# Introduction to CSS

## Selecting Elements to Apply a Style

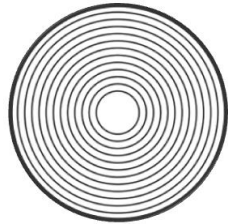# Table of Contents

PRIMARY SELECTORS

NESTED SELECTORS

PSEUDO SELECTORS

Relative to Element Content or State

# PRIMARY SELECTORS

```
<span>Here's a span with some text.</span>
  <p>Here's a p with some text.</p>
<span>Here's a span with more text.</span>
```
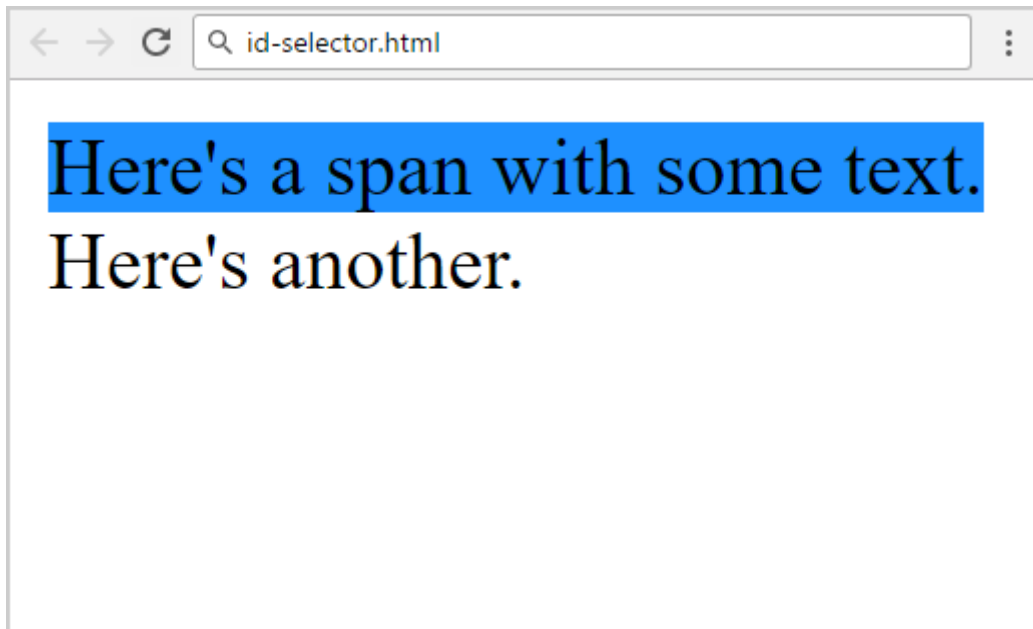
tag-selector.html

Here's a span with some text.

Here's a p with some text.

Here's a span with more text.
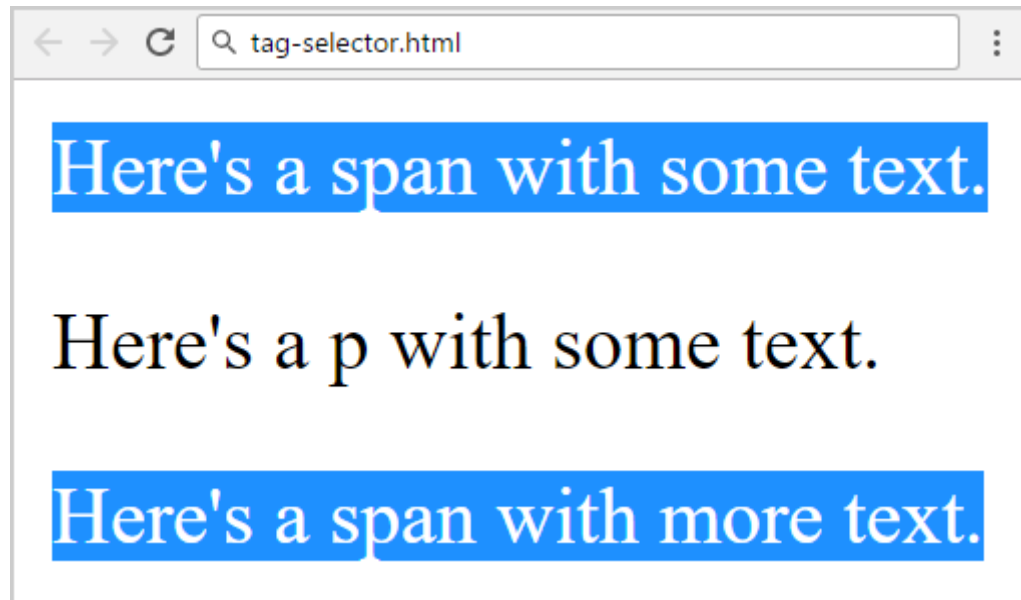
**Select all `<span>` elements**

```
span {
    background: DodgerBlue;
    color: #ffffff;
}
```

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```
<span id="top">Here's a span with some text.</span>
<span>Here's another.</span>
```

id-selector.html

Here's a span with some text.
Here's another.

Select <span>
with id="top"

