<Uso de estilos. Selectores>

Diseño de Interfaces Web

Cascading Style Sheets Level 3

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ATRIBUTOS

Selectores de atributos

Permiten seleccionar elementos HTML en función de sus atributos y/o valores de esos atributos.

E[atr]	No importa el valor del atributo sólo si cuenta con él.
E[atr="valor exacto"]	Elementos que tengan un determinado atributo y su valor se igual que el que nosotros hemos especificado.
E[atr~="valor"]	Elementos que tengan en el valor de un atributo una lista de palabras y una de ellas coincida.
E[atr ="valor"]	Elementos en los que el valor de su atributo comience por una determinada palabra y a su vez lleve un guion.
E[atr^="primera parte del valor"]	Elementos que tengan el atributo seleccionado y su valor comience por unos caracteres en concreto.
E[atr\$="última parte del valor"]	Elementos que tengan el atributo seleccionado y su valor termine por unos caracteres en concreto.
E[atr*="cualquier parte del valor"]	Elementos que tengan el atributo seleccionado y en su valor unos caracteres concretos, sin importar la posición de éstos

ROBERTO TERO

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Existencia → [atributo]

Selecciona todos los elementos que cuenten con el *atributo* sin importar su valor

```
[itemscope] {
  outline: 4px dashed black;
}
```

SELECCIONA LOS ELEMENTOS QUE CUENTEN CON EL ATRIBUTO ITEMSCOPE

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Existencia > [atributo]

```
p[itemscope] {
  outline: 4px dashed black;
}

SELECCIONA LOS PÁRRAFOS QUE
  CUENTEN CON EL ATRIBUTO
  ITEMSCOPE
```

```
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```

Valor exacto → [atributo="valor"]

Selecciona todos los elementos que cuenten con el *atributo* y coincida su valor con *valor*.

```
[itemprop="org"] {
  outline: 4px dashed black;
}
```



SELECCIONA LOS ELEMENTOS QUE CUENTEN CON EL ATRIBUTO ITEMSCOPE CUYO VALOR SEA ORG

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Comienza por → [atributo^="valor"]

Selecciona todos los elementos que cuenten con el *atributo* y empiecen por *valor*.

```
[itemprop^="org"] {
   outline: 4px dashed black;
   display: block;
}
```

SELECCIONA LOS ELEMENTOS QUE CUENTEN CON EL ATRIBUTO ITEMSCOPE CUYO VALOR EMPIECE POR ORG

```
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SERIE HTML

)
```

Terminan con → [atributo\$="valor"]

Selecciona todos los elementos que cuenten con el *atributo* y terminen por *valor*.

```
[itemprop$="name"] {
   outline: 4px dashed black;
   display: block;
}

SELECCIONA LOS ELEMENTOS
   QUE CUENTEN CON EL
```

ATRIBUTO ITEMSCOPE CUYO VALOR TERMINA CON NAME

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ROBERTO

MARÍA

TERO
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(SERIE HTML)

Contiene → [atributo*="valor"]

Selecciona todos los elementos que cuenten con el *atributo* y contengan *valor*.

```
[itemprop*="tion"] {
    outline: 4px dashed black;
    display: block;
                                              ROBERTO TERO
                                              NOMBRE COMPLETO: ROBERTO
 SELECCIONA LOS ELEMENTOS
    QUE CUENTEN CON EL
 ATRIBUTO ITEMSCOPE CUYO
VALOR CONTENGA LA SUBCADENA
                                              TERO
            TION
                                                PUBLICACIONES UNPUBLISHED CO.
                                               SERIE HTML
```

Separados por guiones → [atributo|="valor"]

Selecciona todos los elementos que cuenten con el *atributo* y contengan *valor-.*

```
[itemprop|="family"] {
   outline: 4px dashed black;
   display: block;
}
```

SELECCIONA LOS ELEMENTOS QUE CUENTEN CON EL ATRIBUTO ITEMSCOPE CUYO VALOR CONTENGA FAMILY-

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TERO
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El identificador no sensible a mayúsculas: i

CSS Selectores nivel 4 introduce una opción de insensibilidad a mayúsculas y minúsculas para los selectores de atributos. Incluir una i antes del corchete de cierre permitirá que el selector haga coincidir los valores de los atributos sin tener en cuenta las mayúsculas y minúsculas, independientemente de las reglas del lenguaje del documento (XHTML, HTML5, ...).

