



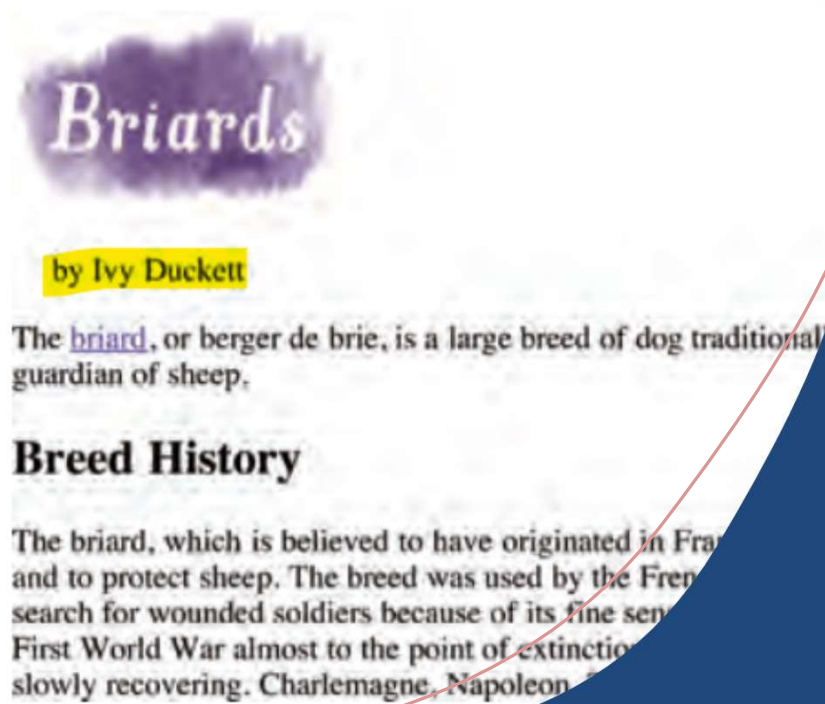
# Web and Mobile App Development

WMA LEC # 19

```
.credits {  
  text-indent: 20px;}
```

## Indenting Text

- The text-indent property allows you to indent the first line of text within an element.
- The amount you want the line indented by can be specified in a number of ways but is usually given in pixels or ems



# Text Shadow

- Text shadow is given values 3 values to define Top/Bottom, Left/Right and amount of blur.
- Last Value defines the color of shadow

```
        text-shadow: 1px 1px 0px #000000;)  
  
        background-color: #dddddd;  
        color: #666666;  
        text-shadow: 1px 1px 3px #666666;)  
p.three {  
    background-color: #cccccc;  
    color: #ffffff;  
    text-shadow: 2px 2px 7px #111111;)  
p.four {  
    background-color: #bbbbbb;  
    color: #cccccc;  
    text-shadow: -1px -2px #666666;)  
p.five {  
    background-color: #aaaaaa;  
    color: #ffffff;  
    text-shadow: -1px -1px #666666;}
```

IT

the briard is known as a heart wrapped in fur.

is known as a heart wrapped in fur



## First Letter or Line

- You can specify different values for the first letter or first line of text inside an element using `:first-letter` and `:first-line`. **They are known as pseudo-elements.**



## Pseudo elements

A pseudo-element acts like an extra element in the code. In the case of the `:first-letter` and `:first-line` pseudo elements, it is as if there is an extra element around the first letter or the first line which can have its own styles applied.

