

Lesson: 03 (Advanced CSS)

CSS Classification

The CSS classification properties allow you to control how to display an element, set where an image will appear in another element, position an element relative to its normal position, position an element using an absolute value, and how to control the visibility of an element.

Property	Description	Values
clear	Sets the sides of an element where other floating elements are not allowed	left, right, both, none
cursor	Specifies the type of cursor to be displayed	<i>url</i> , auto, crosshair, default, pointer, move, e-resize, ne-resize, nw-resize, n-resize, se-resize, sw-resize, s-resize, w-resize, text, wait, help
display	Sets how/if an element is displayed	none, inline, block, list-item, run-in, compact, marker, table, inline-table, table-row-group, table-header-group, table-footer-group, table-row, table-column-group, table-column, table-cell, table-caption
float	Sets where an image or a text will appear in another element	left, right, none
position	Places an element in a static, relative, absolute or fixed position	static, relative, absolute, fixed
visibility	Sets if an element should be visible or invisible	visible, hidden, collapse

Note: Example One

CSS Positioning

The CSS positioning properties allow you to specify the left, right, top, and bottom position of an element. It also allows you to set the shape of an element, place an element behind another, and to specify what should happen when an element's content is too big to fit in a specified area.

Property	Description	Values
bottom	Sets how far the bottom edge of an element is above/below the bottom edge of the parent element	auto % <i>length</i>
clip	Sets the shape of an element. The element is clipped into this shape, and displayed	<i>shape</i> , auto
left	Sets how far the left edge of an element is to the right/left of the left edge of the parent element	auto % <i>length</i>
overflow	Sets what happens if the content of an element overflow its area	visible, hidden, scroll, auto

position	Places an element in a static, relative, absolute or fixed position	static, relative, absolute. fixed
right	Sets how far the right edge of an element is to the left/right of the right edge of the parent element	auto % <i>length</i>
top	Sets how far the top edge of an element is above/below the top edge of the parent element	auto % <i>length</i>
vertical-align	Sets the vertical alignment of an element	baseline, sub, super, top, text-top, middle, bottom, text-bottom, <i>length</i> %
z-index	Sets the stack order of an element	auto, <i>number</i>

Note: Example Two

CSS Dimension

The CSS dimension properties allow you to control the height and width of an element. It also allows you to increase the space between two lines.

Property	Description	Values
height	Sets the height of an element	auto, <i>length</i> . %
line-height	Sets the distance between lines	normal, <i>number</i> , <i>length</i> , %
max-height	Sets the maximum height of an element	none, <i>length</i> , %
max-width	Sets the maximum width of an element	none, <i>length</i> , %
min-height	Sets the minimum height of an element	<i>length</i> , %
min-width	Sets the minimum width of an element	<i>length</i> , %
width	Sets the width of an element	auto, <i>length</i> . %

Note: Example Three

CSS Media Types

Media Types allow you to specify how documents will be presented in different media. The document can be displayed differently on the screen, on the paper, with an aural browser, etc.

Media Type	Description
all	Used for all media type devices
aural	Used for speech and sound synthesizers
braille	Used for braille tactile feedback devices
embossed	Used for paged braille printers
handheld	Used for small or handheld devices
print	Used for printers
projection	Used for projected presentations, like slides
screen	Used for computer screens
tty	Used for media using a fixed-pitch character grid, like teletypes and terminals
tv	Used for television-type devices

3 ways of specifying CSS Media types

There are 3 ways to attach a media type to the style sheet, so our CSS is applied only when a particular media (ie: handheld) is used to view the page:

1) Linked style sheets:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="print" href="style.css">
```

2) Imported style sheets:

```
<style type="text/css" media="print, handheld">
```

```
@import " style.css";
```

```
</style>
```

3) Inline style sheets, through the @media rule:

```
<style type="text/css">
```

```
@media projection{
```

```
  body{ background-color:#FFFFFF; }
```

```
  #heading{ font-size:28px; }
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

CSS Pseudo-class

CSS pseudo-classes are used to add special effects to some selectors.

The syntax of pseudo-classes:

```
selector:pseudo-class {property:value}
```

CSS classes can also be used with pseudo-classes:

```
selector.class:pseudo-class {property:value}
```

Pseudo-class	Purpose
:active	Adds special style to an activated element
:focus	Adds special style to an element while the element has focus
:hover	Adds special style to an element when you mouse over it
:link	Adds special style to an unvisited link
:visited	Adds special style to a visited link
:first-child	Adds special style to an element that is the first child of some other element
:lang	Allows the author to specify a language to use in a specified element

Note: Example Four

CSS Pseudo-elements

CSS pseudo-elements are used to add special effects to some selectors.

