This tutorial is from w3.org covering CSS basics. Read through this document and use copy and paste for the “Try It” and “Challenge” sections.

https://www.w3.org/community/webed/wiki/CSS/Training/What_is_CSS

Contents:

What is CSS?

CSS is a Style Sheet Language.

Description

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet. CSS can format the document content(written in HTML or other markup language):

- layout
- colors
- fonts

... etc.

CSS is designed primarily to enable the separation of the document content and document format. As a result, we can improve content accessibility, can similarly format two or more documents.

```
p{
  color: red;
  font-size: 12px;
  background-color: green;
}
```

Adding style to HTML

There are three ways of providing styling information for the Web browsers.

Linking style sheet

You can separate style sheets from HTML documents. Style sheet files are imported to HTML documents by **<link>**.

This offers several benefits:

- Authors and Web site managers may share style sheets across a number of documents (and sites).
- Authors may change the style sheet without requiring modifications to the document.
- User agents may load style sheets selectively (based on media descriptions).

[example.html]

```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="example.css">
</head>
```

[example.css]

```
p{
  color: red;
  font-size: 120%;
}
```

Internal style sheet

You can put style sheet rules in the head of the document by **<style>**.

[example.html]

```
<head>
  <style>
    p { color: red; font-size:120%; }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Inline style sheet

The start tags can contain style sheet rules directly in HTML documents by **the style attribute**.

[example.html]

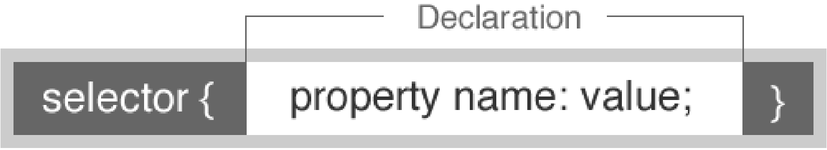
```
<p style="color: red; font-size:120%; ">This is a paragraph</p>
```

Syntax

CSS has some syntax. The point of the syntax of CSS is described as follows.

Point of the syntax

This syntax has two parts, the selector and the declaration.



Selector: Specifies the target of styling.
Declaration: Specifies the property and value.

- Declaration is contained between "{" ... "}".
- Declaration end with a semicolon.

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

Declaration part can have one or more declarations.

```
p{ color: red; font-size: 12px; }
```

When the declarative part has a lot of declarations, the Web creators usually describes it as follows:

```
p{
  color: red;
  font-size: 12px;
}
```

Describing it like this is more comprehensible.

CSS comments

- CSS comment starts with "/*", and end with "*/".

```
p{
  color: red;
  /* This is a comment */
  font-size: 12px;
}
```

Selectors

Selectors are specify the target of styling. Selectors may range from simple element names to rich contextual representations.

Kind of selector

Type selector

A type selector is the name of HTML Tag.

[index.html]

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
```

[style.css]

```
p{
  color: red;
  font-size: 12px;
}
```

Class selector

Class selector is used for one or more elements. It is described the value of class attribute of HTML document with ".(period)".

[index.html]

```
<p class="red">This is a paragraph</p>
<p class="blue">This is a paragraph</p>
<p class="red">This is a paragraph</p>
<p class="blue">This is a paragraph</p>
```

[style.css]

```
p{
  font-size: 12px;
}
.red{
  color: red;
}
.blue{
  color: blue;
}
```

ID selector

ID selector is used for unique element. It is described the value of ID attribute of HTML document with "#".

[index.html]

```
<p class="red">This is a paragraph</p>
<p class="blue">This is a paragraph</p>
<p class="red" id="small">This is a paragraph</p>
```

[style.css]

```
p{
  font-size: 12px;
}
.red{
  color: red;
}
.blue{
  color: blue;
}
#small{
  font-size: 9px;
}
```

Descendant combinator

A descendant combinator is whitespace that separates two sequences of simple selectors. A selector of the form "A B" represents an element B that is an arbitrary descendant of some ancestor element A.

[index.html]

```
<h1>This is a <em>header</em></h1>
<p>This is a <em>paragraph</em></p>
```

[style.css]

```
 h1 em{
   color: red;
   font-size: 12px;
 }
```

Grouping

A comma-separated list of selectors represents the union of all elements selected by each of the individual selectors in the list.

[index.html]

```
  <h1>This is a heading</h1>
  <h2>This is a heading</h2>
  <h3>This is a heading</h3>
  <h4>This is a heading</h4>
```

[style.css]

```
 h1, h2, h3, h4{
   color: red;
   font-size: 12px;
 }
```

Create CSS

Edit tools

You don't need a special tool for making HTML. We can write CSS by hand using tools such as NotePad on Windows, or TextEdit on the MacOS.

However, Web developer often use Web authoring tools:

- Dreamweaver

...etc

But, I recommend that you use plain text editor. Because I think this is the best way to acquire the CSS.

File names

When you save the CSS document, you should follow the file name rules.

- use the ".css" file extension.
- use only alphabets, numbers, "-(hyphen)" and "_(underscore)".

Challenge

1. Describe CSS document as follows:

```
body{
  font-size: 0.8em;
}
```

2. Save the file as CSS document. In this example, "style.css".

3. Describe HTML document as follows:

[index.html]

```
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>HOME | W3C cafe</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
</head>
```

CSS Text

color

The color property describes the foreground color of an element's text content.

[Syntax]

```
 color: color keywords | color values
```

Example

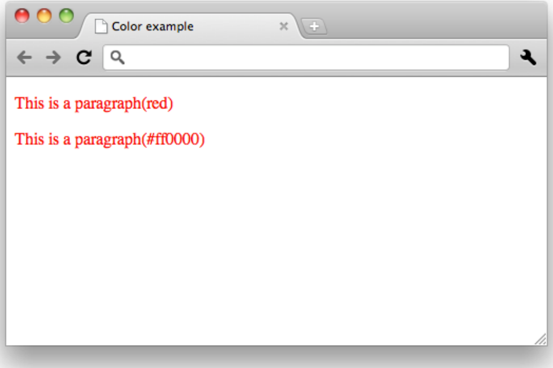
The following example specifies same color:

[style.css]

```
p#key{ color: red; }
p#val{ color: #ff0000; }
```

[index.html]

```
<p id="key">This is a paragraph(red)</p>
<p id="val">This is a paragraph(#ff0000)</p>
```



This is a paragraph(red)

This is a paragraph(#ff0000)

text-align

This property describes how inline contents of a block are horizontally aligned.

[Syntax]

```
text-align: left | right | center | justify
```

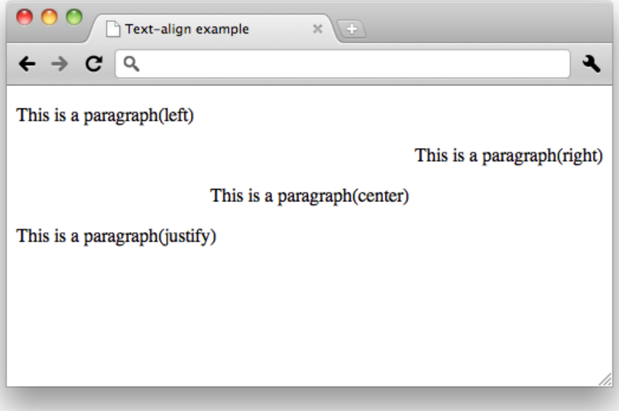
Example

[style.css]

```
p#le{ text-align: left; }
p#ri{ text-align: right; }
p#ce{ text-align: center; }
p#ju{ text-align: justify; }
```

[index.html]

```
<p id="le">This is a paragraph(left)</p>
<p id="ri">This is a paragraph(right)</p>
<p id="ce">This is a paragraph(center)</p>
<p id="ju">This is a paragraph(justify)</p>
```



This is a paragraph(left)

This is a paragraph(right)

This is a paragraph(center)

This is a paragraph(justify)

text-decoration

This property describes line decorations that are added to the content of an element.

