

Style rules

- Some properties can be given multiple values
 - The browser first looks for the "**Book Antiqua**" font
 - If this is not on the system, it looks for the **Times** font
 - Last resort: the browser uses the generic **serif** font

```
body {  
  background-color: lightgreen;  
}  
h1 {  
  color: lightgreen;  
  background-color: blue;  
  font-family: "Book Antiqua", Times, serif;  
  border: thick groove #9baab2;  
}
```



CSS Properties contd..

Properties and values

Fonts

- **font-family**: <family name> [<generic family>]
- **font-style**: normal|italic|oblique
- **font-weight**: normal|bold|bolder|lighter
- **font-size**: small|medium|large|smaller|larger

Backgrounds and colours

- **color**: <value>
- **background-color**: <value>|transparent
- **background-image**: URL|none

Properties and values

Text

- **text-decoration:**
none | underline | overline | line-through
- **text-transformation:**
none | capitalize | uppercase | lowercase
- **text-align:** left | right | center | justify
- **text-indentation:** length | percentage

Example: To remove underlining on links:

```
a:link, a:visited, a:active{text-decoration: none}
```

Properties and values

Boxes

- **margin**: length|percentage|auto {1,4}
- **border-width**: thin|thick|medium|length {1,4}
- **padding**: length|percentage {1,4}
- **border-color**: value {1,4}
- **border-style**:
none|dotted|dashed|solid|double|groove {1,4}
- **ridge**: value {1,4}
- **width**: length|percentage|auto
- **height**: length|auto

Properties and values

Position

- **location**: **absolute|relative|fixed**
 - **absolute**: relative to upper left corner of window
 - **relative**: relative to the last item
 - **fixed**: does not move when the page is scrolled
- **left**: distance from left border of window (pixels, %)
- **top**: distance from top border of window (pixels, %)

<DIV> & are your friends

<div> and tags allow you define exceptions to the general rules of your body text...and they are helpful tools for document designers and web developers

<div> is usually used to designate styles for block elements that should stand apart from the body text...like callout quotes. Everything inside a <div> tag takes on the <div> attributes...and you can specify **classes** and **ids** for <div> too!

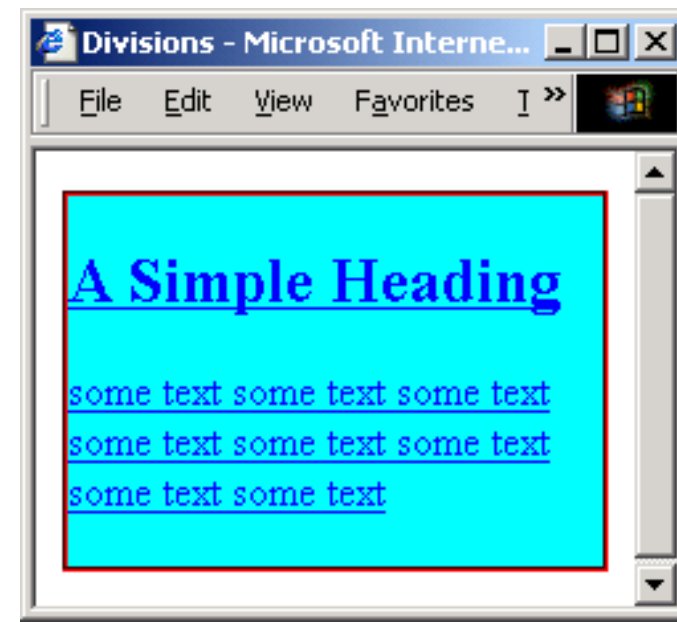
Divisions and spans

- Rather than applying styles to an element itself, we wrap the element in
 - a `div` element (usually for block elements), or
 - a `span` element (usually for inline elements)
- Any required formatting can then be applied to the `<div>` or `` element.
- `Div` and `span` elements become part of the document
 - In particular, each can have `class` and `id` attributes

Divisions

```
<head>
  <style>
    <!--
      .myclass {
        color: blue;
        background: cyan;
        text-decoration: underline;
        border: thin groove red;
      }
    -->
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="myclass">
    <h2>A Simple Heading</h2>
    <p>some text . . . </p>
  </div>
</body>
```

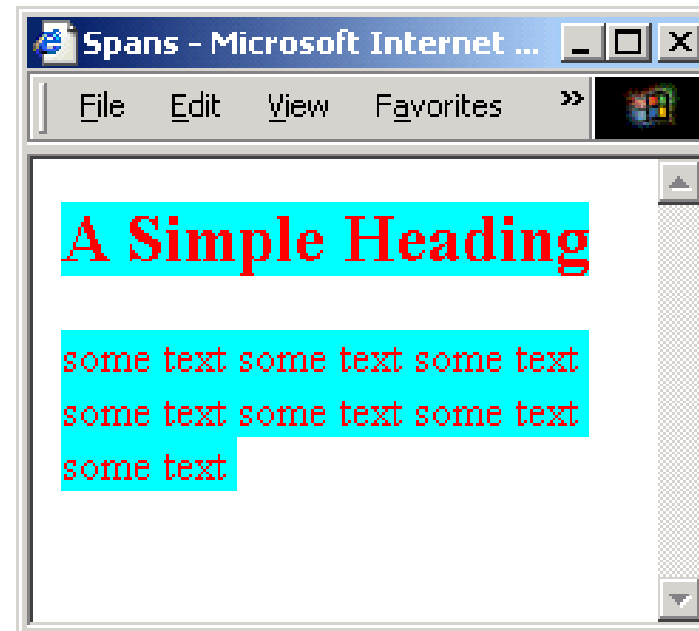
- Styles can be applied to blocks of HTML code using `div`



Spans

```
<head>
  <style>
    <!--
      .myclass {
        color: red;
        background: cyan;
        text-decoration: none;
      }
    -->
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <span class="myclass">
    <h2>A Simple Heading</h2>
    <p>some text . . . </p>
  </span>
</body>
```

- spans are similar to divisions



WHAT IS THE CSS BOX MODEL?

