

1

## More CSS

```
<link href="filename"  
type="text/css" rel="stylesheet"/>
```

# Linking to sections of a web page

2

```
<p>Visit <a href=
"http://www.textpad.com/download/index.html#downloads">
textpad.com</a> to get the TextPad editor.</p>
<p><a href="#mission">View our Mission Statement</a></p>
```

*HTML*

Visit [textpad.com](http://www.textpad.com) to get the TextPad editor.

[View our Mission Statement](#)

*output*

- ❑ Link target can include an ID at the end, preceded by a #
- ❑ Browser will load that page and scroll to element with given ID

# HTML id attribute

3

```
<p>Coding Horror! Coding Horror!</p>  
<p id="mission">Our mission is to combine programming and  
<q>human</q> factors with geekiness!</p>
```

*HTML*

Coding Horror! Coding Horror!

Our mission is to combine programming and “human” factors with geekiness!  
*output*

- ❑ A unique ID for an element on a page
- ❑ Each ID must be unique; can only be used once in the page



# Interjection: Coding Horror

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**CODING HORROR**  
programming and human factors

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25 Aug 2016

## Can Software Make You Less Racist?

I don't think we computer geeks appreciate how profoundly the rise of the smartphone, and Facebook, has changed the Internet audience. It's something that really only happened in **the last five years**, as smartphones and data plans dropped radically in price and became accessible – and addictive – to huge segments of the population.

People may have regularly *used* computers in 2007, sure, but that is a very different thing than having your computer in your pocket, 24/7, with you every step of every day, fully integrated into your life. As Jerry Seinfeld noted in 2014:

Jerry Seinfeld Performs Standup



# CSS ID selectors

5

```
#mission {  
font-style: italic;  
font-family: "Garamond", "Century Gothic", serif;  
}
```

CSS

Coding Horror! Coding Horror!

*Our mission is to combine programming and “human” factors with geekiness!*  
output

- Applies style only to the paragraph that has the ID of mission

# CSS ID selectors

6

```
<p>Coding Horror! Coding Horror!</p>  
<p id="mission">Our mission is to combine programming and  
<q>human</q> factors with geekiness!</p>
```

HTML

Coding Horror! Coding Horror!

*Our mission is to combine programming and “human” factors with geekiness!*  
output

- Applies style only to the paragraph that has the ID of mission

# CSS ID selectors

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Coding Horror! Coding Horror!

See our special deal on Droids!

Today only!



**Coding Horror! Coding Horror!**

**See our special deal on Droids!**

**Today only!**

*output*

# HTML class attribute

8

```
<p class="shout">Coding Horror! Coding Horror!</p>  
<p class="special">See our special deal on Droids!</p>  
  
<p class="special">Today only!</p>
```

*HTML*

Coding Horror! Coding Horror!

See our special deal on Droids!

Today only!

*output*

- A way to group some elements and give a style to only that group
- Unlike an id, a class can be reused as much as you like on the page
  - “I don't want ALL paragraphs to be yellow, just these three...”





# CSS class selectors

9

```
.special {  
background-color: yellow;  
font-weight: bold;  
}  
p.shout {  
color: red;  
font-family: cursive;  
}
```

CSS

Coding Horror! Coding Horror!

**See our special deal on Droids!**

**Today only!**

output



# CSS class selectors

10

```
<p class="shout">Coding Horror! Coding Horror!</p>  
<p class="special">See our special deal on Droids!</p>  
<p class="special shout">Today only!</p>
```

*HTML*

**Coding Horror! Coding Horror!**

**See our special deal on Droids!**

**Today only!**

*output*



# CSS ID selectors

11

```
a:link { color: #FF0000; } /* unvisited link */  
a:visited { color: #00FF00; } /* visited link */  
a:hover { color: #FF00FF; } /* mouse over link */
```

*CSS*

Buy Early Buy Often!

