

# More About HTML/CSS

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Translated by quillblue

Using `<div>` `<span>` `<li>` so frequently, we forget something

## 1. More HTML Labels

# 1.1 More inline elements

Tags	Meaning
<code>&lt;big&gt;</code>	Larger text
<code>&lt;small&gt;</code>	Smaller text
<code>&lt;i&gt;</code>	Italic text
<code>&lt;b&gt;</code>	Bold text
<code>&lt;em&gt;</code>	Emphasized text (always be Italic)
<code>&lt;strong&gt;</code>	Emphasized text (always be Bold)
<code>&lt;sub&gt;</code>	Subscript
<code>&lt;sup&gt;</code>	Superscript

By using these tags, we can **express the meaning better** and make defining style sheet much easier.

```
<span class= "strong" > </span>
```

# 1.1 More inline elements

- Avoid to use "span" too much

【会议】[传播政治经济学视野下的微博事件](/event/264)

```
<h4>  
  <small class="color_meeting">【会议】 </small>  
  <a href="/event/264">传播政治经济学视野下的微博事件</a>  
</h4>
```

- But the meaning of the text should also be taken into consideration instead of only thinking about the style.

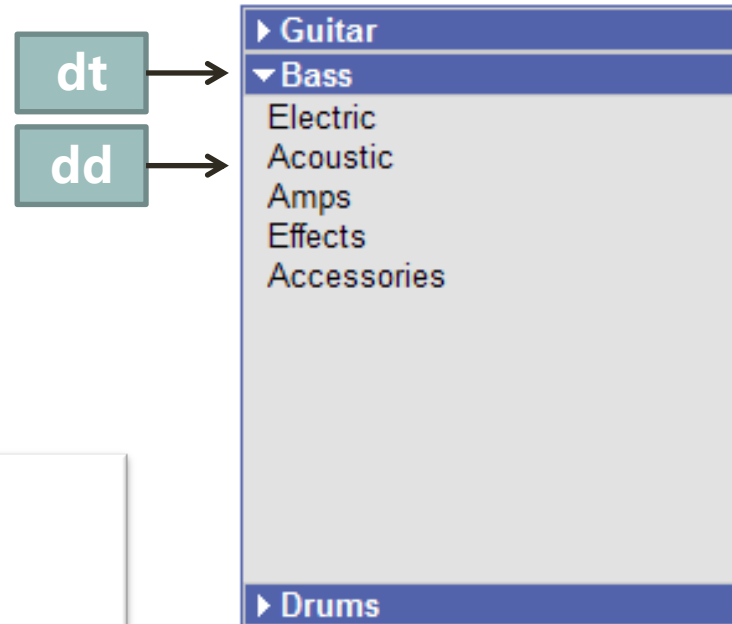
# 1.2 Defined list<dl>

- Its Subelements appear in pairs
- It can be used at:
  - A folded list
  - An FAQ List
  - ...
- A list whose item is a combination of title and content

```
<dl>  
  <dt>Title1</dt>  
  <dd>Content1</dd>  
  ...  
  <dt>TitleN</dt>  
  <dd>ContentN</dd>  
</dl>
```

```
<li class="title">ttt</li>  
<li class="content">ccc</li>  
<li class="title">ttt</li>  
<li class="content">ccc</li>
```

# 1.2 Defined list<dl>



## 2.如何使用报名功能？

Q1：什么活动可使用报名功能？

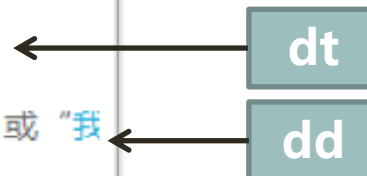
Q2：如何打开活动的报名功能？

Q3：[如何查看、管理报名信息？](#)

成功发起活动后，在发起的活动的页面，或“我”

Q4：如何一键导入飞信好友？

Q5：如何群发邮件？



# 1.3 Image hotspot<map> <area>

- These two tags can help you hide something (i.e. hyperlinks) at somewhere in an image

\*With the help of them, FDU Private Tracker created the image given on this slide to celebrate Chinese New Year at 2012.



