

Fairly advanced CSS

# Attribute selection

- You can select elements based on their attribute values (for example, all elements which have a **height** defined in HTML). Syntax:

**element[attribute]{style}**

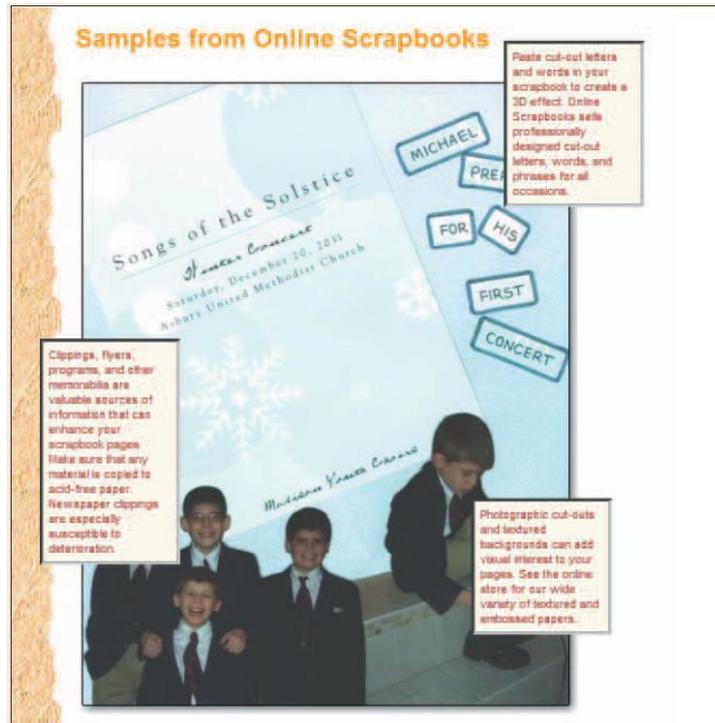
- For example, `a[href] {color: blue}`
- To apply a style to **all** elements in the document, use the **\*** selector. For example,  
`* {color: blue}`

# Positioning with CSS

- **Absolute positioning** enables you to place an element at specific coordinates either on a page or within a containing element. Example:  
**position: absolute; left: 100px; top: 50px**
- **Relative positioning** is used to move an element relative to its default position on the page. Example:  
**position: relative; left: 100px; top: 50px**

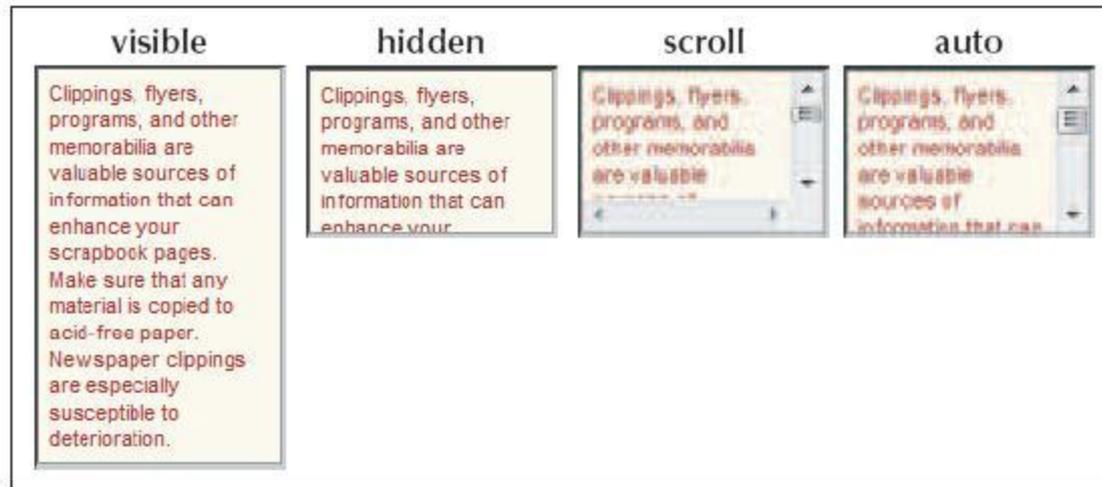
# Positioning with CSS

```
<style type="text/css">
  .notes {font-family: sans-serif; font-size: 8pt; color: brown;
         background-color: ivory; border: 3px inset rgb(212, 212, 212);
         width: 130px}
  .notes p {margin: 5px}
  #note1 {position: absolute; left: 600px; top: 120px}
  #note2 {position: absolute; left: 170px; top: 400px}
  #note3 {position: absolute; left: 570px; top: 550px}
</style>
```