*output*

# CSS ID selectors

12

class	description	Example
:active	an activated or selected element	a:active { background-color: yellow;}
:focus	an element that has the keyboard focus	input[type=text]:focus { width: 250px;} ... Search: <input type="text" name="search">
:hover	an element that has the mouse over it	a:hover { color: Red; }
:link	a link that has not been visited	a:link { color: green; }
:visited	a link that has already been visited	a:visited { color: blue;}
:first-letter	the first letter of text inside an element	p:first-letter { color: green;}
:first-line	the first line of text inside an element	p:first-line {background-color: yellow;}
:first-child	an element that is the first one to appear inside another	p:first-child i { background: yellow;}

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# Styling Page Sections

# Why do we need page sections?

14

- Style individual elements, groups of elements, sections of text or of the page
- Create complex page layouts



# Sections of a page <div>

15

```
<div class="shout">
<h2>Coding Horror! Coding Horror!</h2>
<p class="special">See our special deal on Droids!</p>
<p>We'll beat any advertised price!</p>
</div>
```

HTML

**Coding Horror! Coding Horror!**

**See our special deal on Droids!**

We'll beat any advertised price!

output

- ❑ Tag used to indicate a logical section or area of a page
- ❑ Has no appearance by default, but you can apply styles to it



# Inline Sections `<span>`

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```
<h2>Coding Horror! Coding Horror!</h2>
<p>See our <span class="special">spectacular</span> deal
on Droids!</p>
<p>We'll beat <span class="shout"> any advertised
price</span>!</p>
```

*HTML*

**Coding Horror! Coding Horror!**

See our **spectacular** deal on Droids!

We'll beat **any advertised price!**

*output*

- has no onscreen appearance, but you can apply a style or ID to it, which will be applied to the text inside the span





# CSS context selectors

17

```
selector1 selector2 {  
  properties  
}
```

CSS

- applies the given properties to selector2 only if it is inside a selector1 on the page

```
selector1 > selector2 {  
  properties  
}
```

CSS

- applies the given properties to selector2 only if it is *directly* inside a selector1 on the page

# Context selector example

18

```
<p>Eat at <strong>Greasy's Burger</strong>...</p>
<ul>
<li>The <strong>greasiest</strong> burgers in town!</li>
<li>Yummy and greasy at the same time!</li>
</ul>
```

HTML

```
li strong { text-decoration: underline; }
```

CSS

Eat at **Greasy's Burger...**

- The greasiest burgers in town!
- Yummy and greasy at the same time!

output



# More complex example

19

```
<div id="ad">
<p>Eat at <strong>Greasy's Burger</strong>...</p>
<ul>
<li class="important">The <strong>greasiest</strong>
burgers in town!</li>
<li>Yummy and <strong>greasy at the same time
</strong>!</li>
</ul>
</div>
```

*HTML*