[Syntax]

```
text-decoration: none | underline | overline | line-through | blink
```

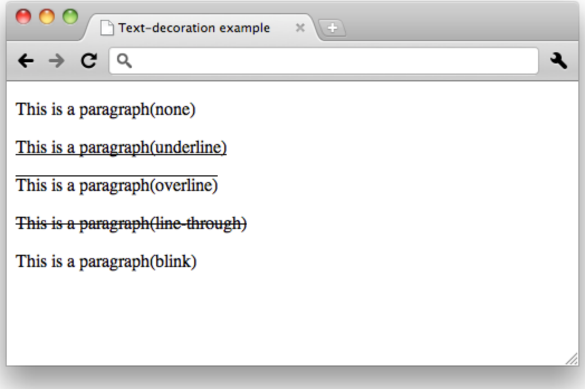
Example

[style.css]

```
p#no{ text-decoration: none; }
p#un{ text-decoration: underline; }
p#ov{ text-decoration: overline; }
p#th{ text-decoration: line-through; }
p#bl{ text-decoration: blink; }
```

[index.html]

```
<p id="no">This is a paragraph(none)</p>
<p id="un">This is a paragraph(underline)</p>
<p id="ov">This is a paragraph(overline)</p>
<p id="th">This is a paragraph(line-through)</p>
<p id="bl">This is a paragraph(blink)</p>
```



This is a paragraph(none)

This is a paragraph(underline)

This is a paragraph(overline)

~~This is a paragraph(line-through)~~

This is a paragraph(blink)

text-indent

The text-indent property specifies the indentation applied to first line of inline content in a block.

[Syntax]

```
text-indent: length;
```

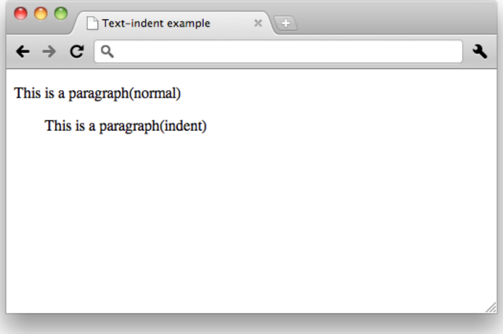
Example

[style.css]

```
p#ind{
  text-indent: 2em;
}
```

[index.html]

```
<p>This is a paragraph(normal)</p>
<p id="ind">This is a paragraph(indent)</p>
```



This is a paragraph(normal)

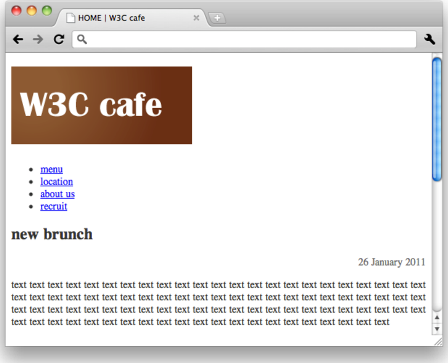
This is a paragraph(indent)

Challenge

1. Sets the text color of default. It is often set to "#333333". Because the character of jet-black is hard to read in a white background in the monitor. "#333333" means the dark gray.

[style.css]

```
body{
  color: #333333;
}
```



W3C cafe

- menu
- location
- about us
- recruit

new brunch

26 January 2011

text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text

2. Justify the date when the news was updated to the right, and change the color.

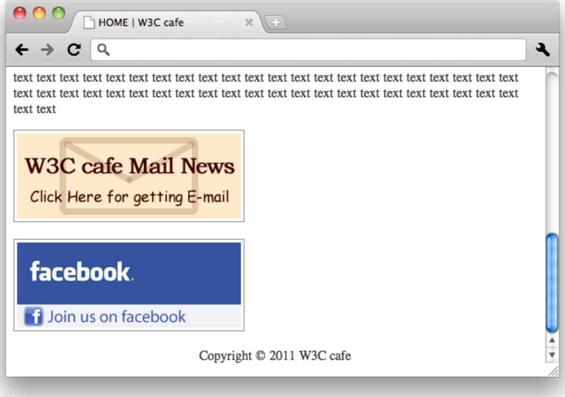
[style.css]

```
#main .date{
  color: #666666;
  text-align: right;
}
```

3. Justify the copyright to the center.

[style.css]

```
footer{
  text-align: center;
}
```



text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text

Copyright © 2011 W3C cafe

CSS Fonts

font-size

The font-size property sets size of the text.

[Syntax]

```
p{
  font-size: <absolute-size> | <relative-size> | <length> | <percentage>;
}
```

- absolute-size are:

[xx-small | x-small | small | medium | large | x-large | xx-large]

- relative-size are:

[larger | smaller]

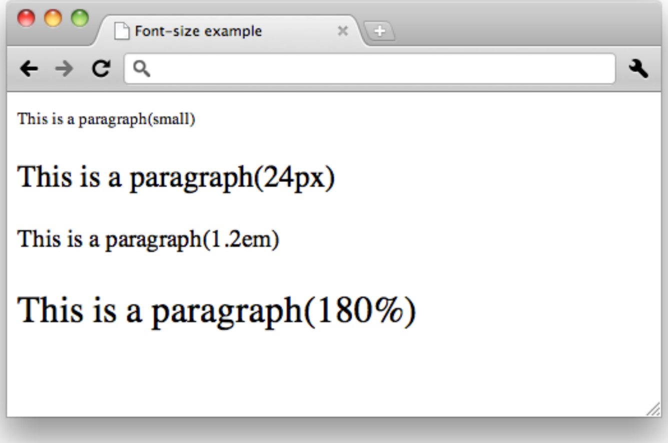
Example

[style.css]

```
p#ab{ font-size: small; }
p#px{ font-size: 24px; }
p#em{ font-size: 1.2em; }
p#per{ font-size: 180%; }
```

[index.html]

```
<p id="ab">This is a paragraph(small)</p>
<p id="px">This is a paragraph(24px)</p>
<p id="em">This is a paragraph(1.2em)</p>
<p id="per">This is a paragraph(180%)</p>
```



This is a paragraph(small)

This is a paragraph(24px)

This is a paragraph(1.2em)

This is a paragraph(180%)

font-family

The font-family property sets the font family of the text.

[Syntax]

```
p{
  font-family: <family-name> | <generic-family>;
}
```

- family-name is the name of a font family of choice. For example, "Gill", "Helvetica" and "Time New Roman".
- generic-family are:

[serif | sans-serif | cursive | fantasy | monospace]

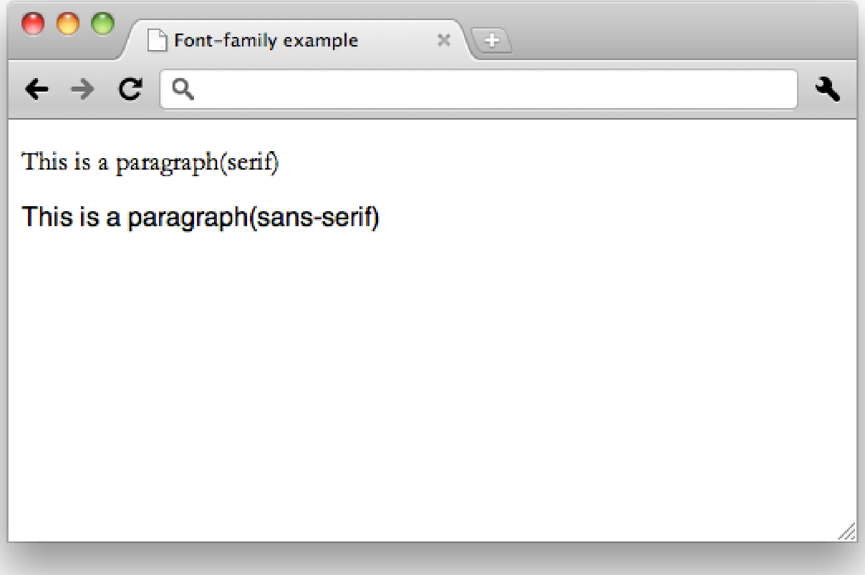
Example

[style.css]

```
p#se{ font-family: "Time New Roman", Garamond, serif; }
p#sa{ font-family: Helvetica, "MS Verdana", sans-serif; }
```

[index.html]

```
<p id="se">This is a paragraph(serif)</p>
<p id="sa">This is a paragraph(sans-serif)</p>
```



This is a paragraph(serif)

This is a paragraph(sans-serif)

font-style

The font-style property selects the style of the text. This property is often used to select italic text.

