

# Page Sections

CSE 190 M (Web Programming), Spring 2008  
University of Washington

Reading: Chapter 1, section 1.4;  
Chapter 2, sections 2.1 - 2.2

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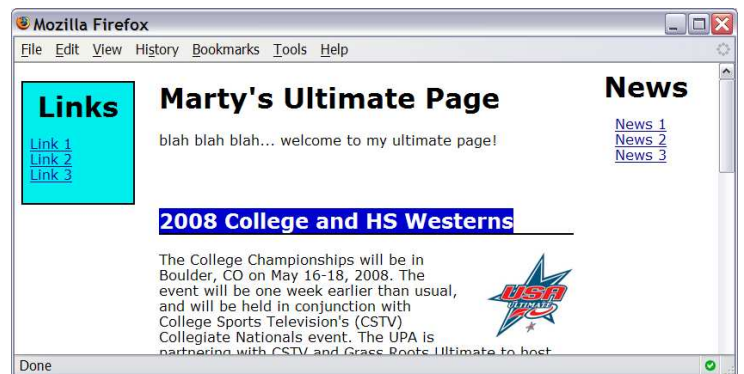


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## Motivation for Page Sections

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- want to be able to **style individual elements, groups of elements, sections of text** or of the page
- (later) want to create complex page layouts



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## The HTML `id` attribute

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```
<p>Spatula City! Spatula City!</p>
<p id="missionstatement">Our mission is to provide the most
spectacular spatulas and splurge on our specials until our
customers <q>explode</q> with splendor!</p>
```

HTML

Spatula City! Spatula City!

*Our mission is to provide the most spectacular spatulas and splurge on our specials until our customers "explode" with splendor!*

---

# CSS ID selectors

---

```
#missionstatement {  
  font-style: italic;  
  font-family: "Garamond", "Century Gothic", serif;  
}
```

CSS

- selectively applies a CSS rule to only the paragraphs that has the particular ID named missionstatement (next slide)
- each ID must be unique; can only be used once in the page (won't validate otherwise)
- element (p above) can be specified explicitly if desired:  
p#missionstatement {

---

# Linking to sections of a web page

---

```
<p>Visit <a href=  
"http://www.textpad.com/download/index.html#downloads">  
textpad.com</a> to get the TextPad editor.</p>  
<p><a href="#mac">Directions for Mac OS X</a></p>
```

HTML

Visit [textpad.com](http://www.textpad.com) to get the TextPad editor.

[Directions for Mac OS X](#)

- a link target can include an ID at the end, preceded by a #
- browser will load that page and scroll to element with given ID
- can link to an ID within the current page

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# The HTML `class` attribute

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```
<p>Spatula City! Spatula City!</p>
<p class="special">See our spectacular spatula specials!</p>
<p class="special">Today only: satisfaction guaranteed.</p>
```

HTML

Spatula City! Spatula City!

**See our spectacular spatula specials!**

**Today only: satisfaction guaranteed.**

---

- classes are a way to group some elements and give a style to only that group ("I don't want ALL paragraphs to be yellow, just these three...")
- unlike an `id`, a `class` can be reused as much as you like on the page

---

# CSS class selectors

---

```
.special {
  background-color: yellow;
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

CSS

- applies a CSS rule to any element that is part of the class `special`

```
p.standout {
  color: red;
  font-family: cursive;
}
```

CSS

- applies a CSS rule to *only p elements* that are part of the class `standout`

---

# Multiple classes

---

```
<h2 class="standout">Spatula City! Spatula City!</h2>
<p class="special">See our spectacular spatula specials!</p>
<p class="special standout">Satisfaction guaranteed.</p>
<p class="standout">We'll beat any advertised price!</p>
```

HTML

## Spatula City! Spatula City!

See our spectacular spatula specials!

Satisfaction guaranteed.

We'll beat any advertised price!

---

- an element can be a member of multiple classes (separated by spaces)

---

# Sections of a page: <div>

---

*a section or division of your HTML page (block)*

```
<div class="standout">
  <h2>Spatula City! Spatula City!</h2>
  <p class="special">See our spectacular spatula specials!</p>
  <p>We'll beat any advertised price!</p>
</div>
```

HTML

## Spatula City! Spatula City!

See our spectacular spatula specials!

We'll beat any advertised price!

---

- a tag used to indicate a logical section or area of a page
- has no appearance by default, but you can apply styles to it

---

# Inline sections: <span>

---

*an inline element used purely as a range for applying styles*