```
#ad li.important strong { text-decoration: underline; }
```

*CSS*

Eat at **Greasy's Burger...**

- The **greasiest** burgers in town!
- Yummy and **greasy at the same time!**

*output*

# The CSS Box Model

20

- Every element composed of:
  - ▣ **Content** - The content of the box, where text and images appear
  - ▣ **Padding** - Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent
  - ▣ **Border** - A border that goes around the padding and content
  - ▣ **Margin** - Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent



# The CSS Box Model (cont.)

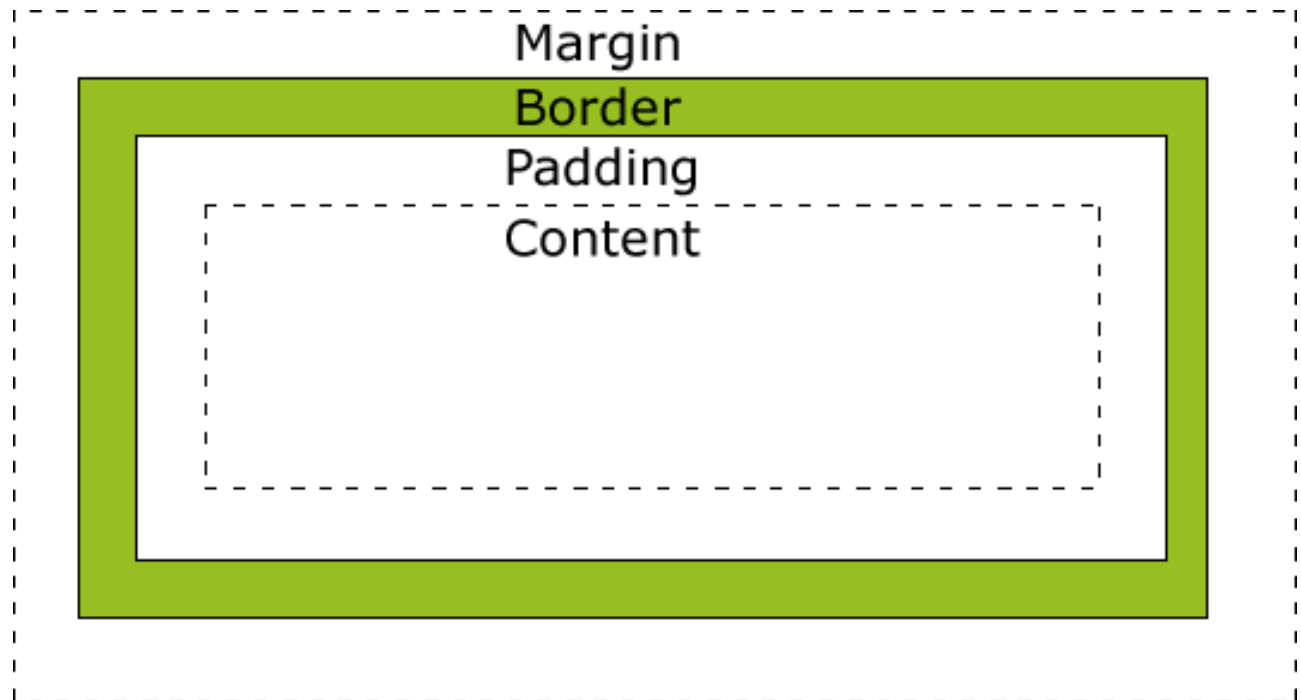
21

