Agenda

- CSS
  - Combining Rules & Selectors
  - Classes and class based styling

Multiple Rules

```
h1 {
      font-family: sans-serif;
      color:       gray;
}

h2 {
   font-family: sans-serif;
  color:       gray;
}

p {
   color: maroon;
}
```

Here's the rule to select <h1> elements and change the font-family to sans-serif and the font color to gray. We'll talk a lot more about fonts later.

And here's another rule to do the exact same thing to the <h2> element.

Combining Selectors (1)

Rules can be combined if they are identical

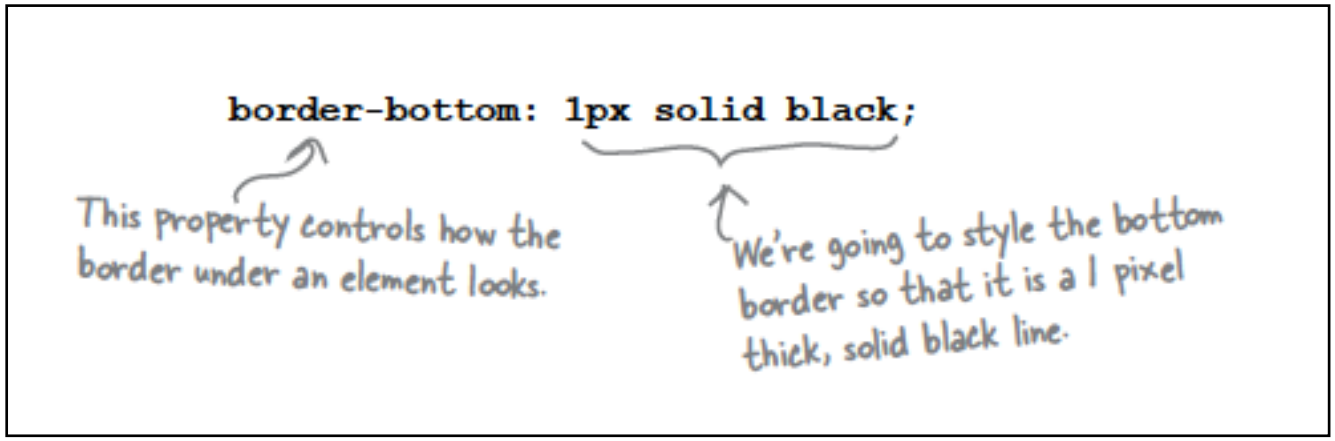
```
h1 {
     font-family: sans-serif;
     color:       gray;
}

h2 {
   font-family: sans-serif;
  color:           gray;
}

p {
   color: maroon;
}
```

Here's the rule to select <h1> elements and change the font-family to sans-serif and the font color to gray. We'll talk a lot more about fonts later.

And here's another rule to do the exact same thing to the <h2> element.

To write a rule for more than one element, just put commas between the selectors, like "h1, h2".

```
h1, h2 {
  font-family: sans-serif;
  color:           gray;
}

p {
   color: maroon;
}
```



Placing the above rule associated with h1 “selector”, will draw a line - 1 pixel wide - under the heading in our site (you did this in lab01)

Mobile Applications

1. Apps

Combining Selectors

```
h1, h2 {
  font-family:        sans-serif;
  color:              gray;
}

h1 {
   border-bottom: 1px solid black;
}

p {
   color: maroon;
}
```

The first rule stays the same. We're still going to use a combined rule for the font-family and color for both <h1> and <h2>.

But now we're adding a second rule that adds another property just to <h1>: the border-bottom property.

- Both h1 and h2 share the font-family and color attributes, however only h1 is underlined

Combining Rules

- Rules can be combined. The following two sets of style rules would produce identical results
- Rules can be listed separately:
- Or, rules can be grouped. Property:Value pairs need to be separated by a semicolon.

```
p {color: black;}
p {background-color: teal;}
p {padding: 1em;}
p {margin: 1em;}
p {font-family: helvetica, sans-serif;}
p {text-align: justify;}
```

```
p {
  color: black;
  background-color: teal;
  padding: 1em;
  margin: 1em;
  font-family: helvetica, sans-serif;
  text-align: justify;
}
```