[Syntax]

```
p{
  font-style: normal | italic | oblique;
}
```

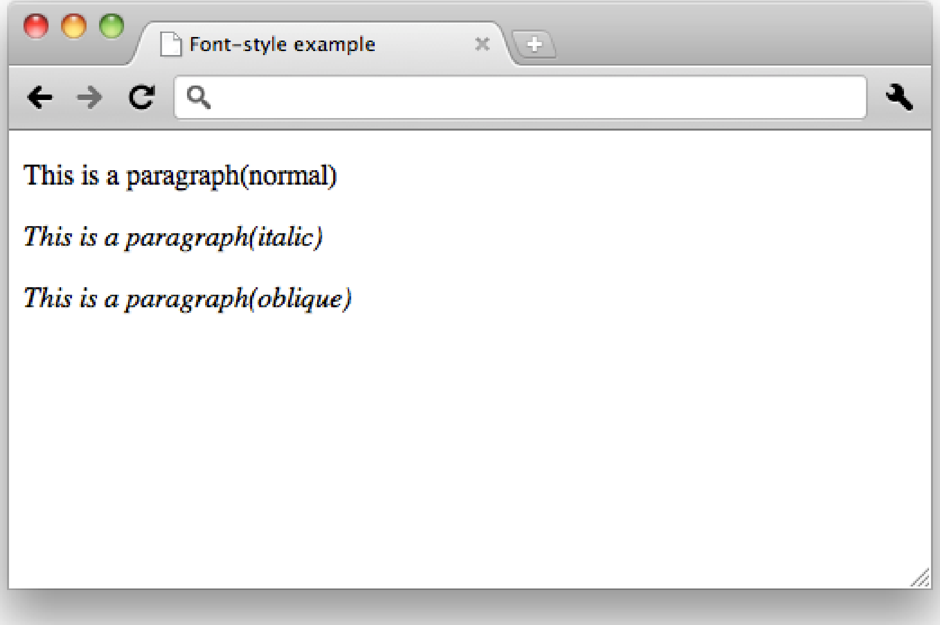
Example

[style.css]

```
p#no{ font-style: normal; }
p#i{ font-style: italic; }
p#ob{ font-style: oblique; }
```

[index.html]

```
<p id="no">This is a paragraph(normal)</p>
<p id="i">This is a paragraph(italic)</p>
<p id="ob">This is a paragraph(oblique)</p>
```



This is a paragraph(normal)

This is a paragraph(italic)

This is a paragraph(oblique)

font-weight

The font-weight property selects the weight of the text.

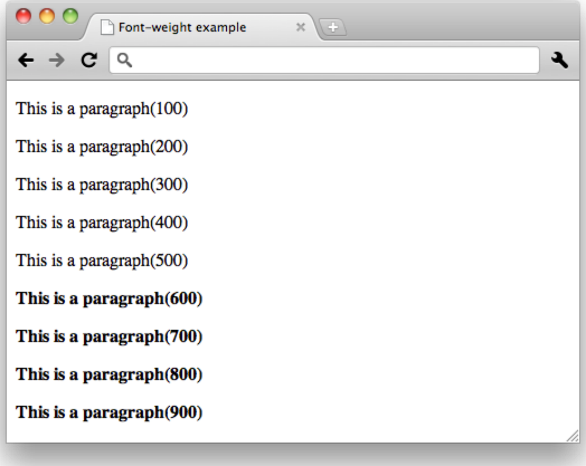
[Syntax]

```
p{
  font-weight: normal |bold | bolder | lighter | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 |
700 | 800 | 900
}
```

Example

[style.css]

```
p#one{ font-weight: 100; }
p#two{ font-weight: 200; }
p#three{ font-weight: 300; }
p#four{ font-weight: 400; }
p#five{ font-weight: 500; }
p#six{ font-weight: 600; }
p#seven{ font-weight: 700; }
p#eight{ font-weight: 800; }
p#nine{ font-weight: 900; }
```



This is a paragraph(100)

This is a paragraph(200)

This is a paragraph(300)

This is a paragraph(400)

This is a paragraph(500)

This is a paragraph(600)

This is a paragraph(700)

This is a paragraph(800)

This is a paragraph(900)

[index.html]

```
<p id="one">This is a paragraph(100)</p>
<p id="two">This is a paragraph(200)</p>
<p id="three">This is a paragraph(300)</p>
<p id="four">This is a paragraph(400)</p>
<p id="five">This is a paragraph(500)</p>
<p id="six">This is a paragraph(600)</p>
<p id="seven">This is a paragraph(700)</p>
<p id="eight">This is a paragraph(800)</p>
<p id="nine">This is a paragraph(900)</p>
```

Challenge

1. Sets the font family of default.

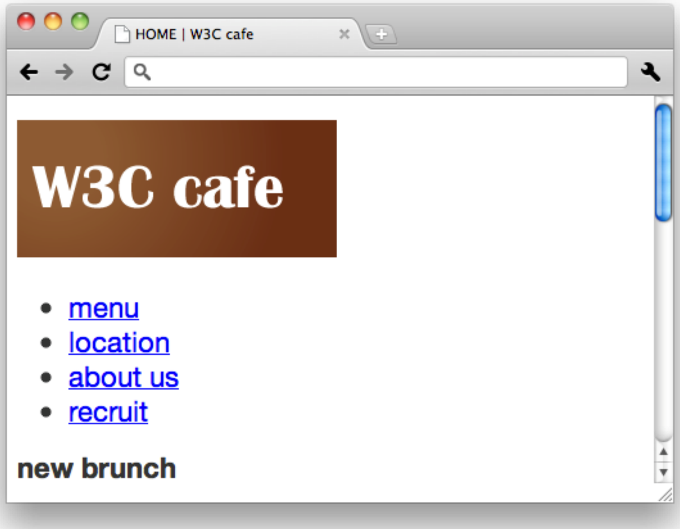
[style.css]

```
body{
  color: #333333;
  font-size: 0.9em;
  font-family: 'Helvetica Neue', Helvetica, Arial, Verdana, Geneva, sans-serif;
}
```

2. Changes the size of side navigation texts.

[style.css]

```
nav ul li{
  font-size: 1.5em;
}
```



W3C cafe

- menu
- location
- about us
- recruit

new brunch

CSS Lists

list-style-type

The list-style-type property specifies appearance of the list item marker.

[Syntax]

```
list-style-type: disc | circle | square | decimal | decimal-leading-zero | lower-
roman | upper-roman | lower-greek
                  | lower-latin | upper-latin | armenian | georgian | lower-alpha |
upper-alpha | none
```

- For unordered list.
  - disc: ●
  - circle: ○
  - square: ■
- For ordered list.
  - dicimal: 1, 2, 3, ...
  - decimal-leading-zero: 01, 02, 03, ...
  - lower-roman: i, ii, iii, ...
  - upper-roman: I, II, III, ...
  - lower-greek: α, β, γ, ...
  - lower-latin: a, b, c, ...
  - upper-latin: A, B, C, ...
  - armenian: 1, 2, 3, ...
  - georgian: an, ban, gan, ...
  - lower-alpha: a, b, c, ...
  - upper-alpha: A, B, C, ...

