

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

<https://addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/downloads/latest/60/addon-60-latest.xpi>

❖ **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
- ❖ `li a {font-size: 2em}`
- ❖ **Example:** descendantSelector.html, descendantSelector.css

❖ **Child selector**

- ❖ Element is styled if it is a direct descendant of its parent
- ❖ `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[title] { }**
 - ❖ 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