

CSS Text

Font properties

Property	Values	Example
font-family	font(s) name	font-family:arial font-family:arial, helvetica
font-style	normal italic	font-style:normal font-style:italic
font-weight	normal bold	font-weight:normal font-weight:bold
font-size	Normal ##px	font-size:normal font-size:14px

Example

```
B {font-family:arial, helvetica; font-size:12px; font-weight:bold;}
```

Which is equivalent to:

```
B {font:arial, helvetica 12px bold}
```

Text properties

Property	Values	Example
line-height	normal number length	line-height:normal line-height:1.5 line-height:22px
text-decoration	none underline overline line-through blink	text-decoration:none text-decoration:underline text-decoration:overline text-decoration:line-through text-decoration:blink
text-transform	none capitalize uppercase lowercase	text-transform:none text-transform:capitalize text-transform:uppercase text-transform:lowercase
text-indent <i>Use this to indent the first word of a paragraph.</i>	length	text-indent:20px;
white-space	normal pre	white-space:normal white-space:pre

CSS Colors

With CSS, you can define an area to have a specific color without that area being part of a table. Three color options are available

1. Setting the foreground color for contents
2. Setting the background color for an area
3. Setting a background image to fill out an area

Property	Values
color	<color>
background-color	transparent <color>
background-image	none url(<URL>)
background-repeat	repeat repeat-x repeat-y no-repeat
background-position	<length> (for example: 75px 75px) top center bottom left right
background-attachment	scroll fixed
background	<background-color> <background-image> <background-repeat> <background-attachment>

Setting background colors

```
BODY {background-color:#FF6666;}
```

Setting a background image

```
BODY {background-image:url(myimage.gif);}
```

Setting a fixed background image

```
BODY {background-image:url(myimage.gif); background-attachment: fixed;}
```

Setting a background image with color and some control

```
body {background-image:url(Winter.jpg); background-color:grey; background-repeat:no-repeat;}
```

Which is equivalent to:

```
body {background:url(Winter.jpg) grey no-repeat;}
```

Colors can be defined in 3 ways:

1- Common name

```
.myclass {color:red; background-color:blue;}
```

2- Hexadecimal value

```
.myclass {color:#000000; background-color:#FFCC00;}
```

3- RGB value

```
.myclass {color:rgb(255,255,204); background-color:rgb(51,51,102);}
```

CSS Links

There are four different selectors with respect to links.

CSS Link Selectors	
Selector	Value
A:link	<style>
A:visited	<style>
A:active	<style>
A:hover	<style>

Examples

Underlined when hovered links	Underline/Overline links
<pre><style type="text/css"> A:link {text-decoration: none} A:visited {text-decoration: none} A:active {text-decoration: none} A:hover {text-decoration: underline; color: red;} </style></pre>	<pre><style type="text/css"> A:link {text-decoration: none} A:visited {text-decoration: none} A:active {text-decoration: none} A:hover {text-decoration: underline overline; color:red;} </style></pre>
Size changing links	Background colored links
<pre><style type="text/css"> A:link {text-decoration: none} A:visited {text-decoration: none} A:active {text-decoration: none} A:hover {font-size:24; font-weight:bold; color:red;} </style></pre>	<pre><style type="text/css"> A:link {background: #FFCC00; text-decoration: none} A:visited {background: #FFCC00; text-decoration: none} A:active {background: #FFCC00; text-decoration: none} A:hover {background:#FFCC00; font-weight:bold; color: red;} </style></pre>

Multiple Link Styles in the same page

Using context dependant selectors (with the span tag)

```
<html>
<head>
  <style type="text/css">
    .class1 A:link {text-decoration: none}
    .class1 A:visited {text-decoration: none}
    .class1 A:active {text-decoration: none}
    .class1 A:hover {text-decoration: underline; color: red;}

    .class2 A:link {text-decoration: underline overline}
    .class2 A:visited {text-decoration: underline overline}
    .class2 A:active {text-decoration: underline overline}
    .class2 A:hover {text-decoration: underline; color: green;}
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  ONE TYPE OF LINKS<br />
  <span class="class1"><a href="http://www.yahoo.com">YAHOO</a><br />
  <a href="http://www.google.com">GOOGLE</a>
    </span><br /><br />
  ANOTHER TYPE OF LINKS<br />
  <span class="class2"><a href="http://www.yahoo.com">YAHOO</a><br />
  <a href="http://www.google.com">GOOGLE</a>
    </span>
</body>
</html>
```

*It is smart to use **** tag to define the context because it allows us to use different link styles on the same page.*

Important Notes:

- 1- a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited in the CSS definition in order to be effective!!
- 2- a:active MUST come after a:hover in the CSS definition in order to be effective!!

CSS Lists

Property	Values
list-style type	disc circle square decimal lower-roman upper-roman lower-alpha upper-alpha none
list-style image	none url(<url>)
list-style position	outside inside

Notes:

- 1- Instead of using different selectors for each list-style you can specify them all at once using the shorthand list-style property as in the following example.
- 2- These properties can be used with the list tags **ol**, **ul** also with the **li** tag.

Example:

```
<html><head>
  <style type="text/css">
    LI.list1 {list-style: circle outside; color:green;}
    LI.list2 {list-style: square inside; color:blue}
    .blacktext {color:black}
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <ul>
    <li class="list1">
      <span class="blacktext">This is one black line</span>
    </li>
    <li class="list1"> This is another line that is much longer than the first. But
it isn't a black line since we did not specify a style for the text that goes here
other than the style we defined for the list.
    </li>
  </ul><br /><br />
  <ul>
    <li class="list2">
      <span class="blacktext">This is one black line</span>
    </li>
    <li class="list2">This is another line that is much longer than the first. But
it isn't a black line since we did not specify a style for the text that goes here
other than the style we defined for the list.
    </li>
  </ul>
</body></html>
```

- This is one black line
- This is another line that is much longer than the first. But it isn't a black line since we did not specify a style for the text that goes here other than the style we defined for the list.

