

Day 4

CSS: Properties
And Selectors

Selectors

The Selector

The **selector** is used to select which elements in the **HTML** page will be given the styles inside the curly braces.

```
selector {  
  property: values;  
}
```

Types of Selectors

- element
- id
- class
- position in a document

Selector Type: Element

```
p {  
}
```

Selects all `p` elements in the entire document.

Selector Type: #id

```
#header {  
}
```

Selects any element with the id “header”, e.g. The “#” is how you tell CSS “this is an id.”

```
<p id="header"></p>
```

Element ids are unique, so that should only be one element.

Selector Type: `.class`

```
.warning {  
  color: red;  
}
```

Selects any element with the class name “`warning`”, e.g. The “`.`” is how you tell CSS “this is a class name.”

```
<p class="warning"></p>
```

Multiple elements can have the same class name.

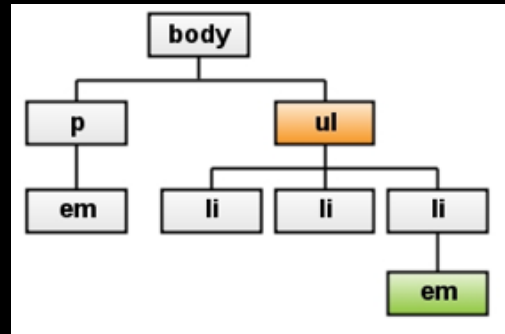
Selector Type: Position In Doc

```
ul em {  
  color: yellow;  
}
```

Selects any **em** element that's a descendant of a **ul** element.

The " " (space) is how you say "find a descendant."

```
<body>  
  <ul>  
    <li><em>Hi</em></li>  
  </ul>  
  <p><em>Bye</em></p>  
</body>
```



Selector Type: #id + position

```
#related-brands li {  
  color: gray;  
}
```

Selects any `` element that is a descendant of any element with an id that equals `"related-brands."`

```
<ul id="related-brands">  
  <li>Rice Krispies  
  <li>NutriGrain  
</ul>
```

Selector Type: element + .class

```
li.special {  
  color: yellow;  
}
```

Selects any `` element with a class attribute that contains the word "special".

```
<ul>  
  <li>Rice Krispies  
  <li class="special">NutriGrain  
</ul>
```

Warning: If you place a space before the ".", it'll look for descendants of `` with class of "special".

Selector Type: pseudo classes

A set of "pseudo classes" can style anchor elements depending on their state.

```
a:link { /* unvisited link */  
  color: red;  
}  
a:visited { /* visited link */  
  color: blue;  
}  
a:hover { /* moused over link */  
  color: green;  
}  
a:active { /* current link */  
  color: purple;  
}  
a:focus { /* focused link */  
  color: purple;  
}
```

Grouping Selectors

You can group selectors to apply the same style to all of the [selectors](#) by separating them with commas:

```
a:hover, a:active, a:focus {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}
```

Cascade Rules

Generally:

- id is more specific than a class, class is more specific than element.
- the longer the selector, the more specific it is
- If style rules are equally specific, the last one wins!

Example:

```
#a #b h1 { color: red; } /* winner! */  
#a h1 { color: blue; }
```

Properties

Property Value Pairs

Each property can have one or more comma separated values.

```
font: italic 12px sans-serif;  
color: #333;  
background-color: red;  
font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
```

Property: color

The "**color**" property changes the text color. Colors can be specified either by name, for the most common colors, or by hexadecimal value.

```
color: red;  
color: #ff0000;  
color: rgb(255, 0, 0);
```

This property is inherited, which means it can be applied to all descendant elements but can be overridden by more specific rules. This rule makes all the body text red unless specified otherwise:

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


Property: background-color

The "**background-color**" property changes the background color. Besides the BODY element, all elements default to a transparent background.

```
background-color: black;  
background-color: #000000;  
background-color: rgb(0,0,0);
```

```
body {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}  
  
table {  
  background-color: #FFCC00;  
}
```

Property: font-family

The "**font-family**" property specifies the font family (or "font face") of the text. You can specify either a specific font name or a generic family name (serif, sans-serif, monospace, cursive).

```
font-family: sans-serif;
```

A comma separated list of font families can be specified if you want the browser to prefer one but use the others as backup options.

```
font-family: "Times New Roman", serif;
```

```
font-family: "Arial", sans-serif;
```

```
font-family: Courier, monospace;
```

Property: font-size

The "**font-size**" property specifies the size of a font. It can be specified as a fixed size in various units, a percentage, or as a predefined keyword.

```
font-size: 1.5em;  
font-size: 12px;  
font-size: 100%;  
font-size: larger;
```

Property: font-size (em)

The "em" unit lets you set the size of the text relative to the text around it. This makes the page resize nicely in proportion if the user changes their default font-size. The default size is "1em".

```
p {  
  font-size: 0.9em;  
}  
  
strong {  
  font-size: 1.5em;  
}
```

Property: font-size (px)

The "px" unit lets you size font in terms of pixels, which is the unit also used to size images and other elements. It is easier to understand than em, but doesn't work as well when printing or resizing.

```
h2 {  
  font-size: 17px;  
}
```

Property: font-size (%)

The size can also be specified as a **percentage**, which works similar to "ems", and can be used in conjunction with other units.

```
body {  
  font-size: 12px;  
}  
  
h1 {  
  font-size: 200%;  
}  
  
h1 a {  
  font-size: 75%;  
}
```

Property: font-style

The "**font-style**" property specifies the font style of the text, either "**normal**" by default or "**italic**".

```
font-style: italic;
```

Property: font-weight

The "**font-weight**" property specifies the thickness of the font. The default is "**normal**" and the typical override is "bold". You can also specify or a number from 100 to 900.

```
font-weight: bold;
```


“Shorthand” Properties

A "shorthand" property in CSS lets you specify multiple properties in one property, for conciseness purposes. Instead of specifying each **"font-"** property separately, you can bundle them up in one **"font"** property.

```
table.geeky {  
  font-weight: bold;  
  font-style: italic;  
  font-size: 10px;  
  font-family: sans-serif;  
}
```

Those four rules can be written as:

```
table {  
  font: italic bold 10px sans-serif;  
}
```

Other Resources

- Book: HTML & CSS
- Book: O'Reilly CSS Pocket Reference
- [w3schools](#)
- [webmonkey](#)
- [CSS Cheatsheet](#)