

Announcements

- **Do not wait until the last minute to submit project**
 - TA office hours will be very crowded the day the project is due
 - We do not grant extensions due to technical problems on your end
- **Verify your submission by downloading it from the submit server**

Useful Links

1. **Where can I find a list of properties I can set and what values are allowed for each one?**

<http://www.htmldog.com/reference/cssproperties/>

2. **Is there a way to check if my CSS is “correct”?**

<http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/>

Both of these links are now on the class webpage (in the Resources section).

Note

When including CSS style rules in the head section of an HTML document, use the `type` attribute:

```
<head>  
  <style type="text/css">  
    ....  
  </style>  
</head>
```

Children and Descendants

```
<div>
  <p>
    <span>
      <b>... </b>
    </span>
  </p>
  <p>
    <i>...</i>
    <ol>
      <li>...</li>
      <li>...</li>
      <li>...</li>
    </ol>
  </p>
</div>
```

How many children does each element have?

How many descendants?

Which elements are “siblings”?

Inheritance of Properties

In some cases, the “child” inherits the properties of the “parent”.

CSS rules can be defined in many layers:

External CSS file (rules for entire web site)

At top of HTML page (rules for a particular page)

In a particular element

In a “child” element

In a “grandchild” element

Etc.

Each layer can “override” previous ones.

Colors

1. Some colors are built-in:

yellow, white, teal, silver, red, purple, orange, olive, navy, maroon, lime, green, gray, fuchsia, blue, black, aqua, ... (MANY MORE...)

```
p {color: maroon;}
```

2. Create your own by mixing amounts of Red, Green, and Blue in the range from 0 to 255:

<http://www.colorpicker.com/>

```
p {color: rgb(94, 89, 191);}
```

Example: Colors.html

Size Units

Absolute Units (Seem appealing, but not very “scalable”):

- **px - pixels**
- **pt – points (Used frequently for fonts)**
- **in – inches**
- **cm – centimeters**
- **mm – millimeters**

Relative Units (**These are usually better!):**

- **vw – 1% of width of window (viewport)**
- **vh – 1% of height of window (viewport)**
- **em – height of the current font (**best choice in many cases**)**

Percentages – e.g.: 50%

- **Represents percentage of the size of the “Containing Element”**

Example: [Sizes.html](#)

Comments

- **Recall HTML comments:**

```
<!-- This is an HTML comment -->
```

- **CSS comments look different:**

```
/* This is a CSS comment */
```


Universal Selector

We have seen “type” selectors:

```
p {color:green;}
```

Universal selector:

```
* {color:green;}
```

ID Selector

Common practice to avoid using “inline” style:

HTML File:

```
<p id="Joe">This is a paragraph</p>
```

CSS rule (in separate file) with ID selector:

```
#Joe {color: green;}
```

A particular ID can only appear ONCE in HTML document!

Example: [ID_Selector.html](#)

[ID_Selector.css](#)