

More CSS3

CS 146

Intro to Web Programming and Project Development

Pseudo-classes

- Pseudo-classes allow you to change the behavior of most elements, or target specific ones
- Syntax is
 - `selector:pseudoclass`
 - `selector.class:pseudoclass`
 - `selector#id:pseudoclass`

Existing Pseudo-Classes

- `:link` `:visited` `:active`
 - Used on links, we already saw these
- `:hover`
 - Selects whatever the mouse is on. Works on more than just links!
- `:focus`
 - Selects element that has focus. Usually used as `input:focus`
- `:first-letter` `:first-line`
 - Pretty self-explanatory
- `:first-child`
 - This selects an item which is the first child of another tag. For instance `p:first-child` does not get the first child of a paragraph but the first paragraph which is a child
- `:before` `:after`
 - Allows you to add content with the *content* attribute
- `:lang(language)`
 - Selects anything that has a language starting with what's written. `p:lang(en)` would get any paragraph in English.

Selectors

- One of the most important things when writing a CSS is making sure you properly use selectors.
- These are used to target specific areas of your code.
- Many people heavily rely on classes and ids, when proper use of selectors can make things much easier and cleaner on the HTML side.
- Advanced selectors are so useful that CSS3 is introducing 21 new ones.

CSS Level 1 and 2 Selectors

- `.classname`
 - Selects anything with `class="classname"`
 - Can be placed after a tagname
- `#myid`
 - Selects anything with `id="myid"`
 - Can be placed after a tag name
- `*`
 - Selects all elements
- `tagname`
 - Selects all elements with that tag
- `tagname1, tagname2`
 - Selects all elements with either `tagname1` or `2`
- `tagname1 tagname2`
 - Selects all `tagname2` inside `tagname1` elements
- `tagname1>tagname2`
 - Selects all `tn2` that where the parent is a `tn1`

More CSS Level 1 and 2 Selectors

- `tagname1+tagname2`
 - Selects all `tn2` elements placed immediately after `tn1` elements
- `[someattribute]`
 - Selects all items that have a “someattribute” attribute.
- `[someattribute=value]`
 - Selects all items that have someattribute equal to value
- `[someattribute~=value]`
 - Items where someattribute contains the word “value”
- `[attribute|=language]`
 - Items where the attribute starts with the language written
 - e.g. `[lang|=en]` will target any element with a language set to anything starting with en

CSS3 Selectors, part 1

- `tag1~tag2`
 - Selects all `tag2` preceded by a `tag1`
- `[attribute^=value]`
 - Selects items where the attribute starts with value
- `[attribute$=value]`
 - Items where attribute ends with value
- `tag1:first-of-type`
 - Every `tag1` which is the first `tag1` of its parent
- `tag1:last-of-type`
 - Every last tag of type `tag1` of its parent
- `tag1:only-of-type`
 - Every `tag1` which is the only one of its kind in its parent

CSS3 Selectors, part 2

- `tag1:only-child`
 - tag that is the only child of its parent
- `tag1:nth-child(n)`
 - e.g. `p:nth-child(3)`
 - Select every tag1 element which is the nth child of its parent
- `tag1:nth-last-child(n)`
 - Same but counting from the end
- `tag1:nth-of-type(n)`
 - Same but only counting tag1 elements
- `tag1:nth-last-of-type(n)`
 - Same but backwards

CSS3 Selectors, part 3

- `tag1:last-child`
 - Every `tag1` which is the last of its parent
- `:root`
 - Document's root element
- `tag1:empty`
 - Every `tag1` element that has no children (this means no text as well)
- `#name:target`
 - Selects an active `#name` anchor in the page
- `tag1:enabled`
 - Enabled elements (used on inputs)
- `tag1:disabled`
 - Disabled elements (used on inputs)

CSS3 Selectors, part 4

- `tag1:checked`
 - Every checked input element. Used on checkboxes and radio buttons.
- `:not(selector)`
 - Every elements that is not a *selector*.
- `::selection`
 - Portion of an element that is selected by the user.

Transparency

- You can change the transparency of an element (usually images, but also backgrounds if you wish).
- Use the opacity attribute where 1 is fully visible
 - e.g. opacity: 0.4;
- For IE8 and earlier, use
 - filter:alpha(opacity=40);
 - By now, IE8 users should upgrade their browser!

Media Types

- Allows you specify different styles for how it @media type where type is
 - all
 - aural (speech and sound synthesizers)
 - braille (for tactile feedback)
 - embossed (for braille printers)
 - handheld (small devices)
 - print (used for printers)
 - projection (for projected presentations like slides)
 - screen (for computer screens)
 - tty (for terminals)
 - tv (for television-type devices)