DHTML

JAVA
SCRIPT

LẬP TRÌNH WEB

PHP

Chương 4-CSS

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NỘI DUNG

- Giới thiệu CSS
- Các loại CSS
- Cách dùng CSS
- Các CSS cơ bản
- Các CSS nâng cao

GROUPING SELECTORS

- In style sheets there are often elements with the same style.

  -
    ```
    h1
    {
    color:green;
    }
    h2
    {
    color:green;
    }
    p
    {
    color:green;
    }
    ```

GROUPING SELECTORS

- To minimize the code, you can group selectors.
- Separate each selector with a comma.
- In the example below we have grouped the selectors from the code above:

  -
    ```
    h1,h2,p
    {
    color:green;
    }
    ```

NESTING SELECTORS

- It is possible to apply a style for a selector within a selector.
- In the example below, one style is specified for all p elements, and a separate style is specified for p elements nested within the "important" class:

Example

```
p
{
color:blue;
text-align:center;
}
.important
{
background-color:blue;
}
.important p
{
color:white;
}
```

CSS DIMENSION

- The CSS dimension properties allow you to control the height and width of an element.
  - Set the height of elements
    This example demonstrates how to set the height of different elements.
  - Set the height of an image using percent
    This example demonstrates how to set the height of an element using a percent value.
  - Set the width of an element using a pixel value
    This example demonstrates how to set the width of an element using a pixel value.
  - Set the maximum height of an element
    This example demonstrates how to set the maximum height of an element.
  - Set the maximum width of an element using percent
    This example demonstrates how to set the maximum width of an element using a percent value.
  - Set the minimum height of an element
    This example demonstrates how to set the minimum height of an element.
  - Set the minimum width of an element using a pixel value
    This example demonstrates how to set the minimum width of an element using a pixel value.

ALL CSS DIMENSION PROPERTIES

Property	Description	Values	CSS
height	Sets the height of an element	auto *length* *%* inherit	1
max-height	Sets the maximum height of an element	none *length* *%* inherit	2
max-width	Sets the maximum width of an element	none *length* *%* inherit	2
min-height	Sets the minimum height of an element	*length* *%* inherit	2
min-width	Sets the minimum width of an element	*length* *%* inherit	2
width	Sets the width of an element	auto *length* *%* inherit	1

CSS DISPLAY AND VISIBILITY

- The CSS classification properties specifies if/how an element is to be displayed, and to control the visibility of an element.
- **Hiding an Element - display:none or visibility:hidden**
  - Hiding an element can be done by setting the display property to "none" or the visibility property to "hidden". However, notice that these two methods produce different results:
  - visibility:hidden hides an element, but it will still take up the same space as before. The element will be hidden, but still affect the layout.

CSS DISPLAY AND VISIBILITY

- **Example**
  - h1.hidden {visibility:hidden}
- display:none hides an element, and it will not take up any space. The element will be hidden, and the page will be displayed as the element is not there:
- **Example**
  - h1.hidden {display:none}

CSS DISPLAY - BLOCK AND INLINE ELEMENTS

- A block element is an element that takes up the full width available, and has a line break before and after it.
- Examples of block elements:
  - <h1>
  - <p>
  - <div>
- An inline element only takes up as much width as necessary, and does not force line breaks.
- Examples of inline elements:
  - <span>
  - <a>

CHANGING HOW AN ELEMENT IS DISPLAYED

- Changing an inline element to a block element, or vice versa, can be useful for making the page look a specific way, and still follow web standards.
- The following example displays list items as inline elements:
- **Example**
  - li {display:inline}
- The following example displays span elements as block elements:
- **Example**
  - span {display:block}