

WEB DEVELOPMENT FUNDAMENTALS



CSS Formatting Text
Lecturer: Marie Brennan 2017

RECAP **LINKS/IMAGES/EMAIL**

- LINKING TO PAGE ON BASIC SITE EASY: RELATIVE URL
 - JUST GIVE FILE NAME
(IF ALL HTML IN MAIN WEBSITE FOLDER)
- LINK TO FILE ON DIFFERENT WEBSITE: ABSOLUTE URL
 - NEED TO WRITE PROTOCOL, SITENAME, AND PATH & FILE
- CAN TURN ANYTHING INTO A LINK
 - TEXT, IMAGES, TEXT AND IMAGES, HEADINGS ETC.
- CAN DEFINE A MAILTO: LINK
 - SO NEW EMAIL MESSAGE POPS UP WHEN CLICKED

SPECIAL CHARACTERS

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML><HTML><HEAD>
<TITLE> SPECIAL CHARACTERS</TITLE>
<BODY>
<H1>COPYRIGHT : &COPY;</H1>
<H1>EURO: &EURO;</H1>
<H1>FADA : &EACUTE;</H1>
</H1>
</BODY></HTML>
```

Copyright : ©

Euro: €

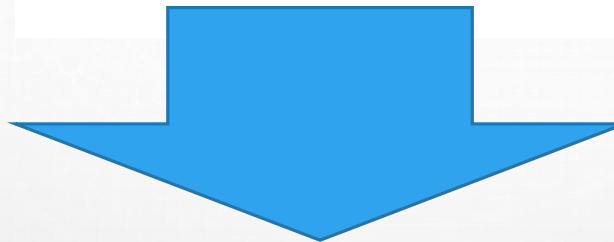
Fada : é

décor

view castle. I mainly executive
fluence the décor. The "Off

06/10/2017

resident 's bar, a



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1.
START WITH A (VALID!) HTML DOCUMENT

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title> Black Goose Bistro </title>
</head>
```

STEP 2: IDENTIFY TEXT ELEMENTS

```
<body>
<h1> Black Goose Bistro</h1>
<h2> The Restaurant</h2>
<p> The Black Goose Bistro offers casual lunch and dinner fare in a
hip atmosphere</p>
<h2> Catering</h2>
<p> You have fun ... <em> we'll handle the cooking</em>. Black Goose
Catering can handle events from snacks for bridge club to elegant
corporate fundraisers.</p>
<h2> Location and Hours </h2>
<p> Seekonk, Massachusetts;
Monday through Thursday 11am to 9pm, Friday and Saturday, 11am to
midnight </p>
</body>
</html>
```

LETS HAVE A LOOK AT THE PAGE AS IT IS

Black Goose Bistro

The Restaurant

The Black Goose Bistro offers casual lunch and dinner fare in a hip atmosphere

Catering

You have fun ... *we'll handle the cooking.* Black Goose Catering can handle events from snacks for bridge club to elegant corporate fundraisers.

Location and Hours

Seekonk, Massachusetts; Monday though Thursday 11am to 9pm, Friday and Saturday, 11am to midnight

LETS ADD SOME STYLING TO THAT PAGE

ADD YOUR CSS RULES IN THE CSS TEXT TILE

A BIT OF CSS ... CHANGING COLOURS

- LET'S CHANGE THE COLOR OF THE HEADING 1 TEST
- AND ALSO THE BACKGROUND COLOUR OF THE WHOLE PAGE BODY

```
body {  
    background-color: lightblue;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    color: red;  
}
```



Document... X

goose.css

```
goose.css X
body {
    background-color: lightblue;
}

h1 {
    color: red;
}
```

background-color

Save As

 Find incrementally Match caseOrganize New folder

Quick access

Desktop

Downloads

Documents

Pictures

Lab01

Lecture04

OneDrive

This PC

File name: Save as type: File format: Encoding: Hide Folders Selection only

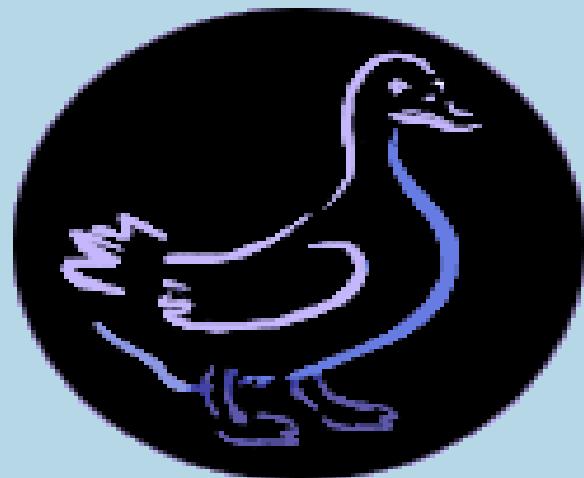
IN THE HTML HEAD TELL BROWSER TO IMPORT STYLE RULES ...

