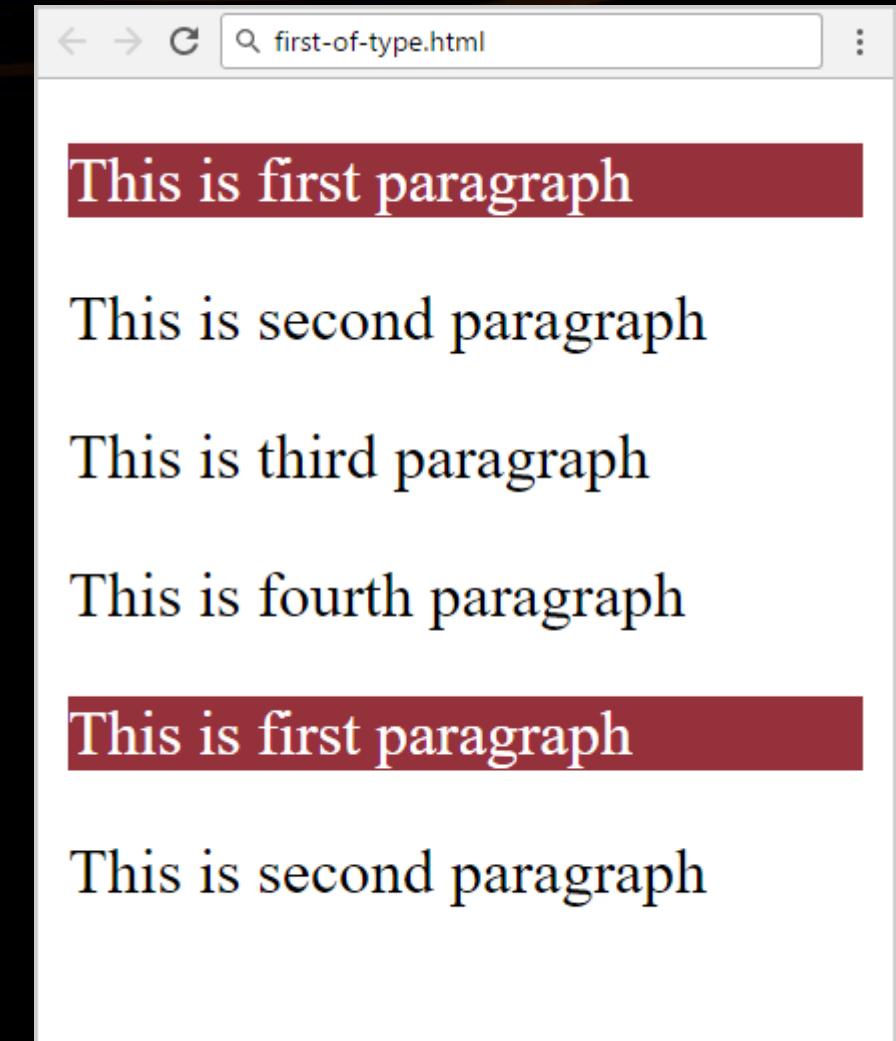
```
p:nth-of-type(2) {
    background: #95313b;
    color: #fff;
}
```



Structural Pseudo-Classes: first-of-type

```
<p>This is first paragraph</p>
<p>This is second paragraph</p>
<p>This is third paragraph</p>
<p>This is fourth paragraph</p>
<div>
    <p>This is first paragraph</p>
    <p>This is second paragraph</p>
</div>
```

```
p:first-of-type {
    background: #95313b;
    color: #fff;
}
```



