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CHAPTER 8

Basic CSS Usage:
Selectors, Background
and Border

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AGENDA

- Simple Selectors

- Combinator Selectors

- CSS Background

- CSS Borders

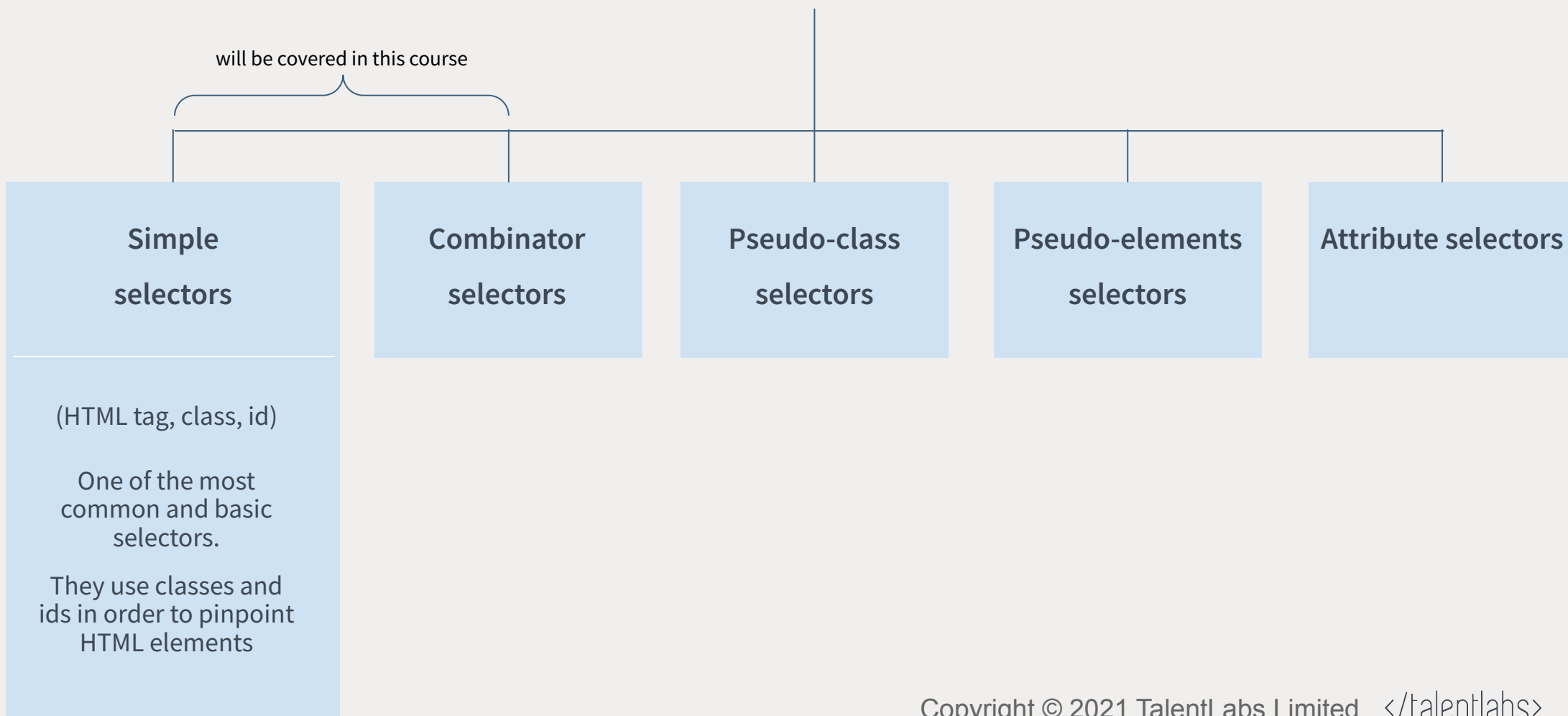</talentlabs>

Simple Selectors

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CSS Selectors

- Often times in HTML documents, we will have the same tag repeating multiple times

- We will need a more specific method to select the HTML element for styling

- In this chapter, we learn about how we can pinpoint HTML elements that we want to style.