The syntax of pseudo-elements: selector:pseudo-element {property:value}

CSS classes can also be used with pseudo-elements:

```
selector.class:pseudo-element {property:value}
```

Pseudo-element	Purpose
:first-letter	Adds special style to the first letter of a text
:first-line	Adds special style to the first line of a text
:before	Inserts some content before the content of an element
:after	Inserts some content after the content of an element

Note: Example Five

<pre><!--Example One--> <html> <head> <link href="lesson03.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" /> </head> <body> <div class="container"> <div class="header"><h1 class="header">CSS Classification</h1></div> <div class="left"><p> 1st Menu 2nd Menu 3rd Menu </p></div> <div class="content"> <h2>The CSS classification properties</h2> <p>The CSS classification properties allow you to control how to display an element.</p></div> <div class="footer">bdjobs.com</div> </div> </body> </html></pre>	<pre><!--Example Two--> <html> <head> <link href="lesson03.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" /> </head> <body> <p>The overflow property decides what to do if the content inside an element exceeds the given width and height properties.</p> <div> You can use the overflow property when you want to have better control of the layout. Try to change the overflow property to: visible, hidden, scroll, or inherit and see what happens. The default value is visible. </div> </body> </html></pre>	<pre><!--Example Three--> <html> <head> <link href="lesson03.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" /> </head> <body> <p> This is a paragraph with a standard line-height. The default line height in browsers is "1". The CSS dimension properties allow you to control the height and width of an element. It also allows you to increase the space between two lines. </p> <p class="small"> This is a paragraph with a smaller line-height. The CSS dimension properties allow you to control the height and width of an element. It also allows you to increase the space between two lines. The CSS dimension properties allow you to control the height and width of an element. It also allows you to increase the space between two lines. </p> <p class="big"> This is a paragraph with a bigger line-height. The CSS dimension properties allow you to control the height and width of an element. It also allows you to increase the space between two lines. The CSS dimension properties allow you to control the height and</pre>
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		width of an element. It also allows you to increase the space between two lines. </p> </body> </html>
<!--Example Four--> <html> <head> <link href="lesson03.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" /> </head> <body> <p>This is a link</p> <p>This link changes color</p> <p>This link changes font-size</p> <p>This link changes background-color</p> <p>This link changes font-family</p> <p>This link changes text-decoration</p> </body> </html>	<!--Example Five--> <html> <head> <link href="lesson03.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" /> </head> <body> <p> You can combine the :first-letter and :first-line pseudo-elements to add a special effect to the first letter and the first line of a text! You can combine the :first-letter and :first-line pseudo-elements to add a special effect to the first letter and the first line of a text! </p> </body> </html>	

lesson03.css

```
@charset "utf-8";
/* CSS Document */
/* For Example one */
ul
{
float:left;
width:100%;
padding:0;
margin:0;
list-style-type:none;
}
a
{
float:left;
width:6em;
text-decoration:none;
color:white;
background-color: blue;
padding:0.2em 0.6em;
border-right:1px solid white;
}
a:hover {background-color: #FF0000}
li {display:inline}
div.container
{
width:100%;
margin:0px;
border:1px solid gray;
line-height:150%;
}
div.header,div.footer
{
padding:0.5em;
color:white;
background-color:gray;
clear:left;
}
h1.header
{
padding:0;
margin:0;
}
div.left
{
```

```
float:left;
width:160px;
margin:0;
padding:1em;
}
div.content
{
margin-left:190px;
border-left:1px solid gray;
padding:1em;
}
```

/* For Example two */

```
div
{
background-color: #FFFF99;
width:150px;
height:150px;
overflow: auto
}
```

/*For Example three*/

```
p.small
{
line-height: 0.5
}
p.big
{
line-height: 2
}
```

/* For Example four */

```
a:link {color: #FF0000}
a:visited {color: #00FF00}
a:hover {color: #FF00FF}
a:active {color: #0000FF}
a.one:link {color: #ff0000}
a.one:visited {color: #0000ff}
a.one:hover {color: #ffcc00}
a.two:link {color: #ff0000}
a.two:visited {color: #0000ff}
a.two:hover {font-size: 150%}
a.three:link {color: #ff0000}
a.three:visited {color: #0000ff}
```



```
a.three:hover {background: #66ff66}
a.four:link {color: #ff0000}
a.four:visited {color: #0000ff}
a.four:hover {font-family: monospace}
a.five:link {color: #ff0000; text-decoration: none}
a.five:visited {color: #0000ff; text-decoration: none}
a.five:hover {text-decoration: underline}
```

```
/* For Example five */
p:first-letter
{
color: #ff0000;
font-size:xx-large
}
p:first-line
{
color: #0000ff;
font-variant: small-caps
}
```