

CSCI 1210

[Print to PDF](#)

---

## Essentials of Web Design

Advanced CSS

---

# Classes

---

## Classes

Classes can be used to apply varying format to an element

Classes are created with a dot (.)

The class name is arbitrary, but should convey meaning

## Classes

```
/* General class */
.center-text {
    text-align: center;
}

/* More specific. Will apply to
h1 elements only */
h1.center-text {
    text-align: center;
}
```

## Classes

```
/* General class */
.center-text {
    text-align: center;
}

<h1 class="center-text">My text
will be centered</h1>
<p class="center-text">
    So will mine
</p>
```

## Classes

```
/* General class */  
.blue-text {  
    color: #00a;  
#0000aa */  
}
```

### Blue Heading

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, gravida facilisi orci  
nulla. Eu justo, senectus ut mattis laoreet et.  
Nec ultricies ultrices iaculis non asperiores  
urna

```
<h1 class="blue-text">Blue Heading</h1>  
<p class="blue-text">  
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, gravida  
    facilisi orci nulla.  
    Erat dolor, sagittis blandit, maecenas  
    quis mi suscipit,  
    risus enim tincidunt erat. Eu justo,  
    senectus ut mattis  
    laoreet et. Nec ultricies ultrices  
    iaculis non asperiores  
    urna  
</p>
```

## Classes

Multiple classes can be applied to an element

```
.bold-text {  
    font-weight: bold;  
}  
.italic-text {  
    font-style: italic;  
}
```

```
<h1 class="bold-text italic-  
text">This is a special h1</h1>  
<p class="bold-text italic-  
text">  
    This paragraph will display  
its text bold and italic  
</p>
```

# CSS Positioning

---

## CSS Positioning

The position property can be used to modify an element's position on the display

Values

ositioned absolutely, based on its container

sitioned relative to its static position

on is fixed on the page

## CSS Positioning

The position property can be used to modify an element's position on the display

Values

top

right

bottom

left

float & clear

The float property 'floats' an element left or right

```
img {  
    float: left;  
    display: block; /* img is a  
inline element */  
}  
  
div {  
    float: right;  
}
```

🌐 **Example (<https://csci1210.com/examples/float/index.html>)**

## float & clear

The clear property cancels float

```
img {  
    clear: left;  
}  
  
div {  
    clear: both;  
}
```

🌐 **Example** (<https://csci1210.com/examples/float/index.html>)

## CSS Combinators

---

## CSS Combinators

```
/* comma */  
/* this */  
h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6 {  
    background-color:  
    lightblue;  
}
```

```
/* is way better than */  
h1 { background-color:  
    lightblue; }  
h2 { background-color:  
    lightblue; }  
h3 { background-color:  
    lightblue; }  
h4 { background-color:  
    lightblue; }  
h5 { background-color:  
    lightblue; }  
h6 { background-color:  
    lightblue; } /* this */
```

## CSS Combinators

In addition, we can use combinators to modify the properties of nested element

We can use combinators to modify elements that are immediately nested (direct descendents) or that are nested regardless of the depth

## CSS Combinators

```
* {  
    background-color: green; /* all  
    applicable elements will  
                                have a  
    green background */  
}  
  
/* space */  
div p {  
    background-color: green; /* all  
    paragraphs inside a div element  
                                will be  
    green */  
}  
  
/* greater than */  
div > p {  
    background-color: green; /* only  
    paragraphs immediately nested in  
                                a div */  
}
```

## CSS Combinators

There are several additional combinators, but these are the ones most often used

They all use the parent-child relationship of nesting that we've been making such a big deal of all semester

A combinator is something that explains the relationship between the selectors

## A Final Pseudo Class

Let's take a quick look at the :nth-child() pseudo class

We can use this to apply CSS styling to specific child elements of a given parent

Using this pseudo class, making a striped table is a snap

## A Final Pseudo Class

```
table {
  width: 600px;
  margin: 50px auto;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}

tr:nth-child(odd) {
  background-color: #00a;
  color: #ddd;
}

td {
  padding: 5px;
  text-align: center;
  font-size: 2rem;
  font-weight: 200;
}
```

## A Final Pseudo Class

```
<table>
  <tr><td>One</td><td>Two</td>
<td>Three</td></tr>
  <tr><td>Four</td><td>Five</td>
<td>Six</td></tr>
  <tr><td>Seven</td><td>Eight</td>
<td>Nine</td></tr>
  <tr><td>Ten</td><td>Eleven</td>
<td>Twelve</td></tr>
  <tr><td>Thirteen</td><td>Fourteen</td>
<td>Fifteen</td></tr>
  <tr><td>Sixteen</td><td>Seventeen</td>
<td>Eighteen</td></tr>
</table>
```

A Final Pseudo Class

|          |           |          |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| One      | Two       | Three    |
| Four     | Five      | Six      |
| Seven    | Eight     | Nine     |
| Ten      | Eleven    | Twelve   |
| Thirteen | Fourteen  | Fifteen  |
| Sixteen  | Seventeen | Eighteen |

Questions?



## Lecture Quiz

---

No quiz this time 😊