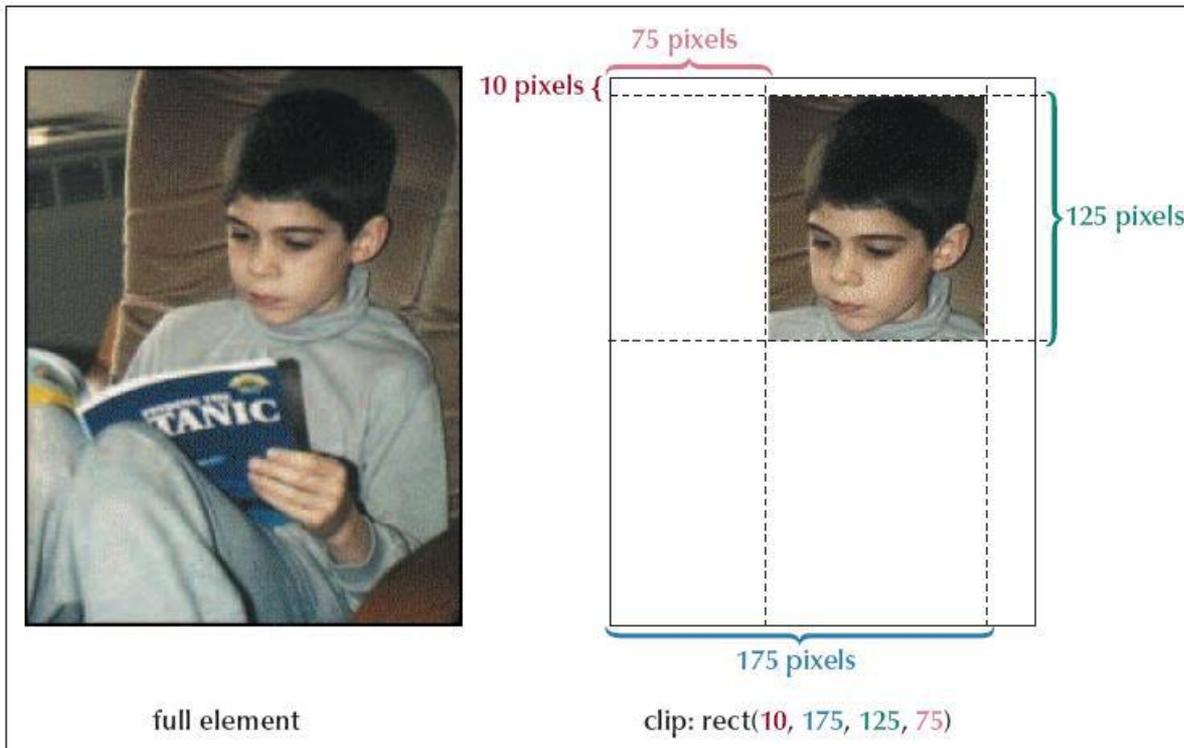
# Overflow

If you want to force an element into a specified area, you have to define how the browser should handle a situation where content is too big for the space allotted to the object. The syntax is **overflow: *type***, where ***type*** is one of the following:



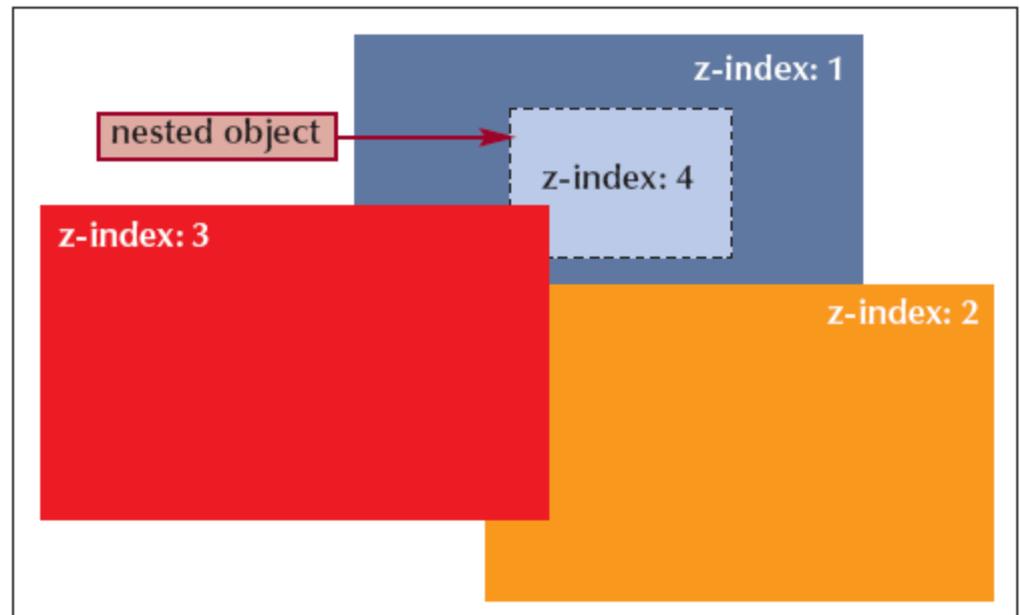
# Clipping

The **clip** property allows you to define a region through which an element's content can be viewed. Syntax is **clip: rect(*top, right, bottom, left*)**



# Stacking Elements

- Elements placed using CSS positioning are typically stacked on top of other elements.
- To specify a different stacking order, use ***z-index: value***



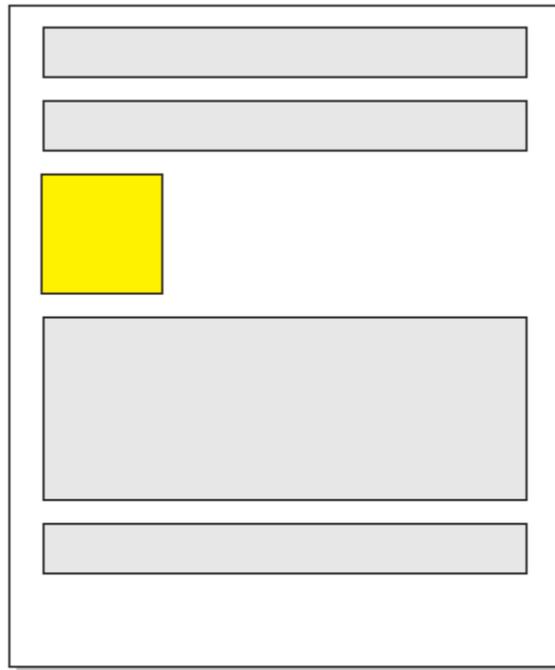
# Visibility

- To keep an element from being displayed in the output, use **visibility: *type***
- The ***type*** can be set to **visible**, **hidden**, **collapse**, or **inherit**
- The default visibility value is **visible**.

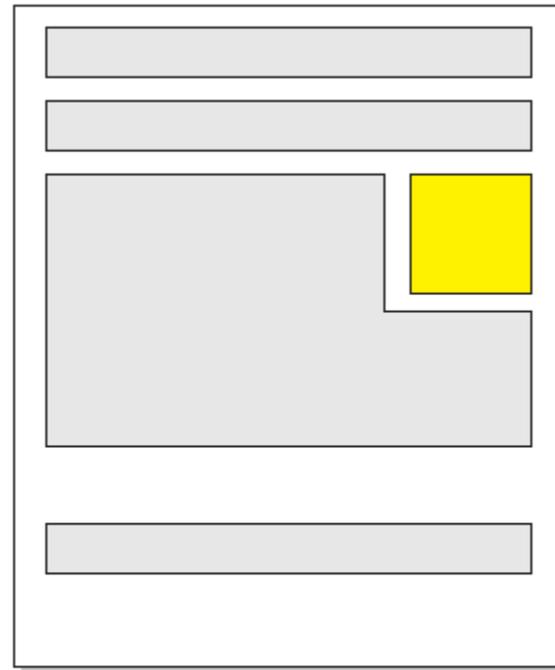
# Floating

- To float an element, use the style **float: *position*** where the value of *position* can be *none* (to turn off floating), *left*, or *right*.
- To display an element **clear** of a floating element, use the style **clear: *position*** where the value of *position* can be *none*, *left*, *right*, or *both*.

# Floating



original layout



element is floated on the right margin and the subsequent page content wraps around it

# Floating

Probably the most useful application of floating is when **div containers** are resized and floated to create different page layouts.

```
#promoimage {float: right; margin: 0em 0em 1em 1em}  
#outer      {width: 50em}  
#links      {float: left; width: 10em; background-color: white;  
            border-style: outset; border-width: 0.5em}
```