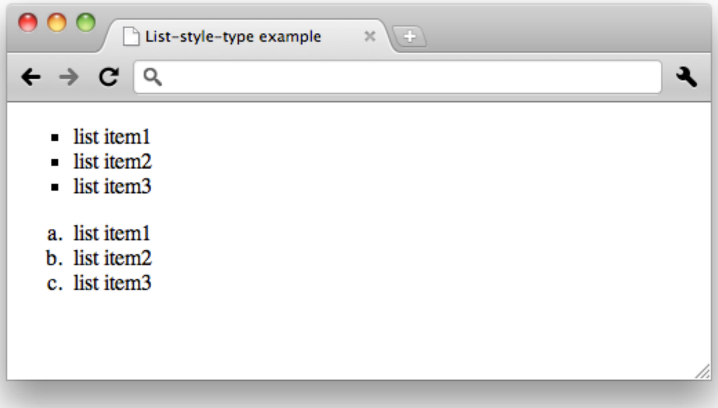
Example

[style.css]

```
ul{
  list-style-type: square;
}
ol{
  list-style-type: lower-alpha;
}
```

[index.html]

```
<ul>
  <li>list item1</li>
  <li>list item2</li>
  <li>list item3</li>
</ul>
<ol>
  <li>list item1</li>
  <li>list item2</li>
  <li>list item3</li>
</ol>
```



- list item1
- list item2
- list item3

a. list item1
b. list item2
c. list item3

list-style-image

The list-style-image property sets the image that will be used as the list item marker.

[Syntax]

```
list-style-image: <uri> | none
```

- uri

The functional notation used to designate URIs in property values is "url()":

```
list-style-image: url(http://www.example.com/image.png);
```

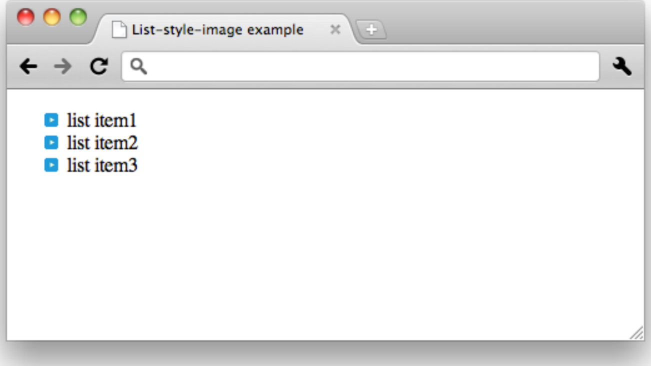
Example

[style.css]

```
ul{
  list-style-image: url(images/list.gif);
}
```

[index.html]

```
<ul>
  <li>list item1</li>
  <li>list item2</li>
  <li>list item3</li>
</ul>
```



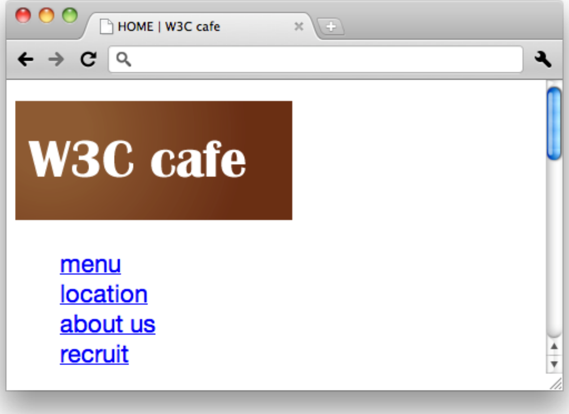
- list item1
- list item2
- list item3

Challenge

1. Removes the marker from side navigation. Because you will learn the decoration of the list. That is, the list marker is not necessary.

[style.css]

```
nav ul{
  list-style-type: none;
}
```



menu
location
about us
recruit

Link state

The link pseudo-classes

Web browsers commonly display unvisited links differently from previously visited ones.

[Syntax]

```
a:link{ Declarations }
a:visited{ Declarations }
```

- a:link: applies for links that have not yet been visited.
- a:visited: applies once the link has been visited by the user.

The dynamic pseudo-classes

Interactive Web browsers sometimes change the rendering in response to user actions.

[Syntax]

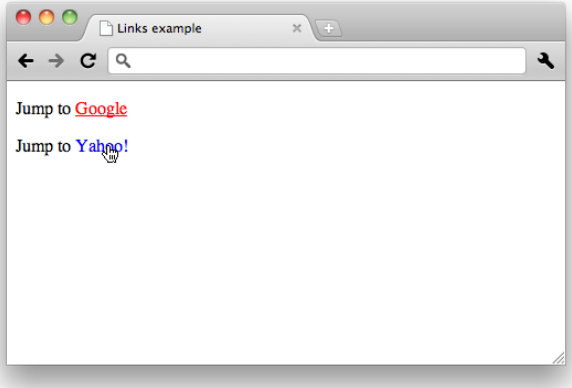
```
a:hover{ Declarations }
a:active{ Declarations }
```

- a:hover: applies while the user designates an element (with some pointing device), but does not activate it.
- a:active: applies while an element is being activated by the user.

Example

[style.css]

```
a:link, a:visited{
  color: #ff0000;
  text-decoration: underline;
}
a:hover, a:active{
  color: #0000ff;
  text-decoration: none;
}
```



Jump to Google

Jump to Yahoo!

[index.html]

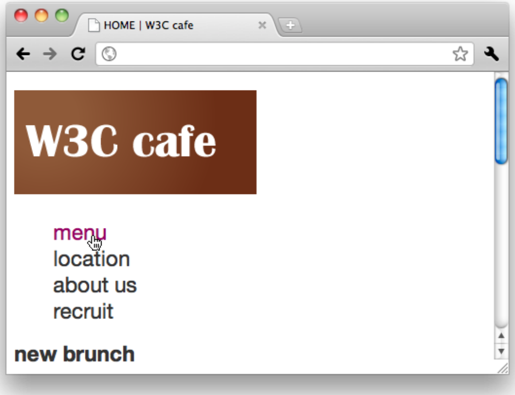
```
<p>Jump to <a
href="http://www.google.com/">Google</a></p>
<p>Jump to <a href="http://www.yahoo.com/">Yahoo!</a>
```

Challenge

1. Changes the color of side navigation by link state.

[style.css]

```
nav ul li a:link, nav ul li a:visited{
  color: #333333;
  text-decoration: none;
}
nav ul li a:active, nav ul li a:hover{
  color: #990066;
  text-decoration: none;
}
```



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menu
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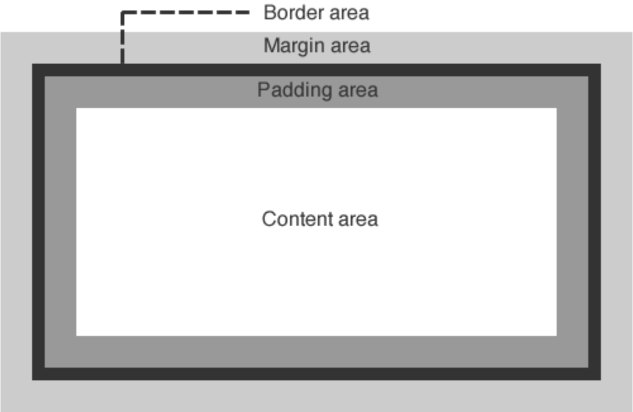
new brunch

CSS Box model



width

The width property specifies the content width of boxes.

[Syntax]

```
width: <length> | <percentage> | auto
```

height

The width property specifies the content height of boxes.

[Syntax]

```
height: <length> | <percentage> | auto
```

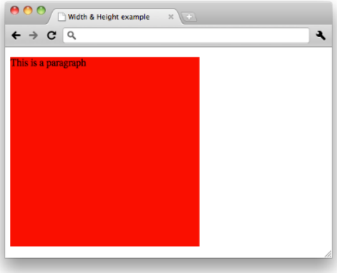
Example

[style.css]

```
p{
  width: 300px;
  height: 300px;
  background-color: red;
}
```

[index.html]

