

CSS (Part 2)

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Type dari CSS Selector

Selector Type	Use or Meaning	Example(s)
universal selector (CSS2)	Apply rule to all elements in document.	* (no selector)
element type	Apply rule to all HTML elements of the selector's type.	h1 p
class selector	Apply rule to all HTML elements of the type preceding the period (or all, if none is specified) whose definition makes them part of the class following the period of the selector.	.articletitle h1.important
ID selector	Apply rule to only one element in the entire document: the one whose id attribute matches the string following the pound sign (hash mark) in the selector.	#special3 p#special52

Type dari CSS Selector

pseudo-element selector (CSS2)	Apply rule to occurrences of the pseudo-element.	p:first-letter p:first-line h1:first-child
pseudo-class selector (CSS2)	Apply rule to occurrences of the pseudo-class, whose appearance may change as the user interacts with the page.	a:hover a:active a:focus a:link a:visited body:lang(d)
descendant selector	Apply rule to elements of the right-most type in a space-separated list of element types only where that element type descends from (i.e., inherits) the type to its left.	p em p.wide em
parent-child selector (CSS2)	Apply rule to all elements of type specified to the right of the ">", which are <i>children</i> of the elements to the left of the ">" (stricter form of the descendant selector).	body > p

Type dari CSS Selector

adjacent selectors (CSS2)	Apply rule to all elements of type specified to the right of the "+", which are physically adjacent (in the HTML code, not necessarily on the visible page) to elements of the type to the left of the "+".	h1+h2 p+h3
attribute selectors (CSS2)	Apply rule to all elements with attributes matching the profile specified in square brackets.	p[align] input[type="text"] img[alt!="none"] body[lang "en"]



Universal Selector

- Selector tidak didefinisikan secara spesifik
- Berlaku untuk semua tag

```
* {  
  color: red;  
}
```



Element Type Selector

- Adalah selector yang paling umum
- Mendefinisikan satu atau beberapa tag

```
body {  
  color: black;  
  background-color: white;  
}
```

Class Selector

- Mendefinisikan class selector
- Diawali dengan titik kemudian nama class

```
.special {  
  font-family: verdana, arial, sans-serif;  
}
```

```
p.special {  
  font-family: verdana, arial, sans-serif;  
}
```

```
<p class="special">Paragraph of stuff.</p>
```

```
<p class="special exciting">Paragraph! Of! Stuff!</p>
```

ID Selector

- Diawali dengan tanda # kemudian nama id
- Harus unik
- Hanya dapat digunakan 1x pada 1 dokumen html

```
#unique {  
  font-size: 10px;  
}
```

```
<h4 id="unique">This will be a very tiny headline</h4>
```



Pseudo Element Selector

Selector	Purpose
:first-line	To select and apply style to the first line in a given element
:first-letter	To select and apply style to the first letter in an element
:before	Allows content specified in the style sheet to be inserted before a given element
:after	Allows content specified in the style sheet to be inserted after a given element

Pseudo Element Selector

```
p:first-letter {  
  font-face: Gothic, serif;  
  font-size: 250%;  
  float: left;  
}
```

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

```
  p          { font-size : 12pt; line-height : 12pt; }
```

```
  p:first-line { font-size: 125 % }
```

```
  p:first-letter { font-size : 200%; font-style : italic; font-weight : bold;  
                  float : left }
```

```
  span { text-transform : uppercase}
```

```
</style> ...
```

```
<p><span>Kata pertama</span> dalam sebuah paragraf yang panjang.... </p>
```

Pseudo Element Selector

```
p.komentar:before { content : "Komentar :"; text-decoration : underline;
                    font-weight : bold; margin-right : 5px; }
```

```
p.komentar:after  { content : "Akhir Komentar"; text-decoration: underline;
                    font-weight : bold; margin-left : 5px; }
```