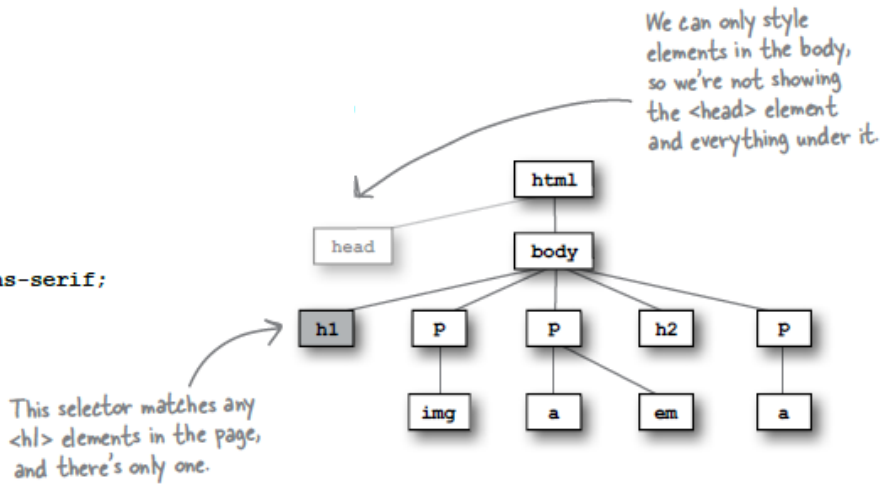
Combining Selectors

- Selectors can be combined into comma-separated groups.
- We combine the selectors so that a single declaration applies to multiple selectors.

```
h1 { color: maroon; }
h2 { color: maroon; }
h3 { color: maroon; }
h4 { color: maroon; }
h5 { color: maroon; }
h6 { color: maroon; }
```

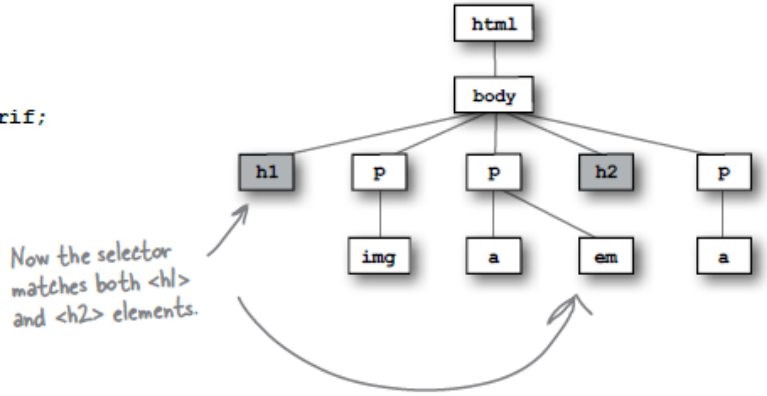
```
h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6 { color: maroon; }
```

```
h1 {
    font-family: sans-serif;
}
```



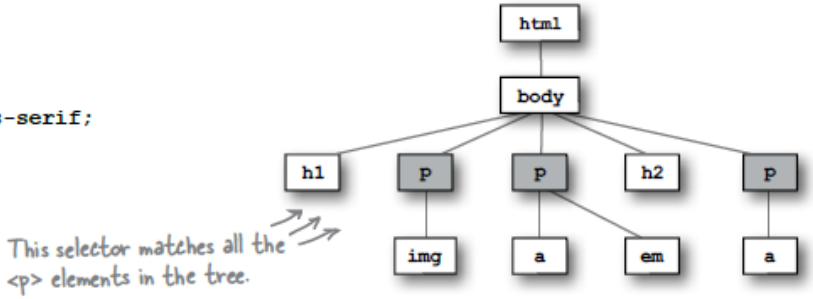
And here's how the "h1, h2" selector looks:

```
h1, h2 {
    font-family: sans-serif;
}
```



If we use a "p" selector, here's how that looks:

```
p {
    font-family: sans-serif;
}
```



Agenda

- CSS
  - Combining Rules & Selectors
  - Classes and class based styling

```
<body>
  <p>
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Cras sollicitudin, orci
    nec facilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis enim velit at orci.
  </p>
  <p>
    Fusce velit. Integer sapien enim, rhoncus vitae, cursus non,
    commodo vitae, felis. Nulla convallis ante sit amet urna. Maecenas condimentum
    hendrerit turpis.
  </p>
  <p>
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Cras
    sollicitudin, orci nec facilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis enim
    velit at orci.
  </p>
  <p>
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,<span>consectetuer adipiscing elit</span>. Cras
    sollicitudin, orci
    nec acilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis enim velit at orci.
  </p>
  <p>
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Cras
    sollicitudin, orci nec facilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis enim
    velit at orci.
  </p>
</body>
```

