



MIS3690 WEB TECHNOLOGIES

BABSON COLLEGE
TOIM DIVISION



USING ID AND CLASS FOR STYLES DIV AND SPAN ADVANCED STYLE SELECTORS



USING ID AND CLASS

- Using CSS with a generic tag (like `h1` or `p`) causes all h1-elements or p-elements to be stylized the same way.
 - Example: `p{color: red;} /*all paragraphs on the page will have a red font.*/`
- What if you want a specific occurrence of a tag to be stylized differently than other occurrences of the same tag?
- What if you want specific occurrences of different tags to be stylized the same way and different from other occurrences of the same tags?

TAG ID

- Almost any tag can have an id as one of its attributes
- An id should be used only once on a page.
- Think of the id as identifying the tag uniquely
- Examples:

```
<p id="bio">
```

```
<h1 id="intro">
```

APPLYING A STYLE TO AN ID

- Syntax: `tag#id {style}`

- Examples:

 - `p#bio {color:blue}`

 - The `<p>` with the `id="bio"` will have a blue colored font

 - `h1#intro {font-size:24}`

 - The `<h1>` with the `id="intro"` will have font-size of 24

- The id style adds to and potentially overrules the tag style

ID EXAMPLE

```
<style type="text/css">
    p#border {border:3px solid red}
</style>
<body>
    <p>...</p>
    <p>...</p>
    <p id="border">...</p> <!--only this paragraph will have a border-->
    <p>...</p>
    <p>...</p>
</body>
```

TAG CLASSES

- Almost any tag can have a class as one of its attributes
- A class can be used for one or more tags on a page
 - different from an id – used only once
- Think of a class as a group of tags with similar styles
- Examples:

```
<p class="bordered">
```

```
<h1 class="bordered">
```

APPLYING A STYLE TO A CLASS

■ Syntax:

tag.class {style}
or .class {style}

■ Examples:

■ p.me {color:blue}

- Every `<p>` with `class="me"` will have a blue colored font

■ h1.me {font-size:24}

- Every `<h1>` with the `class="me"` will have font-size of 24

■ .me {color:blue}

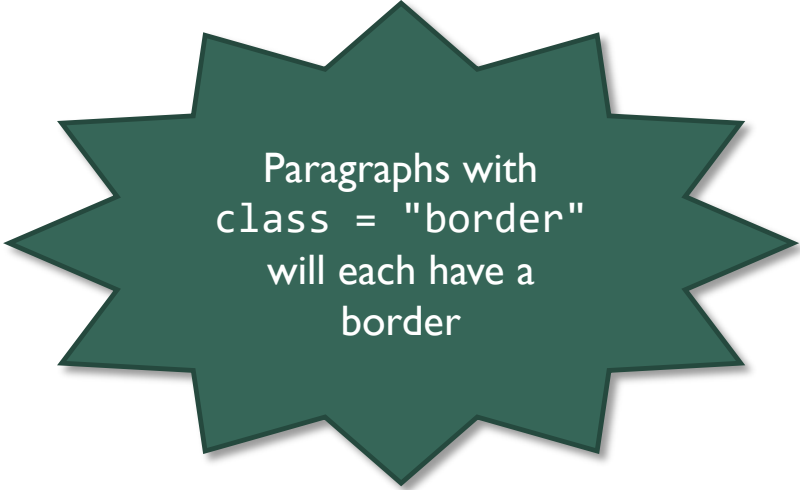
- Every tag of any type with `class="me"` will have a blue colored font

```
<html>
  <head>
    <style type="text/css">
      </style>
    </head>
  <body>
    <h1 class="me">I am blue </h1>
    <h2> I am not </h2>
    <p> Neither am I, too bad </p>
    <p class="me"> Hey, I am blue
  </p>
  </body>
</html>
```



CLASS EXAMPLE

```
<style type="text/css">  
  p.border {border:3px solid red}  
</style>  
<body>  
  <p>...</p>  
  <p class="border">...</p>  
  <p class="border">...</p>  
  <p>...</p>  
  <p class="border">...</p>  
</body>
```



Paragraphs with
class = "border"
will each have a
border

CS05-INCLASS-1.HTM

- Please use the file "CS03-InClass.htm", save it as "CS05-InClass-1.htm".
- Let us use `id` and `class` to format the page further.
- Create a **red-colored**, dotted border, 3px thick, around just the last quote (the one below the line that says "this paragraph will have a border") – leave the quote's heading out.
- Make the color of the heading "Quote 3 from Winston Churchill" **green**.
- The following elements must be in **blue** font, *italicized* and underlined.
 - the first quote (the entire quote),
 - the title of the second quote "Quote Two from Winston Churchill",
 - the entire paragraph about the tiger.
- Save it and commit/push to GitHub.

DIV AND SPAN

- DIV tag is used to style whole sections of a page in a particular way
 - E.g., the font in the top-half of a page must be Arial
 - E.g., the background color of the bottom-third of the page must be yellow!
- Enclose the specific section of the page using `<div>` and `</div>` tags
- You can `id` or `class` the `<div>` tag and style it like you would style any other tag.