```
<style>div {  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
    width: 300px;  
    border: 25px solid green;  
    padding: 25px;  
    margin: 25px;  
}  
</style>
```

# The CSS Box Model (cont.)

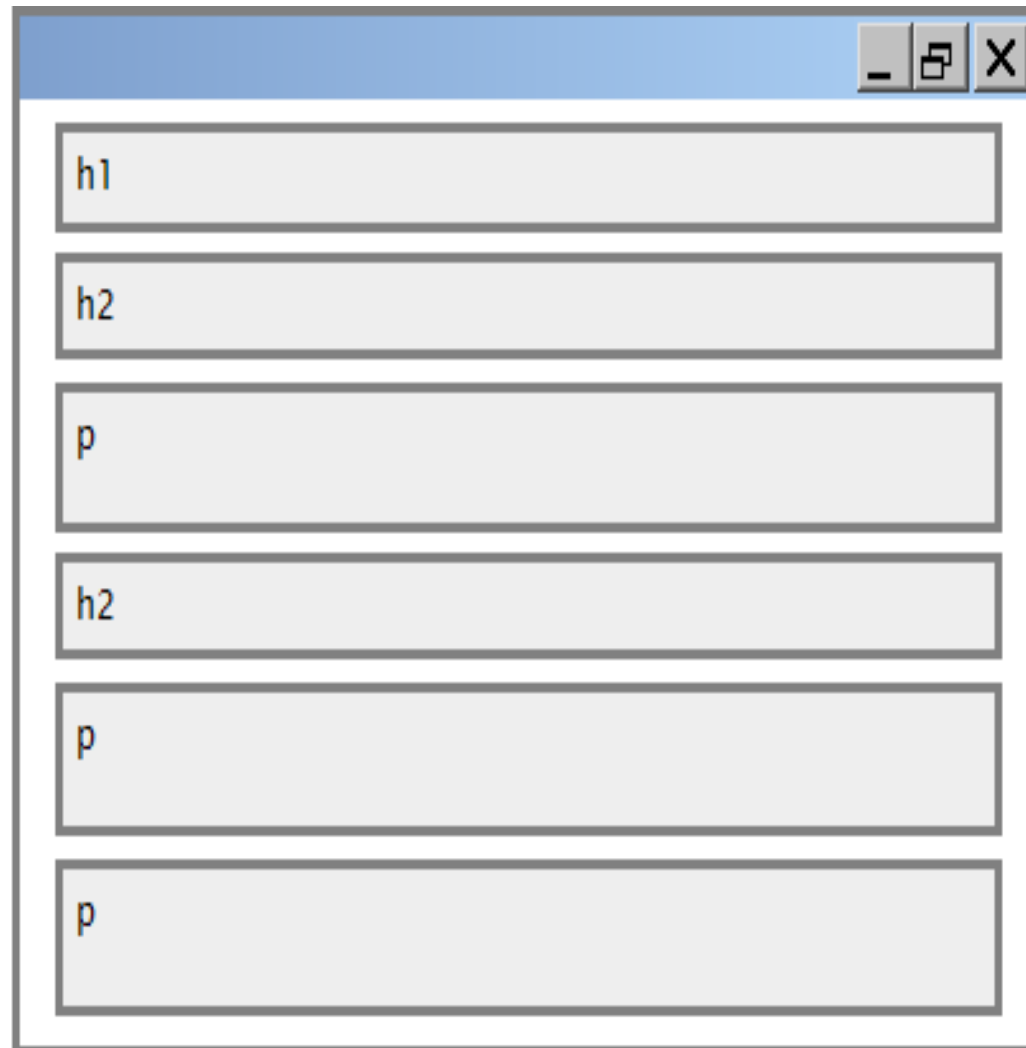
22

- $\text{width} = \text{content width} + \text{L/R padding} + \text{L/R border} + \text{L/R margin}$
- $\text{height} = \text{content height} + \text{T/B padding} + \text{T/B border} + \text{T/B margin}$