( From w3school )

```

```

```
<map name="planetmap" id="planetmap">
```

```
<area shape="circle" coords="180,139,14" href="a.html" alt="Venus" />
```

```
<area shape="circle" coords="129,161,10" href="b.html" alt="Mercury" />
```

```
<area shape="rect" coords="0,0,110,260" href="c.html" alt="Sun" />
```

```
</map>
```

# 1.4 Hint when js is absent

- By using `<noscript>` tags we can add some reminds. They could only be seen when JavaScript doesn't work.

```
<noscript>
```

```
    Some part of this page can not work since JavaScript is  
    banned by your browser. </noscript>
```



Stack makes CSS more flexible

## 2. More Flexible CSS

# 2.1 id or class

- Sometimes it is difficult to make a decision
  - Efficiency    id > class
  - Flexibility    class > id
- It's better to use class if somewhere else also needs it.
- Tip :
  - When the style of an element is defined by a "id", it can not be changed by the definition in a "class" any more.
  - The style can be defined by more than one class, which made it flexible. When using js, it is recommended to changing the style by adding/deleting classes instead of writing so much code about the style in js file.

## 2.2 Define universal styles

- At the beginning of css files, we can define some styles shared by all pages(body h1~h6 a div)
  - For example, we can define styles in body else if they are same in most situations.(i.e. fonts, line-height, etc)
- Some commonly used style can be extracted(i.e. btn sprite clearfix, etc) to reduce css code.
  - For buttons, writing sth such as "overflow:hidden" again and again is really boring. Therefore it is better to define a universal style for buttons.

**However, never do like this:**

`<div class="box float no-border no-padding align-center text14 white">`

```
.btn {  
  display:block;  
  overflow:hidden;  
  text-indent:-999em;  
  border:none;  
}
```

## 2.3 Combine selectors

- .class.other and .class .other is different
- For example:

排序:

时间

赞数

参与

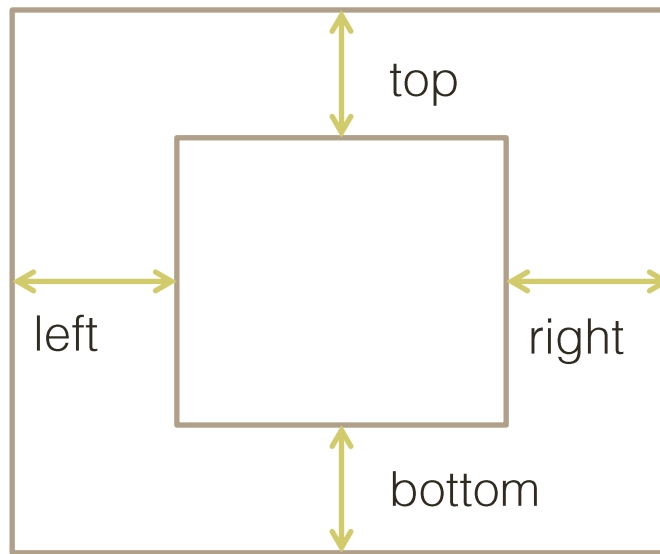
```
.sb_pubtime, .sb_nlike, .sb_njoin {  
    ...  
}  
.sb_pubtime { ... }  
.sb_pubtime:active { ... }  
.sb_pubtime:active, .sb_pubtime.current { ... }  
.sb_pubtime.current:active { ... }  
...
```

Sometimes we must get away from the limitation  
of document flow

## 3 More Flexible Layout

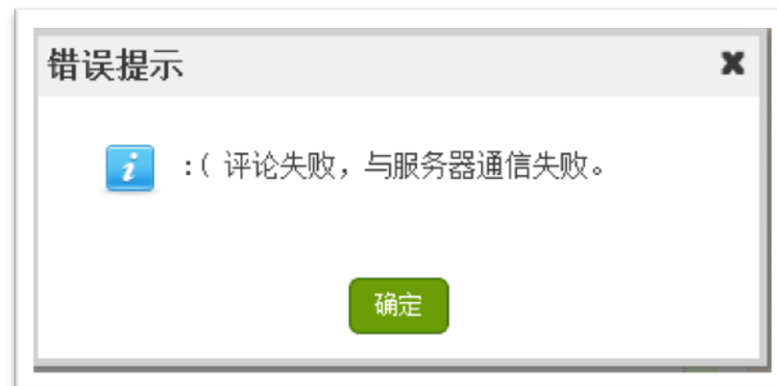
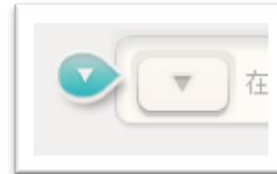
# 3.1 relative, absolute, fixed

- These kinds of layout can make the process accurate, but they also reduce the flexibility.
- P30-34 Of "Slice & Layout" gives detailed information on this topic. You could review that if you want to.



