

CSS Body background Example

```
<head>
<title>Selector Test</title>
<style type="text/css">
  body {
    background-image: url(wpBubbles.jpg);
    background-color: #990000;
    color: #009900;
  }
  .important { text-decoration: underline; }
  em.important { color: #FF0000; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <h2 class="important">This is a test of CSS
  selectors</h2>
  <p>It is an <em class="important">important issue</em>
  if styles will combine.</p>
</body>
```

This is a test of CSS selectors
It is an important issue if styles will combine.

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div and span Elements and id Selector

- ❖ <div id="?"> Super Block-level with no inherent format
 - ◆ Usually an id attribute is associated with div elements to control position and layout for a single occurrence of an element
 - ◆ div element may encapsulate other block level elements
 - ◆ No id values may be duplicated on a page
- ❖ Inline element with no inherent format
 - ◆ Usually a class attribute is associated with spans to specify similarly formatted inline text
 - ◆ class attribute allows same format applied to several elements
 - ◆ id attribute could be used to style a single inline element
- ❖ **id Selector** used for accessing one element by id
 - #btnBack { position: absolute; left: 30px; top: 40px }
 - #navLeft h5 { font-size: 16pt; color: #990000; }

id Selector h5 Elements contained in div with id navLeft

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```
1. <head> <title>Font Family Example</title>
2. <style type="text/css">
3.   p { margin-top: 2pt; margin-bottom: 2pt; font-size: 16pt }
4.   .Geo { font-family: "Georgia" }
5.   .Ver { font-family: "Verdana" }
6.   .Imp { font-family: "Impact" }
7.   #Arl { font-family: "Arial" }
8.   #Wd { font-family: "Wingdings" }
9.   #GreeK { font-family: "Symbol" }
10. </style>
11. </head>
12. <body style="color: #999900">
13.   <h2 class="Ver"> Different Font Families</h2>
14.   <p>Georgia = <span class="Geo">abcdef123ABCDEF</span></p>
15.   <p>Verdana = <span class="Ver">abcdef123ABCDEF</span></p>
16.   <p>Impact = <span class="Imp">abcdef123ABCDEF</span></p>
17.   <p>Arial = <span id="Arl">abcdef123ABCDEF</span></p>
18.   <p>Wingdings = <span id="Wd">abcdef123ABCDEF</span></p>
19.   <p>Symbol = <span id="GreeK">abcdef123ABCDEF</span></p>
20. </body>
```

Different Font Families

Georgia = abcdef123ABCDEF
Verdana = abcdef123ABCDEF
Impact = abcdef123ABCDEF
Arial = abcdef123ABCDEF
Wingdings = ☺ ☻ ☼ ☽ ☾ ☿ ☽ ☿ ☽ ☿ ☽ ☿ ☽ ☿
Symbol = α β γ δ ε φ 1 2 3 A B X Δ E Φ

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Using CSS Resets

- ❖ CSS resets ensure cross-browser compatibility
 - ◆ Common HTML elements with predefined styles are unified style to support for all common browsers
 - ◆ CSS cascades from top to bottom, so reset needs to be at the very top of our style sheet or linked first
 - <link rel="stylesheet" href="Normalize.css">
- ❖ Eric Meyer's **reset.css** is a popular CSS reset
 - ◆ Adapted to include styles for new HTML5 elements
 - ◆ <http://meyerweb.com/eric/tools/css/reset/reset.css>
- ❖ Nicolas Gallagher's **Normalize.css** is more advanced
 - ◆ Normalize.css makes browsers render all elements more consistently in line with modern standards
 - ◆ Precisely targets only the styles that need normalizing
 - ◆ Requires a stronger understanding of CSS styles
 - ◆ <http://necolas.github.io/normalize.css/>

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CSS Image Hover – Sliding Window

- ❖ Utilizes only one image with a visibility mask for visible area (No JavaScript or Image Preload Required)

```
<style type="text/css">
#btHomeRO a {
  display: inline-block;
  height: 50px;
  width: 50px;
  background: url("btHomeRed.gif") no-repeat;
  text-decoration: none;
  float: left;
  text-decoration: none;
}
#btHomeRO a:hover { background-position: 0 -50px;}
#btHomeRO a:active { background-position: 0 -100px; }
</style>
<!-- Code below is in body -->
<span id="btHomeRO">
  <a href="index3.html" title="&laquo; Home"> </a></span>
```



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CSS Text Button – 3 States

- ❖ Utilizes only one image with a visibility mask for visible area (No JavaScript or Image Preload Required)