```
span#top {
    background: DodgerBlue;
}
```

```
<span class="sky">Here's a span with some text.</span>
<span>
  Another <span class="code">&lt;span&gt;</span>.
</span>
```

class-selector.html
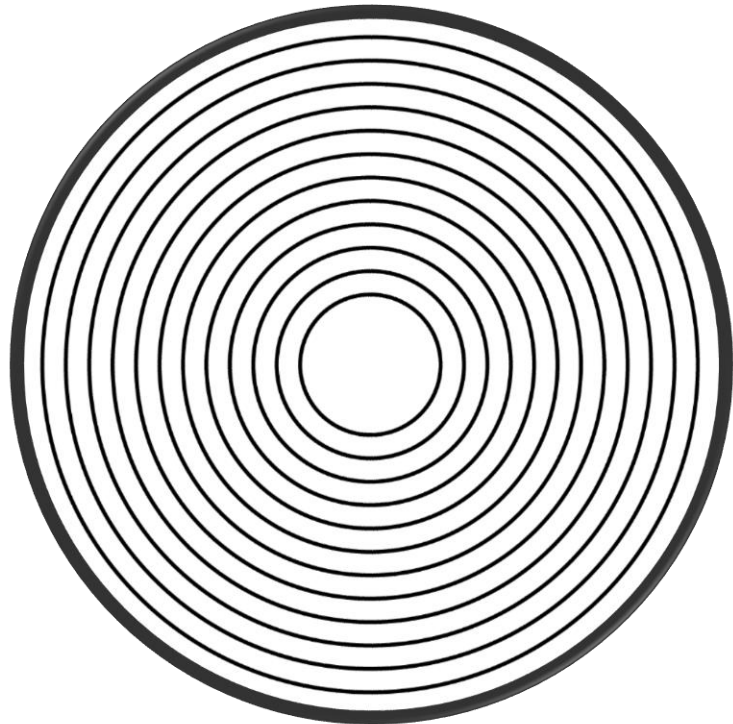
Here's a span with some text.
Another <span>.
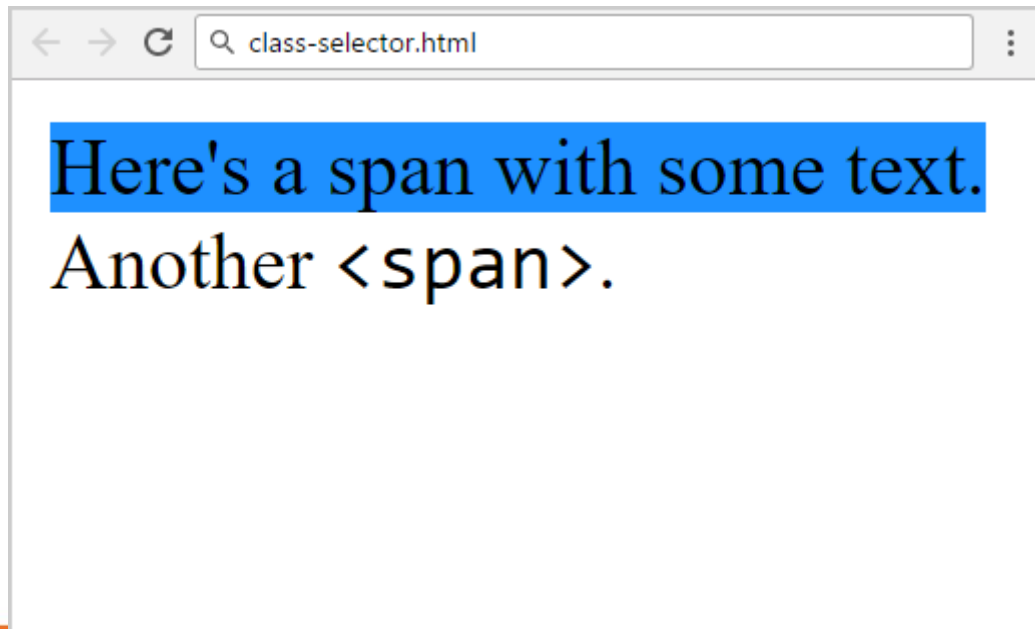
```
span.sky {
  background: DodgerBlue;
}
.code {
  font-family:
    Consolas;
}
```

**<span> with class="sky"**

**Elements with class="code"**

# NESTED SELECTORS

**\<a\> inside \<div class="items"\>**

