

## Understanding CSS3

Part#1

CSS3

### Basics

Part #2

## Using selectors

### Intro

- use it for selecting objects to work with - Creating a p or h1 style involves selecting <p> and <h1> tags (objects) within the document.
- learn how layout works - how CSS interacts with the drawing area onscreen
- using a style to add the background
  - If you decide to update the background, you can update all pages at once
  - using styles to create an environment where you can perform tasks easily and reliably.

To change an object to look the way you want, first you select the object and then you make changes to it

### overview

- \*** (asterisk), selects every object in the document
- tag** - Interact directly with any tag, such as <p> and <h3>. you could choose to interact only with tags found within a <div> (a subsection in html)
- Attribute** - most used attributes are class and id
- Pattern** - use it if you want to format every item in a specific way to make this kind of items highlight. - If you add a new item of this kind, CSS would automatically reformat the items to your style.
- event** - you can trap an event, such as a mouseover, and create CSS to interact with it giving a programming-like style. - The object is formatted in a different way when the mouse passes over it

### Using tag selectors

combinations

- TAG1, TAG2** - with a comma means selecting both tags - tag1 AND tag2
- TAG1 > TAG2** - with a greater-than sign (>) select a tag that has another tag as a parent. - if you have <div><p></div> and use div>p, the browser will select the <p>
- TAG1 TAG2** - select a tag that appears within another tag that not directly appears immediately before the second tag
- TAG1 + TAG2** - select a tag that appears immediately after another tag, not inside, after
- TAG1 ~ TAG2** - select every tag that appears after another tag (not only the first like tag+tag do)
- :ROOT** - Selects the root element of the document, depends on the doc type
- :not(TAG1)** - selects every object that isn't TAG1

### Using attribute selectors

- .ClassName** - Selects objects that have a class attribute value with the given name in the HTML - example, .headertext would select every object that has a class="headertext" attribute
- #id** - Selects objects that have an id attribute value with the given name. - For example, #SecondHeader would select an object that has an id="SecondHeader" in HTML
- [Attribute=Value]** - Selects all objects that have an attribute with a specific value. For example, [title="Sub"] would select every object that has a title with the word Sub like Subhead or SubPara

there are more attribute selectors types

### Using pattern selector

- you might want to select just the first object, no matter what that object might be. - maybe you want to format with alternate members of a list or other repetitive data element
- :first-letter** - Select the first letter of an object is useful in creating special textual effects
- :first-line** - Selects the first line
- :before** - Selects the area immediately before the specified object content. Used to insert something special before the content in the existing object
- :after** - Selects the area immediately after the specified object content. Used to insert something special after the content in the existing object.
- :first-of-type** - Selects the first object of a specific type. Even though the specification doesn't actually tell you that you must provide a type or a parent, some pattern selectors won't work without one. Typically you see the :first-of-type selector used with a tag selector, (for example, p:first-of-type), but it can also be used with an attribute selector.

there are more patterns types