```
a [href $='.PDF' i] {
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

COINCIDIRÁ CON CUALQUIER ELEMENTO CUYO VALOR DE ATRIBUTO HREF TERMINE EN .PDF, INDEPENDIENTEMENTE DE LA MAYUSCULA DE LAS LETRAS PD Y F LA OPCIÓN DE INSENSIBILIDAD ESTÁ DISPONIBLE PARA TODOS LOS SELECTORES DE ATRIBUTOS QUE HEMOS CUBIERTO

Ten en cuenta, sin embargo, que esto solo se aplica a los valores de los selectores de atributos. No aplica la insensibilidad de mayúsculas/minúsculas a los nombres de los atributos.



INTERACCIÓN CON EL USUARIO

:enabled :disabled

Se pueden utilizar en los controles de un formulario para aplicar estilos en función del estado de los mismos.

```
<label>Fnabled
     <input type="text">
                                             ENABLED
</label>
<label>Disabled
     <input type="text" disabled>
</label>
                                            ENABLED
input:enabled {
                                             DISABLED
  outline: 4px solid #000; }
                                            ENABLED
input:disabled {
                                            DISABLED
  outline: 4px solid #000; }
```

2. Uso de estilos

INDETERMINATE ES INDEPENDIENTE DE CHECKED

:checked :indeterminate

Sólo se aplican a controles del tipo checkbox

```
input:checked {
  outline: 4px solid #000; }
```

```
input:indeterminate {
  outline: 4px solid #000; }
```



```
NOT CHECKED

CHECKED

NOT CHECKED

CHECKED

CHECKED
```

:valid :invalid

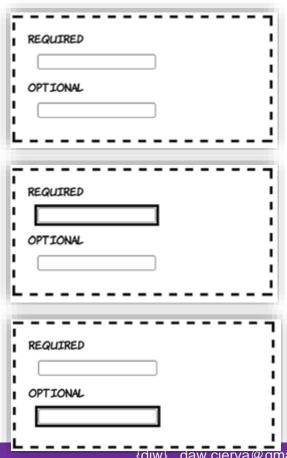
Se pueden utilizar en los controles de un formulario para aplicar estilos en función de la validez de la entrada en los mismos.

```
<label>Valid
   <input type="url" value="http://google.com">
                                                               VALTD
</label>
                                                                 http://google.com
<label>Invalid
   <input type="url" value="URL no válida">
                                                                INVALID
                                                                 URL no válida
</label>
                                                                  http://google.com
      input:valid {
                                                                TNVALTD
         outline: 4px solid #000; }
                                                                 URL no válida
                                                                VALID
                                                                 http://google.com
      input:invalid {
                                                                INVALID
         outline: 4px solid #000; }
                                                                  JRL no válida
```

:required :optional

Se pueden utilizar en los controles de un formulario para aplicar estilos en función si requieren o no acción por parte del usuario

```
<label>Required
   <input type="text" required>
</label>
<label>Optional
  <input type="text">
</label>
 input:requiered {
   outline: 4px solid #000; }
 input:optional {
   outline: 4px solid #000; }
```



:in-range :out-of-range

Se pueden utilizar en los controles de entrada para aplicar estilos en función si sus valores están dentro (fuera) de un rango dado

<input type="number" min="5" max="10">

```
input:in-range {
  outline: 4px solid green; }
```

```
input:out-of-range {
  outline: 4px solid red; }
```

```
VALORES ENTRE 5 Y 10

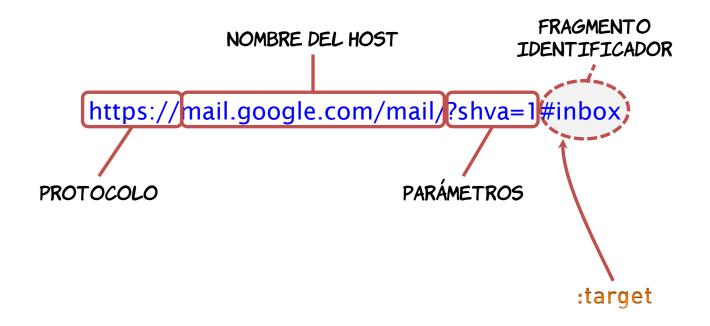
4

VALORES ENTRE 5 Y 10

10
```

Identificadores de fragmentos

Una cadena después del símbolo # especifica secciones dentro de un documento largo.



