Announcements

- 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.
- Check class announcements daily.
Web Developer (Firefox) Add-on

- **Link**
  

- **After installation you will find it under Tools**
@import

- @import directive
  - Imports another style sheet
  - Can be placed at the beginning of a style sheet
  - Inside HTML/XHTML you will place it inside of the <style></style>

- **Example**: Import Folder
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:** NoShorthandProp.html, NoShorthandProp.css, ShorthandProp.html, ShorthandProp.css
Alternate Style Sheets

- You can have alternate style sheets that are accessible via the browser
- **Example**: stylesheetsAlt.html, stylesheetsAltA.css, stylesheetAltB.css
Kinds of Selectors

- **Descendant selector**
  - Override the type and class selector styles
  - Typically with two elements where the second is a descendant
  - \texttt{li a \{font-size: 2em\}}
  - **Example:** descendantSelector.html, descendantSelector.css

- **Child selector**
  - Element is styled if it is a direct descendant of its parent
  - \texttt{p > em \{text-decoration: underline;\}}
  - **Example:** childSelector.html, childSelector.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
Selectors

- **ID Selectors**
  - Used to identify unique sections of a web page

- **ID Selectors + descendant selectors**
  - Allow us to apply specific styles to elements in specific sections of a web page
  - Example:
    - `#header h2 {font-weight: normal;}`
    - `#content h2 {font-weight: bold;}`
Selector Examples

- a[href] { }
  - A link with a title attribute
- .alert { }
  - Any elements with the class alert (same class name can appear in many elements)
- #schedule { }
  - An element with id schedule (only one element on the page)
- div.alert { }
  - A div with the class alert
- div#schedule { }
  - A div with the id schedule
- 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 → location of image
  - background-repeat → how image repeats. Possible values:
    - no-repeat → one instance of the image
    - repeat → tile
    - repeat –y → repeats on the y-axis
    - repeat –x → repeats on the x-axis
  - background-attachment → indicates attachment of the image to the containing element. Possible values are:
    - scroll → default value.
    - fixed → image will stay stationary as the scrolling takes place
  - background-position → Possible values (combination of them are valid)
    - top, bottom, center, left, right
- Background images can be used in elements other than body
- **Example:** background.html, background.css
- **Example:** Shorthand property: backgroundShorthand.html, backgroundShorthand.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 some examples of these families