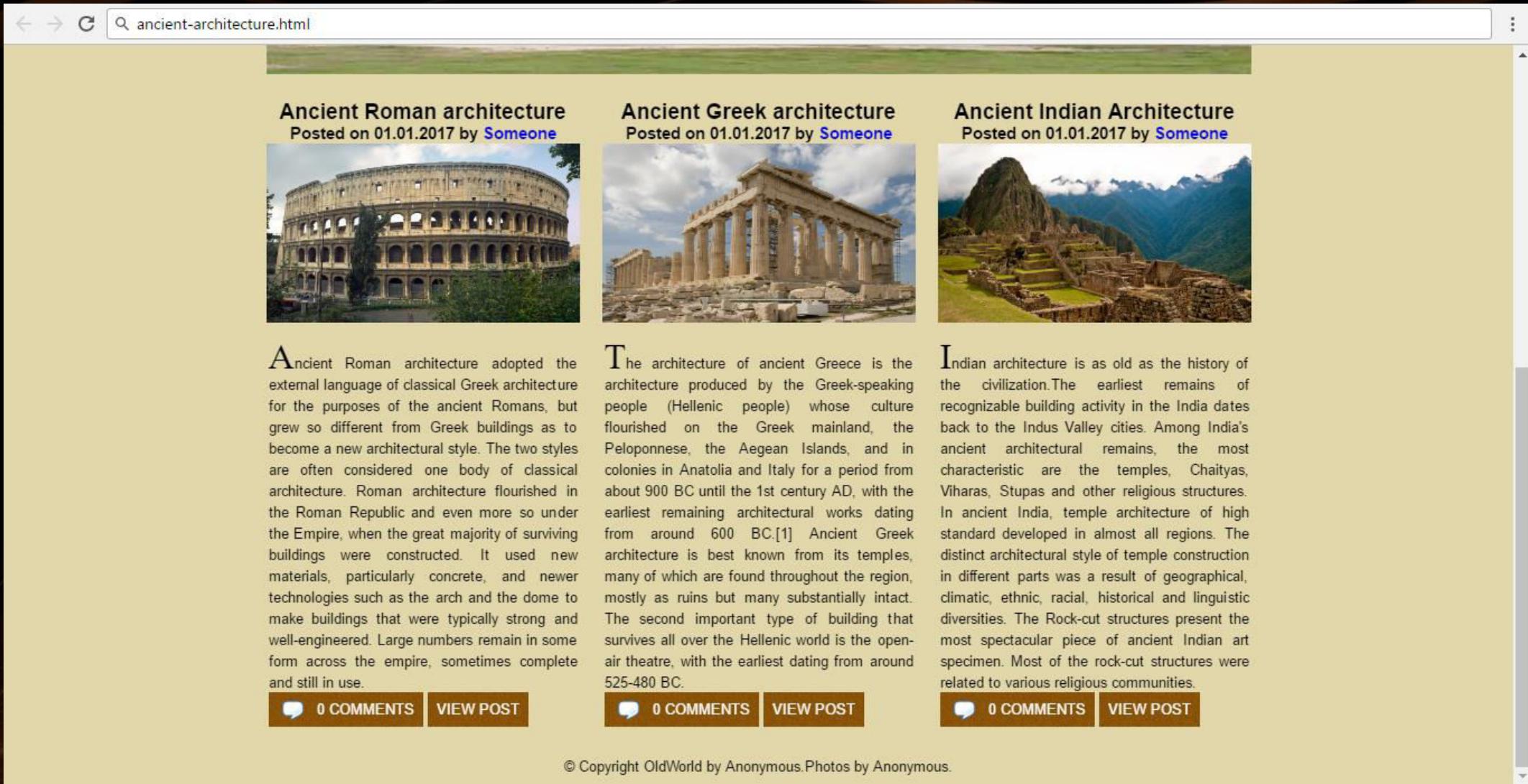
Problem: Ancient Architecture

- You are given a HTML file:
- Create a Web page like at the screenshot
 - Constraints:
 - Don't change the HTML file
 - Just write the missing CSS



Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/608>

← → C



Ancient Roman architecture
Posted on 01.01.2017 by Someone



Ancient Greek architecture
Posted on 01.01.2017 by Someone



Ancient Indian Architecture
Posted on 01.01.2017 by Someone



Ancient Roman architecture
The architecture of ancient Rome adopted the external language of classical Greek architecture for the purposes of the ancient Romans, but grew so different from Greek buildings as to become a new architectural style. The two styles are often considered one body of classical architecture. Roman architecture flourished in the Roman Republic and even more so under the Empire, when the great majority of surviving buildings were constructed. It used new materials, particularly concrete, and newer technologies such as the arch and the dome to make buildings that were typically strong and well-engineered. Large numbers remain in some form across the empire, sometimes complete and still in use.