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
```

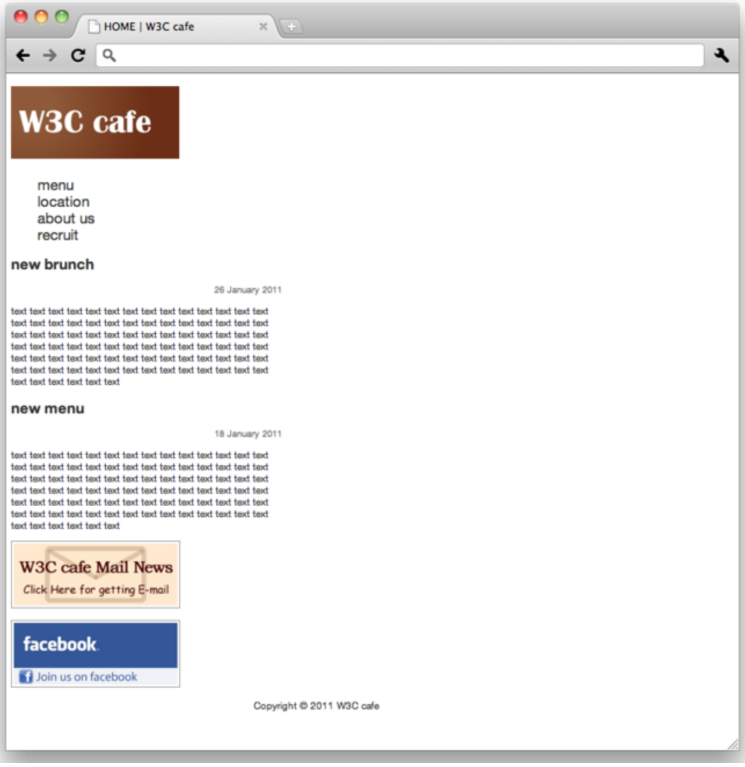


This is a paragraph

Challenge

1. Sets the size of boxes.

```
#wrapper{
  width: 900px;
}
nav{
  width: 200px;
}
footer{
  height: 50px;
  text-align: center;
}
#main{
  width: 400px;
}
aside{
  width: 250px;
}
```



CSS Paddings and Margins

padding

The padding properties specify the width of the padding area of a box.

[Syntax]

```
padding-top: <length> | <percentage>
padding-right: <length> | <percentage>
padding-bottom: <length> | <percentage>
padding-left: <length> | <percentage>
```

- Padding property
  The padding property is a shorthand property for setting 'padding-top', 'padding-right', 'padding-bottom', and 'padding-left' at the same place in the style sheet.
  - padding: 10px 20px;
    top and bottom paddings are 10px, right and left paddings are 20px.
  - padding: 10px 20px 30px;
    top padding is 10px, right and left paddings are 20px, bottom padding is 30px.
  - padding: 10px 20px 30px 40px;
    top padding is 10px, right padding is 20px, bottom padding is 30px, left padding is 40px.

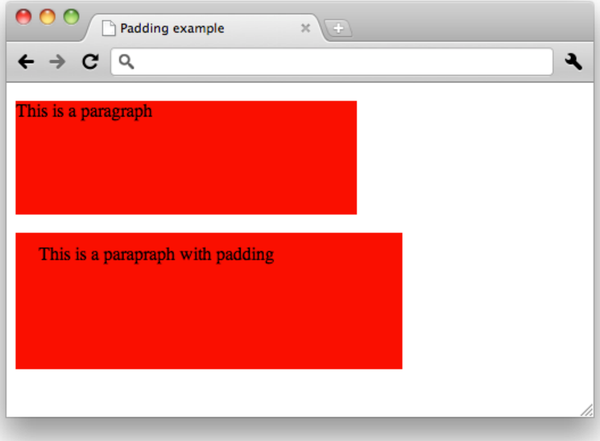
Example

[style.css]

```
p{
  width: 300px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: red;
}
p#pad{
  padding: 10px 20px;
}
```

[index.html]

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p id="pad">This is a parapraph with
padding</p>
```



margin

The margin properties specify the width of the margin area of a box.

- Margin doesn't have a background color.

[Syntax]

```
margin-top: <length> | <percentage>
margin-right: <length> | <percentage>
margin-bottom: <length> | <percentage>
margin-left: <length> | <percentage>
```

- Margin property
  The margin property is a shorthand property for setting 'margin-top', 'margin-right', 'margin-bottom', and 'margin-left' at the same place in the style sheet.
  - margin: 10px 20px;
    top and bottom margins are 10px, right and left margins are 20px.
  - margin: 10px 20px 30px;
    top margin is 10px, right and left margins are 20px, bottom margin is 30px.
  - margin: 10px 20px 30px 40px;
    top margin is 10px, right margin is 20px, bottom margin is 30px, left margin is 40px.

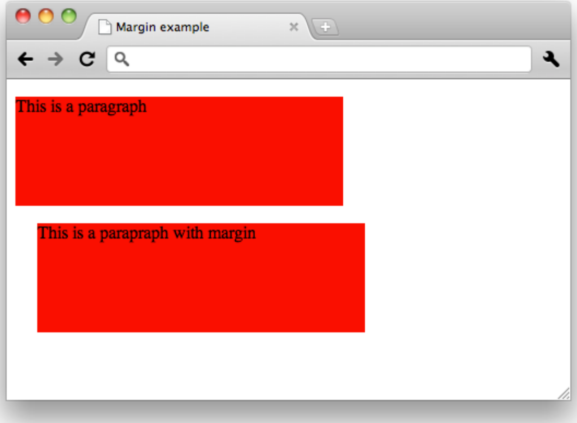
Example

[style.css]

```
p{
  width: 300px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: red;
}
p#mar{
  margin-top: 10px;
  margin-bottom: 10px;
  margin-left: 20px;
  margin-right: 20px;
}
```

[index.html]

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p id="mar">This is a parapraph with margin</p>
```



This is a paragraph

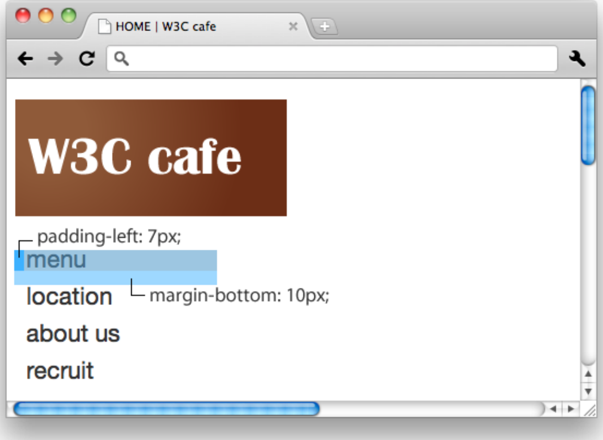
This is a parapraph with margin

Challenge

1. Sets the paddings and the margins of side navigation.

[style.css]

```
nav ul{
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 0px;
  padding: 0px;
}
nav ul li{
  font-size: 1.5em;
  padding-left: 7px;
  margin-bottom: 10px;
}
```

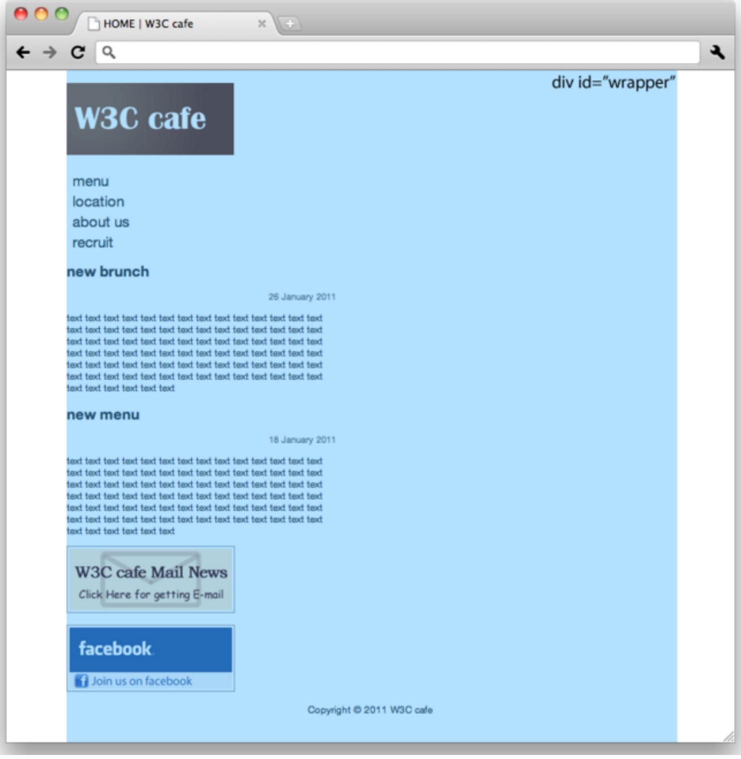


menu
location
about us
recruit

2. Arranges contents at the center of Web browser window. When the value of a left margin and a right margin is set to "auto", box is arranged at the center. Because left and right margins have the same value.

[style.css]

