Lecture Notes 4b:
CSS Classes

CSE 190 M (Web Programming), Spring 2007
University of Washington

Reading: Sebesta Ch. 3 sections 3.2 - 3.3, 3.4.2 - 3.4.4, 3.12

CSS class selectors

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

- selectively applies a CSS rule to only the paragraphs that are part of the class named `special` (next slide)
- gives a style to some occurrences of an element but not others
  ("I don't want ALL paragraphs to be yellow, just these three...")

The HTML `class` attribute

```
<p>Spatula City!  Spatula City!</p>
<p class="special">See our spectacular spatula specials!</p>
<p class="special">Today only: satisfaction guaranteed.</p>
<p>We'll beat any advertised spatula price!</p>
```

Spatula City! Spatula City!

See our spectacular spatula specials!

Today only: satisfaction guaranteed.

We'll beat any advertised spatula price!

Class selectors without element

```
.standout {
    color: red;
    font-family: cursive;
}
```

- selectively applies a CSS rule to *any element* that is part of the class named `standout`

HTML `class` attribute revisited

```
<h2 class="standout">Spatula City!  Spatula City!</h2>
<p class="special">See our spectacular spatula specials!</p>
<p class="special standout">Today only: satisfaction guaranteed.</p>
<p class="standout">We'll beat any advertised spatula price!</p>
```

Spatula City! Spatula City!

See our spectacular spatula specials!

Today only: satisfaction guaranteed.

We'll beat any advertised spatula price!

- an element can be a member of multiple classes (separated by spaces)

CSS ID selectors

```
p#missionstatement {
    font-style: italic;
    font-family: "Garamond", "Century Gothic", serif;
}
```

- selectively applies a CSS rule to only the paragraphs that has the particular ID named `missionstatement` (next slide)
- differs from class selector in that an ID can only be used once in the HTML document (won't validate otherwise)
- element (`p` above) can be omitted if desired; rule will apply to any element with ID `missionstatement`

The HTML `id` attribute

```
<p>Spatula City!  Spatula City!</p>
<p id="missionstatement">Our mission is to provide the most
spectacular spatulas and splurge on our specials until our
customers <q>esplode</q> with splendor!</p>
```

Spatula City! Spatula City!

Our mission is to provide the most spectacular spatulas and splurge on our specials until our customers "esplode" with splendor!

Linking to sections of a web page

```
<p>Visit <a href=
"http://www.textpad.com/download/index.html#downloads">
textpad.com</a> to get the TextPad editor.</p>
<p><a href="#mac">Directions for Mac OS X</a></p>
```

Visit textpad.com to get the TextPad editor.

Directions for Mac OS X

- a link target can include an ID at the end, preceded by a #
- browser will load that page and scroll to element with given ID
- can link to an ID within the current page

Logical divisions in HTML: `<div>`

a section or division of your HTML page (block-level)

```
<div class="standout">
<h2>Spatula City!  Spatula City!</h2>
<p class="special">See our spectacular spatula specials!</p>
<p>We'll beat any advertised spatula price!</p>
</div>
```

Spatula City! Spatula City!

See our spectacular spatula specials!

We'll beat any advertised spatula price!

- has no onscreen appearance, but you can apply a style or ID to it, which will be inherited by all elements inside the `div`

Inline styling sections: <span>

an inline element used purely as a range for applying styles

```
<h2>Spatula City!  Spatula City!</h2>
<p>See our <span class="special">spectacular</span>
spatula specials!</p>
<p>We'll beat <span class="standout">any advertised
spatula price</span>!</p>
```

Spatula City! Spatula City!

See our <mark>**spectacular**</mark> spatula specials!

We'll beat any advertised spatula price!

- has no onscreen appearance, but you can apply a style or ID to it, which will be applied to the text inside the span

Embedding style sheets: style

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p { font-family: sans-serif; color: red; }
h2 { background-color: yellow; }
</style>
</head>
```

- should be placed within the head of the HTML page
- linking to an external style sheet file is preferred, especially when you have many styles

Inline styles: the style attribute

```
<p style="font-family: sans-serif; color: red;">
This is a paragraph</p>
```

This is a paragraph

- higher precedence than embedded or linked styles
- useful for one-time overrides

Cascading style sheets

- it's called Cascading Style Sheets because the attributes of an element *cascade* together in this order:
  - browser's default styles
  - external style sheet files (in a `<link>` tag)
  - internal style sheets (inside a `<style>` tag in the page's header)
  - inline style (the `style` attribute of the HTML element)

Practice problem

Add styling to the web page stored as `digg.html` to make it look like this: