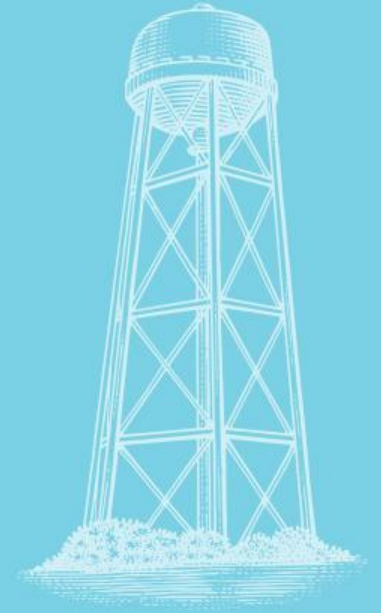


# Basic Styling Properties



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# Basic Type Settings: Color

Color will set the color of the type for an element. In the example, the selector is a paragraph, but it can be applied to any selector or compound selector and will apply to text within that targeted element or elements.

Color can be set by using one of the 128 [color keywords](#)

Or you can set the hex code.

You can also use rgb or rgba. The last property in rgba will set transparency or the alpha channel

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     color: red;  
3 }
```

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     color: #E014B1;  
3 }
```

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     color: rgb(71,79,207);  
3 }
```

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     color: rgba(71,79,207, 0.5);  
3 }
```

# Basic Type Settings: Size

[Font-size](#) will set the size of text on targeted elements. You can use a number of different units to set the value.

Pixels will set the font size in a number of CSS pixels (which is a slightly complicated topic).

Em is a relative unit equivalent to the size of the em box of the typeface.

Percentage is another relative unit, relative to the default size of the font (usually 16px for most browsers, but is inherited from the size set on the body tag).

Vw is short for viewport width, and is relative to the viewport width. 10vw is 10% of the width of the viewport.

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     font-size: 24px;  
3 }
```

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     font-size: 2em;  
3 }
```

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     font-size: 200%;  
3 }
```

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     font-size: 10vw;  
3 }
```

# Basic Type Settings - Weight and Style

[Font-weight](#) can be set with keywords or numerically. For numeric weights to work, the font file needs to support them.

[Font-style](#) will set the font to normal or italic styles.

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     font-weight: bold;  
3 }
```

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     font-weight: 300;  
3 }
```

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     font-style: italic;  
3 }
```

# Basic Type Settings - Font Family

[Font-family](#) allows you to set the typeface that will be used on the targeted element, or elements.

Fonts with more than one word in the name need to go in quotes.

Unless you are specifically loading a font for users of a website, you should stick to “web safe” fonts, which include:

Arial, Times New Roman, Georgia, and Comic Sans are examples. Here is a [full list](#).

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     font-family: Arial;  
3 }
```

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     font-family: "Times New Roman";  
3 }
```

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     font-family: Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;  
3 }
```

# Basic Type Settings - Line Height

[Line-height](#) sets the “leading” between lines of type in the targeted element or elements.

It can be set in absolute or relative sizes. Relative sizes are generally preferred.

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     line-height: 16px;  
3 }
```

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     line-height: 1em;  
3 }
```

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     line-height: 100%;  
3 }
```

## Basic Type Settings - Font Shortcut

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     font: italic bold 16px/2em Arial, sans-serif;  
3 }
```

There is also a font shortcut, which allows you to set a whole bunch of font properties at once. However, properties must be set in a specific order, if you decide to use it.

Be sure to follow the [documentation](#).

# Border Settings

You can set specific [border properties](#) one at a time, or some can be combined into a shortcut syntax.

You can also set all borders at once.

Color properties can be set using keywords, hex colors, rgb or rgba.

Size properties can be set in pixels, em, or percentage.

[Border style](#) can be set to solid, dashed, dotted and more.

Radius can be set in pixels or percentage.

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     border-bottom-width: 5px;  
3     border-bottom-color: red;  
4     border-bottom-style: solid;  
5     border-bottom-left-radius: 10px;  
6 }
```

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     border-bottom: 5px solid red;  
3     border-bottom-left-radius: 10px;  
4 }
```

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     border: 5px solid red;  
3     border: 10px;  
4 }
```



# Margin and Padding

[Padding](#) will be added before the border, and [margin](#) will be added after. There is a lot more to know about padding and margin which you will learn when we get to discussing layout more thoroughly.

Padding and margin can be set in pixels, or relative em or percentage units. Percentage is a percentage of the element's width.

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     padding-bottom: 20px;  
3     border-bottom: 5px solid black;  
4     margin-bottom: 40px;  
5 }
```

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     padding-bottom: 2em;  
3     border-bottom: 5px solid black;  
4     margin-bottom: 4em;  
5 }
```

```
1 ▼ p {  
2     padding-bottom: 10%;  
3     border-bottom: 5px solid black;  
4     margin-bottom: 20%;  
5 }
```