ANNOUNCEMENTS

- No posting of code in the forum
- Check class announcements daily
- Make sure you make backups of your projects (e.g., use the submit server, a USB drive, etc.). It is your responsibility to make backups
ADDOTTAL HTML ELEMENTS

- Tables defined using `<thead></thead>`, `<tfoot></tfoot>`, `<tbody></tbody>`
  - See class schedule page
- `<div>`
  - Allow you to delimit a section of the HTML body
  - In the past used to identify sections of a document (navigation, footer, header). (HTML5 introduces tags for this)
  - Defines a block-level entity
  - Browser starts a div element’s content on its own line
- `<body>` also defines a block-level entity
- `<span>`
  - Used to wrap inline content (e.g., text sequence)
  - You can apply style to the sections defined by span and div
    - Nice background effects when nesting div and styling them
  - The following example divide the document in three main areas
- **Example:** SpanDiv.html, SpanDiv.css
Each block element (e.g., p) contains four edges (top, bottom, right, and left) defining a box

Four sections can be identified with a block element:
- **Content** → what lies in the middle of the box (text, image, etc.)
- **Padding** → surrounds the content
- **Border** → surrounds the padding and represents the box border
- **Margin** → surrounds the border
**BOX MODEL (PADDING/MARGIN)**

- **Example:** BoxModelTests.html, BoxModelTests.css
- You can adjust individual padding/margin properties by using:
  - padding-bottom, padding-left, padding-top, padding-right
  - margin-bottom, margin-left, margin-top, margin-right
- The margins, borders, padding, and background properties of block elements (e.g., body, p, etc.) are not passed to their child block-level elements
SHORTHAND PROPERTY

- Shorthand Property → allows you to specify several properties by using only one
- If you don’t specify one of the properties a default value will be used
- Commonly used shorthand properties
  - background
  - font
  - list-style
  - margin
  - border
  - padding
- **Example:** ShorthandProperties.html, ShorthandProperties.css
You can have alternate style sheets that are accessible via the browser

**Example:** stylesheetsAlt.html, stylesheetsAltA.css, stylesheetAltB.css

**Note:** we use Firefox (View ➔ Page Style)

In Chrome is not that straightforward
KINDS OF SELECTORS

- **Descendant selector**
  - Override the type, class and id selector styles
  - Typically with two elements where the second is a descendant
    - `li a {font-size: 2em}`
    - `#header h2 {font-weight: normal;}`
    - `#content h2 {font-weight: bold;}
  - **Example:** DescendantSelector.html, DescendantSelector.css

- **Universal selector**
  - Applies to all elements
  - **Example:** `* {font-family: arial, Helvetica; }

- **Pseudo-elements**
  - Allows you to style an item that is not marked by elements
  - Two pseudo-elements → :first-letter, and :first-line
  - **Example:** PseudoElements.html, PseudoElements.css
SELECTOR EXAMPLES

- `a[title] { }`  A link with a title attribute
- `.myPrefStyle{}`  Any elements with the class `myPrefStyle` (same class name can appear in many elements)
- `#mySchedule {}`  An element with id `mySchedule` (only one element on the page)
- `div.myPrefStyle{}`  A div with the class `myPrefStyle`
- `div#mySchedule{}`  A div with the id `mySchedule`
- `div table {}`  A table with a div ancestor
- `input[type = “submit”] {}`  An input with a type attribute that has the value submit
BACKGROUND

- Background properties
  - background-color
  - background-image \(\rightarrow\) location of image
  - background-repeat \(\rightarrow\) how image repeats
  - Possible values for repetition
    - no-repeat \(\rightarrow\) one instance of the image
    - repeat \(\rightarrow\) tile
    - repeat -y \(\rightarrow\) repeats on the y-axis
    - repeat -x \(\rightarrow\) repeats on the x-axis
  - background-attachment \(\rightarrow\) indicates attachment of the image to the containing element. Possible values are:
    - scroll \(\rightarrow\) default value
    - fixed \(\rightarrow\) image will stay stationary as the scrolling takes place
  - background-position \(\rightarrow\) Possible values (combination of them are valid)
    - top, bottom, center, left, right
- Background images can be used in elements other than body (e.g., div)
- There is a shorthand property for backgrounds
- **Example:** Background.html, Background.css, BackgroundStretch.html, BackgroundStretch.css
GENERIC FONT FAMILIES

- sans-serif → (e.g., Verdana, Helvetica, Arial)
- serif → (e.g., Times New Roman, Georgia, Times)
- monospace → (e.g., Courier, MS Courier New)
- cursive → (e.g., Lucida Handwriting)
- fantasy → (e.g., Whimsey, Comic Sans)
- Let’s see the effect using the Background.html example