Ancient Greek architecture
The architecture of ancient Greece is the architecture produced by the Greek-speaking people (Hellenic people) whose culture flourished on the Greek mainland, the Peloponnese, the Aegean Islands, and in colonies in Anatolia and Italy for a period from about 900 BC until the 1st century AD, with the earliest remaining architectural works dating from around 600 BC.^[1] Ancient Greek architecture is best known from its temples, many of which are found throughout the region, mostly as ruins but many substantially intact. The second important type of building that survives all over the Hellenic world is the open-air theatre, with the earliest dating from around 525-480 BC.

Ancient Indian Architecture
Indian architecture is as old as the history of the civilization. The earliest remains of recognizable building activity in India dates back to the Indus Valley cities. Among India's ancient architectural remains, the most characteristic are the temples, Chaityas, Viharas, Stupas and other religious structures. In ancient India, temple architecture of high standard developed in almost all regions. The distinct architectural style of temple construction in different parts was a result of geographical, climatic, ethnic, racial, historical and linguistic diversities. The Rock-cut structures present the most spectacular piece of ancient Indian art specimen. Most of the rock-cut structures were related to various religious communities.

Solution: Ancient Architecture – CSS

```
@import
url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Indie+Flower');
/* Also import 'Roboto' font */
body {
    font-family: Roboto, sans-serif;
    background: #e2d7aa;
    color: #000000;
    font-size: 16px;
    width: 1180px;
    line-height: 24px;
```

```
margin: 0 auto; }

body>div.img-container>img{
    width: 1100px;
    height: 450px;
}

body>div.img-container {
    width: 1600px;
    height: 450px;
    margin-top: 65px;
}
```

Solution: Ancient Architecture – CSS (2)

```
h1 {  
    font-size: 60px;  
    font-family: 'Indie Flower', cursive;  
    letter-spacing: 5px;  
    text-align: center;  
    margin-top: 65px;  
}  
  
a {  
    text-decoration: none;  
}
```

```
nav {  
    margin: 30px;  
    text-align: center;  
}  
  
nav a {  
    text-decoration: none;  
    font-size: 28px;  
    color: #000000;  
}
```

Solution: Ancient Architecture – CSS (3)

```
nav ul li {  
    list-style: none;  
    display: inline;  
    padding: 0 12px 0 12px; }  
  
nav ul li:first-of-type a,  
nav ul li:last-of-type a {  
    padding-left: 0;  
    color: #0a2d4a;  
    font-weight: bold; }  
  
article {  
    width: 370px;  
    display: inline-block; }
```

```
main {  
    margin-top: 30px; }  
  
main > article img {  
    width: 350px;  
    height: 200px;  
    margin-bottom: 20px; }  
  
p {  
    width: 345px;  
    text-align: justify;  
    margin-bottom: 20px }
```

Solution: Ancient Architecture – CSS (4)

```
article img + p:first-letter {  
    font-family:  
        EucrosiaUPC sans-serif;  
    text-transform: uppercase;  
    font-size: 40px;}  
  
.readmore a, .comments a {  
    background:  
url(images/bg2.jpg);  
    color: #ffffff;  
    padding: 10px;  
    margin-top: 10px;  
    text-transform: uppercase;}
```

```
footer {  
    margin: 0;  
    padding: 10px 0 10px 0;  
    text-align: center;}  
  
article p:last-of-type  
span:first-of-type a::before {  
    content:  
url("images/comment.png");  
    position: relative;  
    padding: 10px;  
    right: 5px;  
    top: 7px;}
```

Summary

■ CSS Selectors

```
span { background: DodgerBlue; }
span#identified { color: #EEE; }
span.sky { color: SkyBlue; }
p + p { background: red; }
```

■ Pseudo selectors

```
:hover, :visited, :active,
::before, ::after ...
```



- [link one](#)
- [second link](#)
- [link three \(visited\)](#)
- [fourth link](#)
- [fifth link](#)

Web Fundamentals – Course Introduction



Questions?



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LIEBHERR



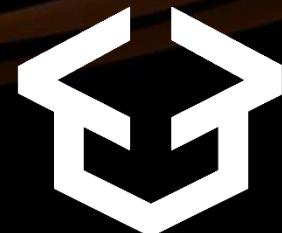
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