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UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA



**Online  
Learning**

# Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) Part 2

**Sarina Sulaiman**  
Faculty of Computing

# CSS Syntax

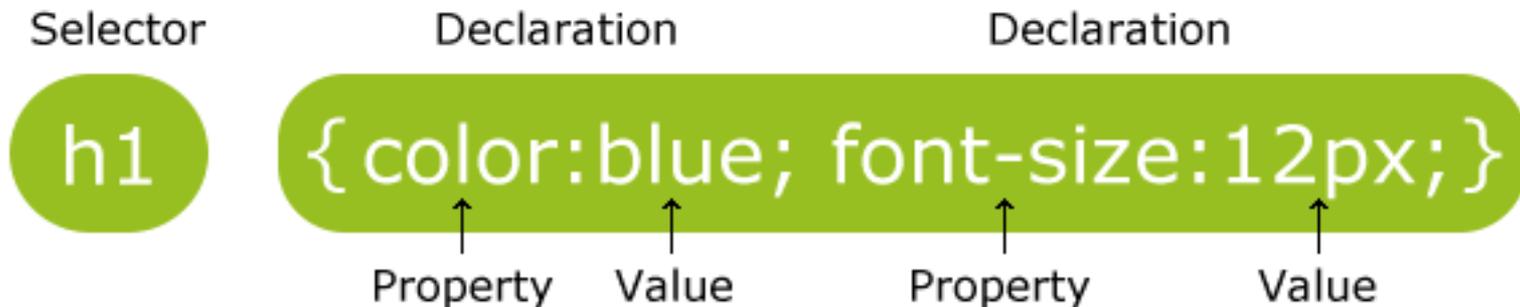
- The CSS syntax is made up of **three parts**:
  - a **selector**, a **property** and a **value**:
  - ***selector {property: value}***
    - **body {color: black}**
    - **p {font-family: "sans serif"}**
    - **p {text-align:center;color:red}**

```
p {  
text-align: center;  
color: black;  
font-family: arial  
}
```

# CSS Syntax

## CSS Syntax

A CSS rule has two main parts: a selector, and one or more declarations:



The selector is normally the HTML element you want to style.

Each declaration consists of a property and a value.

The property is the style attribute you want to change. Each property has a value.

# CSS Selectors

- *Tag Selectors*: Page-Wide Styling
  - Efficient styling tools
  - Apply to the whole html doc.
  - `body {color: black}`
  - `p {font-family: "sans serif"}`
  - `p {text-align:center;color:red}`

# ID Selectors

- ***ID Selectors: Specific Page Elements***
  - The id selector is used to specify a style for a single, unique element.
  - The id selector uses the id attribute of the HTML element, and is defined with a "#".
    - `#red {color:red;}`
    - `<p id="red"> This is a paragraph with red text </p>`

# CSS Selectors

- ***Class Selectors***: Pinpoint Control
  - used to specify a style for a group of elements.
  - Unlike the id selector, the class selector is most often used on several elements.
  - This allows you to set a particular style for many HTML elements with the same class.
  - The class selector uses the HTML class attribute, and is defined with a "."

# Class selectors

- To define styles, the selector names use prefix . (dot) character followed by the preferred name
- To apply the styles, set the CLASS attribute with the name
  - Define
    - `.first{ color: blue; }`
    - `.second{ color: red; }`
  - Apply
    - `<p class="first">This is a paragraph that uses the .first class selector!</p>`
    - `<p class="second">This is a paragraph that uses the .second class selector!</p>`

## **ID or Class?**

- To use a style several times on a page, you must use classes**
- Use IDs to identify sections that occur only once per page**
- Your CSS is still valid if you not followed the rules, but it's an accepted standard**

## CSS - *Tag-Specific Selector*

- Style can only be applied to elements which defined it.
- Selector name:
  - tag\_name.style\_name or tag\_name#style\_name
- Define
  - font.redbold {color:red; font-weight:bold;}
- Apply
  - <font class="redbold"> This is a red bold text</font>
  - <b class="redbold"> redbold style has no effect here</b>

# CSS - Grouping Selector

- Define the same styles to a group of tags.
  - Define
  - `h1,h2,h3 {background-color: orange;}`
  - */\*sets the background color of all h1,h2,and h3 elements to orange \*/*

# CSS - Contextual Selector

- Applies to descendent tags

## Example

### Define

```
p b { color:red; text-decoration: underline; }
```

### Apply

```
<b>CSS has no effect here</b>
```

```
<p>CSS has no effect here</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
  <b>CSS has effect here. This is a red underlined text </b>
```

```
</p>
```

## CSS - *Pseudo-class Selector*

- Ability to apply certain styling rules on specific states of an element – an `<a>` tag for hyperlink
  - `a:link` - specifies the unvisited links
  - `a:hover` - specifies the link as mouse cursor is hovering on it
  - `a:active` - specifies the link as it is being clicked
  - `a:visited` - specifies the link after being clicked

# CSS - Pseudo-class Selector – cont.

## – Example

- Define

- **a:link {font-weight: bold;}**
- */\* makes unvisited links bold \*/*
- **a:hover {text-transform: uppercase;}**
- */\* makes links uppercase as mouse cursor is hovering on\*/*
- **a:active {color: red;}**
- */\* makes links red as they are clicked \*/*
- **a:visited {text-decoration: underline;}**
- */\* makes visited links underlined\*/*

# CSS - Measurement

Unit	Description	Example
%	Defines a measurement as a percentage relative to another value, typically an enclosing element.	<pre>p {font-size: 14pt; line-height: 150%;}</pre>
cm	Defines a measurement in centimeters.	<pre>div {margin-bottom: 1cm;}</pre>
em	A relative measurement for the height of a font in em spaces. Because an em unit is equivalent to the size of a given font, if you assign a font to 12pt, each "em" unit would be 12pt; thus, 2em would be 24pt.	<pre>p {letter-spacing: 5em;}</pre>
ex	This value defines a measurement relative to a font's x-height. The x-height is determined by the height of the font's lowercase letter x.	<pre>p {font-size: 14pt; line-height: 2ex;}</pre>

# Line-height and %

- The vertical space between lines (sentence)
- [http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss\\_line-height&preval=150%25](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_line-height&preval=150%25)

# CSS - *Properties*

- **Properties for CSS element tag (font, text, bg)**
  - <http://www.blooberry.com/indexdot/css/index.html>

font-family

font-size

font-size-  
adjust

font-size-  
stretch

font-style

font-variant

font-weight

text-align

text-decoration

text-indent

text-shadow

text-transform

background-  
attachment

background-color

background-image

background-position

background-repeat

# CSS - Properties

- Properties for CSS element tag (border)
  - <http://www.blooberry.com/indexdot/css/index.html>

`border-bottom`

`border-bottom-color`

`border-bottom-style`

`border-bottom-width`

`border-collapse`

`border-color`

`border-left`

`border-left-color`

`border-left-style`

`border-left-width`

`border-right`

`border-right-color`

`border-right-style`

`border-right-width`

`border-spacing`

`border-style`

`border-top`

`border-top-color`

`border-top-style`

`border-top-width`

`border-width`

- Activity 6: Tutorial – CSS Selectors

**THANK YOU**