```
<style type="text/css">
a.btTop {
  font: bold 20px/20px Verdana, Geneva, sans-serif;
  color: #DDDDAA;
  background-color: #883300;
  display: inline-block;
  height: 22px;
  width: 22px;
  text-align: center;
  text-decoration: none;
  border-radius: 30%;
  border: 4px outset #999999;
  padding: 2px;
}
a.btTop:hover { background-color: #993300; color: #FFFFFF;}
a.btTop:active { background-color: #CC6633; color: #FFFFFF;}
</style>
<!-- Code below is in body -->
<a href="#Top" class=btTop>&uArr;</a>
```



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CSS Web Safe Font Combinations

- ❖ font-family property should hold several font names
 - ◆ Ensures maximum compatibility between browsers and OS's
 - ◆ "fallback", If browser can't access first font, it tries next font
 - ◆ <http://www.cssfontstack.com/> describes OS's font support
- ❖ Start with preferred font, and end with generic
 - ◆ Common Serif Fonts


```
font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
font-family: "Palatino Linotype", "Book Antiqua", Palatino, serif;
font-family: Georgia, Times, "Times New Roman", serif;
```
 - ◆ Common Sans-Serif Fonts


```
font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
font-family: "Arial Black", Gadget, sans-serif;
font-family: Tahoma, Geneva, sans-serif;
font-family: Verdana, Geneva, sans-serif;
font-family: "Trebuchet MS", Helvetica, sans-serif;
```
 - ◆ Common Monospaced Fonts


```
font-family: Consolas, "Lucida Console", Monaco, monospace;
```

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Web Fonts for Modern Browsers

- ❖ Available at <https://www.google.com/fonts>
- Caution: Web Fonts will increase the page load requirement

- ◆ Link to the font HTML head element

```
<link href='https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Dancing+Script:700'
rel='stylesheet' type='text/css'>
```

- ◆ In CSS font-family specify desired font


```
font-family: 'Dancing Script', cursive;
```

- ◆ Another alternative import into CSS file

```
@import url(https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Dancing+Script:700);
```

- ◆ In CSS font-family specify desired font


```
font-family: 'Dancing Script', cursive;
```

```
Filename.css
```

```
@import url(https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Dancing+Script:700);
h1, h2 {
  font-family: 'Dancing Script', cursive;
  text-align: center;
}
```

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Element Structural Properties

- ❖ **Element Position property**
 - ◆ **position:** [absolute | fixed | relative] ;
- ❖ **Element Placement properties**
 - ◆ **top: 10px;** /* distance from window top to div top */
 - ◆ **left: 20px;** /* distance from window left to div left */
- ❖ **Element size properties**
 - ◆ **height: 400px;** /* height of div element */
 - ◆ **width: 500px;** /* width of div element */
- ❖ **Element display property**
 - ◆ **display:** [inline | block | inline-block | none] ;

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span and div Exam

This is a test of setting various text style classes:
 Here is some **Strong** text,
 And some Green Text

This is a test of **H3 Bordered Red** Text

```

<head>
<title>Border Example</title>
<style type="text/css">
  body { background-color: #FFFFCC; color: #990000; }
  p { font-family: Arial; font-size: 12pt; }
  h3 { color: #0000FF; }
  .MakeGreen { color: #00FF00 }
  .MakeRedAndBox { color: #FF0000; border: 8px #FF0000 double;}
  #Bck { font-size: 16pt; color: #00CC00; } </style> </head>
<body>
<p>This is a test of setting various text style classes:<br>
Here is some <strong class="MakeGreen">Strong</strong> text,
<br><span class="MakeGreen"> And some Green Text</span></p>
<h3>This is a test of <span class="MakeRedAndBox">H3 Bordered
Red</span>Text</h3>
<div id="Bck" class="MakeRedAndBox" style="height: 40pt">
  
  Back </div></body>
    
```

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CSS - Absolute Positioning

- ❖ **Absolute Positioning** locates the contents of the HTML5 structural or <div> elements to the coordinates specified by the top left properties
- ❖ Can define as inline style rule