```css
div.items a {
  color: green;
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

```html
<div class="items">
  <a href="#">Item1</a>
  <a href="#">Item2</a>
  <a href="#">Item3</a>
  <ul>
    <li><a href="#">Item4</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Item5</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Item6</a></li>
  </ul>
</div>
```
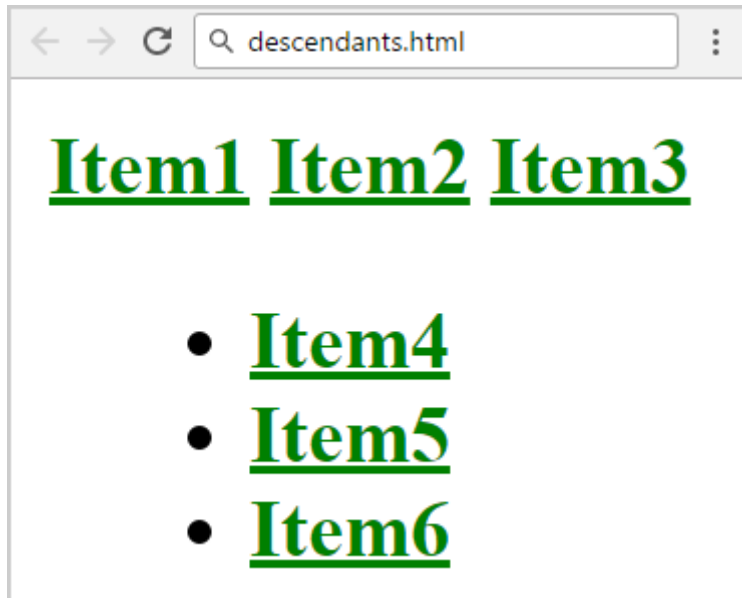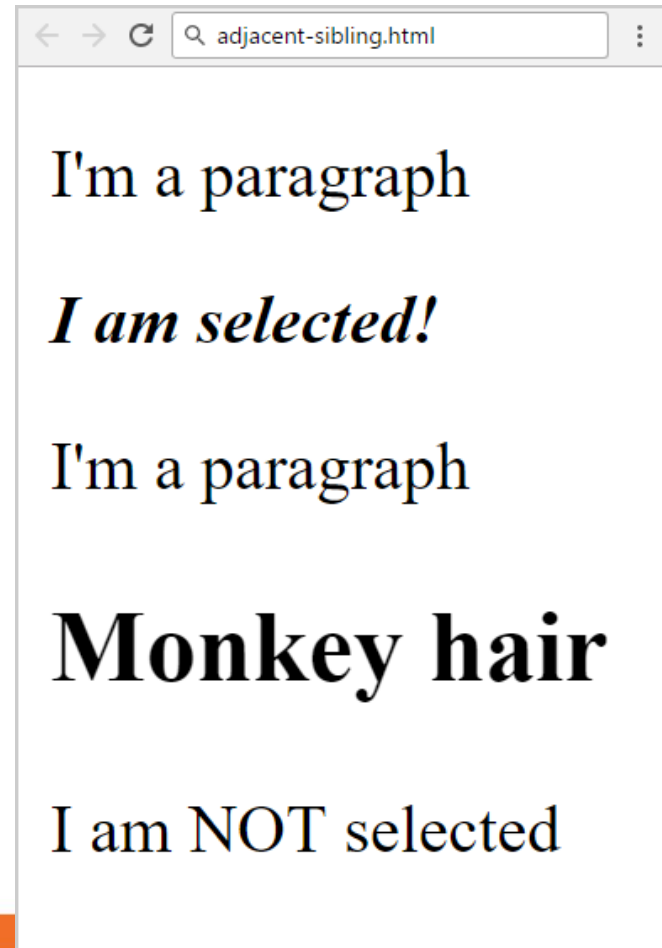
descendants.html

**Item1 Item2 Item3**

- **Item4**
- **Item5**
- **Item6**

**<p> coming after <p>**

```css
p + p {
    font-style: italic;
    font-weight: bold;
}
```

```html
<div>
    <p>I'm a paragraph</p>
    <p>I am selected!</p>
</div>
<div>
    <p>I'm a paragraph</p>
    <h2>Monkey hair</h2>
    <p>I am NOT selected</p>
</div>
```

adjacent-sibling.html

I'm a paragraph

*I am selected!*

I'm a paragraph

**Monkey hair**

I am NOT selected

```
div > span {
  background: DodgerBlue;
}
span { background: #fff; }
```

<span> directly contained in a <div>

Direct child of <div>

Span #1, in the div. Span #2, in the span that's… Span #3, not in the div at all.

```
<div>
  <span>Span #1, in the div.
    <span>Span #2, in the span that's…</span>
  </span>
</div>
<span>Span #3, not in the div at all.</span>
```

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```
multiple-classes.html
```
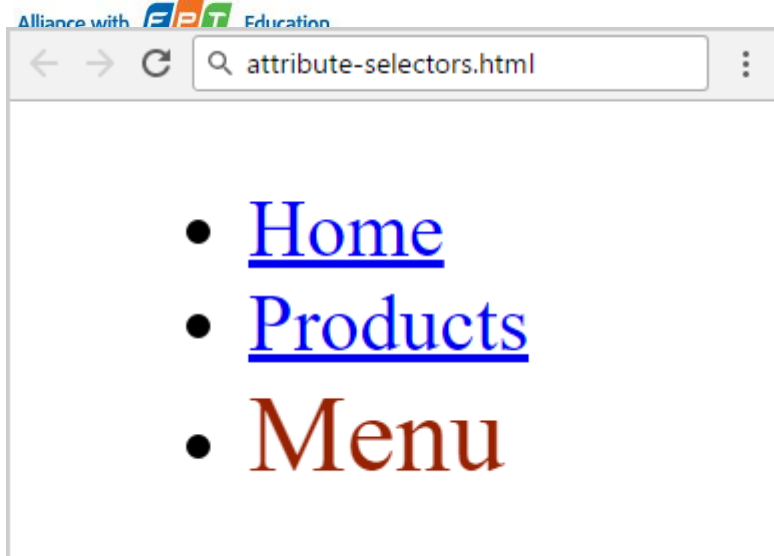
*Apple + Orange*
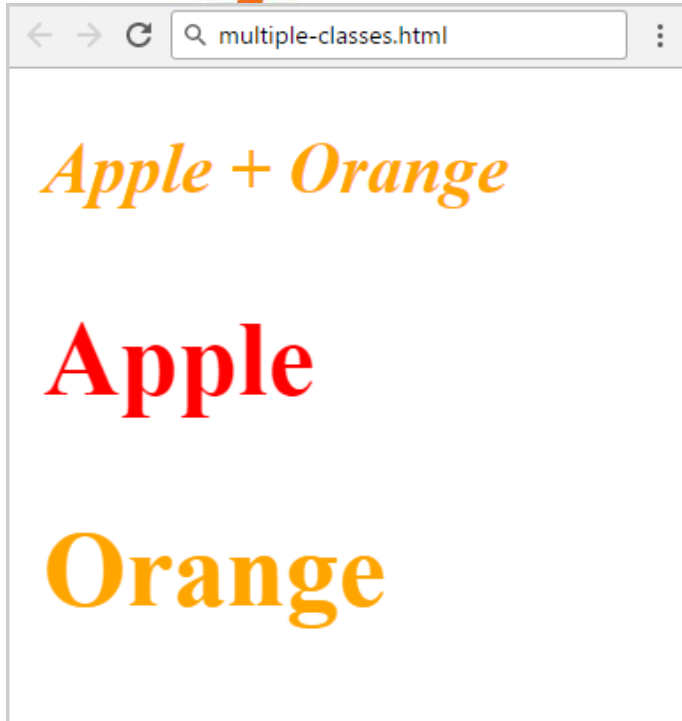
**Apple**

**Orange**