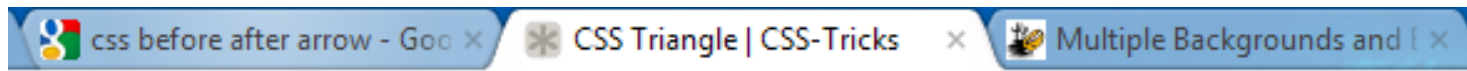
## 3.2 Some layouts without document flow

- Floating block elements
- Menu
- Pop-ups
- Fixed functional buttons
- Fixed header/footer
- ...



## 3.3 Annoying z-index

- Sometimes we need to define it by ourselves to realize some special effects
  - The default stack order is given as below:
    - position:relative|absolute|fixed > others
    - For subelements at the same level, element appears later in HTML > elements appears earlier
    - Subelement > its parent element
    - It's complicated for two elements in different containers
      - <http://www.cssass.com/blog/index.php/2009/75.html>



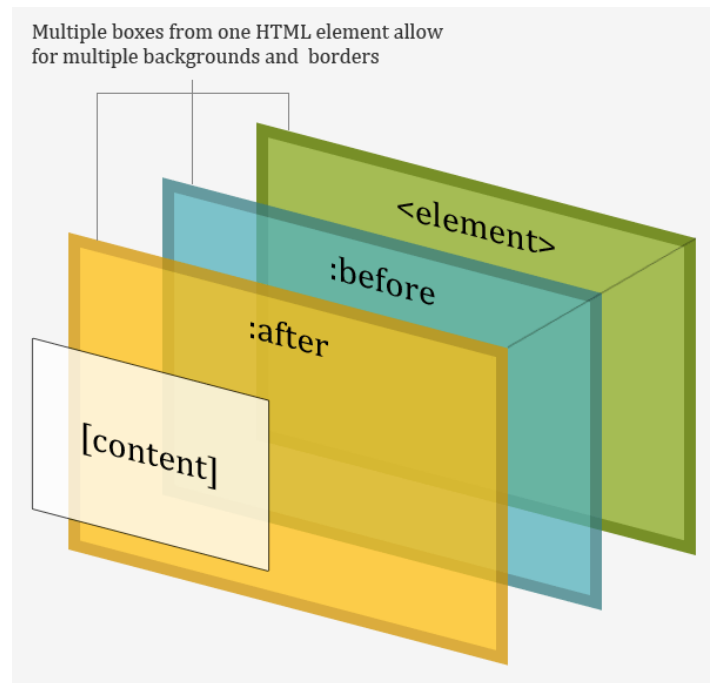
- Conclusion: It's better to put 因此，弹出框、功能按钮之类建议放在HTML的最后，最大程度减少对前面排版的干扰。



## 3.4 :before & :after

- **Attention : IE6 does not support that**
- These pseudo-classes can add something to specific elements while having no influence on the existing HTML structure. With the help of them we can create:
  - Arrow gadgets without image
  - Multiple borders
  - Multiple backgrounds
  - Round rectangle
  - Other decorations

<http://nicolasgallagher.com/multiple-backgrounds-and-borders-with-css2/>



## 3.4 :before & :after

- The simplest code example is shown on the right
- Two block elements is created near #element. We can define there styles, such as background and border.
- Create an arrow gadget with the properties of border:  
<http://www.yuiblog.com/blog/2010/11/22/css-quick-tip-css-arrows-and-shapes-without-markup/>

```
#element:before,  
#element:after {  
    content:"";  
    display:block;  
    position:absolute;  
    z-index:N;  
    top:X;  
    left:X;  
    right:X;  
    bottom:X;  
}
```