- How to style these paragraphs differently?
- Just using p as the selector will set the style for them all.

```
p {
  color: black;
  background-color: teal;
}
```

Class of elements

- Using a class of elements for styling
- You can then write a css rule to style any elements that belong to the class.
- Elements can be in more than one class

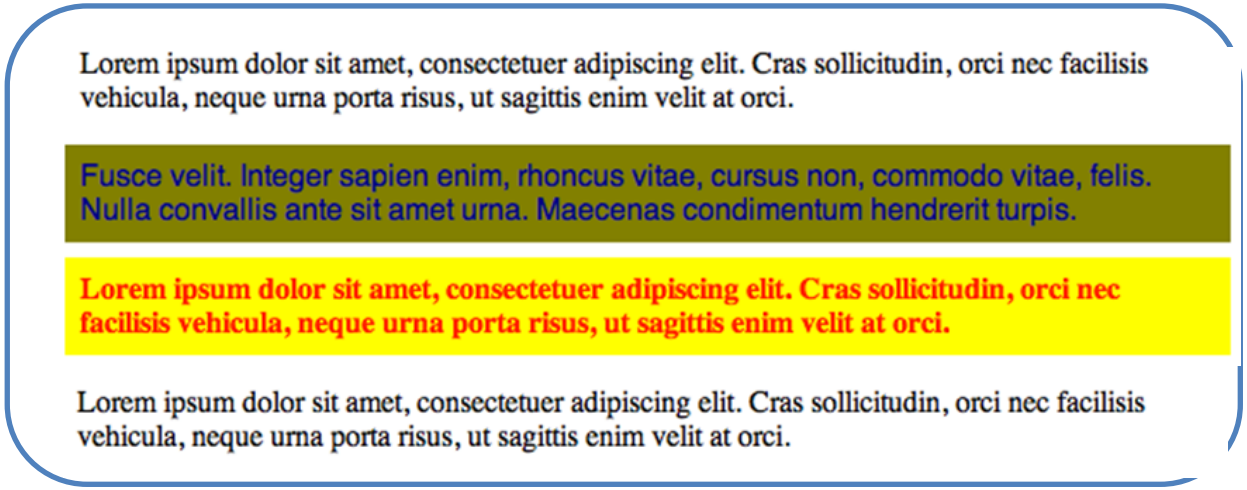
Using **class** to identify elements

```
<body>
    <p>
      Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Cras sollicitudin, orci
      nec facilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis enim velit at orci.
    </p>
    <p class="withstyle">
      Fusce velit. Integer sapien enim, rhoncus vitae, cursus non,
      commodo vitae, felis. Nulla convallis ante sit amet urna. Maecenas condimentum
      hendrerit turpis.
    </p>
    <p class="warning">
      Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Cras
      sollicitudin, orci nec facilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis enim
      velit at orci.
    </p>
    <p>
      Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,<span class="warning">consectetuer adipiscing elit</span>.
      Cras sollicitudin, orci nec acilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis
      enim velit at orci.
    </p>
</body>
```

- To indicate that an element is a member of a class we use the class attribute.
- While the name of an element specifies its *type*, the class attribute lets you assign to it one or more *subtypes*.