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CSS Selectors

Different types of selectors:

will be covered in this course

| Simple selectors | Combinator selectors | Pseudo-class selectors | Pseudo-elements selectors | Attribute selectors |

Simple selectors

(HTML tag, class, id)

One of the most common and basic selectors.

They use classes and ids in order to pinpoint HTML elements

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ID Selector

- The ID selector pinpoints HTML elements by locating their id attribute
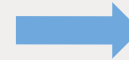- Two different HTML elements cannot have the same id.

HTML

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<p id="para">This is a
paragraph</p>

<p>This is another paragraph</p>
```

CSS

\# is the ID
selector

```
#para {

    color: red;

}
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph ⟶ only the first
<p> is styled

This is another paragraph

Warning: ID Selectors should not begin with a numerical!

Class Selector

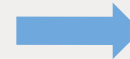- The class selector pinpoints HTML elements by comparing class attributes

HTML

```
<h1 class="para">This is a
heading</h1>

<p class="para">These paragraphs
are styled with CSS.</p>
```

CSS

. is the
class
selector

```
.para {

    color: red;

}
```

This is a heading

These paragraphs are styled with CSS.

Warning: Class Selectors should not begin with a numerical!

Challenge Question 1

What if we only want the `<p>` tag with class "para" to be styled red?

HTML

```
<h1 class="para">This is a heading</h1>
<p class="para">These paragraphs are styled with CSS.</p>
<p>These paragraphs is not styled with CSS.</p>
```

Challenge Question 1

What if we only want the `<p>` tag with class "para" to be styled red?
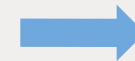
HTML

```
<h1 class="para">This is a heading</h1>
<p class="para">These paragraphs are styled with CSS.</p>
<p>These paragraphs is not styled with CSS.</p>
```

CSS

```
p.para {
    color: red;
}
```

means `p tag` with `para class`

This is a heading

These paragraphs are styled with CSS.

Multiple Classes

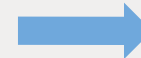- Each HTML tag can be attached to multiple classes
- Multiple classes are separated by spaces.

HTML

```
<h1 class="para">This is a heading</h1>

<p class="para italic">These paragraphs are
styled with CSS.</p>
```

CSS

```
.para {
    color: blue;
}


.italic {
    font-style: italic;
}
```

This is a heading

These paragraphs are styled with CSS.

Both "blue" and "italic"
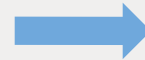
Universal Selector

- The universal selector (*) pinpoints all the HTML elements defined in the body

HTML

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<p>These paragraphs are styled with CSS.</p>
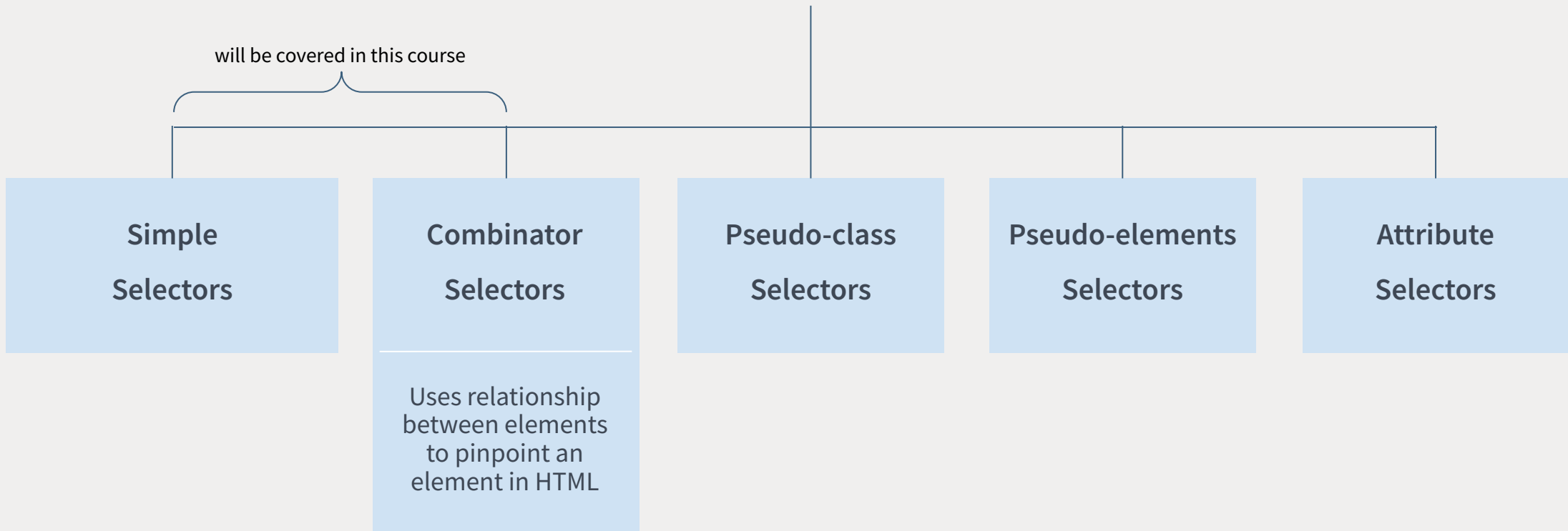```

