

The id Selector

The id selector is used to specify a style for a single, unique element.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
#para1
{ text-align:center;
  color:red; }
#para2
{ text-align:right;
  color:blue; }
</style> </head>
```

```
<body>
<p id="para1">Hello World!</p>
<p>This paragraph is not affected by the
style.</p>
<p id="para2"> The id selector uses the
id attribute of the HTML element, and
is defined with a "#".The style rule
below will be applied to the element
with id="para2" </p>
</body>
</html>
```

The class Selector

- It is used to specify a style for a group of elements.
- It uses the HTML class attribute, and is defined with a "."
- **Eg:** `.center {text-align:center;}`
- You can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class.
- **Eg:** `p.center {text-align:center;}`

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
.redcenter
{  text-align:center;
   color:red;  }
</style></head>
<body>
<h1 class="redcenter">Center-
aligned heading</h1>
<p class="redcenter">Center-
aligned paragraph.</p>
</body></html>
```

CSS - Background Properties

- CSS background properties are used to define the background effects of an element.
- CSS properties used for background effects:
 - background-color
 - background-image
 - background-repeat
 - background-attachment
 - background-position

background-color

- `body {background-color:#b0c4de;}`
- `p {background-color:#e0ffff;}`
- `div {background-color:#b0c4de;}`
- `h4 { background-color: white; }`
- `ul { background-color: rgb(149, 206, 145); }`

background-image

- By default, the image is repeated so it covers the entire element

```
body {background-image:url("paper.gif");}
```

- You can have a background image repeat vertically (y-axis), horizontally (x-axis), in both directions, or in neither direction.

```
p { background-image: url("smallPic.jpg");  
    background-repeat: repeat; }
```

```
h4 { background-image: url("../smallPic.jpg");  
    background-repeat: repeat-y; }
```

```
ol { background-image: url("../image/smallPic.jpg");  
    background-repeat: repeat-x; }
```

```
ul { background-image: url("c:/IWP/image/smallPic.jpg");  
    background-repeat: no-repeat; }
```

Background-attachment

- You may choose to have your background scroll naturally, or to have it in a fixed position.
- `body {
 background-image: url(smallPic.jpg);
 background-attachment: fixed; }`
- `body {
 background-image: url(smallPic.jpg);
 background-attachment: scroll; }`

background-position

- If you would like to define where exactly an image appears within an HTML element, you may use CSS's background-position.
- Three different ways of defining position:
 - length, percentages, and keywords.
- ```
p { background-image: url(smallPic.jpg);
 background-position: 20px 10px; }
h4 { background-image: url(smallPic.jpg);
 background-position: 30% 30%; }
ol { background-image: url(smallPic.jpg);
 background-position: top center; }
```
- The location of the image will be (A)px from the left of the screen and (B)px from the top of the screen.

# Background - Shorthand property

- To shorten the code, it is also possible to specify all the properties in one single property. This is called a shorthand property.

```
body {background:#ffffff url("img_tree.png") no-repeat right top;}
```

- When using the shorthand property the order of the property values are:
  - background-color
  - background-image
  - background-repeat
  - background-attachment
  - background-position
- It does not matter if one of the property values is missing, as long as the ones that are present are in this order.



# CSS – Text Properties

## Text Color

- The color property is used to set the color of the text.

```
body{color:blue;}
h1{color:#00ff00;}
h2 {color:rgb(255,0,0);}
```

## Text Alignment

- The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.
- Text can be centered, or aligned to the left or right, or justified.
- When text-align is set to "justify", each line is stretched so that every line has equal width, and the left and right margins are straight (like in magazines and newspapers).

```
h1 {text-align:center;}
p.main {text-align:justify;}
```

# Text Decoration

- The text-decoration property is used to set or remove decorations from text.

h1 {text-decoration:overline;}

h2 {text-decoration:line-through;}

h3 {text-decoration:underline;}

h4 {text-decoration:blink;}

a {text-decoration:none;} → remove underlines from links

- **Note:** The "blink" value is not supported in IE, Chrome, or Safari.

- **Text Transformation**

It can be used to turn everything into uppercase or lowercase letters, or capitalize the first letter of each word.

`p {text-transform:uppercase;} → lowercase or capitalize`

- **Text Indentation**

It is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text.

`p {text-indent:50px;}`

- **Word Spacing**

It is used to specify the exact value of the spacing between your words.

`p { word-spacing: 10px; }`

- **Letter Spacing**

It is used to specify the exact value of the spacing between your letters.

`p { letter-spacing: 3px; }`

- **Line Height**

The line-height property is used to specify the space between lines:

```
p {line-height:1.8}
```

- **Text direction**

The direction property is used to change the text direction of an element:

```
p {direction:rtl;}
```

# Font Properties

**Order must be: style, variant weight, size, line height, font family(s)**

**p{font:font-style font-variant font-weight font-size font-family}**

## Font Family

- If the name of a font family is more than one word, it must be in quotation marks, like font-family: "Times New Roman".
- More than one font family is specified in a comma-separated list:

**p{font-family:"Times New Roman";}**

## Font Style

- This property has three values:
  - normal - The text is shown normally
  - italic - The text is shown in italics
  - oblique - The text is "leaning" (oblique is very similar to italic, but less supported)

**p{font-style:normal;}**

**Font Size** - sets the size of the text.

```
p {font-size:14px;}
```

```
p {font-size:0.875em;} /* 14px/16=0.875em */
```

```
p { font-size: 20%; }
```

- The default text size in browsers is 16px. So, the default size of 1em is 16px.

**Font Color**

```
h4 { color: red; }
```

**Font Weight**

- If you want to control the weight of your font (its thickness), using font weight is the best way to go about it.
- You only use font-weight in multiples of 100 (e.g. 200, 300, etc) .The values range from 100 (thin)-900 (thick).

```
p { font-weight: 100; }
```

```
ul{ font-weight: bolder; }
```

- Available key terms for font-weight: ***bold or bolder, lighter and normal.***

**Font Variant** - allows you to convert your font to all small caps to upper case with small size font.

```
p { font-variant: small-caps; }
```

```
p { font-variant: normal; }
```

# List Properties

## PropertyDescription

- **list-style-image** → Specifies an image as the list-item marker
- **list-style-position** → Specifies if the list-item markers should appear ***inside*** or ***outside*** the content flow
- **list-style-type** → Specifies the type of list-item marker
- **list-style** → Sets all the properties for a list in one declaration

list-style: *list-style-type* / *list-style-position* / *list-style-image*

```
<html> <head>
<style type="text/css">
ul.a {list-style-type:circle;}
ul.b {list-style-type:disc;}
ul.c {list-style-type:square;}
ol.f {list-style-type:decimal;}
ol.g {list-style-type:decimal-leading-
 zero;}
ol.n {list-style-type:lower-alpha;}
ol.q {list-style-type:lower-roman;}
ol.r {list-style-type:upper-alpha;}
```

```
ol.t {list-style-type:upper-roman;}
ol.u {list-style-type:none;}
ol.v {list-style-image:
 url("sqpurple.gif");}
</style> </head>
<body>
<ul class="a">
Circle type
<ul class="b">
Disc type
```



```
<ul class="c">
Square type
<ol class="f">
Decimal type
<ol class="g">
Decimal-leading-zero type

<ol class="n">
Lower-alpha type
<ol class="q">
Lower-roman type

```

```
<ol class="r">
Upper-alpha type

<ol class="t">
Upper-roman type

<ol class="u">
None type

<ol class="v">
Image type

</body> </html>
```