```

<div style="position: absolute; left: 420px; top: 20px;">
  </div>
      
```
- ❖ Can define Style Sheet Rule for embedded or external CSS file


```

#Logo { position: absolute; left: 420px; top: 20px; }

<div id="Logo">
</div>
      
```

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CSS – Fixed Positioning

- ❖ **Fixed Positioning** locates the contents of the HTML5 structural or <div> elements to a fixed position in browser is unaffected by scrolling
 - ◆ Excellent replacement for frame layouts

```

#dvContent { position: absolute; top: 0; left: 150px;
width: 500px; z-index: 10;}
#Nav { position: fixed; top: 0; left: 0; width: 130px;
background: #000066 url(wpUMUCMenu.gif) repeat-y;
height: 100%; z-index: 20; }
    
```

Categories

card suits

currency

XTML/HTML

Special Characters

Name Code	Number Code	Glyph	Description
‘		'	left single quote

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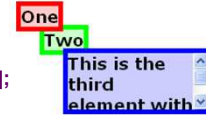
Overflow and Clipping

- ❖ Overflow element overflows beyond height and width
 - overflow: type; overflow-y: type;
 - ◆ visible (to expand the element height to match the content)
 - ◆ hidden (to hide the excess content)
 - ◆ scroll (to always display horizontal and vertical scroll bars)
 - ◆ auto (to display scroll bars if needed)
- ❖ Clipping element
 - clip: rect(top, right, bottom, left);



Stacking and Overflow Properties

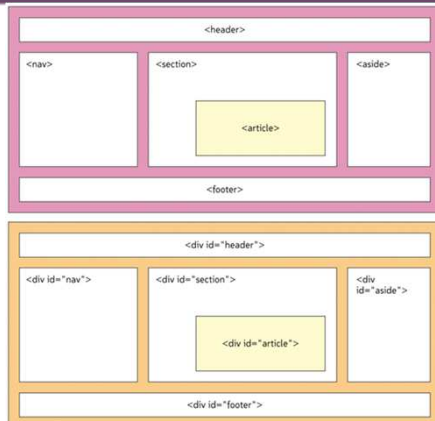
- ❖ 3D Stacking element style
 - ◆ z-index: 40; /* highest no. = top */
 - z-index: 20; /* lowest no. = bottom */
- ❖ Contents Overflow
 - ◆ overflow: [visible | hidden | scroll | auto];
 - /* determines how overflow displayed */



```
<head> <title> Stacking</title><style type="text/css">
body { font-family: "Verdana"; font-size: 18px; font-weight: bold; }
#dvA { border: 5px solid #FF0000; background-color: #FFCCCC;
top:40px; left:40px; position: absolute; z-index: 10;}
#dvB { border: 5px solid #00FF00; background-color: #CCFFCC;
top:65px; left:65px; position: absolute; z-index: 5;}
#dvC { border: 5px solid #0000FF; background-color: #CCCCFF;
top:90px; left:90px; position: absolute; z-index: 8;
height: 60px; width: 150px; overflow: auto; } </style> </head>
<body><div id="dvA">One</div> <div id="dvB">Two</div>
<div id="dvC">This is the third element with overflow</div> </body>
```

HTML5 and X/HTML Structural Elements

- ❖ HTML5 only elements
 - Now good support in modern browsers
 - ◆ header
 - ◆ section
 - ◆ article
 - ◆ nav
 - ◆ aside
 - ◆ Footer
- ❖ XHTML & HTML4
 - ◆ Only supports div
 - ◆ Use id to indicate the div's structural purpose
 - ◆ Use if older browser support required



Page Layout HTML5 vs. X/HTML

- ❖ HTML5 utilizes <nav> or <section> elements to structure the document into 2-D blocks
- ❖ The box model X/HTML utilizes <div> to with id attribute values to structure the document
- ❖ CSS allows Absolute, Fixed, or Relative Positioning of HTML5 structural elements or div elements with id

```
<nav> <!-- HTML5-->
<a href="#C">Slides C</a>
<a href="#D">Work D</a>
</nav>
<section>
<h1 id="C">Slides C</h1>
<p>Slides goes here</p>
<h1 id="D">Work D</h1>
<p>Work goes here</p>
</section>
```

```
<div id="nav"> <!-- X/HTML-->
<a href="#A">Slides A</a>
<a href="#B">Work B</a>
</div>
<div id="section">
<h1 id="A">Slides A</h1>
<p>Slides go here</p>
<h1 id="B">Work B</h1>
<p>Work goes here</p>
</div>
```