```css
.apple { color: red }
.orange { color: orange }
.small { font-size: 16px }
.apple.orange {
    font-style: italic;
}
```

**Elements with both classes**

**Element with multiple classes**

```html
<h2 class="apple orange small">Apple + Orange</h2>
<h2 class="apple">Apple</h2>
<h2 class="orange">Orange</h2>
```

**Attribute Selectors**

> Attribute
> title="menu"

```css
a[title="menu"] {
    text-decoration: none;
    color: #962103;
    font-size: 22px;
}
```

```html
<ul>
  <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Products</a></li>
  <li><a href="#" title="menu">Menu</a></li>
</ul>
```

```
<h1>Welcome…</h1>
<h2>My name is…</h2>
<p>I live in Duckburg.</p>
<p>My best friend is…</p>
```

```
h1, h2, p {
    background: yellow;
}
```

```css
h1#header.intro {
  text-decoration:
    underline;
  color: #C00;
}
```



```html
<h1 id="header" class="intro">HTML and CSS</h1>
```

# Problem: Photo Shoot Effect

- You are given a HTML file

- Create a Web page like the screenshot on the right

  – Constraints:

    • You are NOT allowed to change the HTML file

    • Just write the missing CSS

```css
@import
"https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Lato:300,400,900";
* {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}
body {
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
    color: #fcfcfc;
    background-color: #355664;
    width: 960px;
    margin: 0 auto;
}
```

```css
h1, h2, h3 {
  font-family:
    forte,Arial,sans-serif;}
h1 {
  font-size: 50px;
  padding: 10px 0 0;
  text-align: center;
  text-transform: uppercase}
h2 {
  font-size: 40px;
  letter-spacing: 15px;
  text-align: center;
```

```css
  text-transform: uppercase;
  border-bottom: 3px solid
#416371;
  padding-bottom: 20px;}
h3 {
  text-align: right;
  font-size: 30px;
  font-weight: normal;
  margin: 0 0 10px;}
p {
    line-height: 20px;
    padding-bottom: 5px;}
```

```
figure + p {
  color: #94c258;
}


img {
  border: none;
  width: 500px;
  height: 300px;
}
div.article-content {
  margin: 15px 0;
}
```

```
nav {
    background: #355664;
    padding: 0 5px;
}
nav ul li {
    display: inline-block;
}
```

```
nav ul li a {
   color: #ffffff;
   display: inline-block;
   font-size: 30px;
   margin: 5px 2px;
   padding: 7px 10px 4px;
   text-transform: uppercase;}
nav ul li:first-of-type > a {
   color: #7CB3E9;
   font-size: 30px;
   text-transform: lowercase;
}
```

```
nav ul a[title="sweet tabs"] {
   color: #8EC45B;
   font-size: 30px;
   text-transform: none;
}

nav,article,
nav ul li a,figure {
   border-radius: 10px;
}
```

```
article {
  background-color: #213E4A;
  margin: 0 0 10px;
  padding: 20px;
  height: 390px;}
figure {
  border: 3px solid #142830;
  float: right;
  height: 300px;
  width: 500px;
  margin-left: 15px;
}
```

```
footer {
  border-top: 3px solid
#142830;
  padding-top: 15px;
  margin-bottom: 30px;
  text-align: center;
  font-size: 20px;
}
```

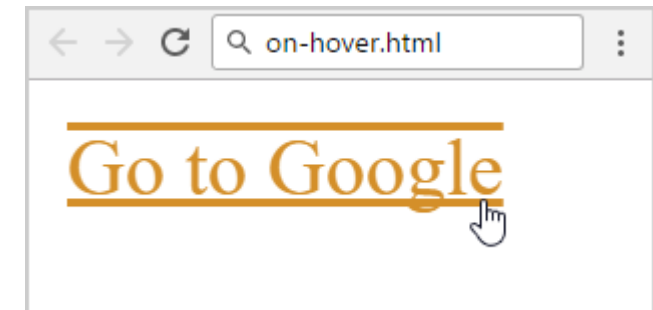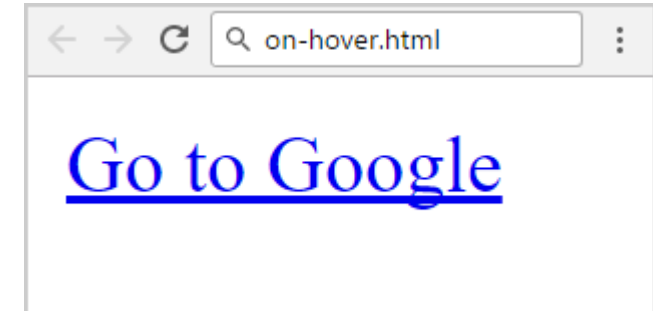# PSEUDO SELECTORS
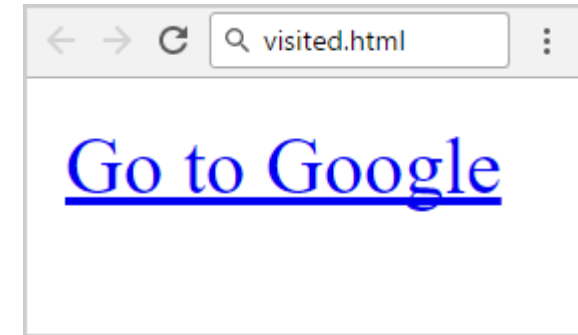
**Relative to Element Content or State**

```
<a href="#">Go to Google</a>
```

```
a:hover {
  color: #D48F29;
  text-decoration:
    underline overline;
}
```
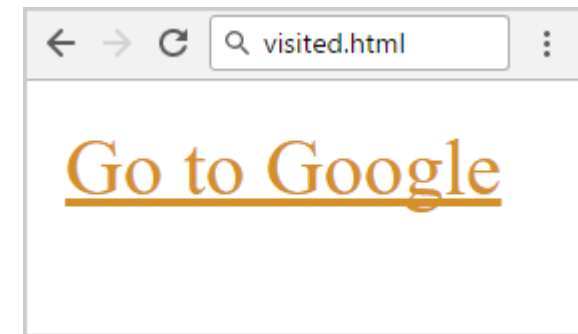
```
<a href="#">Go to Google</a>
```
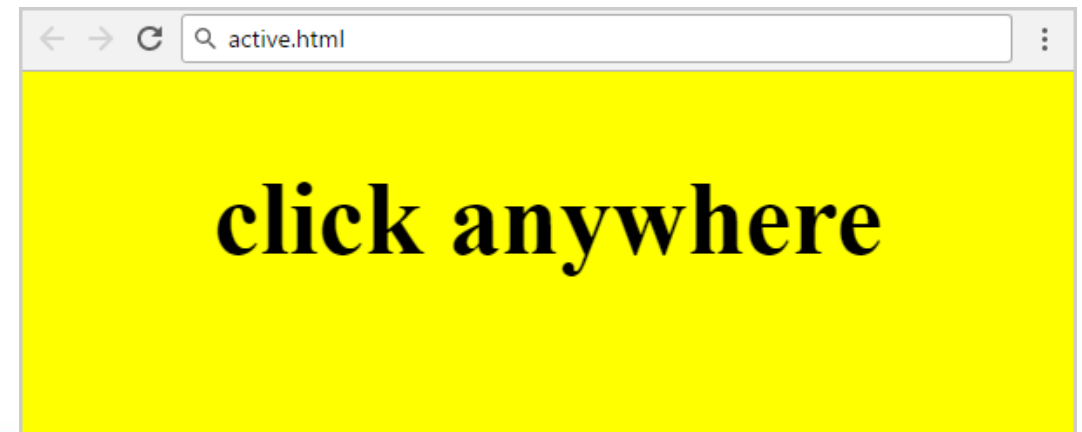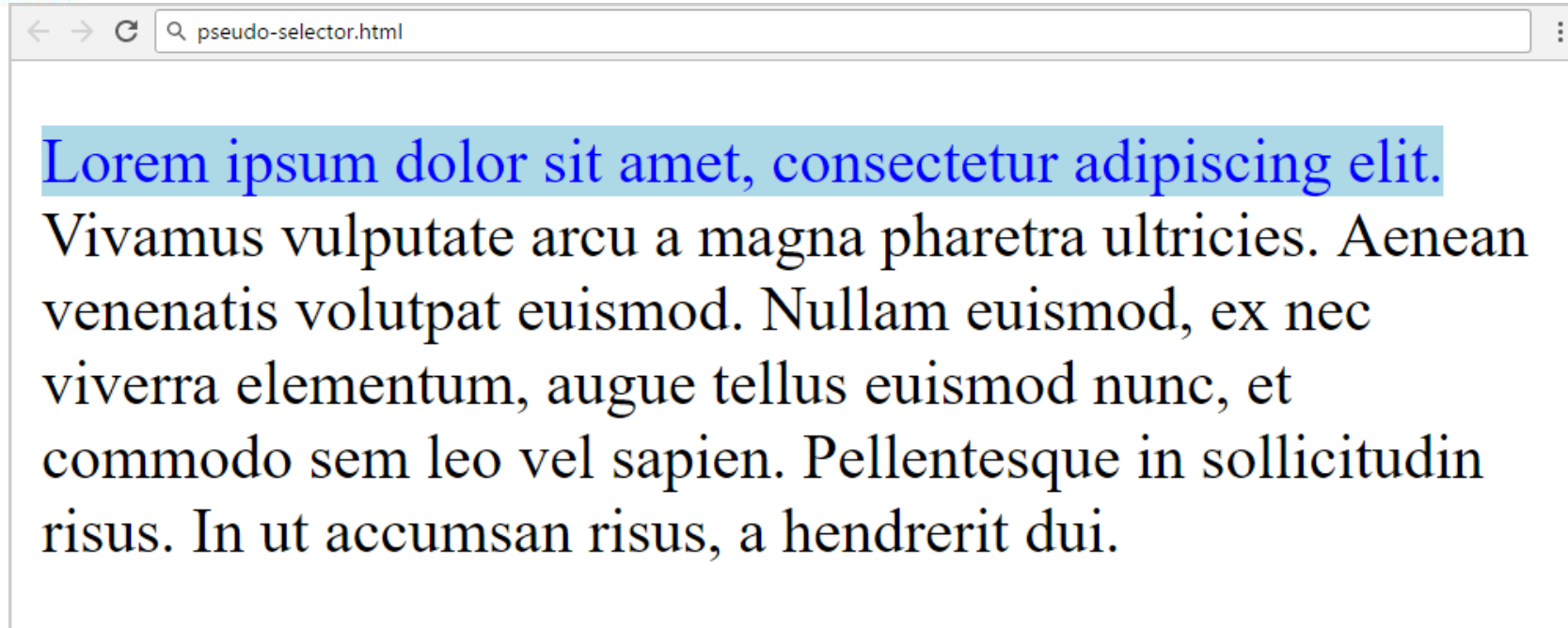
```
a:visited {
  color:#D48F29;
}
```