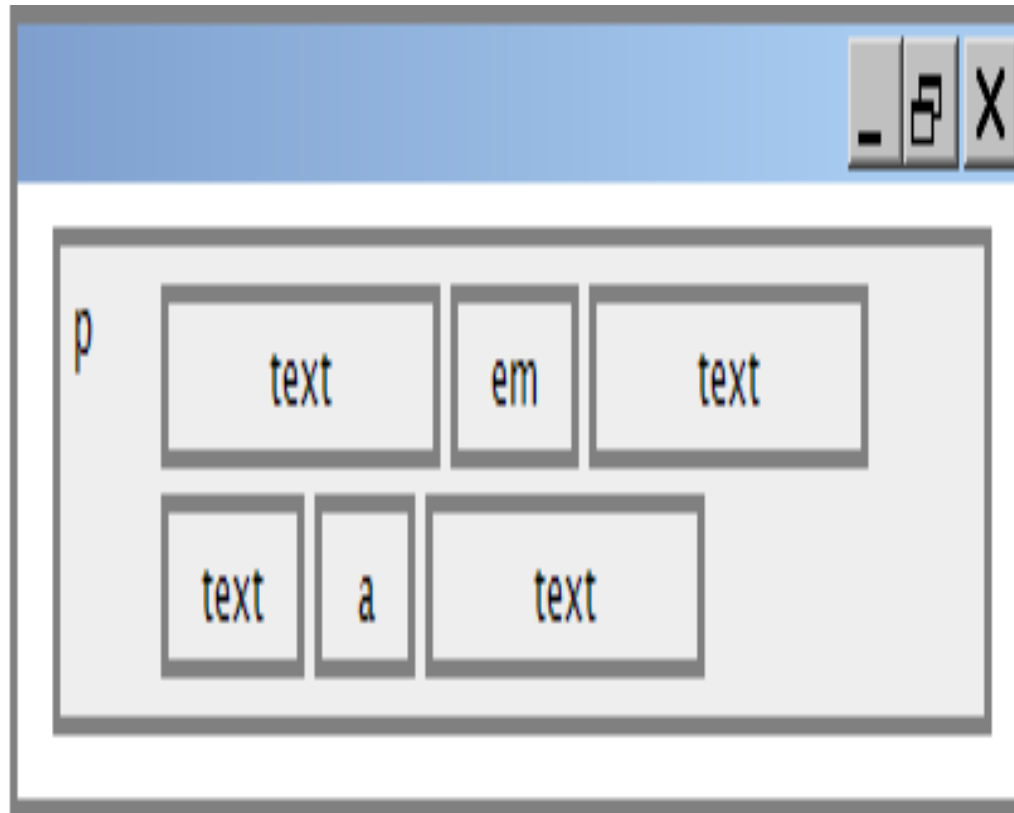
# Document Flow – block elements

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# Document flow - inline elements

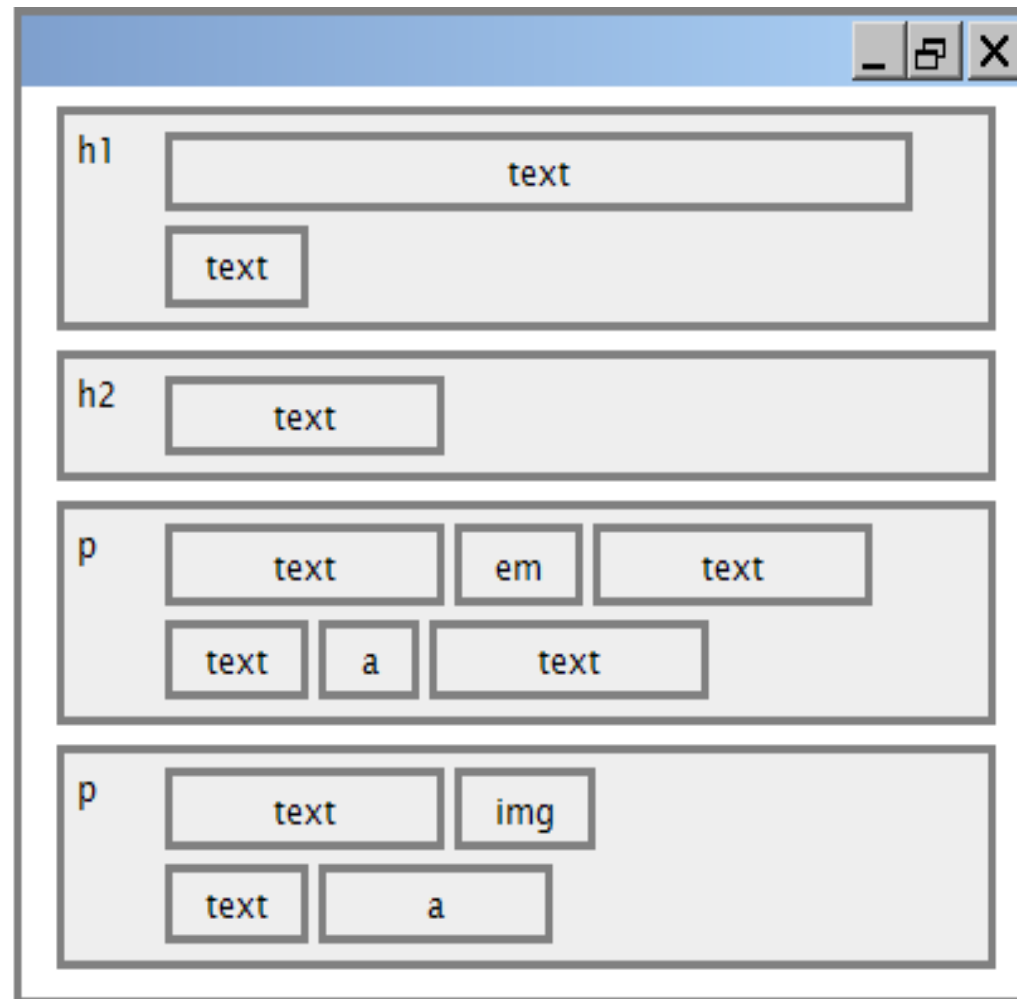
24





# Document flow - a larger example

25



# CSS properties for borders

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```
h2 { border: 5px solid red; }
```

