

Lunch & Learn: CSS

CSS

Cascading + Style Sheet

The Stylesheet

A stylesheet is a set of rules defining how an html element will be “presented” in the browser.

These rules are targeted to specific elements in the html document.

The Cascade

The “cascade” part of CSS is a set of rules for resolving conflicts with multiple CSS rules applied to the same elements.

For example, if there are two rules defining the color of your h1 elements, the rule that comes last in the cascade order will “trump” the other.

low importance

Browser stylesheet Linked



(external) stylesheet



Embedded (internal) stylesheet



Inline (internal) Styles

high importance

Inheritance

Most elements will inherit many style properties from their parent elements by default.

HTML

relationship

<code><body></code>	→	parent of site
<code><div></code>	→	parent of ul and li, child of body
<code></code>	→	parent of li, child of div and body
<code></code>	→	child of ul, div, and body
<code></code>		
<code></div></code>		
<code></body></code>		

Inheritance

body

make the paragraph 16px, Verdana, red



p

make the paragraph blue



16px, Verdana, blue

Specificity

Shortly after styling your first html elements, you will find yourself wanting more control over where your styles are applied.

This is where specificity comes in.

Specificity refers to how specific your selector is in naming an element.

Specificity

body

make the paragraph 16px, Verdana, red



p

make the paragraph blue



p.pink

make the paragraph pink

16px, Verdana, pink

HTML

```
<div id="plan-2323">  
  <p>Here is some text.</p>  
  <p>Hide this text.</p>  
</div>
```

```
<div id="plan-2323">  
  <p>Here is some text.</p>  
  <p class="hideclass">Hide this text.</p>  
</div>
```

CSS

```
#plan-2323.hideclass {display: none}
```

CSS Syntax

Syntax = the rules for how to write the language

Three terms for describing your styles:

CSS rule CSS

selector CSS

declaration

CSS Rule

```
selector {property: value;}
```



The diagram consists of a large left-facing curly bracket and a large right-facing curly bracket, both positioned below the opening and closing curly braces of the CSS rule above. A horizontal line connects the two vertical stems of these brackets, and the word "declaration" is centered below this line.

declaration

Every style is defined by a selector and a declaration. The declaration contains at least one property/value pair. Together they are called a CSS Rule.

CSS Selector

```
body {font-family: Arial, Helvetica}
```

```
p {color: #666666}
```

```
h1 {font-size: 24px}
```

```
a {color: blue}
```

The selector associates css rules with HTML elements.

CSS Selector

```
p {  
  color: red  
}
```

The selector is typed in front of the declaration, with a space separating it and the opening curly-bracket (aka curly-brace).

Typically, extra spaces and returns are added as shown for the sake of readability.

CSS Selector

```
h1,h2,h3,h4 {  
    font-weight: bold  
}
```

You can apply styles to multiple selectors in the same rule by separating the selectors with commas.

CSS Declaration

```
p {  
  property: value  
}
```

The declaration is always defined in a property/value pair. The two are separated by a colon.

How you define the properties will affect how HTML elements are displayed.

CSS Declaration

```
p {  
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;  
  font-size: 14px;  
  color: #666666;  
}
```

You can apply multiple declarations to a selector(s) by separating the declarations with semi-colons.

CSS Selectors

p Type (element)

ID

. Class

Type (element) Selectors

```
body {declaration}
```

```
p {declaration}
```

```
h1 {declaration}
```

```
ul {declaration}
```

The simplest selector is the `type` selector, which targets an `html` element by name.



The essential selector types (elements)

Primary Structure

html

body

Body Elements

p

br

h1 – h6

ul

ol

a

img

div

Formatting Elements

em

i

strong

b

q

blockquote

span

ID Selectors

CSS

```
#logo {declaration}
```

HTML

```
<img id="logo" src="" alt="">
```

An ID is an html attribute that is added to your html markup. You reference that ID in your css with a hash.

Class Selectors

CSS

```
.ingredients {declaration}
```

HTML

```
<ul class="ingredients">
```

A class is an html attribute that is added to your html markup. You reference that ID in your css with a period.



IDs vs Classes

The most important difference between IDs and classes is that there can be only one ID on a page, but multiple classes.

An ID is more specific than a class. An element can have both an ID and multiple classes.



IDs vs Classes



ID: #344-34-4344

Class: Male

Class: Employee



ID: #123-54-9877

Class: Female

Class: Employee



Descendant Selectors

CSS

```
#sidebar .author {declaration}
```

HTML

```
<div id="sidebar">  
  <p class="author"></p>  
</div>
```

A space between two selectors indicates a descendant selector. In the example above, the style is targeted to an element with the class “author” inside the id “sidebar”.



Multiple classes

CSS

```
.ingredients.time {declaration}
```

HTML

```
<div class="ingredients time">  
  <h1></h1>  
</div>
```

Elements can have multiple classes, giving you more control. They are written in the CSS in the exact order they appear in the html, with no spaces.

bswift Client Stylesheets

Common uses:

Hiding elements Tweaking
specific text styles Branding

Some things you can change with CSS

colors

type

type size

backgrounds

spacing

sizes

borders

positions (layout)

Some things you can't change with CSS

content

markup

Example:

Client text + Client CSS

Hi Adam,

We have been getting comments/complaints about what happens when you click on the "Enrollment Complete" button on the Confirmation Statement. I think we mentioned this before but we have continued to have issues with it.

When you click on this button on the Confirmation Page (which is tempting to do 😊), it loops you back into the enrollment systems and you tend to go in a circle and it causes confusion since they then think the enrollment is NOT complete.

Can the link be removed from this button so that it is just TEXT or link to the HOME Page? We need something to be done with it as it is generating calls. The other option is Removing it.

[Current Benefits](#) [New Elections](#)

New Elections, Confirmation Statement for SANDRA M SAKAIDA

ENROLLMENT COMPLETE

 EMAIL

 PRINT

Your Enrollment is Saved. You can navigate to additional resources and information by clicking 'Home' near the top right of your screen. Please click on the "Enrollment Complete" blue button you wish to make any updates to your benefit selections before the enrollment deadline listed on the Home screen.

This is your confirmation page. You can have it emailed to you by clicking on the email icon. Also, you can print this page by clicking on the print icon. Please click on the enrollment complete button if you wish to make any updates to your benefit elections before the enrollment deadline listed on the Home Screen.

Your Benefits 1/1/2014

[View your benefits as of another date](#)

```
.CSHeadContainerTopInner #btn_alert_fill.btn-primary {  
  display: none;  
}  
#temp-confirm-header {  
  padding: 10px;  
  background: #f9fef9;  
  border: 1px solid #b7eebd;  
  margin-bottom: 40px;  
}  
#temp-confirm-header .temp-confirm {  
  padding-left: 60px;  
  background: url('css/images/icon-check-big-green.png') no-repeat 5px 5px;  
}
```

New Elections, Confirmation Statement for Tester IIT20



Congratulations, your enrollment is complete!

You can make changes to your benefit selections before the open enrollment deadline, by clicking on the "enrollment complete" button on the homepage.

This is your confirmation page. You can have it emailed to you by clicking on the email icon. Also, you can print this page by clicking on the print icon.

Example:

Login Branding

Log In

Username

Password

Log In >

[First Time User](#)
[Forgot Password](#)



[Admin](#) >> [Company Admin](#) >> [Entry Text](#) >> [Entry Welcome Text \(English\)](#)

[Admin](#) >> [Company Admin](#) >> [Entry Text](#) >>
[Entry Entry Information Text \(English\)](#)

[Legal Notice](#)

[Browser Requirements](#)



Example:

Login Examples