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title> Black Goose Bistro </title>

    <style>
        @import "goose.css";
    </style>
</head>

<body>
Black Goose Bistro
The Restaurant
The Black Goose Bistro offers casual lunch and dinner fare
Etc....
```

Add `@import style statement for CSS text file`



Black Goose Bistro

The Restaurant

```
body {  
    background-color: lightblue;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    color: red;  
}
```

It works ☺

BEFORE WE START -----COMMENTS IN CSS

/* THIS IS A COMMENT IN CSS */

/ This is the style sheet for backgrounds and colours */*

```
body
{
background-color: #F5F5DC;
}
h1
{
color: #2F4F4F;
font-family: sans-serif;
```

BUT WHAT COLOUR NAMES ARE RECOGNISED? AND WHY IS THE US SPELLING ‘COLOR’ USED?

- Q: WHY US SPELLING?
 - MOST COMPUTER STANDARDS USE US SPELLING – LEARN TO LIVE WITH IT
 - 99% WILL BE: **COLOR** AND **CENTER** (NOT COLOUR AND CENTRE)
- Q: WHAT COLOUR NAMES CAN WE USE?
 - 140 COLORS DEFINED AS PART OF CSS X11 STANDARD (SEE NEXT SLIDES)
- CSS – CHANGING TEXT AND BACKGROUND COLOURS:
 - USE ‘COLOR’ TO DEFINE TEXT (FOREGROUND) COLOUR
 - USE ‘BACKGROUND-COLOR’ TO DEFINE PAPER (BACKGROUND) COLOUR

FONT/FOREGROUND COLOUR

- CHANGE THE COLOUR OF TEXT WITH THE COLOR PROPERTY.

color

values: *color name (name or numeric)* | inherit

example

```
h1 {color: gray; }

h1 {color: #666666; } /* hexadecimal */
h1 {color: rbg(255, 0, 128); } /* rbg (0..255) range */
h1 {color: rbg(100%, 0%, 50%); } /* rbg percentages */
```

- Learn more at

<http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-color/#svg-color>

- 140 PREDEFINED COLOUR NAMES IN CSS 3 (THE X11 STANDARD)
- NOW RECOGNISED BY ALL MODERN BROWSERS

[HTTP://WWW.W3.ORG/TR/CSS3-COLOR/#SVG-COLOR](http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS3-COLOR/#SVG-COLOR)

The table below provides a list of the X11 colors [X11COLORS] supported by the SVG 1.0 color keyword names. This specification extends their definitions.

The first column uses the named color value, and the second column shows its numeric representation.

Named	Numeric	Color name	Hex rgb	Decimal
		<i>aliceblue</i>	#F0F8FF	240,248,255
		<i>antiquewhite</i>	#FAEBD7	250,235,215
		<i>aqua</i>	#00FFFF	0,255,255
		<i>aquamarine</i>	#7FFFAD	127,255,212
		<i>azure</i>	#F0FFFF	240,255,255
		<i>beige</i>	#F5F5DC	245,245,220
		<i>bisque</i>	#FFE4C4	255,228,196
		<i>black</i>	#000000	0,0,0
		<i>blanchedalmond</i>	#FFEBCD	255,235,205

SOME POPULAR COLOUR NAMES:

www.learningwebdesign.com/colornames.html

Black	Silver	Gray
White	Maroon	Red
Purple	Fuchsia	Green
Lime	Olive	Yellow
Navy	Blue	Teal
Aqua	Orange	

- SEE NICE MOUSEOVER FOR ALL 140 COLOUR NAMES AT IRONSPIDER

[HTTP://WWW.IRONSPIDER.CA/FORMAT_TEXT/FONTCOLOR.HTM#COLORCHART](http://WWW.IRONSPIDER.CA/FORMAT_TEXT/FONTCOLOR.HTM#COLORCHART)

LETS LOOK AT SOME MORE STYLE
PROPERTIES ...

FONT WEIGHT (BOLDNESS)

- PROPERTY FONT-WEIGHT IS USED TO CONTROL BOLD (OR NOT)

font-weight

values: normal | bold ...

default: normal

examples

```
body {font-weight: bold; }
```

```
h2 {font-weight: normal; }
```

```
li {font-weight: bold; }
```

- All browsers seem to use **strong** elements
 - Mainly useful to turn OFF boldness if we need to ...

FONT STYLE (ITALIC / OBLIQUE)

- PROPERTY FONT-STYLE IS USED FOR ITALICS (OR NOT ...)

font-style

values: normal | italic | oblique | inherit

default: normal

examples

body {font-style: normal; }

li {font-style: italic; }

strong {font-style: italic; }

FONT VARIANT (SMALL CAPS)

THE FONT-VARIANT PROPERTY ALLOWS YOU TO USE A SMALL VERSION OF CAPITAL LETTERS (ONLY WORKS WITH SOME FONTS).

font-variant

values: normal | small-caps | inherit

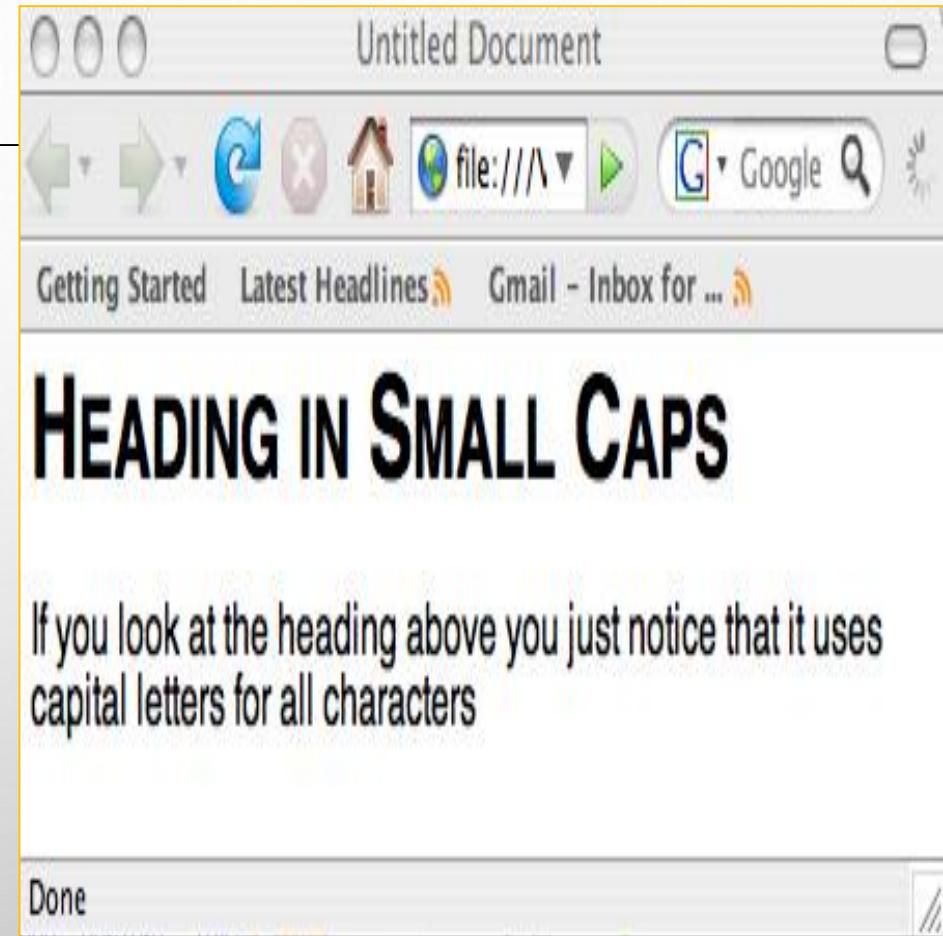
default: normal

applies to: all elements

inherits: yes

example