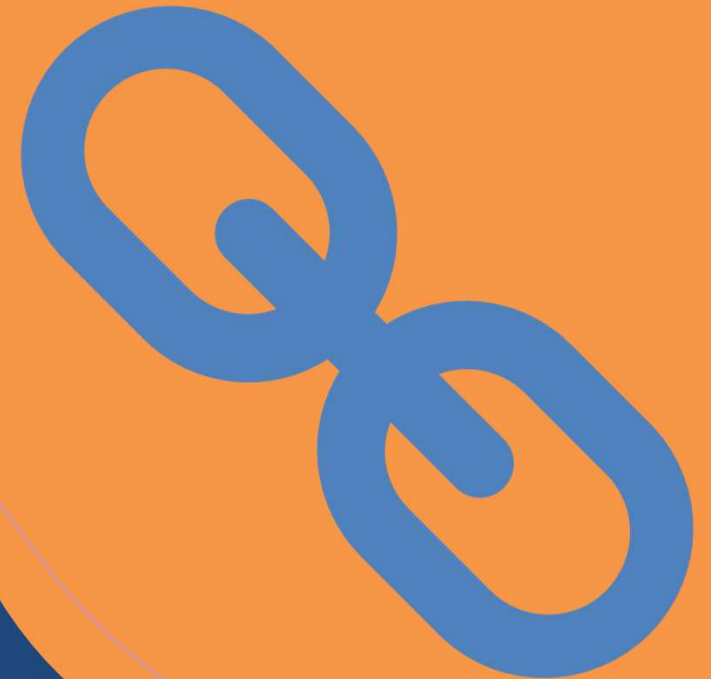


## Pseudo-classes

A pseudo-class acts like an extra value for a class attribute. In the case of the `:visited` pseudo-class, which you meet on the next page, it allows you to have different styles for links that have been visited.

# Styling Links

In CSS, there are two pseudo classes that allow you to set different styles for links that have and have not yet been visited





```
a:link {
  color: deeppink;
  text-decoration: none;}
a:visited {
  color: black;}
a:hover {
  color: deeppink;
  text-decoration: underline;}
a:active {
  color: darkcyan;}
```

## RESULT

### Dog Breeds: **B**

- Basset Hound
- Beagle
- Bearded Collie
- Beauceron
- Bedlington Terrier
- Belgian Shepherd
- Bergamasco
- Bichon Frise
- Bloodhound
- Bolognese
- Border Collie
- Border Terrier

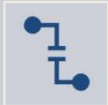
:link :visited



# :hover :active :focus



**Hover:** This is applied when a user hovers over an element with a pointing device such as a mouse.



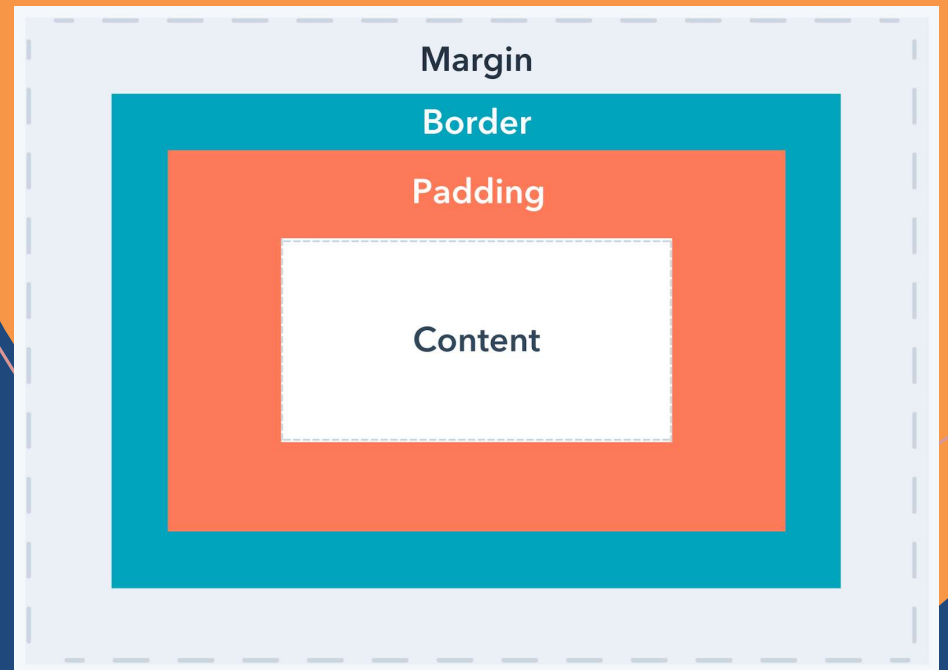
**Active:** This is applied when an element is being activated by a user; for example, when a button is being pressed or a link being clicked.



**Focus:** This is applied when an element has focus. Any element that you can interact with, such as a link you can click on or any form control can have focus.