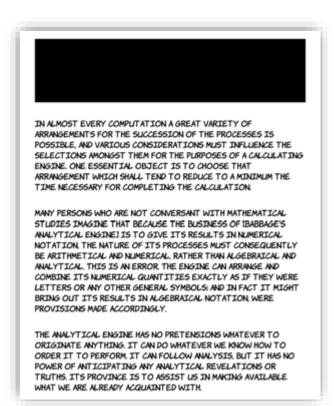
:target

BECAUSE, UNDERSTAND IT WELL AS I MAY, MY COMPREHENSION CAN ID="ONE" ONLY BE AN INFINITESIMAL FRACTION OF ALL I WANT TO UNDERSTAND ABOUT THE MANY CONNECTIONS AND RELATIONS WHICH OCCUR TO ME, HOW THE MATTER IN QUESTION WAS FIRST THOUGHT IN ALMOST EVERY COMPLITATION A GREAT VARIETY OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUCCESSION OF THE PROCESSES IS POSSIBLE, AND VARIOUS CONSIDERATIONS MUST INFLUENCE THE SELECTIONS AMONGST THEM FOR THE PURPOSES OF A CALCULATING ID="TWO" ENGINE, ONE ESSENTIAL OBJECT IS TO CHOOSE THAT ARRANGEMENT WHICH SHALL TEND TO REDUCE TO A MINIMUM THE MANY PERSONS WHO ARE NOT CONVERSANT WITH MATHEMATICAL STUDIES IMAGINE THAT BECAUSE THE BUSINESS OF IBABBAGE'S ID="THREE" ANALYTICAL ENGINELIS TO GIVE ITS RESULTS IN NUMERICAL NOTATION THE NATURE OF ITS PROCESSES MUST CONSEQUENTLY BE ARITHMETICAL AND NUMERICAL RATHER THAN ALGEBRAICAL AND ANALYTICAL. THIS IS AN ERROR THE ENGINE CAN ARRANGE AND COMBINE ITS NUMERICAL QUANTITIES EXACTLY AS IF THEY WERE LETTERS OR ANY OTHER GENERAL SYMBOLS: AND IN FACT IT MIGHT BRING OUT ITS RESULTS IN ALGEBRAICAL NOTATION WERE ORIGINATE ANYTHING, IT CAN DO WHATEVER WE KNOW HOW TO ORDER IT TO PERFORM IT CAN FOLLOW ANALYSIS, BUT IT HAS NO POWER OF ANTICIPATING ANY ANALYTICAL REVELATIONS OR ID="FOUR" TRUTHS, IT'S PROVINCE IS TO ASSIST US IN MAKING AVAILABLE WHAT WE ARE ALREADY ACQUAINTED WITH