- ✧ HTML elements can be considered as **boxes**. In **CSS**, the term "**box model**" is used when referring to layout. You can think of it as a **box** that wraps around HTML content elements (text, graphics, etc.), consisting of the box elements: padding, borders, and margins.

LET'S LOOK AT BOX MODEL PROPERTIES

Content = text, images

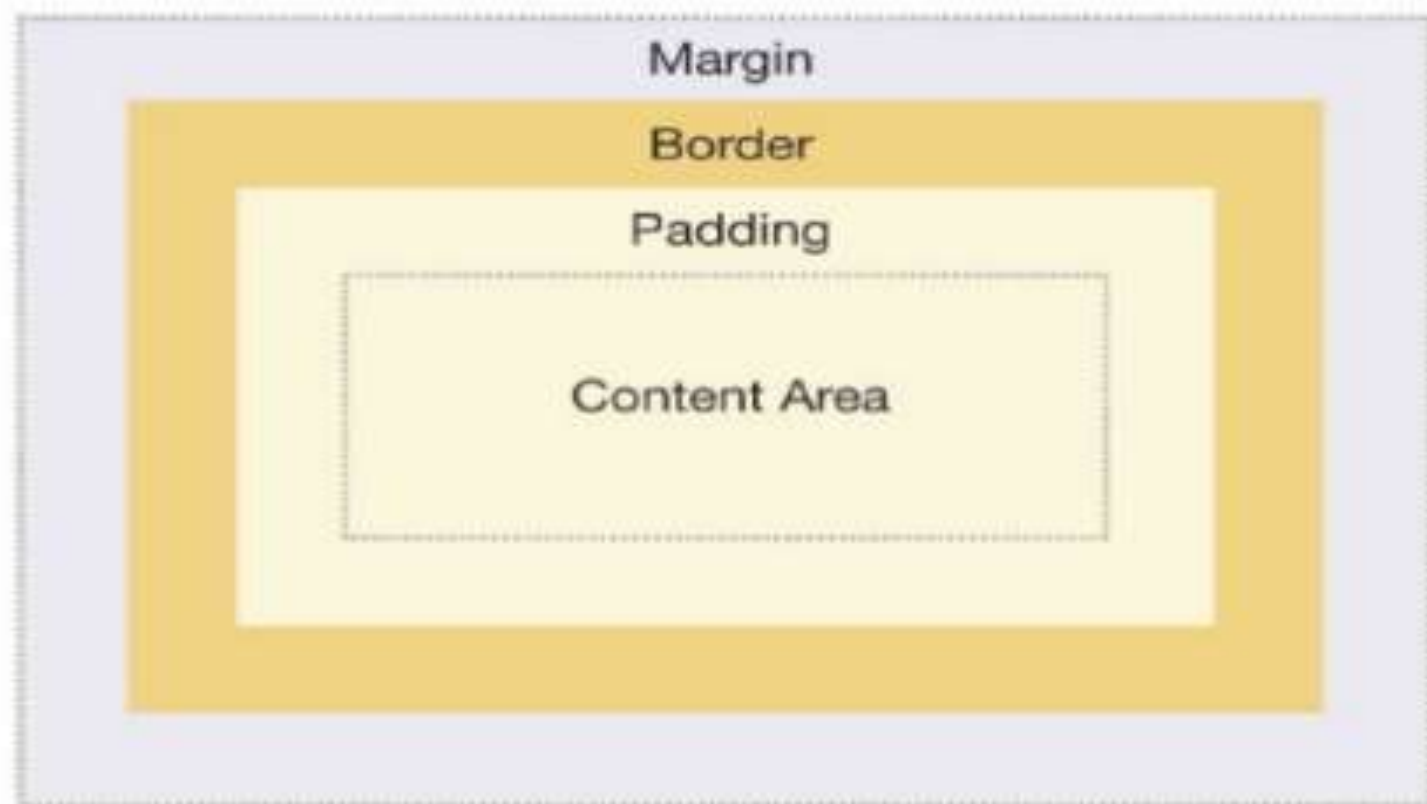
Padding = transparent space around content and within border

Border = a varying-thickness line around the padding space

Margin = transparent space outside the border



CSS Box Model (block element)



BOX MODEL PROPERTIES AND VALUES

Properties and Values Syntax

“padding: 5px”

is the same as

“padding 5px 5px 5px 5px”

is the same as

**padding-top: 5px;
padding-right: 5px;
padding-bottom: 5px;
padding-left: 5px;**

Choose the method that works best.



SHOW ME DETAILS!

```

```

All box model properties can be precisely defined with values for top, right, bottom, and left sides and are contained within the HTML `<div>` tag.

With the CSS box model, you can apply the same spacing value to all sides, or different spacing to each side.

Example:

padding: 3px; (**All 4 sides the same**)
border: 3px; (**All 4 sides the same**)
margin: 5px 35px 15px 5px; (**Different**)



CSS Class

```
.motoImg {  
    padding: 5px;  
    border: 3px;  
    margin: 5px 35px 15px 5px;  
}
```


HTML Layouts

- ▶ Web page layout is very important to make your website look good.
 - ▶ Design your webpage layout very carefully.
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