Motivation for Page Sections

- want to be able to style individual elements, groups of elements, sections of text or of the page
- (later) want to create complex page layouts

The HTML id attribute

```html
<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!
CSS ID selectors

```css
#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)
- each ID must be unique; can only be used once in the page (won't validate otherwise)
- element (p above) can be specified explicitly if desired:
  ```css
  p#missionstatement {
  ```

Linking to sections of a web page

```html
<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
The HTML class attribute

Spatula City! Spatula City!

See our spectacular spatula specials!

Today only: satisfaction guaranteed.

- classes are a way to group some elements and give a style to only that group ("I don't want ALL paragraphs to be yellow, just these three...")
- unlike an id, a class can be reused as much as you like on the page

CSS class selectors

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

- applies a CSS rule to any element that is part of the class special

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

- applies a CSS rule to only p elements that are part of the class standout
Multiple classes

Spatula City! Spatula City!

See our spectacular spatula specials!

Satisfaction guaranteed.

We'll beat any advertised price!

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

Sections of a page: <div>

a section or division of your HTML page (block)

Spatula City! Spatula City!

See our spectacular spatula specials!

We'll beat any advertised price!

- a tag used to indicate a logical section or area of a page
- has no appearance by default, but you can apply styles to it
**Inline sections: `<span>`**

*an inline element used purely as a range for applying styles*

```html
<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 price</span>!</p>

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

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

**CSS context selectors**

```css
selector1 selector2 {
  properties
}
```

- applies the given properties to `selector2` only if it is inside a `selector1` on the page

```css
selector1 > selector2 {
  properties
}
```

- applies the given properties to `selector2` only if it is *directly* inside a `selector1` on the page (`selector1` tag is immediately inside `selector2` with no tags in between)
Context selector example

### CSS

```css
li strong { text-decoration: underline; }
```

### HTML

```html
<p>Shop at <strong>Hardwick's Hardware</strong>...</p>
<ul>
  <li>The <strong>best</strong> prices in town!</li>
  <li>Act while supplies last!</li>
</ul>
```

Shop at Hardwick's Hardware...

- The **best** prices in town!
- Act while supplies last!

More complex example

### CSS

```css
#ad li.important strong { text-decoration: underline; }
```

### HTML

```html
<div id="ad">
  <p>Shop at <strong>Hardwick's Hardware</strong>...</p>
  <ul>
    <li class="important">The <strong>best</strong> prices in town!</li>
    <li>Act <strong>while supplies last!</strong></li>
  </ul>
</div>
```

Shop at Hardwick's Hardware...

- The **best** prices in town!
- Act **while supplies last!**

CSS properties for backgrounds

- `background-color`: color to fill background
- `background-image`: image to place in background
- `background-position`: placement of bg image within element
- `background-repeat`: whether/how bg image should be repeated
- `background-attachment`: whether bg image scrolls with page
- `background`: shorthand to set all background properties
background-image

```css
body {
  background-image: url("draft.jpg");
}
```

This is the first paragraph
This is the second paragraph.
It occupies 2 lines

- background image/color fills the element's content area

background-repeat

```css
body {
  background-image: url("draft.jpg");
  background-repeat: repeat-x;
}
```

This is the first paragraph
This is the second paragraph.
It occupies 2 lines

- can be repeat (default), repeat-x, repeat-y, or no-repeat
**background-position**

```css
body {
    background-image: url("draft.jpg");
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    background-position: 370px 20px;
}
```

This is the first paragraph

This is the second paragraph...
It occupies 2 lines

- value consists of two tokens, each of which can be top, left, right, bottom, center, a percentage, or a length value in px, pt, etc.
- value can be negative to shift left/up by a given amount

**Showing a partial image**

```css
.partialimage1, .partialimage2 {
    background-image: url("sex_and_the_city.jpg");
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    width: 70px; height: 200px;
}
.partialimage1 { background-position: 0px 0px; }
.partialimage2 { background-position: -115px 0px; }
```
Favorites icon ("favicon")

```
<link rel="shortcut icon" type="MIME type" href="filename" />
```

```
<link rel="shortcut icon" type="image/gif" href="cse.gif" />
```

- the link tag, placed in the HTML page's head section, can specify an icon for a web page
- this icon will be placed in the browser title bar and bookmark/favorite
- IE6: this doesn't work; must place a file in .ico format named favicon.ico in the root directory of the web server (instructions)