Announcements

• Project #1 is due on Sunday
  – Be sure you are submitting a traditional zip file
  – We will not extend the due date due to technical problems on your end
  – We will not be able to diagnose why your project is not working via email
    (This is why we have office hours.)
  – Your code must VALIDATE or you will lose points.
  – If you are stuck, don’t forget to look at the examples on the class webpage.
  – For borders on the table, try a width of just 1 pixel

• Please bring laptops on Friday
Selectors (Review...)

Tags may be used as selectors:

```
p {font-size:12pt; color:blue;}
table{border: 3px solid black;}
tr {background-color:grey;}
li {font-style:italic;}
```

We can also use identifiers or classes as selectors:

```
#firstItem {color:rgb(100,200,0);}
.fancy {font-weight:bold; text-align:center;}
```
Child Selector

Used to select element that is a child of another element:

```css
p>span { ... }
```

```css
td>b { ... }
```

Example: Selectors.html

Selectors.css
Descendant Selector

Used to select element that is a descendant of another element:

```css
p span {...}
```

```css
td b {...}
```

Modify previous Example: Selectors.html

Selectors.css
Pseudo-Classes

Used to select certain elements for rules. Syntax:

\[ \text{selector:pseudo-class \{\ldots\}} \]

Only a few exist. Popular ones:

- \texttt{a:link} -- all unvisited links
- \texttt{a:visited} -- all visited links
- \texttt{a:hover} -- when hovering over a link
- \texttt{a:active} -- link being “clicked”

- \texttt{p:first-letter} -- first letter in all paragraphs
- \texttt{p:first-line} -- first line in all paragraphs

Example: PseudoClasses.html
PseudoClasses.css
Other Selectors...

[You are not responsible for knowing these...]

“Adjacent Sibling” selector
h1+p {...
Applies to FIRST paragraph following an h1 heading.

“General Sibling” selector
h1~p {...
Applies to any paragraph that is a sibling of any h1.

“Attribute” selectors
[Many variations... Hardly ever used.]
Box Model

Every block element can be viewed this way:

Allows systematic way of defining borders and adjusting spacing between elements.
You can specify size for the element with properties:

- height
- width
Properties you can set for Border:

- **border-color**
- **border-style** (none, solid, dotted, dashed, double, groove, ridge, inset)
- **border-width**

**Example:** BorderExample.html
BorderExample.css
Properties you can set for sizes of padding and margins:

- padding
- padding-bottom, padding-top, padding-left, padding-right
- margin (use “auto” to center the element)
- margin-bottom, margin-top, margin-left, margin-right

Example: PaddingMargins.html
PaddingMargins.css
Generic Font Families

Two ways to specify font:

1. Specify a particular font:
   - `font-family:arial;`
   - Only works well if this font is present on user’s machine

2. Specify a generic family:
   - `font-family:serif;`
   - Choices include: serif, sans-serif, monospace, cursive, fantasy

• You can also specify a list. They will be attempted from left to right:
  - `font-family: foobar, arial, sans-serif;`

Example: FontFamily.html