```
#wrapper{
  width: 900px;
  margin: 0px auto;
}
```



menu
location
about us
recruit

new brunch

26 January 2011

text text text text text text text text text text text text text text
text text text text text text text text text text text text text text
text text text text text text text text text text text text text text
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new menu

18 January 2011

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text text text text text text

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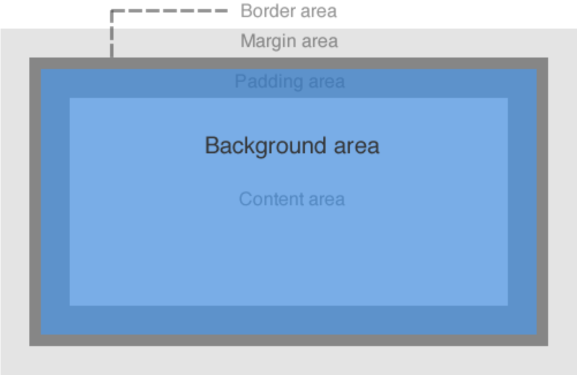
CSS Backgrounds

The background is behind the border, padding and content, but not in the margin.



background-color

The 'background-color' property sets the background color of an element.

[Syntax]

```
background-color: <color>
```

- color: Specifies a color value:
  - color keywords
  - color values

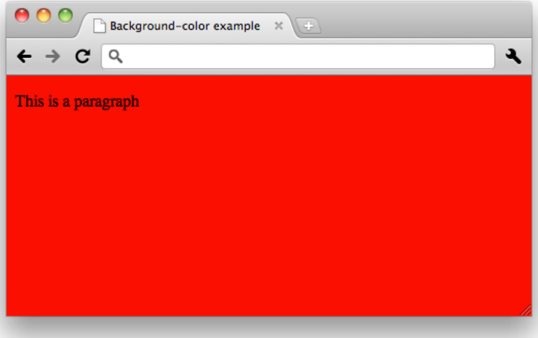
Example

[style.css]

```
body{
  background-color: red;
}
```

[index.html]

```
<body>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```



This is a paragraph

background-image

The 'background-image' property sets the background image of an element.

[Syntax]

```
background-image: <uri> | none
```

- uri

The functional notation used to designate URIs in property values is "url()":

```
background-image: url(images/image.png);
```

Note: You should also specify a background color that will be used when the image is unavailable. The background color sets the color that looks like the set background image.

Example

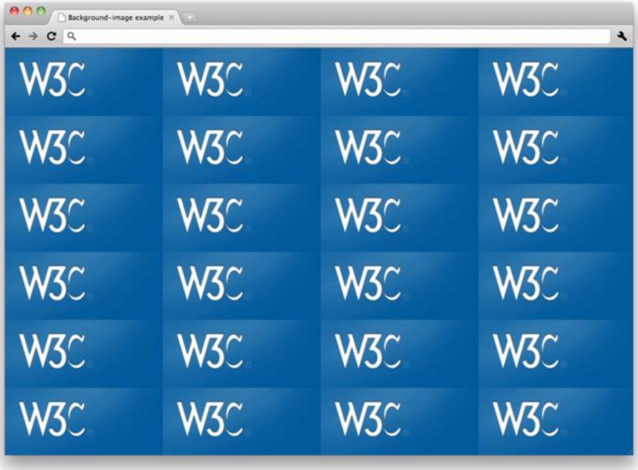
- Sets the W3C logo to the background image.

[style.css]

```
body{
  background-image: url(images/logo.png);
}
```

[index.html]

```
<body>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```



By default, the background image is spread like a tile.

background-repeat

The 'background-repeat' property specifies whether the image is repeated

[Syntax]

```
background-repeat: repeat | repeat-x | repeat-y | no-repeat
```

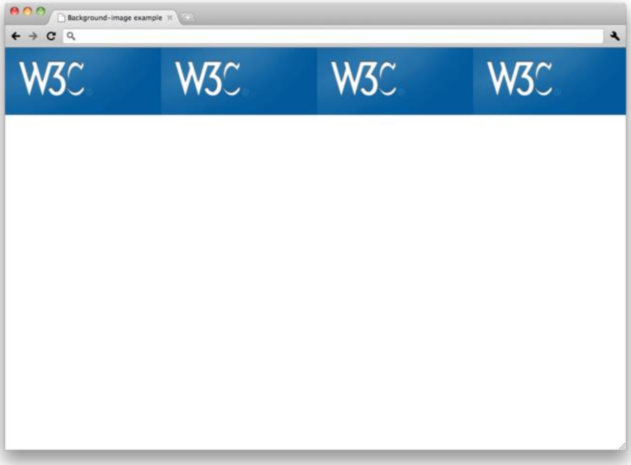
- repeat: The image is repeated both horizontally and vertically.
- repeat-x: The image is repeated horizontally only.
- repeat-y: The image is repeated vertically only.
- no-repeat: The image is not repeated: only one copy of the image is drawn.

Example

[style.css]

```
body{
  background-image: url(images/logo.png);
  background-repeat: repeat-x;
}
```

[index.html]



```
<body>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
```

Challenge

1. Specifies the image for the background.

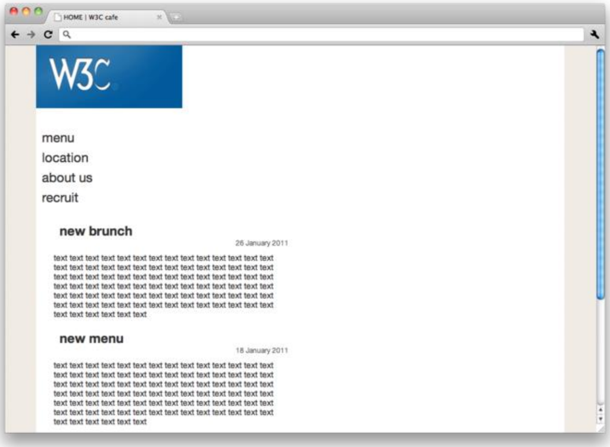
[style.css]

```
body{
  color: #333333;
  font-size: 0.9em;
  font-family: 'Helvetica Neue', Helvetica, Arial, Verdana, Geneva, sans-serif;
  background-image: url(images/bg.gif);
  background-repeat: repeat;
}
```

2. Sets the color *and* the image of the background in the main contents area.

[style.css]

```
#wrapper{
  width: 900px;
  margin: 0px auto;
  background-color: #ffffff;
  background-image: url(images/logo.png);
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
}
```



new brunch

26 January 2011

text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text

new menu

18 January 2011

text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text

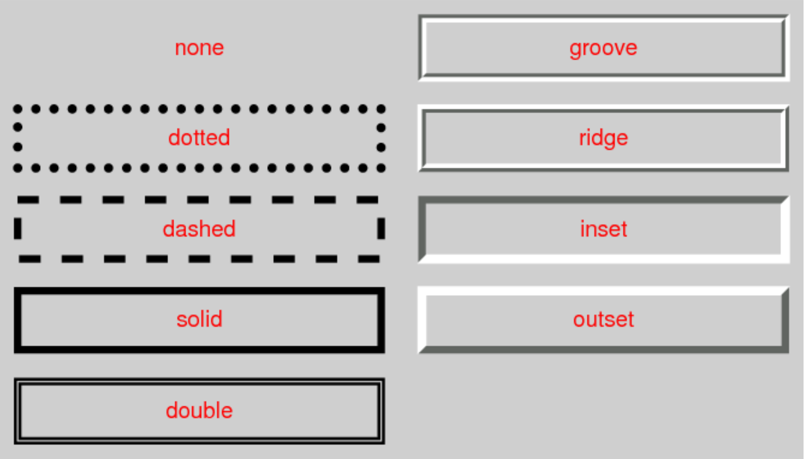
CSS Borders

border-style

The border style properties specify the line style of a box's border.

[Syntax]

