CSS Classes

- ❖ **Class** = custom style specification that can be associated with any qualifying xhtml element
- ❖ **Style Sheet Rule** *Class Identifier* is preceded with dot

  .important { text-decoration: underline; }

  .Passing { color: #00FF00; font-style: italic }

  .MakeRedAndBold { color: #FF0000; font-weight: 800; }
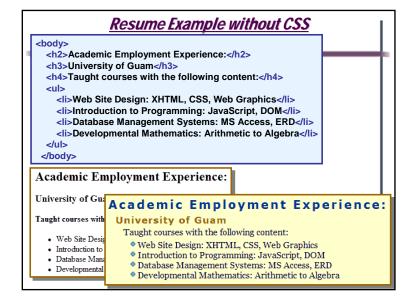- ❖ **A Style Sheet Class can be selected for an element using the element's class attribute**

  <strong class="Passing">Grade = Pass

  <p class="important">For Score < 60 then F</p>

  <h2 class="MakeRedAndBold">Grade = Fail</h2>

Style Sheet Classes Example

Bob: *Grade = Pass*

For Score < 60 then F

Henry:

Grade = Fail

```
<head>
 <title>Quiz Results</title>
 <style type="text/css">
  /*<![CDATA[*/
  p { font-family: Verdana, Arial; font-size: 12pt }
  .important { text-decoration: underline; }
  .Passing { color: #00FF00; font-style: italic }
  .MakeRedAndBold { color: #FF0000; font-weight: 800 }
  /*]]>*/
 </style>
</head>
<body>
 <p>Bob:
 <strong class="Passing">Grade = Pass</strong></p>
 <p class="important">For Score &lt; 60 then F</p>
 Henry: <h2 class="MakeRedAndBold">Grade = Fail</h2>
</body>
```

CSS pseudo-class selector for <a>

- ❖ **Turns off underline for hyperlinks**

  a { text-decoration: none; }   *[none | underline | overline]*
- ❖ **<a> pseudo-classes are available**

  a:link { text-decoration: none; color: #CC0000; }

  a:visited { text-decoration: none; color: #3300CC; }

  a:focus { text-decoration: underline; }

  a:hover { text-decoration: underline; color: #FF3300; background-color: #CCFFCC; }

  a:active { text-decoration: none; color: #FF9966; }
- ❖ **A hyperlink can have only one state at a time so best to use above order**

My Resume

Resume

Resume Example without CSS

```
<body>
 <h2>Academic Employment Experience:</h2>
 <h3>University of Guam</h3>
 <h4>Taught courses with the following content:</h4>
 <ul>
   <li>Web Site Design: XHTML, CSS, Web Graphics</li>
   <li>Introduction to Programming: JavaScript, DOM</li>
   <li>Database Management Systems: MS Access, ERD</li>
   <li>Developmental Mathematics: Arithmetic to Algebra</li>
 </ul>
</body>
```

Academic Employment Experience:

University of Gua

Taught courses with

- Web Site Desig
- Introduction to
- Database Mana
- Developmental

Academic Employment Experience:

University of Guam

Taught courses with the following content:

- ◆ Web Site Design: XHTML, CSS, Web Graphics
- ◆ Introduction to Programming: JavaScript, DOM
- ◆ Database Management Systems: MS Access, ERD
- ◆ Developmental Mathematics: Arithmetic to Algebra

Margin and List-Style Properties

- ❖ **See Appendix B for details**
- ❖ **Margin is transparent space between elements**
  - ◆ **margin-top: 0;** /* removes top margin */
  - ◆ **margin-right: 10px;**
  - ◆ **margin-bottom: 6pt;** /* only ½ line if 12pt font */
  - ◆ **margin-left: 20px;** /* similar to blockquote */
- ❖ **Combined form font properties**
  margin: 0 12pt 15px 0;
     top right bottom left
- ❖ **List-Style Properties**
  - ◆ **list-style-image: url(filename);** /* For bullet lists */
  - ◆ **list-style-position: inside;** /* default outside */
  - ◆ **list-style-type: upper-alpha;** /* for ordered lists */

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Academic Employment Experience:

University of Guam

Taught courses with the following content:
- ❖ Web Site Design: XHTML, CSS, Web Graphics
- ❖ Introduction to Programming: JavaScript, DOM
- ❖ Database Management Systems: MS Access, ERD
- ❖ Developmental Mathematics: Arithmetic to Algebra

```
/* External CSS Fill 03_Experience.css */
body { background-color:#FFFFCC; color:#000033; }
h2 {margin-top:8pt; margin-bottom:4pt;
       font-weight:900; letter-spacing:2pt; font-size: 16pt;
       font-family:"Verdana";     color:#003399; }
h3 {margin-top:4pt; margin-bottom:2pt; margin-left:10pt;
       font-weight:700; letter-spacing:1pt; font-size:14pt;
       font-family:"Verdana"; color:#996600; }
h4 {margin-top:2pt; margin-bottom:2pt; font-weight:400;
       margin-left:20pt; font-size:12pt;
       font-family:"Georgia"; }
ul {font-size:12pt; font-family:"Georgia"; margin-top:4pt; margin-
bottom:2pt;}
li { list-style-image:url(bltDiamond.gif); list-style-position:outside;
margin-left:40pt;}
```

Style Sheet Selectors

- ❖ **Context Selector** (Occurrences of **em** in **h1**)

  h1 em { color:#FF0000; font-weight: 800; }

  Context | Element | Property | Value | Property | Value

- ❖ **Class Selector**

  .important { text-decoration: underline; }
  em.important { text-decoration: #CC0000; }

  Context | Class   **Occurances of em with class important**

- ❖ **Nested List Item Context Selectors**
  ol ol li { list-style-type: decimal }
  ol ol ol li { list-style-type: lower-alpha }
  ol ol ol ol li { list-style-type: lower-roman }

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CSS Body background Specifications

- ❖ *background-color*
  body { background-color: #FF99CC; }
- ❖ *background-image* *(tiled x and y directions)*
  body { background-image: url(wpBubbles.jpg); }
- ❖ *background-repeat* *[repeat-x | repeat-y | no-repeat]*
  body { background-repeat: repeat- y; }
- ❖ *background-attachment* *[fixed, scroll]*
  body { background-attachment: fixed; }
- ❖ *background-position[% | <length>|*
  [top | center | bottom] | [left | center | right]]
  body { background-position: 10px 20px; }
- ❖ *Combined background property*
  body { background: #FF99CC url(wpBubbles.jpg)
  repeat-y bottom left fixed; }

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CSS Body background Example

```
<head>
  <title>Selector Test</title>
  <style type="text/css">
  /*<![CDATA[*/
    body {
      background-image: url(wpBubbles.jpg);
      background-color: #990000;
      color: #009900;
    }
    .important { text-decoration: underline; }
    em.important  { color: #FF0000; }
  /*]]>*/
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h2 class="important">This is a test of CSS
  selectors</h2>
  <p>It is an <em class="important">important
  issue</em>
  if styles will combine.</p> </body>
```

This is a test of CSS selectors

It is an *important issue* if styles will combine.

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Specificity Precedence - Cascade Rules

❖ **Determines element appearance if more then one style property is specified for element**
❖ **The strongest selector is the most specific**
❖ **If the same property in inherited elements**
   1. **Inner Nested Inline (Strongest)**
   2. **Block Level**
   3. **Document Elements (Weakest)**
❖ **If the same selector and property**
   1. **Element style attributes Inline Styles (Strongest)**
   2. **Element id attributes applied from CSS rules**
   3. **Element class attributes applied from CSS rules**
   4. **Element has no attributes applied from CSS rules**
❖ **User Agent**
   1. **Author (Strongest)**
   2. **User = Browser defined**
   3. **Browser default (Lowest)**

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Location Precedence - Cascade Rules

❖ **If highest two style rules have the same level of specificity, then the last style specified determines the appearance of the html document**
❖ **Keep in mind the head of the html document is processed first by the browser followed by the body**
   1. **Inline Styles (Strongest)**
   2. **The last style specified has priority for the External and Embedded Specifications**
      ♦ **Embedded CSS (Last has priority)**
      ♦ **External CSS (Last has priority)**

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