```
h1 {  
font-variant: small-caps;  
}
```





Black Goose Bistro

THE RESTAURANT

The Black Goose Bistro offers casual lunch and dinner fare in a hip atmosphere

```
body {  
    background-color: lightblue;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    color: red;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    font-variant: small-caps;  
}
```

- ABOVE THE 'SMALL-CAPS' VALUE FOR LEVEL 2 HEADINGS HAS BEEN DEFINED, FOR PROPERTY 'FONT-VARIANT'

FONT-FAMILY (TYPEFACE) 5 GENERIC BROWSER FONTS

- THERE ARE 5 GENERIC FONT FAMILIES THAT ALL BROWSERS MUST OFFER
 - SIMILAR WHATEVER BROWSER USED (EVEN IF ACTUAL FONTS VARY)

SERIF: BASIC, BUSINESS REPORT / NOVEL STYLE FONT FACE

- E.G. TIMES NEW ROMAN ...

SANS-SERIF: SIMPLE FONT (NO SERIFS) – GOOD FOR HEADINGS

- E.G. ARIAL, VERDANA ...

MONOSPACE: A TYPEWRITER LIKE FONT (EVERY LETTER SAME WIDTH)

- E.G. COURIER NEW

CURSIVE: A HAND-WRITING STYLE FONT

- E.G. APPLE CHANCERY, COMIC SANS

FANTASY: IMPACT OR OTHER DECORATIVE FONTS (TO STAND OUT)

- DIFFERENT ON EVERY DEVICE – DIFFERENT TO THE OTHER GENERICS

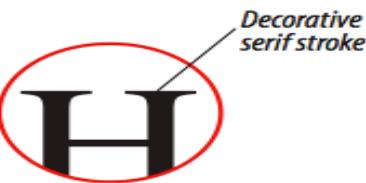
text styled as: serif

text styled as: sans-serif

text styled as: monospace

text styled as: fantasy

text styled as: cursive

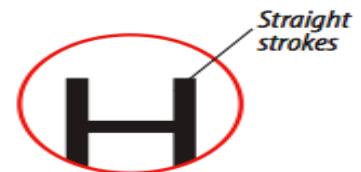
Serif

Hello
Times

Hello
Georgia

Hello
Times New Roman

Hello
Lucida (Mac)

Sans-serif

Hello
Veranda

Hello
Trebuchet MS

Hello
Arial

Hello
Arial Black

Monospace

Wi

Monospace font
(equal widths)

Wi

Proportional font
(different widths)

Hello
Courier

Hello
Courier New

Hello
Andale Mono

Cursive

Hello
Apple Chancery

Hello
Comic Sans

Hello
Snell

Fantasy

Hello
Impact

HELLO
Stencil

HELLO
Mojo

Figure 12-2. Examples of the five generic font families.

FORMATTING TEXT - SPECIFYING THE FONT

HOW TO SPECIFY THE FONT-FAMILY (TYPEFACE) IN CSS

font-family

values: one or more font family names

default: depends on the browser

applies to: all elements

inherits: yes

Examples

```
body {font-family: sans-serif; }
```

```
p {font-family: sans-serif; }
```



Black Goose Bistro

THE RESTAURANT

The Black Goose Bistro offers casual lunch and dinner far

CATERING

You have fun ... we'll handle the cooking. Black Goose Ca

LOCATION AND HOURS

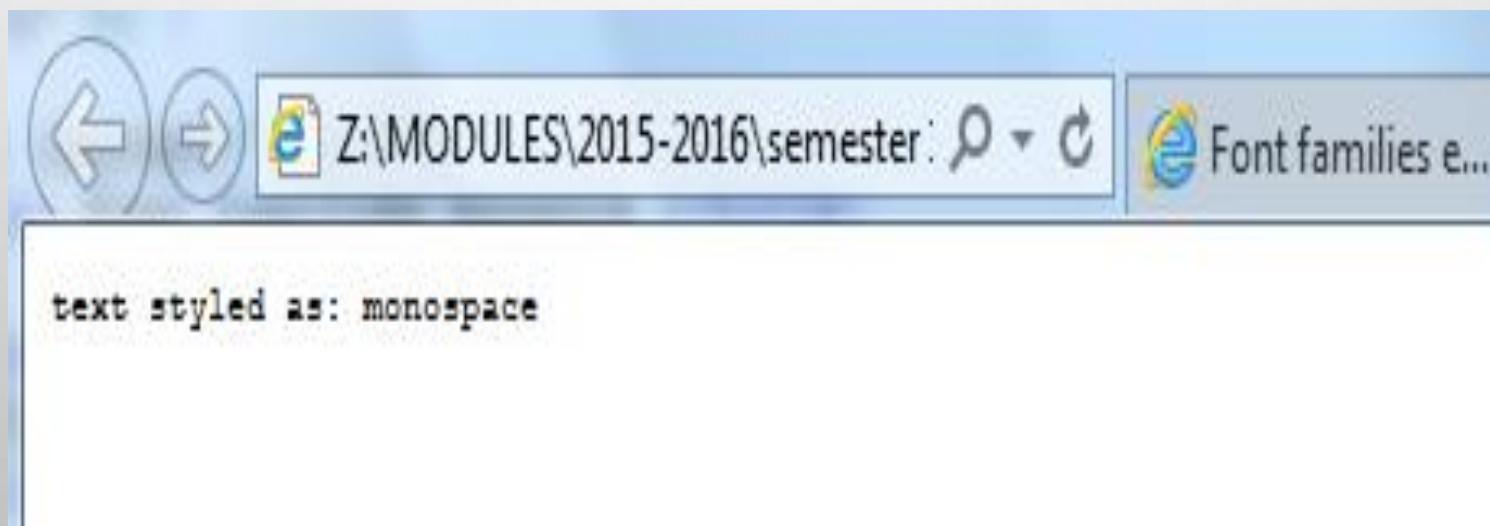
Seekonk, Massachusetts; Monday though Thursday 11am to 9pm, Friday and Sa

```
body {  
    background-color: lightblue;  
    font-family: monospace;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    color: red;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    font-variant: small-caps;  
}
```

- ALL TEXT IN WEBPAGE NOW IN MONOSPACE
(TYPEWRITER-STYLE) TYPEFACE !

EXAMPLE IN A BROWSER WINDOW

```
p{  
    font-family:monospace;  
  
    font-size: 10px;  
}
```



FORMATTING TEXT

- MANY DIFFERENT TEXT PROPERTIES
- WE'VE SEE A FEW
 - COLOR (TEXT COLOR)
 - FONT-WEIGHT (NORMAL / BOLD)
 - FONT-STYLE (NORMAL / ITALIC / OBLIQUE)
- THERE ARE MANY OTHER PROPERTIES OF TEXT, INCLUDING:
 - FONT-FAMILY – THE TYPEFACE OF THE FONT
 - FONT-SIZE
 - SPACING'S BETWEEN LINES / WORDS
 - INDENTATIONS OF LINES
 - ALIGNMENT (LEFT / RIGHT / CENTER / JUSTIFY)

TEXT-DECORATION : UNDERLINE

- USEFUL IF TURNING OFF / ON UNDERLINES FOR LINKS
- NOTE:
 - GENERALLY WE ONLY USE UNDERLINE TO INDICATE HYPERLINKS
 - USE BOLD, ITALIC, FONT, COLOUR TO EMPHASISE TEXT ELEMENTS THAT ARE NOT HYPERLINKS

text-decoration

values: none | underline | overline | line-through | blink

FORMATTING TEXT - FONT PROPERTIES

- **PROBLEM:**
 - WE DON'T KNOW MUCH ABOUT DEVICE RUNNING A BROWSER TO VIEW OUR WEB PAGES
 - MANY DIFFERENT DEVICES CAN RUN WEB BROWSERS, E.G.:
WINDOWS 8 LAPTOP / MACBOOK AIR / IPHONE / ANDROID TABLET / SMART TVs
 - EACH MAY HAVE DIFFERENT FONTS AVAILABLE (OR MISSING), AND MAY HAVE DIFFERENT DEFAULT SETTINGS FOR SIZES ETC.
 - WE'LL PRESENT CURRENT BEST PRACTICE IN DEALING WITH THIS. WITH OPTIONS ☺

FONT-FAMILY :

SPECIFYING SPECIFIC FONTS, IN ORDER OF PREFERENCE

- LAST IN LIST MUST BE ONE OF THE 5 GENERIC FONTS
 - THIS ENSURES BROWSER WILL HAVE IT AVAILABLE
- CAN PRECEED GENERIC FONT WITH ONE OR MORE NAMED FONTS, IN ORDER OF PREFERENCE
- IF MORE THAN ONE FONT IS SPECIFIED
 - BROWSER TRIES TO USE THE FIRST ONE.
 - IF IT'S NOT AVAILABLE IT TRIES TO USE THE SECOND
 - AND SO ON, UNTIL ONE IS FOUND
(OR THE GENERIC AT THE END OF THE LIST IS SELECTED)

e.g.

```
body {font-family: Arial, sans-serif; }  
p {  
    font-family: Courier, "Courier New", monospace;  
}
```



FONT-FAMILY : SPECIFYING SPECIFIC FONTS, IN ORDER OF PREFERENCE

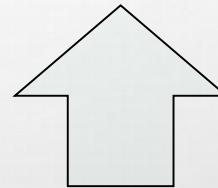
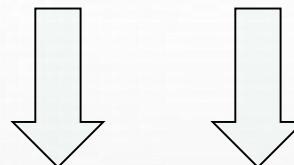
- NOTE
THE USE OF THE COMMA IN FONT-FAMILY LIST

BODY

{

FONT-FAMILY: VERDANA, ARIAL, SANS-SERIF;

}

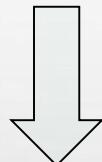
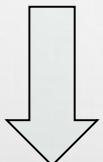


LAST IS GENERIC FONT

FONT-FAMILY : SPECIFYING SPECIFIC FONTS, IN ORDER OF PREFERENCE

- NOTE THE USE OF **DOUBLE QUOTES " "** IF FONT NAME CONTAINS SPACES
NOTE
WRITE FONT NAME EXACTLY AS IT APPEARS ON THE DEVICE
(HINT – SEE HOW IT APPEARS IN WORD PROCESSOR ...)

```
P {  
  FONT-FAMILY: COURIER, "COURIER NEW", MONOSPACE;  
}
```



LAST IS GENERIC FONT

SETTING TEXT **SIZE** SIZE SIZE SIZE SIZE

FORMATTING TEXT - SPECIFYING FONT SIZE

USE THE FONT-SIZE PROPERTY FOR THIS:

font-size

values: length unit, percentage, xx-small | x-small | small | medium | large | x-large | xx-large | smaller | larger | inherit

default: medium

```
h1 {font-size: 1.5em; }
```

```
h1 {font-size: 150%; }
```

```
h1 {font-size: x-large; }
```

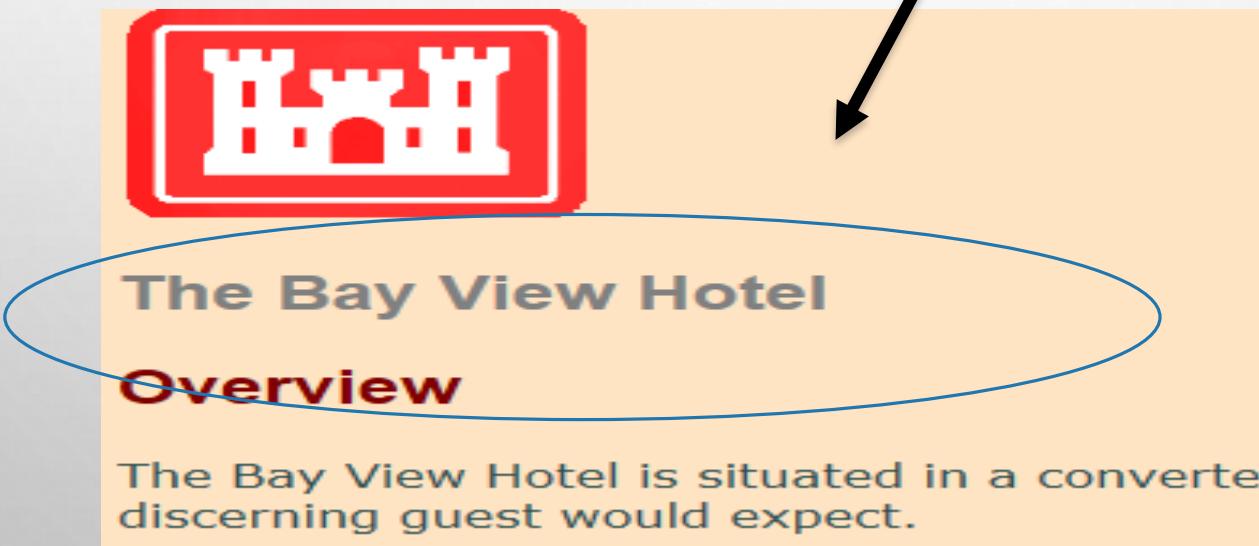
PIXEL SIZES!!!!!!

“EMS” (EM):

- THE “EM” IS A SCALABLE UNIT THAT IS USED IN WEB DOCUMENT MEDIA.
- AN EM IS EQUAL TO THE CURRENT FONT-SIZE, FOR INSTANCE, IF THE FONT-SIZE OF THE PAGE IS 12PT THEN **1 EM = 12PT**.
- **1EM = 12PT**
- EMS ARE SCALABLE IN NATURE, SO**2EM WOULD EQUAL 24PT**,
- **.5EM WOULD EQUAL 6PT**, ETC.
- EMS ARE BECOMING INCREASINGLY POPULAR IN WEB DOCUMENTS DUE TO SCALABILITY AND **THEIR MOBILE-DEVICE-FRIENDLY** NATURE.

So why use these?

```
h1  
{  
  
color: #808080;  
font-family: sans-serif;  
font-size: 1.5em;  
  
}
```



The Bay View Hotel

Overview

The Bay View Hotel is situated in a converted

A black arrow points from the word "color" in the CSS code to the "#808080" color value in the "color: #808080;" declaration in the "h1" rule.