:target

```
p:target {
  background-color: #000;}
```

http://host/target.html#one



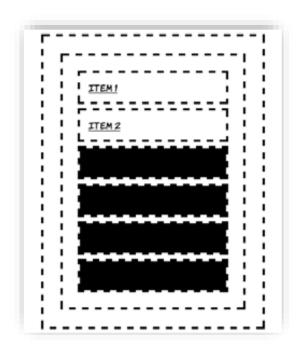
http://host/target.html#three

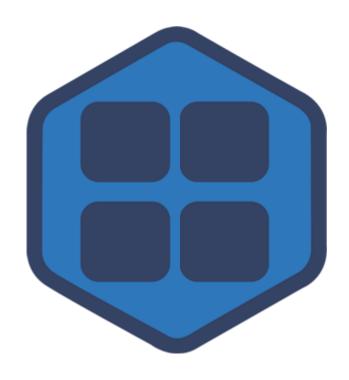
I NEVER AM REALLY SATISFIED THAT I LANDERSTAND ANYTHING: BECAUSE, UNDERSTAND IT WELL AS I MAY, MY COMPREHENSION CAN ONLY BE AN INFINITESIMAL FRACTION OF ALL I WANT TO UNDERSTAND ABOUT THE MANY CONNECTIONS AND RELATIONS WHICH OCCUR TO ME. HOW THE MATTER IN QUESTION WAS FIRST THOUGHT OF OR ARRIVED AT, ETG. ETG. IN ALMOST EVERY COMPUTATION A GREAT VARIETY OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUCCESSION OF THE PROCESSES IS POSSIBLE, AND VARIOUS CONSIDERATIONS MUST INFLUENCE THE SELECTIONS AMONGST THEM FOR THE PURPOSES OF A CALCULATING ENGINE. ONE ESSENTIAL OBJECT IS TO CHOOSE THAT ARRANGEMENT WHICH SHALL TEND TO REDUCE TO A MINIMUM THE TIME NECESSARY FOR COMPLETING THE CALCULATION. THE ANALYTICAL ENGINE HAS NO PRETENSIONS WHATEVER TO ORIGINATE ANYTHING. IT CAN DO WHATEVER WE KNOW HOW TO ORDER IT TO PERFORM IT CAN FOLLOW ANALYSIS, BUT IT HAS NO POWER OF ANTICIPATING ANY ANALYTICAL REVELATIONS OR TRUTHS, IT'S PROVINCE IS TO ASSIST US IN MAKING AVAILABLE WHAT WE ARE ALREADY ACQUAINTED WITH



:not

```
li:not(:nth-child(-n+2)) {
  background-color: #000;}
```





PSEUDO ELEMENTOS

::first-line

Selecciona la primera línea de texto de un elemento.

::first-letter

Selecciona la primera letra de la primera línea de texto de un elemento.

I NEVER AM REALLY SATISFIED THAT I UNDERSTAND ANYTHING; BECAUSE, UNDERSTAND IT WELL AS I MAY, MY COMPREHENSION CAN ONLY BE AN INFINITESIMAL FRACTION OF ALL I WANT TO UNDERSTAND ABOUT THE MANY CONNECTIONS AND RELATIONS WHICH OCCUR TO ME, HOW THE MATTER IN QUESTION WAS FIRST THOUGHT OF OR ARRIVED AT, ETC., ETC.

Las clases no 'funcionan' en estos casos

I NEVER AM REALLY

SATISFIED THAT I UNDERSTAND ANYTHING: BECAUSE, UNDERSTAND IT WELL AS I MAY, MY COMPREHENSION CAN ONLY BE AN INFINITESIMAL FRACTION OF ALL I WANT TO UNDERSTAND ABOUT THE MANY CONNECTIONS AND RELATIONS WHICH OCCUR TO ME. HOW THE MATTER IN QUESTION WAS FIRST THOUGHT OF OR ARRIVED AT. ETC. ETC.

I NEVER AM REALLY SATISFIED THAT I

UNDERSTAND ANYTHING: BECAUSE, UNDERSTAND IT WELL AS I MAY, MY COMPREHENSION CAN ONLY BE AN INFINITESIMAL FRACTION OF ALL I WANT TO UNDERSTAND ABOUT THE MANY CONNECTIONS AND RELATIONS WHICH OCCUR TO ME, HOW THE MATTER IN QUESTION WAS FIRST THOUGHT OF OR ARRIVED AT. ETC., ETC.

I NEVER AM

REALLY SATISFIED THAT I

UNDERSTAND ANYTHING: BECAUSE, UNDERSTAND IT WELL AS I MAY, MY COMPREHENSION CAN ONLY BE AN INFINITESIMAL FRACTION OF ALL I WANT TO UNDERSTAND ABOUT THE MANY CONNECTIONS AND RELATIONS WHICH OCCUR TO ME, HOW THE MATTER IN QUESTION WAS FIRST THOUGHT OF OR ARRIVED AT, ETC., ETC.

```
p::first-line {
   background-color: #000;}
```

```
p::first-letter {
   background-color: #000;}
```

UNDERSTAND ANYTHING: BECAUSE, UNDERSTAND IT WELL AS I MAY, MY COMPREHENSION CAN ONLY BE AN INFINITESIMAL FRACTION OF ALL I WANT TO UNDERSTAND ABOUT THE MANY CONNECTIONS AND RELATIONS WHICH OCCUR TO ME, HOW THE MATTER IN QUESTION WAS FIRST THOUGHT OF OR ARRIVED AT. ETC., ETC.