```
<h2>click anywhere</h2>
```

```
html:active {
  background: yellow;
}
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vivamus vulputate arcu a magna pharetra ultricies. Aenean venenatis volutpat euismod. Nullam euismod, ex nec viverra elementum, augue tellus euismod nunc, et commodo sem leo vel sapien. Pellentesque in sollicitudin risus. In ut accumsan risus, a hendrerit dui.

```
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor
sit amet, consectetur
adipiscing elit.
</p>
```

```
p:first-line {
    color:blue;
    background-color: lightblue;
}
```
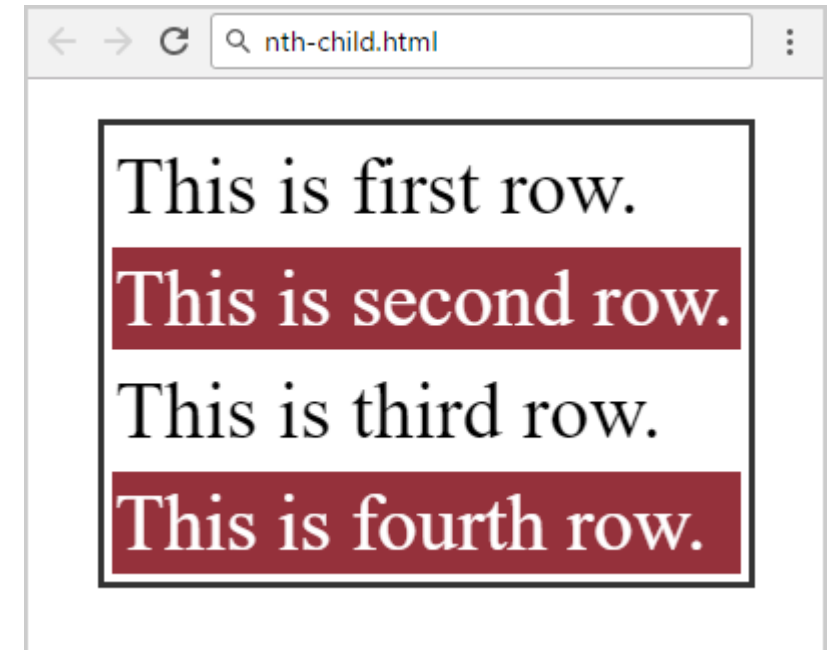
```
<h1>CSS Pseudo Selectors</h1>
```

```
h1::before { /* "« " */
  content: "\00AB\0020"
}
```

```
h1::after { /* " »" */
  content: "\0020\00BB"
}
```

```
<tr><td>This is first row.</td></tr>
<tr><td>This is second
row.</td></tr>
<tr><td>This is third row.</td></tr>
<tr><td>This is fourth
row.</td></tr>
```

```css
tr:nth-child(2n) {
    background: #95313b;
    color: #fff;
}
```
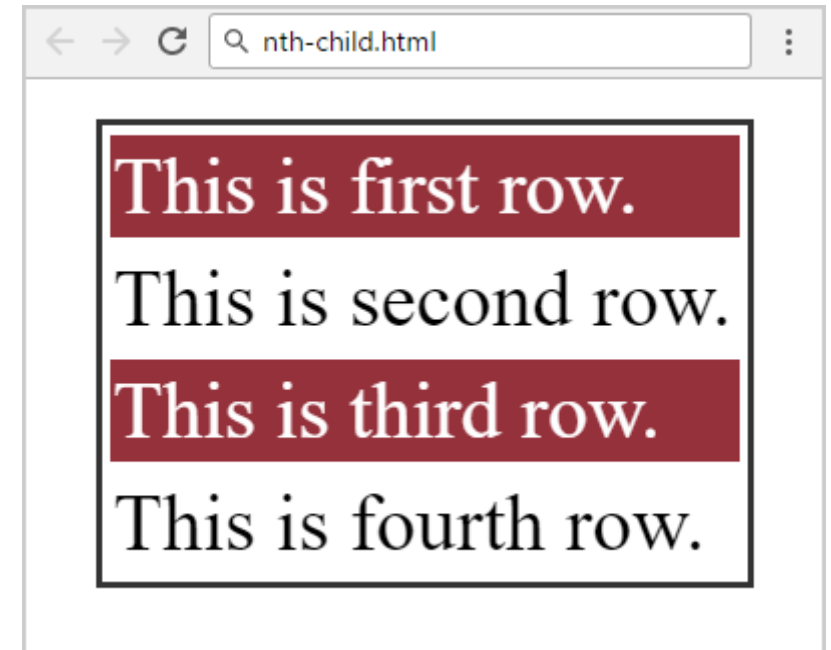
```
<tr><td>This is first row.</td></tr>
<tr><td>This is second row.</td></tr>
<tr><td>This is third row.</td></tr>
<tr><td>This is fourth row.</td></tr>
```

```
tr:nth-child(2n+1) {
    background: #95313b;
    color: #fff;
}
```
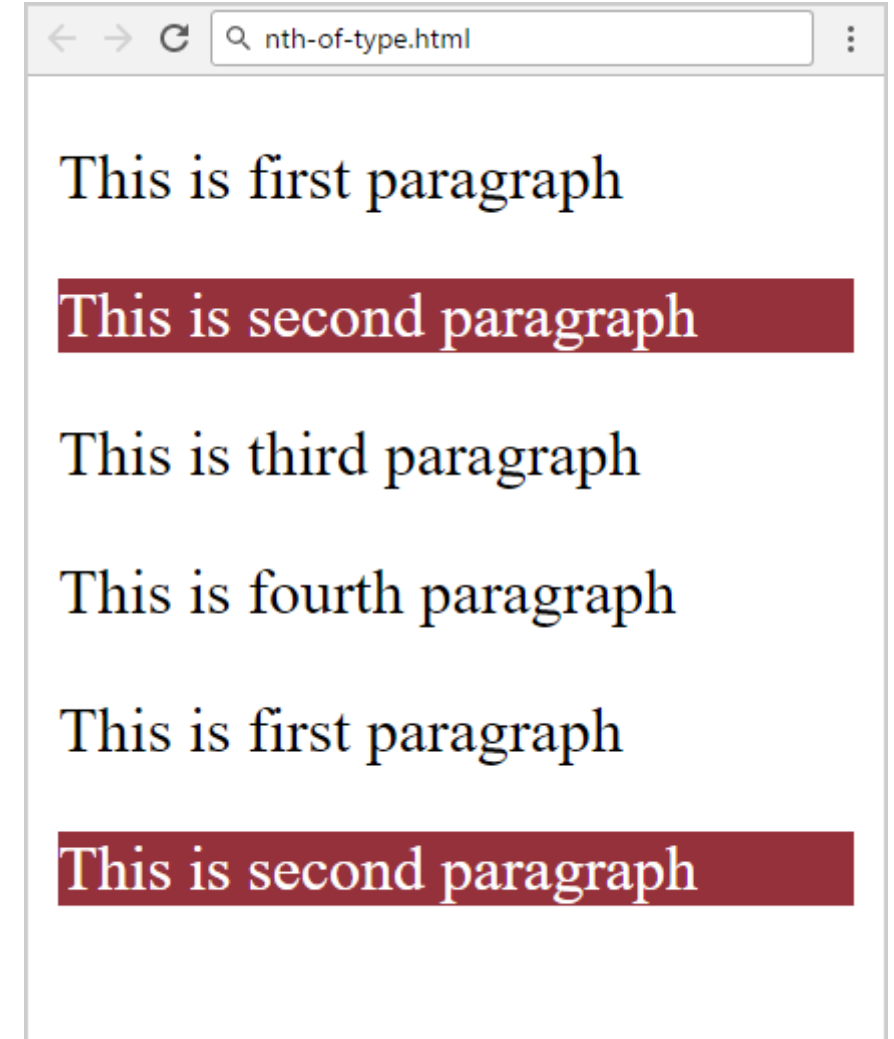
nth-child.html