```
h1  
{  
color: #808080;  
font-family: sans-serif;  
font-size: 2.5em;
```

```
}
```



The Bay View Hotel

Overview

The Bay View Hotel is situated in a converted castle which en
discerning guest would expect.

EXAMPLE IN BROWSER WINDOW

```
p{  
    font-family:monospace;  
  
    font-size: 2em;  
}
```

text styled as: monospace

WARNING: DON'T CONFUSE "EM" WITH

- HTML 5 STILL USES THE ELEMENT TO MARK-UP TEXT TO BE EMPHASISED
- THIS IS NOTHING TO DO WITH THE "EM" UNIT OF MEASUREMENT!!!

HTML

```
<P>  
<EM>BE CAREFUL</EM> WHEN YOU CREATE A NEW LANGUAGE  
</P>
```



CSS

```
h1 {  
    font-size: 2em;  
}
```

FONT-SIZE 'EM' BEST PRACTICE

- 2 STEPS FOR CURRENT BEST PRACTICE
 - (1) SET THE FONT-SIZE OF <BODY> TO 100%
 - (2) SET ALL OTHER FONT-SIZES TO EMS
- THEN IF THE USER CHANGES THE BODY BASE FONT SIZE
 - E.G. BY CLICKING <CTRL>+ OR CHANGING SETTINGS IN THE BROWSERS DEFAULTS
 - THEN ALL TEXT IN DOCUMENT SHOULD BE CORRECTLY RESIZED IN PROPORTION

```
BODY { FONT-SIZE: 100%; }
```

H1 {FONT-SIZE: 2EM; } -----TWICE AS BIG

H2 {FONT-SIZE: 1.2EM; } -----20% BIGGER THAN DEFAULT

I will cover this when we are doing the lab sessions anyway

SOME OTHER UNITS

- POINTS
 - 10PT
- PIXELS
 - 20PX

PIXELS

- **PIXELS (PX):**

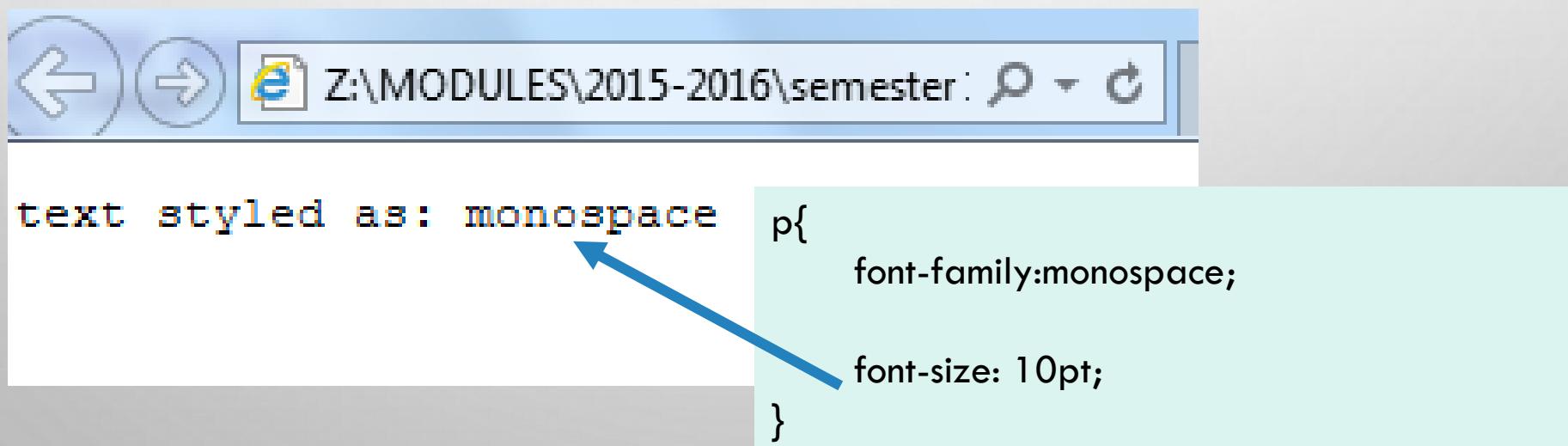
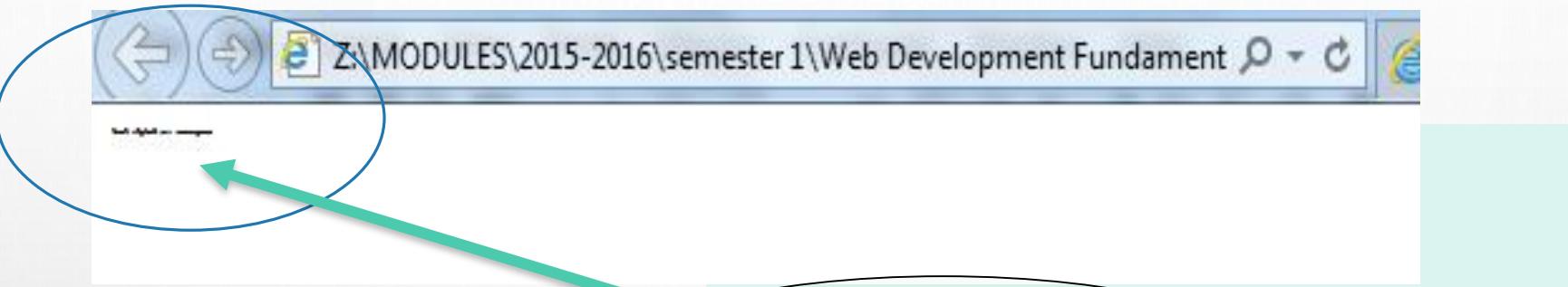
PIXELS ARE FIXED-SIZE UNITS THAT ARE USED IN **SCREEN MEDIA** (I.E. TO BE READ ON THE COMPUTER SCREEN).

- ONE PIXEL IS EQUAL TO ONE DOT ON THE COMPUTER SCREEN (THE SMALLEST DIVISION OF YOUR SCREEN'S RESOLUTION).
- MANY WEB DESIGNERS USE PIXEL UNITS IN WEB DOCUMENTS IN ORDER TO PRODUCE A **PIXEL-PERFECT** REPRESENTATION OF THEIR SITE AS IT IS RENDERED IN THE BROWSER.
- ONE PROBLEM WITH THE PIXEL UNIT IS THAT IT DOES NOT SCALE UPWARD FOR VISUALLY-IMPAIRED READERS OR DOWNWARD TO FIT MOBILE DEVICES.....**UX DESIGN ISSUE!!! UD DESIGN ISSUE!!!!** 😞

POINTS (PT):

- POINTS ARE TRADITIONALLY USED IN PRINT MEDIA (ANYTHING THAT IS TO BE PRINTED ON PAPER, ETC.).
- ONE POINT IS EQUAL TO **1/72** OF AN INCH.
- POINTS ARE MUCH LIKE PIXELS, IN THAT THEY ARE FIXED-SIZE UNITS AND CANNOT SCALE IN SIZE.

EXAMPLES IN BROWSER WINDOW



PERCENT (%):

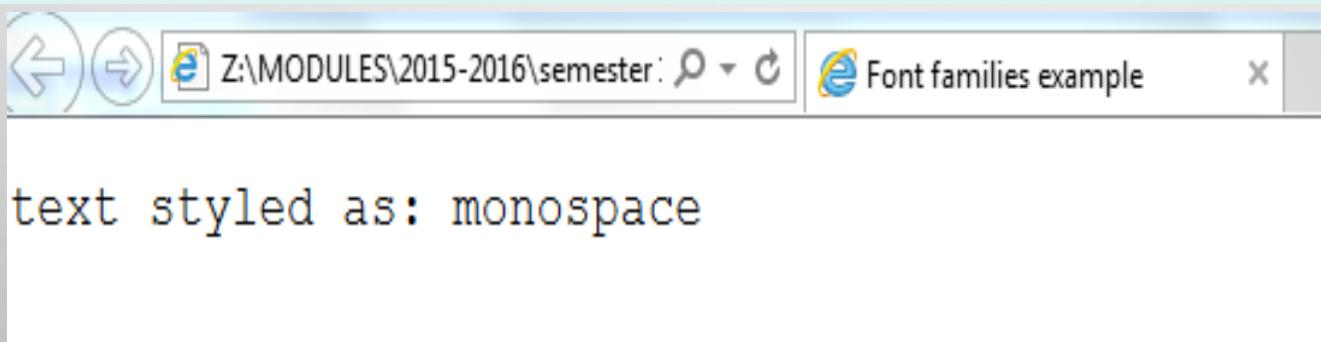
- THE PERCENT UNIT IS MUCH LIKE THE “EM” UNIT, SAVE FOR A FEW FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES.
- FIRST AND FOREMOST, THE CURRENT FONT-SIZE IS EQUAL TO **100%** (I.E. 12PT = 100%).
- WHILE USING THE PERCENT UNIT, YOUR TEXT REMAINS FULLY SCALABLE FOR MOBILE DEVICES AND FOR ACCESSIBILITY....**YIPPEE😊😊**

FORMATTING TEXT - SPECIFYING FONT SIZE

- SPECIFYING TEXT SIZE AS PERCENTAGE VALUE SIMILAR:

P { FONT-SIZE: 120% ; }