**CSS**

```
* {

    color: blue;

}
```

This is a heading

These paragraphs are styled with CSS.

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Combinator Selectors

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CSS Selectors

Different types of selectors:

will be covered in this course

Simple Selectors	Combinator Selectors	Pseudo-class Selectors	Pseudo-elements Selectors	Attribute Selectors

Uses relationship between elements to pinpoint an element in HTML
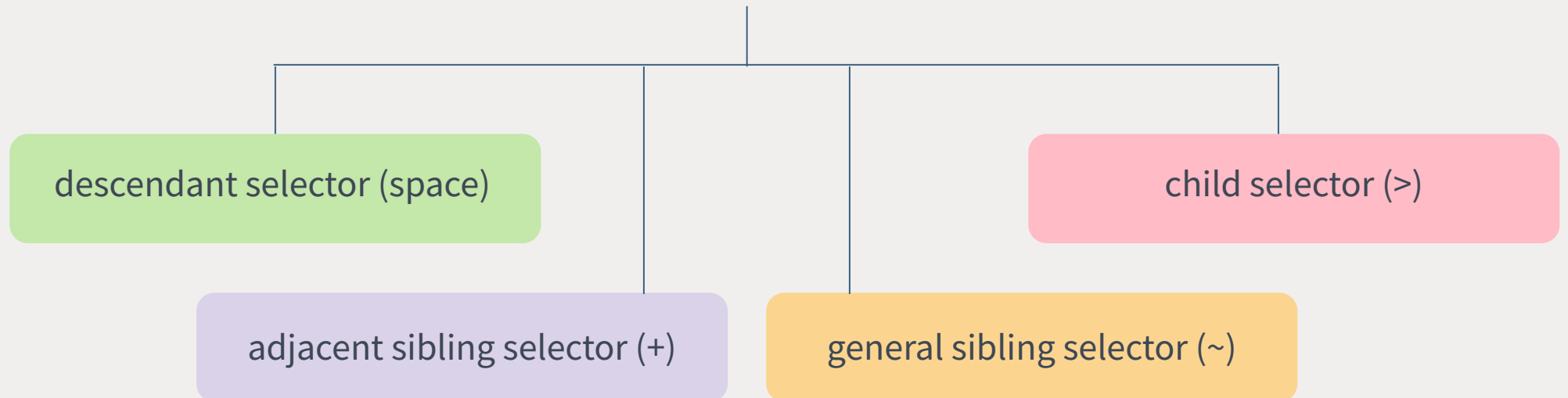
CSS Combinators

A combinator is something that explains the relationship between the selectors.

Four different combinators in CSS

descendant selector (space)

child selector (>)

adjacent sibling selector (+)

general sibling selector (~)

Descendent Selector

The descendant selector selects **descendants** of a particular element.