```
<h2>Spatula City! Spatula City!</h2>
<p>See our <span class="special">spectacular</span>
spatula specials!</p>
<p>We'll beat <span class="standout">any advertised
price</span>!</p>
```

HTML

## Spatula City! Spatula City!

See our **spectacular** spatula specials!

We'll beat **any advertised price!**

- 
- has no onscreen appearance, but you can apply a style or ID to it, which will be applied to the text inside the span

---

# CSS context selectors

---

```
selector1 selector2 {
  properties
}
```

CSS

- applies the given properties to *selector2* only if it is inside a *selector1* on the page

```
selector1 > selector2 {
  properties
}
```

CSS

- applies the given properties to *selector2* only if it is *directly* inside a *selector1* on the page (*selector1* tag is immediately inside *selector2* with no tags in between)

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# Context selector example

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```
li strong { text-decoration: underline; }
```

CSS

```
<p>Shop at <strong>Hardwick's Hardware</strong>...</p>
<ul>
  <li>The <strong>best</strong> prices in town!</li>
  <li>Act while supplies last!</li>
</ul>
```

HTML

Shop at **Hardwick's Hardware**...

- The best prices in town!
- Act while supplies last!

---

# More complex example

---

```
#ad li.important strong { text-decoration: underline; }
```

CSS

```
<div id="ad">
  <p>Shop at <strong>Hardwick's Hardware</strong>...</p>
  <ul>
    <li class="important">The <strong>best</strong>
      prices in town!</li>
    <li>Act <strong>while supplies last!</strong></li>
  </ul>
</div>
```

HTML

Shop at **Hardwick's Hardware**...

- The best prices in town!
- Act **while supplies last!**

---

# CSS properties for backgrounds

---

- background-color : color to fill background
- background-image : image to place in background
- background-position : placement of bg image within element
- background-repeat : whether/how bg image should be repeated
- background-attachment : whether bg image scrolls with page
- background : shorthand to set all background properties

---

# background-image

---

```
body {  
  background-image: url("draft.jpg");  
}
```

CSS

This is the first paragraph

This is the second paragraph...

It occupies 2 lines

- 
- background image/color fills the element's content area

---

# background-repeat

---

```
body {  
  background-image: url("draft.jpg");  
  background-repeat: repeat-x;  
}
```

CSS

This is the first paragraph

This is the second paragraph...

It occupies 2 lines

- 
- can be repeat (default), repeat-x, repeat-y, or no-repeat

---

# background-position

---

```
body {  
  background-image: url("draft.jpg");  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
  background-position: 370px 20px;  
}
```

CSS

This is the first paragraph

This is the second paragraph...  
It occupies 2 lines

DRAFT

- 
- value consists of two tokens, each of which can be top, left, right, bottom, center, a percentage, or a length value in px, pt, etc.
  - value can be negative to shift left/up by a given amount

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## Showing a partial image

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```
.partialimage1, .partialimage2 {  
  background-image: url("sex_and_the_city.jpg");  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
  width: 70px; height: 200px;  
}  
.partialimage1 { background-position: 0px 0px; }  
.partialimage2 { background-position: -115px 0px; }
```

CSS





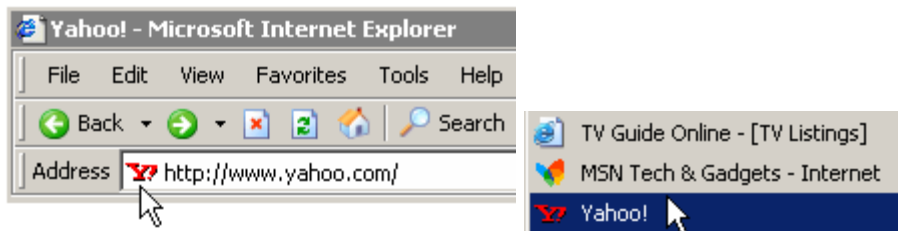
# Favorites icon ("favicon")

```
<link rel="shortcut icon" type="MIME type" href="filename" />
```

HTML

```
<link rel="shortcut icon" type="image/gif" href="cse.gif" />
```

HTML



- the link tag, placed in the HTML page's head section, can specify an icon for a web page
  - this icon will be placed in the browser title bar and bookmark/favorite
- IE6: this doesn't work; must place a file in .ico format named favicon.ico in the root directory of the web server ([instructions](#))