```
border-style: none | hidden | dotted | dashed | solid | double | groove | ridge |
inset | outset
```



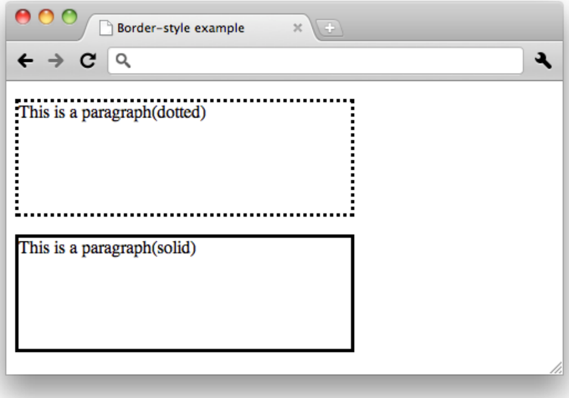
Example

[style.css]

```
p{
  width: 300px;
  height: 100px;
}
p#dot{ border-style: dotted; }
p#sol{ border-style: solid; }
```

[index.html]

```
<p id="dot">This is a paragraph(dotted)</p>
<p id="sol">This is a paragraph(solid)</p>
```



This is a paragraph(dotted)

This is a paragraph(solid)

border-color

The border color properties specify the color of a box's border.

[Syntax]

```
border-color: <color> | transparent
```

- color: Specifies a color value:
  - color keywords
  - color values

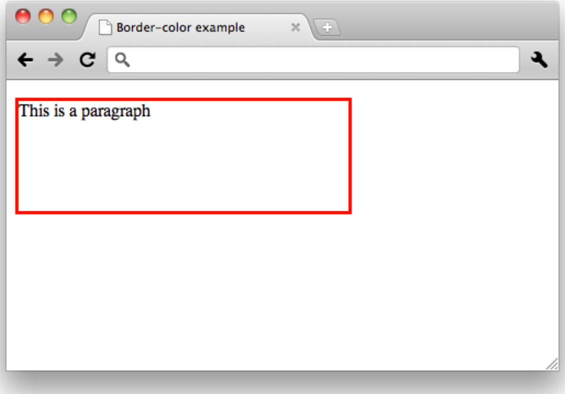
Example

[style.css]

```
p{
  width: 300px;
  height: 100px;
  border-style: solid;
  border-color: red;
}
```

[index.html]

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
```



This is a paragraph

border-width

The border width properties specify the width of the border area.

[Syntax]

```
border-width: thin | medium | thick | <length>
```

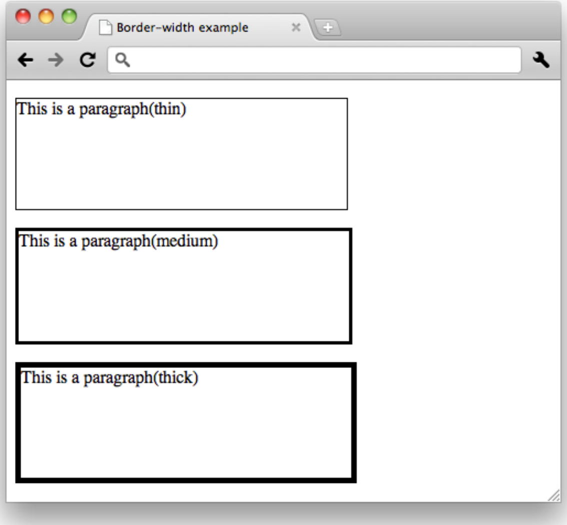
Example

[style.css]

```
p#thin{ border-width: thin; }
p#med{ border-width: medium; }
p#thick{ border-width: thick; }
```

[index.html]

```
<p id="thin">This is a paragraph(thin)</p>
<p id="med">This is a paragraph(medium)</p>
<p id="thick">This is a paragraph(thick)</p>
```



This is a paragraph(thin)

This is a paragraph(medium)

This is a paragraph(thick)

Challenge

1. Styles the side navigation by border.

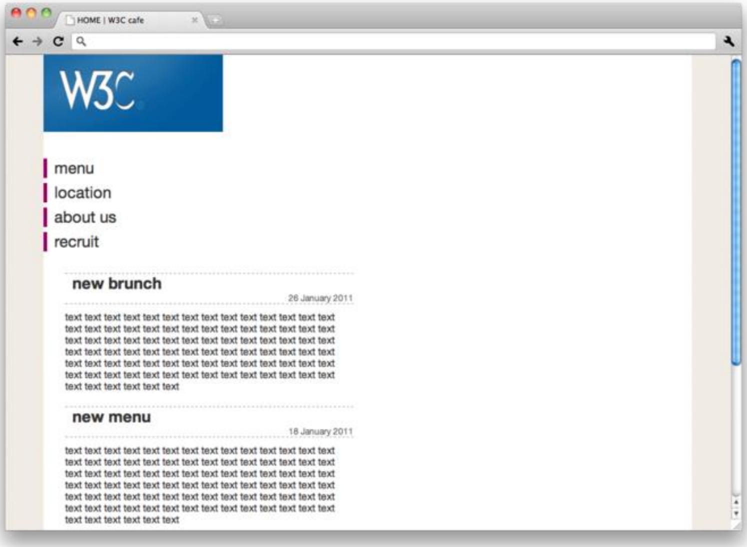
[style.css]

```
nav ul li{
  font-size: 1.5em;
  padding-left: 10px;
  margin-bottom: 7px;
  border-left-width: 5px;
  border-left-color: #990066;
  border-left-style: solid;
}
```

2. Styles the news headers.

[style.css]

```
#main header{
  padding-left: 10px;
  margin-bottom: 10px;
  border-top-width: 1px;
  border-top-color: #A6A6A6;
  border-top-style: dashed;
  border-bottom-width: 1px;
  border-bottom-color: #A6A6A6;
  border-bottom-style: dashed;
}
```



menu
location
about us
recruit

new brunch

26 January 2011

text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text

new menu

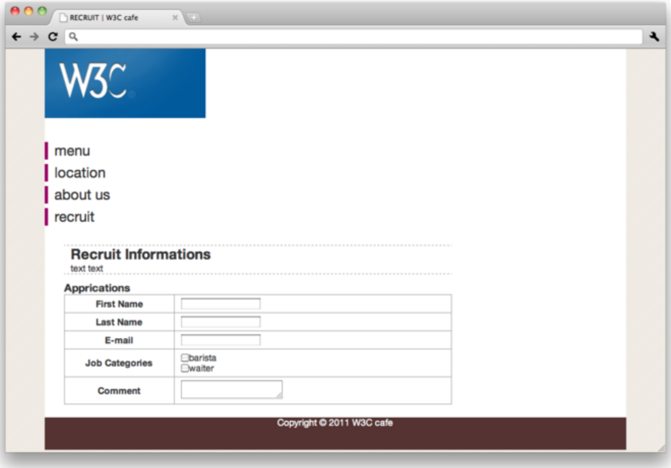
18 January 2011

text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text text

3. Styles the table of recruit application page(recruit.html).

[style.css]

```
#main2 table{
  border-top-width: 1px;
  border-top-color: #A6A6A6;
  border-top-style: solid;
  border-left-width: 1px;
  border-left-color: #A6A6A6;
  border-left-style: solid;
  margin: 0px;
  padding: 0px;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
#main2 th, #main2 td{
  border-right-width: 1px;
  border-right-color: #A6A6A6;
  border-right-style: solid;
  border-bottom-width: 1px;
  border-bottom-color: #A6A6A6;
  border-bottom-style: solid;
  margin: 0px;
  padding: 5px 10px;
}
#main2 th{
```



menu
location
about us
recruit

Recruit Informations

text text

Apprications

First Name	
Last Name	
E-mail	
Job Categories	□barista □waiter
Comment	

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```
  width: 150px;
}
#main2 td{
  width: 410px;
}
```

CSS Floating boxes

float

The float property specifies whether a box should float to the left, right, or not at all.

[Syntax]

