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INSTRUCTOR GEOFF SILVERSTEIN

PHONE 202.656.1283

E-MAIL GEOFF@AMERICAN.EDU



AMERICAN UNIVERSITY DESIGN

GDES-220 Digital & Emerging Media Design I

Class 04:

QUIZ

CSS BASICS

SELECTOR PRACTICE

EXERCISE 04

CSS Basics

HTML

HyperText Markup Language

“Nouns”

Paragraphs of Text

Headings

Foreground images

Anything “selectable”

CSS

Cascading Style Sheets

“Adjectives”

Text Colors

Font Sizes

Background Images

Anything that isn't
Times New Roman, black text,
white background, with
underlined blue links

CSS changes how your
HTML content is presented.

THE FORMAT

```
selector {  
    property: value;  
    property: value;  
}
```

THE FORMAT

the HTML thing(s)
you're targeting

semicolon ends each line

```
selector {  
    property: value;  
    property: value;  
}
```

declarations

THE FORMAT

```
p {  
  color: yellow;  
  font-family: Arial;  
}
```

“All paragraphs will be yellow and use the font Arial.”

Selectors target the CSS rules to specific tags in your HTML code.

p { ... }

TALKS TO EVERY

<p>

The rules inside the curly brackets will apply to all paragraphs (<p> tags).

em { ... }

TALKS TO EVERY

<*em*>

These rules will apply to all italic text (<*em*> tags).

But what if I only want to target
some `<p>` tags or `<h1>` tags?

We can assign **IDs** and **classes** to tags, and then target those.

`<h1>` → `<h1 id="big-headline">`

`<p>` → `<p class="recipe">`

IDs and classes work the same way,
save for **one** key difference.

Classes can be used as many
times as you want, but IDs can
be used only once on a page.

```
<h1 class="maroon">
```


```
<p class="maroon">
```

```
<h4 class="maroon">
```

(All these tags use the class "maroon".)

```
<img id="main-photo">
```

(There is only one "main-photo" on this HTML page and this is it.)

 `.maroon { ... }`

TALKS TO EVERY

`<xx class="maroon">`

These rules will apply to any tag with the class "maroon" applied.

`p.maroon { ... }`

TALKS TO EVERY

`<p class="maroon">`

These rules will apply to `<p>` tags with the class "maroon" applied.

#main-photo { ... }



TALKS TO THE

<xx id="main-photo">

These rules will apply to the one element on the page with the "main-photo" ID.

We don't have to target only
one thing at a time.

In a selector, a **comma** means "in addition."

`h1, h2, h3 { ... }`

TALKS TO EVERY

`<h1>` and `<h2>` and `<h3>`

A *space* means "inside of."

h1 em { ... }

TALKS TO

<h1> Hello! </h1>

BUT NOT

<p> Hello! </p>

Finally, you can use **pseudoclasses** to target specific states or qualities.

They're tacked on to the end of your selector.

(See the last page in your HTML + CSS book for all pseudoclasses.)

`α:link { ... }`

TALKS TO ALL `<α>` TAGS WHEN THEY HAVEN'T BEEN VISITED

`α:visited { ... }`

TALKS TO ALL `<α>` TAGS WHEN THEY HAVE ALREADY BEEN VISITED

`α:hover { ... }`

TALKS TO ALL `<α>` TAGS WHEN THE MOUSE IS OVER THEM

`α:active { ... }`

TALKS TO ALL `<α>` TAGS WHEN THEY ARE BEING CLICKED

p:first-letter { ... }

TALKS TO THE FIRST LETTER OF EVERY PARAGRAPH

.maroon:first-letter { ... }

TALKS TO THE FIRST LETTER OF ANY TAG WITH THE CLASS "MAROON"

SELECTOR PRACTICE

`strong { ... }`

SELECTOR PRACTICE

`h1, h3, h4 { ... }`

SELECTOR PRACTICE

```
.bluebox, .redbox { ... }
```

SELECTOR PRACTICE

```
#main-photo:hover { ... }
```

Once you've made a selector,
you can type as many
declarations as you want.

```
.uglytext {  
  color: yellow;  
  font-family: Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;  
  font-size: 14px;  
  font-weight: bold;  
  text-decoration: underline;  
  text-transform: uppercase;  
}
```

End every declaration with a
semicolon.

When you're done, close the
curly bracket.