VARIETY OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUCCESSION OF THE PROCESSES IS POSSIBLE. AND VARIOUS CONSIDERATIONS MUST INFLUENCE THE SELECTIONS AMONGST THEM FOR THE PURPOSES OF A CALCULATING ENGINE, ONE ESSENTIAL OBJECT IS TO CHOOSE THAT ARRANGEMENT WHICH SHALL TEND TO REDUCE TO A MINIMUM THE TIME NECESSARY FOR COMPLETING THE CALCULATION

- NEVER AM REALLY SATISFIED THAT I UNDERSTAND ANYTHING; BECAUSE, UNDERSTAND IT WELL AS I MAY, MY COMPREHENSION CAN ONLY BE AN INFINITESIMAL FRACTION OF ALL I WANT TO UNDERSTAND ABOUT THE MANY CONNECTIONS AND RELATIONS WHICH OCCUR TO ME. HOW THE MATTER IN QUESTION WAS FIRST THOUGHT OF OR ARRIVED AT, ETC., ETC.
- N ALMOST EVERY COMPUTATION A GREAT VARIETY OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUCCESSION OF THE PROCESSES IS POSSIBLE, AND VARIOUS CONSIDERATIONS MUST INFLUENCE THE SELECTIONS AMONGST THEM FOR THE PURPOSES OF A CALCULATING ENGINE, ONE ESSENTIAL OBJECT IS TO CHOOSE THAT ARRANGEMENT WHICH SHALL TEND TO REDUCE TO A MINIMUM THE TIME NECESSARY FOR COMPLETING THE CALCULATION

DAW

BECAUSE, UNDERSTAND IT WELL AS I MAY, MY COMPREHENSION AN INFINITESIMAL CONNECTIONS AND WHICH OCCUR TO ME, HOW THE MATTER IN QUESTION WAS FIRST THOUGHT OF OR ARRIVED AT, ETC.

SUCCESSION OF THE PROCESSES IS CONSIDERATIONS MUST INFLUENCE TEND TO REDUCE TO A MINIMUM ALGEBRAICAL COMPLETING THE CALCULATION.

THE BUSINESS OF IBABBAGE'S HOW TO ORDER IT TO PERFORM IT NOTATION THE NATURE OF ITS ANALYTICAL PROCESSES MUST CONSEQUENTLY TRUTHS. ITS PROVINCE IS ANALYTICAL THIS IS AN ERROR THE WITH ENGINE CAN ARRANGE AND COMBINE

NOTATION WERE TIME NECESSARY FOR PROVISIONS MADE ACCORDINGLY.

STUDIES IMAGINE THAT BECAUSE IT CAN DO WHATEVER WE KNOW ANALYTICAL ENGINE) IS TO GIVE CAN FOLLOW ANALYSIS, BUT IT HAS BE ARITHMETICAL AND NUMERICAL, ASSIST US IN MAKING AVAILABLE RATHER THAN ALGEBRAICAL AND WHAT WE ARE ALREADY ACQUAINTED

```
p {
    text-align: justify;
    clear: left;}
p::firt-letter {
    font-size: 400%;
    float: left;
    line-height: 1em;
    padding-right: 0.1em;}
p::firt-line { font-size: 150%;}
```

::before ::after

Permiten insertar contenido antes y después de elementos HTML

```
blockquote::before {
  content: url("/img/bq1.gif") ;}

blockquote::after {
  content: url("/img/bq2.gif"); }
```

```
cita
```

content: normal | [<cadena> | <uri> | <counter> | attr (<nombre> +) |
open-quote | close-quote | no-open-quote | on-close-quote]+ | inherit

Aplica reglas a una porción de un documento ::selection que a sido destacado (ej., selección con el ratón o algún otro puntero en un dispositivo) del usuario.

```
::selection {
 background-color: #BA9EB0;
 color: #ffffff;
```

Set a custom text highlight color with CSS.

SOLO SE PUEDEN USAR UN PEQUEÑO SUBCONJUNTO DE PROPIEDADES CSS EN UNA REGLA SELECTION: COLOR, BACKGROUND. BACKGROUND COLORY TEXT SHADOW.



</Uso de estilos. Selectores>

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