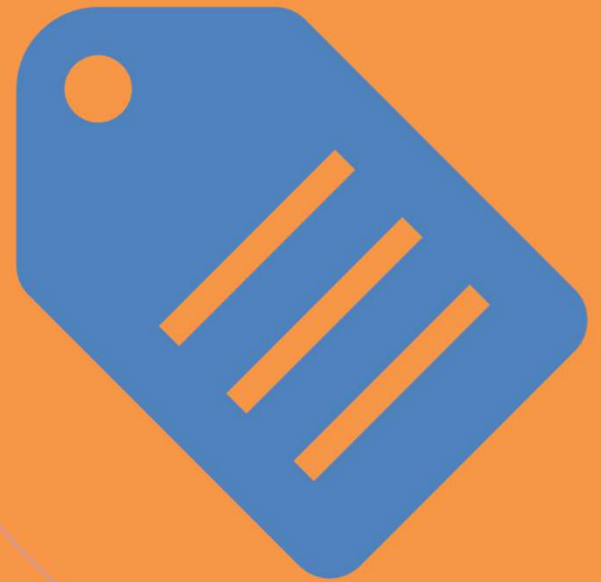
- ▶ There are properties to control the choice of font, size, weight, style, and spacing.
- ▶ There is a limited choice of fonts that you can assume most people will have installed.
- ▶ If you want to use a wider range of typefaces there are several options, but you need to have the right license to use them.
- ▶ You can control the space between lines of text, individual letters, and words. Text can also be aligned to the left, right, center, or justified. It can also be indented.
- ▶ You can use pseudo-classes to change the style of an element when a user hovers over or clicks on text, or when they have visited a link.

# CSS Box Model



## Margin and Padding

- The padding and margin properties are very helpful in adding space between various items on the page.



## WITH MARGIN & PADDING

### **Moog**

Moog synthesisers were created by Dr. Robert Moog under the company name Moog Music. Popular models include the Moog Modular, Minimoog, Micromoog, Moog Rogue, and Moog Source.

### **ARP**

ARP Instruments Inc. was set up by Alan Peralman, and was the main competitor for Moog during the 1970's. Popular models include the Arp 2600 and the ARP Odyssey.

### **Sequential Circuits**

Sequential Circuits Inc was founded by Dave Smith, and the company was pivotal in the creation of MIDI. Famous models include the Prophet 5, Prophet 600, and Pro-One.

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## Border Width

- The border-width property is used to control the width of a border. Can be given in PX or using Thin, Thick, Medium



You can control the individual size of borders using four separate properties:

`border-top-width`  
`border-right-width`  
`border-bottom-width`  
`border-left-width`

You can also specify different widths for the four border values in one property, like so:

`border-width: 2px 1px 1px 2px;`

The values here appear in clockwise order: top, right, bottom, left.

CSS

```
p.one {  
  border-width: 2px;}  
p.two {  
  border-width: thick;}  
p.three {  
  border-width: 1px 4px 12px 4px;}
```

RESULT

Hohner's "Clavinet" is  
essentially an electric  
clavichord.

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# Border-Style

- You can control the style of a border using the border-style property.

## CSS

```
p.one {border-style: solid;}  
p.two {border-style: dotted;}  
p.three {border-style: dashed;}  
p.four {border-style: double;}  
p.five {border-style: groove;}  
p.six {border-style: ridge;}  
p.seven {border-style: inset;}  
p.eight {border-style: outset;}
```

## RESULT



# Border-color

It is possible to individually control the colors of the borders on different sides of a box using:

border-top-color

border-right-color

border-bottom-color

border-left-color

chapter-13/border-color.html

HTML

```
<p class="one">The ARP Odyssey was introduced in  
1972.</p>  
<p class="two">The ARP Odyssey was introduced in  
1972.</p>
```

CSS

```
p.one {  
  border-color: #0088dd;}  
p.two {  
  border-color: #bbbbaa #111111 #ee3e80 #0088dd;}
```

RESULT

The ARP Odyssey was  
introduced in 1972.

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introduced in 1972.

## Shorthand Border

- The border property allows you to specify the width, style and color of a border in one property (and the values should be coded in that specific order).

### CSS

```
p {  
  width: 250px;  
  border: 3px dotted #0088dd;}
```

### RESULT

Here is a simple chord sequence  
played on a Hammond organ  
through a Leslie speaker.

# Padding

- The padding property allows you to specify how much space should appear between the content of an element and its border.



**You can specify different values for each side of a box using:**

- padding-top
- padding-right
- padding-bottom
- padding-left

```
background-color: #008dd;
border: 1px solid #008dd;}
} {
margin: 10px;}
```

## RESULT

Analog synths produce a wave sound, whereas the sounds stored on a digital synth have been sampled and then turned into numbers.

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# Shorthand Padding

You can use a shorthand (where the values are in clockwise order: top, right, bottom, left):

**padding: 10px 5px 3px 1px;**

# Margin

- The margin property controls the gap between boxes. Its value is commonly given in pixels, although you may also use percentages or ems.





# You can specify value for each side:

- margin-top
- margin-right
- margin-bottom
- margin-left

## Shorthand Margin



You can also use the shorthand (where the values are in clockwise order:

top, right,  
bottom, left):  
margin: 1px  
2px 3px 4px;