- This is one black line
- This is another line that is much longer than the first. But it isn't a black line since we did not specify a style for the text that goes here other than the style we defined for the list.

Classes vs ID ... When to use each of them?

Use IDs when there is only one occurrence per page (ex. a menu). Use classes when there are one or more occurrences per page.

CSS Display Property

The **display** property sets how/if an element is displayed.

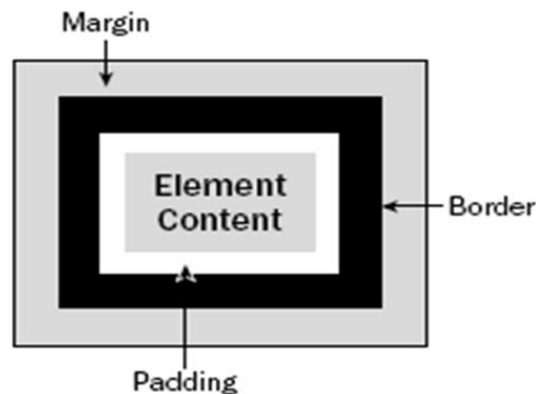
Value	Description
none	The element will not be displayed
block	The element will be displayed as a block-level element, with a line break before and after the element
inline	Default. The element will be displayed as an inline element, with no line break before or after the element
list-item	The element will be displayed as a list

Using Display property example	
<pre><HTML> <HEAD> <style type="text/css"> p.myp {display:inline} </style> </HEAD> <body> <p>Hello 1</p> <p>Hello 2</p> <p class="myp">Hello 3</p> <p class="myp">Hello 4</p> <p class="myp">Hello 5</p> </body></HTML></pre>	<p>Hello 1</p> <p>Hello 2</p> <p>Hello 3 Hello 4 Hello 5</p>

CSS Margin and Padding properties

Padding - defines space between border and element content.

Margin - defines space between border and other outer elements.



```
<HTML><body>
<div style="margin:25px; background:#cccccc; border:#000000
2px solid;">
  Text inside element
</div>
<div style="padding:25px; background:#cccccc; border:#000000
2px solid;">
  Text inside element
</div>
</body></HTML>
```

Text inside element

Text inside element

margin properties	padding roperties
margin-top margin-right margin-bottom margin-left <i>margin</i>	padding-top padding-right padding-bottom padding-left <i>padding</i>

The 'margin' and 'padding' properties are shorthand properties for setting 'margin-top', 'margin-right', 'margin-bottom', and 'margin-left' and the same with padding at the same place in the style sheet. If there is only **one value**, it applies to **all sides**. If there are **two values**, the **top and bottom** margins are set to the **first** value and the **right and left** margins are set to the **second**. If there are **three values**, the **top** is set to the first value, the **left and right** are set to the second, and the bottom is set to the **third**. If there are **four values**, they apply to the **top, right, bottom, and left**, respectively.

CSS Overflow property

It controls what happens when an element's content is larger than its containing box.

Value	Description
visible	The overflow is not clipped. It renders outside the element's box. This is default
hidden	The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible
scroll	The overflow is clipped, but a scroll-bar is added to see the rest of the content
auto	If overflow is clipped, a scroll-bar should be added to see the rest of the content

Example

```
<HTML><body>
abc
<div style="border:#000000 2px solid; overflow:scroll;
width: 300px; height:100px">
  Hello 1<br />
    Hello 2<br />
    Hello 3<br />
    Hello 4<br />
    Hello 5<br />
    Hello 6<br />
    Hello 7<br />
</div>
def
</body></HTML>
```

abc



def

CSS Pseudoclasses

CSS pseudo-classes are used to add special effects to some selectors. Their syntax is:

Selector : pseudo-class {property: value}

Example 1 – Using pseudo-classes

```
a:hover {text-decoration:none; color:green;}
```

Example 2 – Using classes with pseudo-classes

```
<html>
<head><style> a.mygreenlinks:hover {text-decoration:none; color:green;}</style></head>
<body>
<a class="mygreenlinks" href="http://www.yahoo.com">Go to yahoo</a> <br />
<a href="http://www.yahoo.com">Go to yahoo</a>
</body></html>
```


CSS Layers

Layers are pieces of HTML that are placed on top of the regular page with pixel precision.

Example	
<pre><html><body> LAYER 1 ON TOP: <div style="position:relative; font-size:50px; z-index:2;">LAYER 1</div> <div style="position:relative; top:-50; left:5; color:red; font-size:80px; z-index:1">LAYER 2</div> LAYER 2 ON TOP: <div style="position:relative; font-size:50px; z-index:3;">LAYER 1</div> <div style="position:relative; top:-50; left:5; color:red; font-size:80px; z-index:4">LAYER 2</div> </body></html></pre>	<p>LAYER 1 ON TOP:</p> <p>LAYER 2 ON TOP:</p>

Position property values

Value	Description
absolute	Generates an absolutely positioned element, positioned relative to the first parent element that has a position other than static. The element's position is specified with the "left", "top", "right", and "bottom" properties
fixed	Generates an absolutely positioned element, positioned relative to the browser window. The element's position is specified with the "left", "top", "right", and "bottom" properties
relative	Generates a relatively positioned element, positioned relative to its normal position, so "left:20" adds 20 pixels to the element's LEFT position

Layer visibility

A CSS layer may be visible or hidden using the visibility property.

Example
<pre><div style="position:relative; font-size:50px; z-index:3; visibility:hidden;">LAYER 1</div></pre>