CSS

October 19
Review of CSS

- CSS was designed to separate the content of HTML pages from their appearance.
- We are primarily dealing with external style sheets in this course.
  - External style sheets are nice because you can apply them to multiple web pages easily.
  - Changing the external style sheet will change the look of all of your pages.
CSS Rules

- Style sheets are made up of rules
- Rules have two main parts:
  - Selector
  - Property: Value;
- Basic format for a rule looks like:
```css
selector {
  property: value;
  property: value;
}
```
Type Selectors

• First selectors we saw were type selectors
  – Basically it’s the tag we want to apply the rules to
  – Ex.
    • p, body, em, h1, h2, etc.

• Easiest to use

```html
p {
  color: blue;
  font-family: serif;
}
```

• Gets applied to all paragraphs
Class Selector

• We’ve looked at these a lot
• We define a class with a name
• Classes have the same rule format as all CSS rules, but they are defined using “.” and a class name.
• Ex.

```css
p.comment {
  font-size: smaller;
  color: gray;
}
```
Class Selectors, cont.

- To apply a class to a tag we use the class attribute
  - The value of the class attribute will be the name of the class we defined in the CSS rule

- Ex.
  
  `<p class = “comment”> ………</p>`

- We can apply a class as many times as we want in a document
ID Selectors

- IDs perform the same function as classes
- They allow us to define a special case of a tag
- Unlike classes, however, IDs can only be used once per page
- Because they can only be used once, we can use them as fragments or anchors to create a point somewhere on the page to “jump” to
IDs, cont.

• IDs are defined using the “#” and the ID name
tag#Name   { ......}

• Ex.
div#sidebar {
    float: left;
    background-color: #FFC;
}

• To apply an ID to a tag in the HTML document simply set the id attribute = “Name”
  – <div id = “sidebar”>……..</div>
Rules without a Tag

• In class you’ve seen things like:
  – .clearall
  – #sidebar
  – #navbar

• By not specifying the tag we are applying it to, we can apply it to any tag we want
  – Or even different types of tags (provided we aren’t applying an ID more than once)
  – Ex. `<p class = “clearall”>`
    `<br class = “clearall/”>`
Span vs. Div

- `<span>` and `<div>` are the generic containers
- They do nothing until they have attributes applied to them
- `<div>` is a block-level tag
  - We can put lots and lots of elements inside div
  - Useful for navigation bars
- `<span>` is an inline tag
  - We can change part of the document without having to create an entirely new `<p>` or `<div>`, etc.
  - A good example is changing part of a line of text to be a different color
<div>

• What we’ve done with <div>
  – Created a floating side bar
  – Created a top navigation bar
  – Created multiple columns
  – Created different division on the page
    • Header, footer, main columns, etc.
</div>
Summarized <div> Examples

```html
div#sidebar{
  float: left;
  color: #FFC;
  background-color: olive;
  width: 15%;
}
```

Typical sidebar (or column)

```html
div.column {
  float: left;
  width = "150px"
}
```

We can use this to have equally wide columns, as many as we want.
• Haven’t done a whole lot with span
• But we can use it to change parts of a line of text

```html
span.funkyRed {
  color: red;
  font-family: cursive;
  font-size: 250%;
  text-decoration: underline
}
```
• When applied to a line of text we’d get big, underlined, red, cursive-family text
Applying <span>

I <span class="funkyRed">love</span> html. HTML is almost as much <span class="funkyRed">fun</span> as a rollercoaster, a ski trip to Aspen, or even backpacking around Europe</span> after winning the lottery.

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<span>

- Span can be used to apply inline style changes
- Can be used with a class, an id or with the style attribute
- Using <span> with a class implies that you’ll be making this change to your document a few times in a page
- Using it with an id is probably to make a fragment out of it
  - You can provide a way to jump to the middle of the paragraph
Cool Little CSS Bits

• This is just to show you some of the other things built into CSS

• Today we’re going to look at how to change the first line and the first letter of a paragraph
  – We could do this with the <span> tag
  – But if we want it for every paragraph, better way to do this
Changing First Line

• Can be used only with block-level tags,
  – Like <p>, <blockquote>, etc.
• Format of selector is:
  tag:first-line {.....}
• Example:
  p:first-line {
    font-size: 150%;
    color: navy;
  }
Using :first-line in HTML

- Let’s say we have the following css rule

```css
p:first-line {
  color:red;
}
```

To use it in our HTML we do nothing special:

```html
<p>This is some text which spans more than one line</p>
```

The result:

This is some text which spans more than one line
First-Letter

- first-letter is just like first-line
- Again it can only be applied to block-level elements
- Same rule format:

```html
p:first-letter{......
}
```
First-letter Example

- Let’s say we have the following rule:
  ```html
  p:first-letter{
    color:red;
    font-size: 200%;
  }
  ```
  
  And our HTML:
  ```html
  <p>This is the first paragraph in our html…</p>
  <p>And here we have a second paragraph</p>
  ```

  The result would be:
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  And here we have a second paragraph
Using first-letter and first-line

• first-letter and first-line can be used to create some nice effects on a page
• Because you can apply it to all paragraphs, quotes, etc. all paragraphs would still look the same
• However, if you only want to use it in a small section, like for a comment section, we can still use it with IDs and classes
• p.comment:first-letter{.....}
• blockquote#Rowling:first-line{ .....}
• Applied just like a regular class or ID
  – <p class = “comment”>
  – <blockquote id = “Rowling”>
Questions?