

# Web Design



## CSS Selector & Website Layout

Third Stage/Semester 1

Lecture

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# Outlines

- CSS Selectors.
- Block Level and Inline Elements.
  - <Div> Element.
  - <Span> Element.
- Website Layout

# CSS Selectors

- In CSS, selectors are patterns used to select the element(s) you want to style.

Selector	Example	Example description
<u>.class</u>	.intro	Selects all elements with class="intro"
<u>#id</u>	#firstname	Selects the element with id="firstname"
<u>*</u>	*	Selects all elements
<u>element</u>	p	Selects all <p> elements
<u>element,element</u>	div, p	Selects all <div> elements and all <p> elements
<u>element element</u>	div p	Selects all <p> elements inside <div> elements
<u>element&gt;element</u>	div > p	Selects all <p> elements where the parent is a <div> element
<u>element+element</u>	div + p	Selects all <p> elements that are placed immediately after <div> elements
<u>element1~element2</u>	p ~ ul	Selects every <ul> element that are preceded by a <p> element



For More Selector Types , Check this Link: [https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css\\_selectors.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_selectors.asp)

# CSS Selectors

- In CSS, selectors are patterns used to select the element(s) you want to style.

<code>[attribute]</code>	<code>[target]</code>	Selects all elements with a target attribute
<code>[attribute=value]</code>	<code>[target=_blank]</code>	Selects all elements with target="_blank"
<code>[attribute~value]</code>	<code>[title~flower]</code>	Selects all elements with a title attribute containing the word "flower"



For More Selector Types , Check this Link: [https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css\\_selectors.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_selectors.asp)

# Class Selector

- **Example1:** Select and style all elements with class="intro":
- **Example2:** Style all <p> elements with class="hometown"
- **Example3:** This <p> element will be styled according to class="center" AND to class="large":

## \* Selector

- **Example4:** Select all elements, and set their background color to yellow:
- **Example5:** Select all elements inside <div> elements and set their background color to yellow:

# Element . Class Selector

➤ **Example6:** Selects all <p> elements with class="intro"

# Element Selector

- **Example7: `div, p`**: Selects all `<div>` elements and all `<p>` elements.
- **Example8: `div p`**: Selects all `<p>` elements inside `<div>` elements .
- **Example9: `div > p`**: Selects all `<p>` elements where the parent is a `<div>` element.
- **Example10: `div + p`**: Selects all `<p>` elements that are placed immediately after `<div>` elements.
- **Example11: `p ~ ul`**: Selects every `<ul>` element that are preceded by a `<p>` element.



# Attribute Selector

- **Example12: `[target]`** : Selects all elements with a target attribute.
- **Example13: `[target=_blank]`** : Selects all elements with target="\_blank".
- **Example14: `[title~=flower]`** : Selects all elements with a title attribute containing the word "flower"

# Block-level Elements

- A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).
- The `<div>` element is a block-level element.
- **Example1:** `<div>Hello</div>`  
`<div>World</div>`

# Inline Elements

- An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.
- The `<Span>` element is a inline element.
- **Example2:** `<span>Hello</span>`  
`<span>World</span>`

# The <div> Element

- The <div> element is often used as a container for other HTML elements.
- The <div> element has no required attributes, but style, class and id are common.
- When used together with CSS, the <div> element can be used to style blocks of content:

# The <div> Element

## ➤ Example3:

```
<div style="background-color:black;color:white;padding:20px;">
```

```
<h2>London</h2>
```

```
<p>London is the capital city of England. It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.</p>
```

```
<p>Standing on the River Thames, London has been a major settlement for two millennia, its history going back to its founding by the Romans, who named it Londinium.</p>
```

```
</div>
```

# The `<span>` Element

- The `<span>` element is often used as a container for some text.
- The `<span>` element has no required attributes, but `style`, `class` and `id` are common.
- When used together with CSS, the `<span>` element can be used to style parts of the text:

# The <span> Element

## ➤ Example4:

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

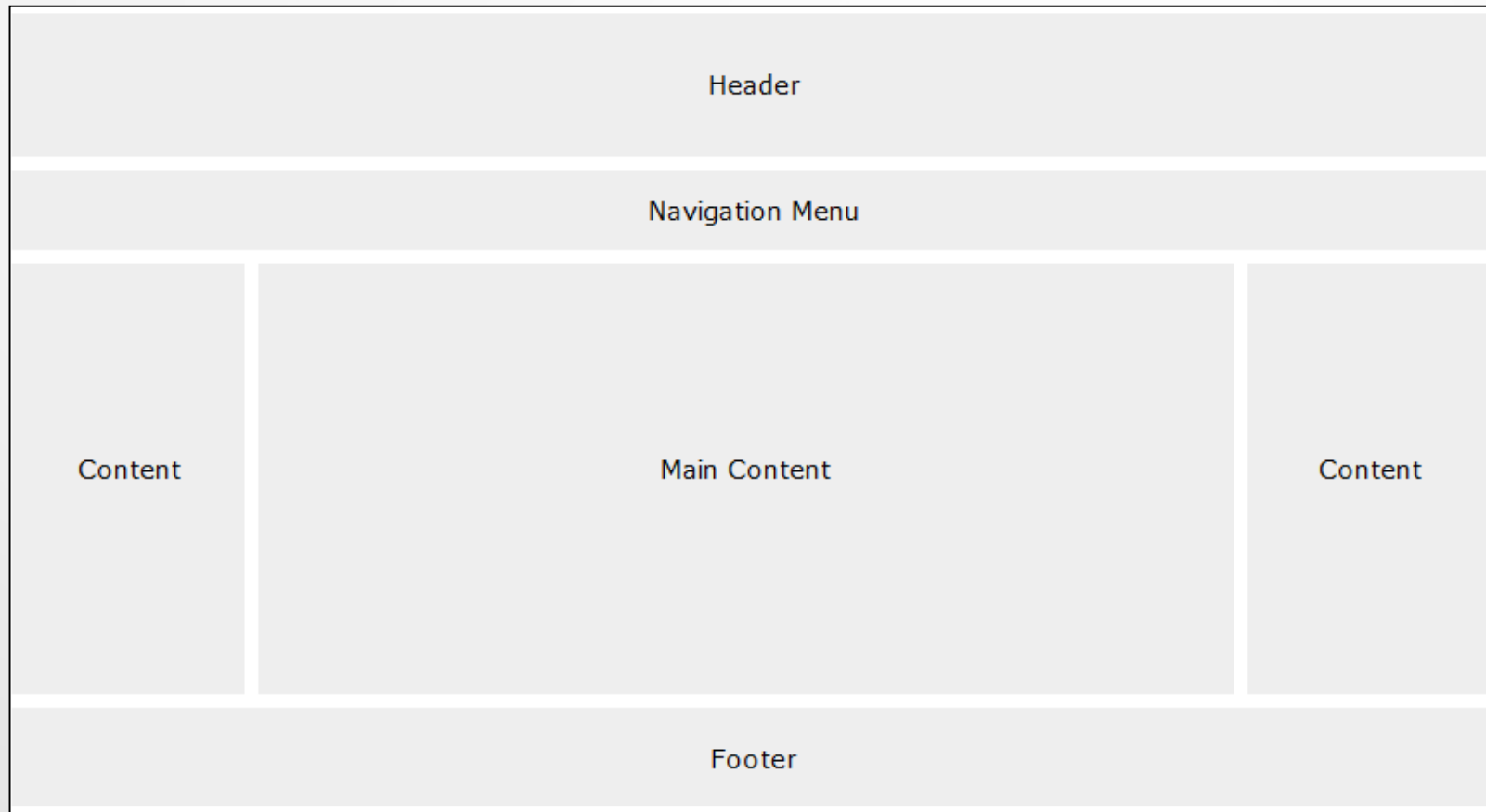
```
<h1>My <span style="color:red">Important</span> Heading</h1>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

# Website Layout


- A website is often divided into headers, navigation menu, content and a footer.





# Header


- A header is usually located at the top of the website (or right below a top navigation menu). It often contains a logo or the website name:



Header

# Navigation Bar

- A navigation bar contains a list of links to help visitors navigating through your website:



Link Link Link

# Content

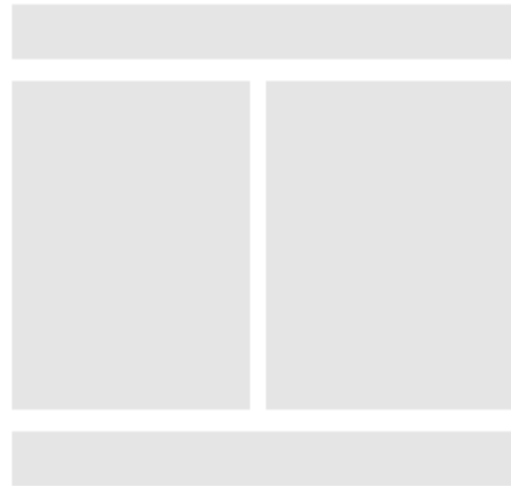
- The layout in this section, often depends on the target users. The most common layout is one (or combining them) of the following:
- 1-column (often used for mobile browsers)
  - 2-column (often used for tablets)
  - 3-column layout (only used for desktops)

# Content

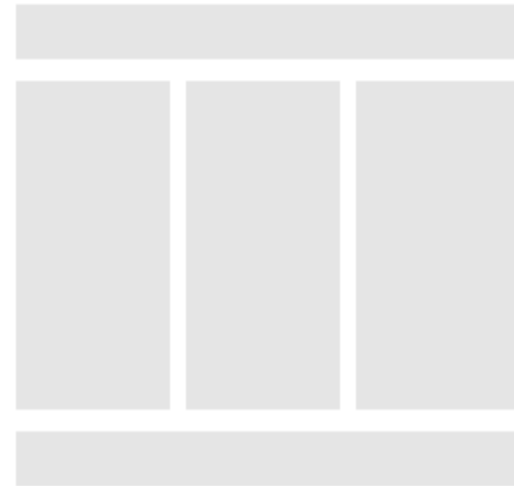
1-column:



2-column:



3-column:



# Equal Columns Content

## Column

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,  
consectetur adipiscing elit.  
Maecenas sit amet pretium urna.  
Vivamus venenatis velit nec  
neque ultricies, eget elementum  
magna tristique.

## Column

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,  
consectetur adipiscing elit.  
Maecenas sit amet pretium urna.  
Vivamus venenatis velit nec  
neque ultricies, eget elementum  
magna tristique.

## Column

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,  
consectetur adipiscing elit.  
Maecenas sit amet pretium urna.  
Vivamus venenatis velit nec  
neque ultricies, eget elementum  
magna tristique.

# Unequal Columns Content

## Side

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit...

## Main Content

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Maecenas sit amet pretium urna. Vivamus venenatis velit nec neque ultricies, eget elementum magna tristique. Quisque vehicula, risus eget aliquam placerat, purus leo tincidunt eros, eget luctus quam orci in velit. Praesent scelerisque tortor sed accumsan convallis.

## Side

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit...

# Footer

- The footer is placed at the bottom of your page. It often contains information like copyright and contact info:

Footer

# Overflow Property

- The CSS **overflow** property controls what happens to content that is too big to fit into an area.
- `overflow: hidden`: With the hidden value, the overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content is hidden:



# Box-sizing Property

- The box-sizing property allows us to include the padding and border in an element's total width and height.
- If you set `box-sizing: border-box;` on an element padding and border are included in the width and height:
- Applying this to all elements is safe and wise:

```
* {  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```

Both divs are the same size now!

Hooray!