CSS

**This is a heading.**

output

property	description
border	thickness/style/size of border on all 4 sides

- ❑ **Thickness:** px, pt, em, or thin, medium, thick
- ❑ **Style:** none, hidden, dotted, dashed, double, groove, inset, outset, ridge, solid **color**

# More border properties

27

Property	Description
border-color, border-width, border-style	specific properties of border on all 4 sides
border-bottom, border-left, border-right, border-top	all properties of border on a particular side
border-bottom-color, border-bottom-style, border-bottom-width, border-left-color, border-left-style, border-left-width, border-right-color, border-right-style, border-right-width, border-top-color, border-top-style, border-top-width	properties of border on a particular side
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_reference.asp#border">Complete list of border properties</a> <a href="http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_reference.asp#border">http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_reference.asp#border</a>	

# Another border example

28

```
h2 {  
border-left: thick dotted #CC0088;  
border-bottom-color: rgb(0, 128, 128);  
border-bottom-style: double;  
}
```

*CSS*

•  
•  
•  
•  
**This is a heading.**

---

---

*output*

- ❑ each side's border properties can be set individually
- ❑ if you omit some properties, they receive default

# CSS properties for padding

29

property	description
padding	padding on all 4 sides
padding-bottom	padding on bottom side only
padding-left	padding on left side only
padding-right	padding on right side only
padding-top	padding on top side only
<a href="http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_reference.asp#padding">Complete list of padding properties</a> <a href="http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_reference.asp#padding">http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_reference.asp#padding</a>	

# Padding example 1

30

```
p { padding: 20px; border: 3px solid black; }  
h2 { padding: 0px; background-color: yellow; }
```

*CSS*

This is a first paragraph.

This is a second paragraph.

**This is a heading**

*output*

# Padding example 2

31

```
p {  
  padding-left: 200px; padding-top: 30px;  
  background-color: fuchsia;  
}
```

*CSS*

This is a first paragraph

This is a second paragraph

*output*

- each side's padding can be set individually
- notice that padding shares the background color of the element

# CSS properties for margins

32

property	description
margin	margin on all 4 sides
margin-bottom	margin on bottom side only
margin-left	margin on left side only
margin-right	margin on right side only
margin-top	margin on top side only
<u><a href="http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_reference.asp#margin">Complete list of margin properties</a></u> <a href="http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_reference.asp#margin">http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_reference.asp#margin</a>	



# Margin example 1

33

```
p {  
  margin: 50px;  
  background-color: fuchsia;  
}
```

*CSS*

This is a first paragraph

This is a second paragraph

*output*

- notice that margins are always transparent

# Margin example 2

34

```
p {  
  margin-left: 8em;  
  background-color: fuchsia;  
}
```

*CSS*

This is a first paragraph

This is a second paragraph

*output*

- each side's margin can be set individually

# CSS properties for dimensions

35

```
p { width: 350px; background-color: yellow; }  
h2 { width: 50%; background-color: aqua; }
```

CSS

This paragraph uses the first style above

**An h2 heading**

output

property	description
width, height	how wide or tall to make this element (block elements only)
max-width, max-height, min-width, min-height	max/min size of this element in given dimension

# Centering a block element: auto margins

36

```
p {  
margin-left: auto;  
margin-right: auto;  
width: 750px;  
}
```

*CSS*

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

*output*

- ❑ works best if `width` is set (otherwise, may occupy entire width of page)
- ❑ to center inline elements within a block element, use `text-align: center;`