This is first row.

This is second row.

This is third row.

This is fourth row.

```
<p>This is first paragraph</p>
<p>This is second paragraph</p>
<p>This is third paragraph</p>
<p>This is fourth paragraph</p>
<div>
    <p>This is first paragraph</p>
    <p>This is second paragraph</p>
</div>
```

```
p:nth-of-type(2) {
    background: #95313b;
    color: #fff;
}
```

This is first paragraph

This is second paragraph

This is third paragraph

This is fourth paragraph

This is first paragraph

This is second paragraph

```
<p>This is first paragraph</p>
<p>This is second paragraph</p>
<p>This is third paragraph</p>
<p>This is fourth paragraph</p>
<div>
   <p>This is first paragraph</p>
   <p>This is second paragraph</p>
</div>
```

```
p:first-of-type {
   background: #95313b;
   color: #fff;
}
```

first-of-type.html

This is first paragraph

This is second paragraph

This is third paragraph

This is fourth paragraph
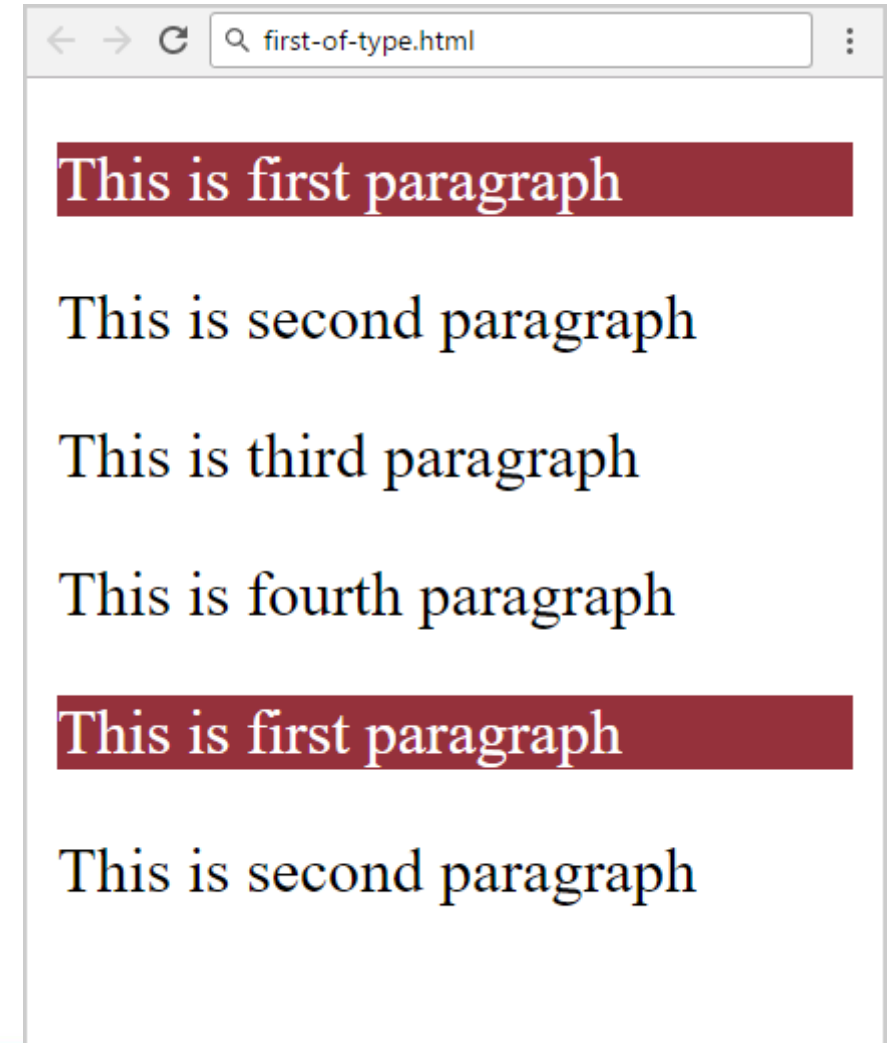
This is first paragraph