Example 1 - List

```
<ul>
    <li>Item 1</li>
    <li>Item 2</li>
    <li>Item 3</li>
</ul>
```

Parent Element

Child Elements

Example 2 - Table

```
<table>
    <tr>
        <td>Value 1</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Value 2</td>
    </tr>
</table>
```

Parent Element

Child Elements

Descendent Selector

The descendant selector selects **descendants** of a particular element.

```html
<p>Outside</p>
<div>
    <p>Inside</p>
    <section>
        <p>Inside</p>
    </section>
</div>
```

HTML

select p tag inside div

```css
div p {
    background-color: yellow;
}
```

CSS

Outside

Inside

Inside

Child Selector

The child selector matches all elements that are **direct** descendents of a specified element.

Example 1 - Table

Child Selector

The child selector matches all elements that are **direct** descendents of a specified element.

```html
<p>Outside</p>
<div>
    <p>Inside</p>
    <section>
        <p>Inside</p>
    </section>
</div>
```

HTML

Direct p child of div

```css
div > p {
    background-color: yellow;
}
```

CSS

Outside

Inside

Inside

Adjacent Sibling Selector

The adjacent sibling selector pinpoints elements that are **immediately after** another specified element.

Example 2 - Table

```
<div>
    DIV
</div>
<p>P after div</p>
<p>P after div</p>
```
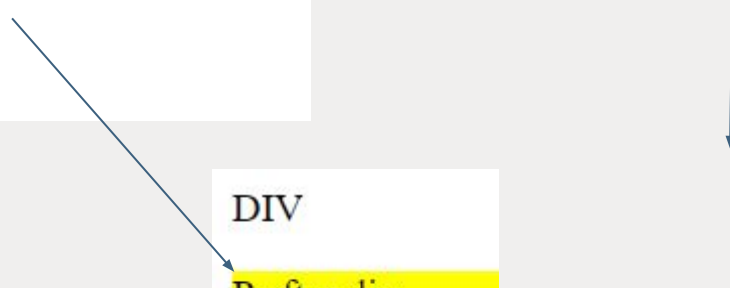
Adjacent Sibling Element of div

Non-adjacent Sibling Element div

Adjacent Sibling Selector

The adjacent sibling selector pinpoints elements that are **immediately after** another specified element.

```html
<div>
    DIV
</div>
<p>P after div</p>
<p>P after div</p>
```

HTML

```css
div + p {
    background-color: yellow;
}
```

CSS

DIV
P after div
P after div

P tag immediately after a div

General Sibling Selector

The general sibling selector pinpoints **all the possible elements** that are defined after the specified element.

```
<div>
    DIV
</div>
<p>P after div</p>
<p>P after div</p>
```

HTML

```
div ~ p {
    background-color: yellow;
}
```

CSS

All p tags after a div

DIV

P after div

P after div

Background

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CSS Background

We have seen coloured text:

Hello World!

What about coloured background:

Hello World!

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Background Color

```html
<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">This is a heading</h1>
```

Hello World

The entire space occupied by the Hello World header will have a blue background color applied to it.

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Opacity

```
<div class="second">
  <h1>Hello World</h1>
</div>

<div class="third">
  <h1>Hello World</h1>
</div>
```

```
div {
  background-color: red;
}

.second {
  opacity: 0.5;
}

.third {
  opacity: 0.9;
}
```

Background Image

```
<body>
    <h1>Hello World</h1>
</body>
```

```
body {
    background-image: url("flower.jpg");
}
```

Border

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Borders Syntax

```css
h1 {

    border: 2px solid Tomato;

}
```

2px	Width of the border
solid	Type of border
Tomato	Colour of the border

Note: Type of border can range from dotted, dashed, solid, hidden etc

Borders Syntax

HTML

```
    <h1>Hello World</h1>
```

CSS

```
h1 {
    border: 2px solid Tomato;
}
```

Hello World

Fine Control of Borders

- Border sides can be styled one by one using:
  - `border-top`
  - `border-bottom`
  - `border-left`
  - `border-right`

HTML

```
<h1>Hello World</h1>
```

CSS

```
h1 {

    border-bottom: 2px solid
Tomato;

}
```

Hello World

only bottom border is styled

Border Radius for Rounded Corner

HTML

```
<h1>Hello World</h1>
```

CSS

```
h1 {
    border: 2px solid green;
    border-radius: 10px;
}
```

Hello World

That's all for this module!

THANK YOU!

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