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

```
h1:before      { content : "Bab " counter (chapter) ; counter-increment : chapter;
                 counter-reset : section; }
```

```
h2:before      { content : counter (chapter) "." counter(section) " ";
                 counter-increment : section; }
```

```
</style> ...
```

```
<h1>Judul Bab Pertama</h1>
```

```
<h2>Subbab pertama</h2>
```

```
<h2>Subbab kedua</h2>
```

```
<p class="komentar"> Di sini saya menambahkan sebuah komentar .... </p>
```

```
<h1>Judul Bab Kedua</h1>
```

Pseudo Class Selector

- :hover
- :active
- :focus
- :link
- :visited
- :lang()

```
a:hover {  
    color:#ffcc00;  
}
```

```
<p lang="de">Deutsche Grammophone</p>
```

```
:lang(de) {  
    font-family: spezialitat;  
}
```

Descendant Selector

```
li em {  
  font-size: 16px;  
  color: green;  
}
```

```
<ul>  
<li>Item one</li>  
<li>Item <em>two</em></li>  
</ul>  
<p>  
An <em>italicized</em> word.  
</p>
```

Parent Child Selector

```
<HEAD>
<style type="text/css">
h1 em { color: blue; }
h1 > em { color: green; }
</style>
</HEAD>

<BODY>
<h1><em>Teks Warna Hijau</em>
<b><em>Teks tidak hijau tapi biru</em></b>
</h1>
<em>Teks Biasa</em>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```



Adjacent Selector

```
h1 + h2 {  
  margin-top: 11px;  
}
```

```
<h1>This is important stuff!</h1>  
<h2>First important item</h2>  
<h2>Second important item</h2>
```



Attribute Selector

```
input[type="text"] {  
  color: white;  
  background-color: black;  
}
```

```
<FORM METHOD=POST ACTION="" >  
<INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="nama" >  
</FORM>
```



Selector Grouping

```
h1, h2, h3 {  
  font-family: verdana, arial, sans-serif;  
  color: green;  
}
```

```
h2, p.special {  
  font-size: 22px;  
}
```



Measurements Units

```
p {  
  font-size: 150%;  
}
```

```
p {  
  font-size: 18px;  
}
```



Absolute Values

Style Abbreviation	Style Meaning	Explanation
in	inch	Imperial unit of measure; 2.54cm
cm	centimeter	
mm	millimeter	
pt	point	1/72 inch
pc	pica	12 points (1/6 inch)
px	pixel	One dot on the screen



Absolute Values

```
font-size: 1in;  
font-size: 2.54cm;  
font-size: 25.4mm;  
font-size: 72pt;  
font-size: 6pc;
```



CSS Comments

```
<style type="text/css">
/* This rule makes all text red by default.
   We include paragraphs and table cells for
   older browsers that don't inherit properly. */
body, p, td, th {
  color: red;
}
</style>
```



Positioning Values

Value	Meaning
Static	A normal box within the normal flow. This is the default value prior to positioning.
Relative	A positioned box that is first positioned according to normal flow, then offset relative to that position using offset values (see “Box Offsets” later in this chapter).
Absolute	A positioned box offset to box offset values. An absolute box is not positioned within the normal flow.
Fixed	The box is positioned using the absolute method (and therefore does not use the normal flow scheme). The box is, however, fixed with respect to the viewport— in a browser, this is the browser window.



Box Offset Properties

Property	Values	Meaning
Top	Length Measurement Percentage Measurement auto	Specifies how far a box's top edge is offset <i>below the top</i> of the containing block.
Right	Length Measurement Percentage Measurement auto	Specifies how far a box's right edge is offset <i>to the left of the right edge</i> containing block.
Bottom	Length Measurement Percentage Measurement auto	Specifies how far a box's bottom edge is offset <i>above the bottom</i> of the containing block.
Left	Length Measurement Percentage Measurement auto	Specifies how far a box's left edge is offset <i>to the right of the left edge</i> of the containing lock.



Clear Property Values

Value	Description
Left	The top margin of a nonfloated box is increased so that its top border edge is below the bottom margin edge of a left-floated box.
Right	The top margin of the box is increased so that its top border edge is below the bottom margin edge of any right-floated boxes.
Both	The box is moved below all floating boxes.
None	There are no constraints on the box whatsoever.