This is second paragraph

# Problem: Ancient Architecture

- You are given a HTML file:

- Create a Web page like at the screenshot
  - Constraints:
    - Don't change the HTML file
    - Just write the missing CSS

## Ancient Roman architecture
Posted on 01.01.2017 by Someone



Ancient Roman architecture adopted the external language of classical Greek architecture for the purposes of the ancient Romans, but grew so different from Greek buildings as to become a new architectural style. The two styles are often considered one body of classical architecture. Roman architecture flourished in the Roman Republic and even more so under the Empire, when the great majority of surviving buildings were constructed. It used new materials, particularly concrete, and newer technologies such as the arch and the dome to make buildings that were typically strong and well-engineered. Large numbers remain in some form across the empire, sometimes complete and still in use.

0 COMMENTS    VIEW POST

## Ancient Greek architecture
Posted on 01.01.2017 by Someone



The architecture of ancient Greece is the architecture produced by the Greek-speaking people (Hellenic people) whose culture flourished on the Greek mainland, the Peloponnese, the Aegean Islands, and in colonies in Anatolia and Italy for a period from about 900 BC until the 1st century AD, with the earliest remaining architectural works dating from around 600 BC.[1] Ancient Greek architecture is best known from its temples, many of which are found throughout the region, mostly as ruins but many substantially intact. The second important type of building that survives all over the Hellenic world is the open-air theatre, with the earliest dating from around 525-480 BC.

0 COMMENTS    VIEW POST

## Ancient Indian Architecture
Posted on 01.01.2017 by Someone



Indian architecture is as old as the history of the civilization.The earliest remains of recognizable building activity in the India dates back to the Indus Valley cities. Among India's ancient architectural remains, the most characteristic are the temples, Chaityas, Viharas, Stupas and other religious structures. In ancient India, temple architecture of high standard developed in almost all regions. The distinct architectural style of temple construction in different parts was a result of geographical, climatic, ethnic, racial, historical and linguistic diversities. The Rock-cut structures present the most spectacular piece of ancient Indian art specimen. Most of the rock-cut structures were related to various religious communities.

0 COMMENTS    VIEW POST

```
@import
url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Indie+Flower');
/* Also import 'Roboto' font */
body {
    font-family: Roboto,sans-serif;
    background: #e2d7aa;
    color: #000000;
    font-size: 16px;
    width: 1180px;
    line-height:24px;
```

```
    margin: 0 auto; }

body>div.img-container>img{
    width: 1100px;
    height: 450px;
}

body>div.img-container {
    width: 1600px;
    height: 450px;
    margin-top: 65px;
}
```

```css
h1 {
  font-size: 60px;
  font-family:'Indie
Flower',cursive;
  letter-spacing: 5px;
  text-align: center;
  margin-top: 65px;
}
a {
  text-decoration: none;
}
```

```css
nav {
  margin: 30px;
  text-align: center;
}

nav a {
  text-decoration: none;
  font-size: 28px;
  color: #000000;
}
```

```
nav ul li {
  list-style: none;
  display: inline;
  padding: 0 12px 0 12px;}
nav ul li:first-of-type a,
nav ul li:last-of-type a {
  padding-left: 0;
  color: #0a2d4a;
  font-weight: bold; }
article {
  width: 370px;
  display: inline-block;}
```

```
main {
  margin-top: 30px;
}
main > article img {
  width: 350px;
  height: 200px;
  margin-bottom: 20px;
}
p {
  width: 345px;
  text-align: justify;
  margin-bottom: 20px }
```

```
article img + p:first-letter {
   font-family:
      EucrosiaUPC sans-serif;
   text-transform: uppercase;
   font-size: 40px;}
.readmore a, .comments a {
   background:
url(images/bg2.jpg);
   color: #ffffff;
   padding: 10px;
   margin-top: 10px;
   text-transform: uppercase;}
```

```
footer {
   margin: 0;
   padding: 10px 0 10px 0;
   text-align: center;}
article p:last-of-type
span:first-of-type a::before {
   content:
url("images/comment.png");
   position: relative;
   padding: 10px;
   right: 5px;
   top: 7px;}
```

- CSS Selectors

```css
span { background: DodgerBlue; }
span#identified { color: #EEE; }
span.sky { color: SkyBlue; }
p + p { background: red; }
```

- Pseudo selectors

```css
:hover,:visited,:active,
::before,::after …
```

- link one
- second link
- link three (visited)
- fourth link