DIV - EXAMPLE

```
<body>
```

```
  <div id="one">
```

```
    Some HTML tags
```

```
    More HTML tags
```

```
  </div>
```

```
  <div id ="two">
```

```
    Lots more HTML
```

```
  </div>
```

```
<style type="text/css">
```

```
  div#one {font-family:Arial;  
  color:Blue; font-weight: bold;  
  background-color:green;}
```

```
  div#two {font-family:Cursive;  
  color:red; background:  
  url(me.jpg) repeat fixed  
  center;}
```

```
</style>
```

SPAN

- Typically used like DIV, except for specific small parts of the page (unlike DIV, that is used to create large sections)
- E.g., Certain words in a paragraph are italicized.
- E.g., first letter of certain words are in larger font.
- While DIV is typically used with ID, SPAN is typically used with CLASS

SPAN - EXAMPLE

<body>

<p>

There are lots of `words ` in this paragraph. All occurrences of the ` word "word" ` will be in blue font and in italics.

</p>

■ In the style section:

```
span.bw {font-style:italic;
color: blue;}
```

CS05-INCLASS-2.HTM

- Open the file CS05-InClass-1.htm.
- Save it as CS05-InClass-2.htm.
- Set the background color of the section that contains the heading "Quote One from Winston Churchill" together with the quote itself to **Yellow**.
- Set the background color of the section with Quote Two (the heading and the quote), **green**.
- Set the background color of the section with Quote Three (heading, the sub-heading and the quote), **lime**.
- Increase the font-size of the W and C in each occurrence of Winston Churchill to 1.5em.
- Save it, view it in Chrome and commit/push CS05-InClass-2.htm to GitHub.



ADVANCED SELECTORS



SAME STYLE, MULTIPLE TAGS

- Separate tag selectors with commas

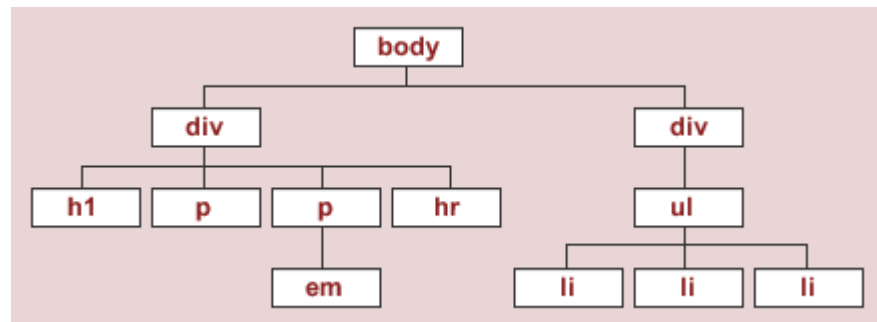
- Examples:

```
h2, h3, h4 {padding: 1em}
```

```
p#bio, p#trailer, h4 {font-size: 8pt}
```

THE DOCUMENT TREE

```
<body>
  <div id="content">
    <h1>Heading here</h1>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.</p>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor <em>sit</em> amet.</p>
    <hr>
  </div>
  <div id="nav">
    <ul>
      <li>item 1</li>
      <li>item 2</li>
      <li>item 3</li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</body>
```

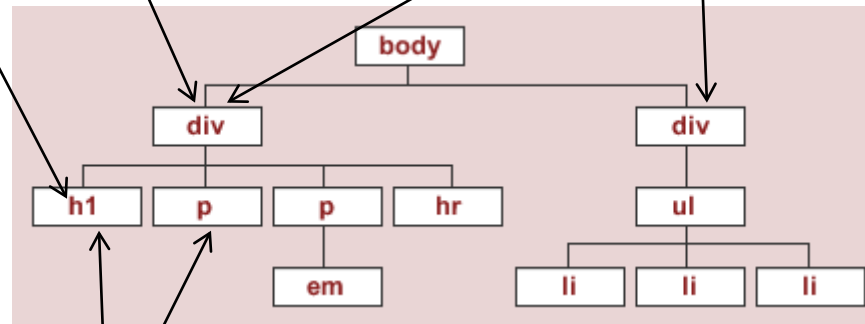


■ Source: http://css.maxdesign.com.au/selectutorial/document_tree.htm

DOCUMENT TREE RELATIONSHIPS

div is a parent of h1
h1 is a child of div

These are
siblings



div is an ancestor of li
li is a descendent of div

These are
siblings

Also note:

A parent is automatically an ancestor
A child is automatically a descendent

DOCUMENT TREE STYLES

■ Descendent selectors

- Separate with a space

```
div#x p {font-size:12pt}
```

(applies to all p's inside the div whose id is x)

```
ol ul li {color:red}
```

(applies to all li's in any uls that are in ols)

■ Child selectors

- Separate with > sign

```
div#x > p {margin-left: 5px}
```

(applies to all p's whose parent is div with id of x)

DOCUMENT TREE STYLES

- Adjacent siblings

- Separate with + sign

`h2 + h3 {color: blue}`
(applies to h3s following h2s)

- First child

- Follow with `:first-child`

`p:first-child {font-size:10pt}`
(applies to any p that is the first child of some parent)

- `:first-child` (applies to any first child)

PSEUDO-ELEMENT STYLES

- `:first-line` (applies to first line of text)
 - `p:first-line {color:green}`
- `:first-letter`
 - `h1:first-letter {font-size: 125%}`

LINK STYLES

- `a:link` (applies to normal links)
- `a:visited` (applies to visited links)
- `a:hover` (affects a link when cursor is placed above it)
- `a:active` (applies to active links)

ADVANCED SELECTOR ACTIVITY

- Please try and play with these advanced selectors in any of your old files including your index page and your list of work page.