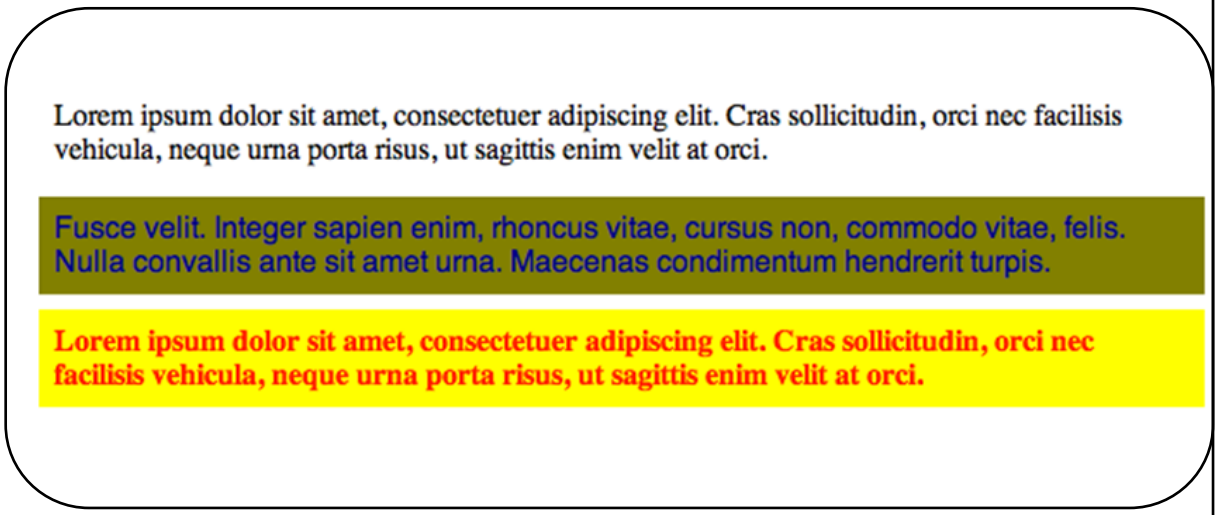
12

```
<body>
  <p>
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Cras sollicitudin, orci
    nec facilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis enim velit at orci.
  </p>
  <p class="withstyle">
    Fusce velit. Integer sapien enim, rhoncus vitae, cursus non,
    commodo vitae, felis. Nulla convallis ante sit amet urna. Maecenas condimentum
    hendrerit turpis.
  </p>
  <p class="warning">
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Cras
    sollicitudin, orci nec facilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis enim
    velit at orci.
  </p>
  <p>
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,<span class="warning">consectetuer adipiscing elit</span>.
    Cras sollicitudin, orci nec acilisis vehicula, neque urna porta risus, ut sagittis
    enim velit at orci.
  </p>
</body>
```



Using Classes in CSS

- Class names are referenced in CSS stylesheet as
  - element.classname



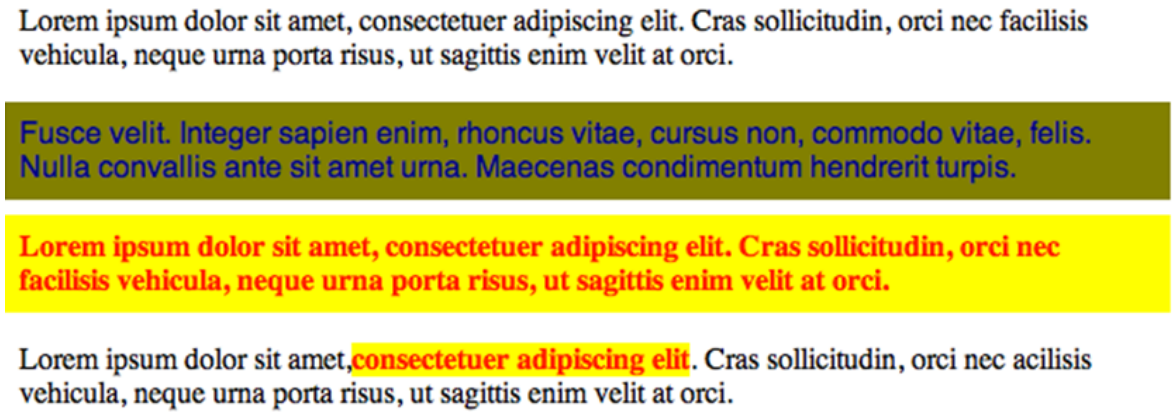

```css
p {
  background-color: white;
  color: black;
  font-family: times;
  margin: 0.5em;
  padding: 0.5em;
}

p.withstyle {
  background-color: olive;
  color: navy;
  font-family: sans-serif;
  margin: 0.5em;
  padding: 0.5em;
}

p.warning {
  background-color: yellow;
  color: red;
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

Classes Independent of Elements

- May not have an element name preceding the period:

  .classname

- Selector now matches *any* element of the given class




```css
p {
  background-color: white;
  color: black;
  font-family: times;
  margin: 0.5em;
  padding: 0.5em;
}

.withstyle {
  background-color: olive;
  color: navy;
  font-family: sans-serif;
  margin: 0.5em;
  padding: 0.5em;
}

.warning  {
  background-color: yellow;
  color: red;
  font-weight: bold;
}
```