```
float: left | right | none
```

- left: The element generates a block box that is floated to the left. Content flows on the right side of the box, starting at the top.
- right: Similar to 'left', except the box is floated to the right, and content flows on the left side of the box, starting at the top.
- none: The box is not floated.

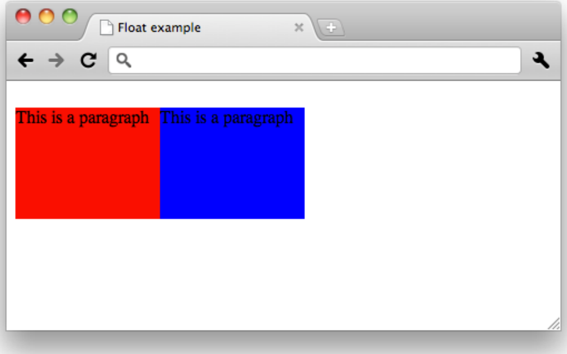
Example

[style.css]

```
p{
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  float: left;
}
p#red{
  background-color: red;
}
p#blue{
  background-color: blue;
}
```

[index.html]

```
<p id="red">This is a paragraph</p>
<p id="blue">This is a paragraph</p>
```



This is a paragraph

This is a paragraph

clear

This property indicates which sides of an element's box(es) may not be adjacent to an earlier floating box.

[Syntax]

```
clear: left | right | both | none
```

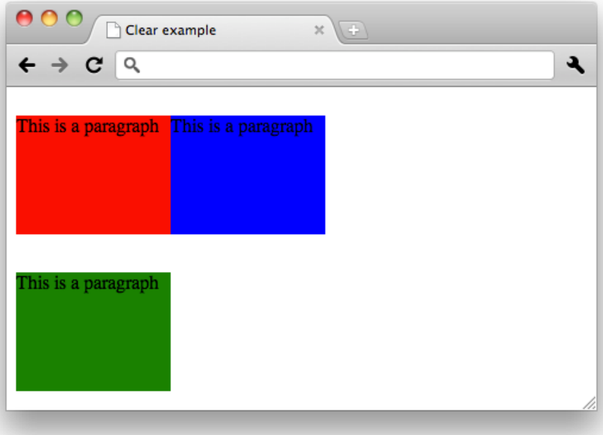
Example

[style.css]

```
p{
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  float: left;
}
p#red{
  background-color: red;
}
p#blue{
  background-color: blue;
}
p#green{
  background-color: green;
  clear: left;
}
```

[index.html]

```
<p id="red">This is a paragraph</p>
<p id="blue">This is a paragraph</p>
<p id="green">This is a paragraph</p>
```



This is a paragraph

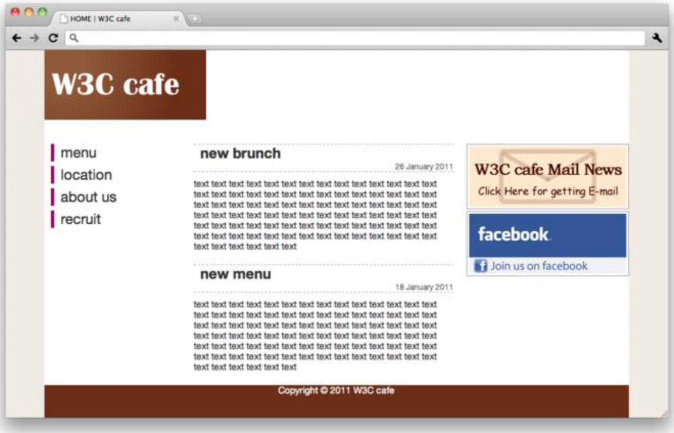
This is a paragraph

This is a paragraph

Challenge

[style.css]

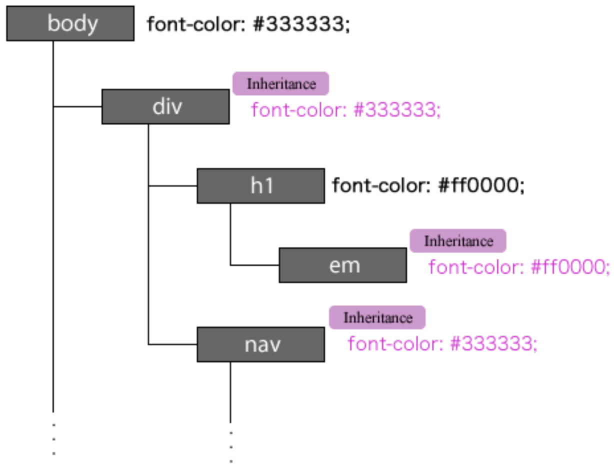
```
nav{
  float: left;
  width: 200px;
  margin-top: 30px;
}
footer{
  height: 50px;
  clear: both;
  text-align: center;
  background-color: #999999;
}
#main{
  float: left;
  width: 400px;
  padding-left: 30px;
  margin-top: 30px;
}
aside{
  float: right;
  width: 250px;
  margin-top: 30px;
}
#main2{
  float: left;
  margin-top: 30px;
  margin-bottom: 20px;
  padding-left: 30px;
  width: 600px;
}
```



The sample site was completed in this chapter.

Inheritance

Some values are inherited by the children of an element in the document tree:



Example

The 'font-size' property for the h1 element will have the computed value '13pt' (130% times 10pt, the parent's value). Since the computed value of 'font-size' is inherited, the em element will have the computed value '13pt' as well.

[style.css]

```
body { font-size: 10pt }
h1 { font-size: 130% }
```

[index.html]

```
<body>
  <h1>A <em>large</em> heading</h1>
</body>
```

Priority level of selector

Calculating a selector's specificity

The priority level of the selector is decided in Point of combination of selectors.

- style attribute = a
- number of ID attributes in the selector = b
- number of other attributes and pseudo-classes in the selector = c
- number of element names and pseudo-elements in the selector = d

For example, If it is a combination of the following selectors:

[index.html]

```
<body>
  <article>
```

```
    <p>This is <span id="red">paragraph</span>.</p>
  </article>
</body>
```

[style.css]

```
 article p span{
   color: blue;
 }
 #red{
   color: red;
 }
```

"article p span" are "**a=0, b=0, c=0, d=3 (0003)**".
"#red" is "**a=0, b=1, c=0, d=0 (0100)**".

In this instance, *paragraph* becomes a red character. Because "#red(0100)" is bigger than "article p span(0003)".

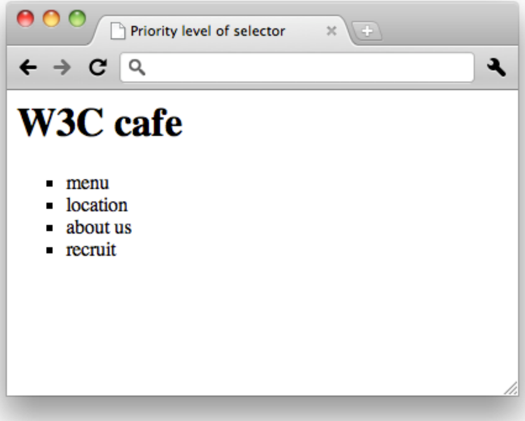
Example

[index.html]

```
<body>
<div id="wrapper">
  <header id="top">
    <h1>W3C cafe</h1>
    <div id="hright">
      <nav>
        <ul id="gnavi">
          <li>menu</li>
          <li>location</li>
          <li>about us</li>
          <li>recruit</li>
        </ul>
      </nav>
    </div>
  </header>
</div>
</body>
```

[style.css]

```
#wrapper header div nav #gnavi{
  list-style-type: none;
}
#top #hright #gnavi{
  list-style-type: square;
}
```



W3C cafe

- menu
- location
- about us
- recruit

In this case, the markers of list are changed to "square". Because "#top #hright #gnavi(a=0, b=3, c=0, d=0)" is bigger than "#wrapper header div nav #gnavi(a=0, b=2, c=0, d=3)".

Congratulations!
You finished the CSS educational materials for beginners.
The property that explains with this teaching material is a part of specifications. Please refer to list of CSS Property when there is a property that doesn't understand when you are creating the Web site.