```
p{  
    font-family:monospace;  
    font-size: 120% ;  
}
```



OK...SO WHICH ONE SHOULD I USE????

- IT'S EASY TO UNDERSTAND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FONT-SIZE UNITS WHEN YOU SEE THEM IN ACTION.
- GENERALLY, **1EM = 12PT = 16PX = 100%**.
- WHEN USING THESE FONT-SIZES, LET'S SEE WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU INCREASE THE BASE FONT SIZE (USING THE BODY CSS SELECTOR) FROM 100% TO 120%.



Which one to use????

	body { font-size: 100%; }	body { font-size: 120%; }
font-size: 1em	The quick brown fox	The quick brown ←
font-size: 12pt	The quick brown fox	The quick brown fox
font-size: 16px	The quick brown fox	The quick brown fox
font-size: 100%	The quick brown fox	The quick brown ←

So...ems or pixels?

- BOTH THE EM AND THE PERCENT UNITS ARE IDENTICAL, BUT IN APPLICATION, THEY ACTUALLY HAVE A FEW MINOR DIFFERENCES THAT ARE IMPORTANT TO CONSIDER.

WHILE SOME COULD ARGUE THAT THE EM UNITS ARE SCALING AS THEY ARE TRULY INTENDED, IN PRACTICAL APPLICATION, THE EM TEXT SCALES TOO ABRUPTLY, WITH THE SMALLEST TEXT BECOMING HARDLY LEGIBLE ON SOME CLIENT MACHINES.

So...ems or pixels?

- THE EM UNIT IS THE NEW AND UPCOMING STANDARD FOR FONT SIZES ON THE WEB, BUT IN PRACTICE, THE PERCENT UNIT SEEMS TO PROVIDE A MORE CONSISTENT AND ACCESSIBLE DISPLAY FOR USERS. :)
- WHEN CLIENT SETTINGS HAVE CHANGED, PERCENT TEXT SCALES AT A REASONABLE RATE, ALLOWING DESIGNERS TO PRESERVE READABILITY, ACCESSIBILITY, AND VISUAL DESIGN.
- **THE WINNER: PERCENT (%).**



- SEVERAL RELATIVELY SIZED KEYWORDS
 - **XX-SMALL**, **X-SMALL**, **SMALL**
 - **MEDIUM**
 - **LARGE**, **X-LARGE**, **XX-LARGE**
 - THEY SCALE TEXT RELATIVE TO CURRENT DEFAULT FONT SIZE (EQUIVALENT TO MEDIUM)

P {

FONT-SIZE: LARGE;

}



Getting Started

Latest Headlines

Gmail - Inbox for ...

Here is some xx-small text

Here is some x-small text

Here is some small text

Here is some medium text

Here is some large text

Here is some x-large text

Here is some xx-large text

Done

SHORTCUT FONT

- SPECIFY VALUES FOR PROPERTIES IN SET SEQUENCE:
- THE LAST 2 PROPERTIES MUST BE *FONT-SIZE* AND *FONT-FAMILY*
P { font: 1em sans-serif; }
- OTHER PROPERTIES OPTIONAL AND CAN APPEAR IN ANY ORDER BEFORE THE *FONT-SIZE*.
- FOR EXAMPLE:

```
H3 {  
    font: oblique bold small-caps 1.5em verdana, arial  
}
```

NOTE THE COMMA TO SEPARATE FONT FAMILIES ONLY

TEXT LINE ADJUSTMENT – **LINE HEIGHT**

- THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES ARE ABOUT TREATMENT OF WHOLE LINES OF TEXT RATHER THAN SHAPES OF CHARACTERS
- LINE HEIGHT CONTROLS THE HEIGHT OF THE TEXT LINE

line-height

values: number, length measurement, percentage,
normal | inherit

default: normal

examples

```
p {line-height: 2; }  
p {line-height: 1.5em}
```

TEXT LINE ADJUSTMENT – INDENTS

- TEXT-INDENT IS USED TO INDENT THE FIRST LINE OF TEXT BY A SPECIFIED AMOUNT

text-indent

values: length measurement, percentage | inherit

default: 0

applies to: block level elements and table cells

inherits: yes

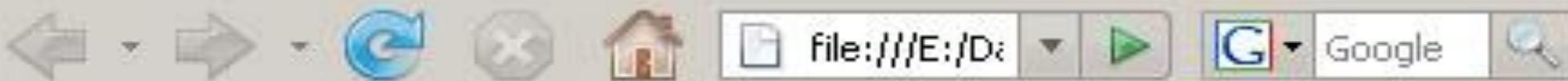
examples

```
p {text-indent: 2em; }
```

```
p {text-indent: 25%; }
```

```
p {text-indent: - 35px; }
```

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help



Gmail - Inbox

Lecture 6 Example 4

Paragraph 1: The text-indent property for this paragraph indents the first line by the specified amount. The amount was specified as 2em. You can also use percentages or pixels or any other length measurement

Paragraph 2: In this case a text-indent of 25% was specified. This is 25% of the parent element. Which is the body element. In practice this will indent 25% of the width of the browser window.

Done

MORE TEXT PROPERTIES

- THERE ARE SOME OTHER TEXT PROPERTIES THAT YOU CAN EASILY LOOK UP AND USE. WE WILL LOOK AT THESE LATER....
- FOR EXAMPLE:
 - **TEXT-TRANSFORM**: CAPITALISE ENTIRE WORDS OR JUST FIRST LETTERS
 - **LETTER-SPACING**: CONTROL THE SPACING BETWEEN LETTERS
 - **WORD-SPACING**: CONTROL THE SPACING BETWEEN WORDS
 - **TEXT-SHADOW**: ADD A DROP-SHADOW TO TEXT
- EVEN MORE – LOOK UP IN CORE TEXT BOOK CH12OR W3SCHOOLS...
- [HTTPS://WWW.W3SCHOOLS.COM/CSS/CSS_TEXT.ASP](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text.asp)

CSS SELECTORS FOR LINKS

SELECTORS FOR LINKS

- WE CAN APPLY STYLES DIRECTLY TO THE **A** ELEMENT (LINK).
- HOWEVER WE CAN ALSO USE WHAT ARE CALLED

PSEUDOCLASS SELECTORS

- TO APPLY DIFFERENT STYLES DEPENDING ON WHETHER THE LINK IS VISITED, BEING CLICKED ON ETC.
- THESE ARE THE PSEUDOCLASSES FOR LINKS:

A:LINK APPLIES A STYLE TO UNVISITED LINKS

A:VISITED APPLIES A STYLE TO VISITED LINKS

A:HOVER APPLIES A STYLE WHEN MOUSE IS OVER THE LINK

A:ACTIVE APPLIES A STYLE WHILE LINK IS BEING CLICKED

SELECTORS FOR LINKS

- HERE'S AN EXAMPLE OF HOW TO USE THEM:

```
A:LINK {  
    COLOR:MAROON;  
    TEXT-DECORATION: NONE;  
}  
  
A:VISITED {  
    COLOR:GRAY;  
    TEXT-DECORATION: NONE;  
}
```

- UNVISITED LINKS WILL BE MAROON AND VISITED ONES GRAY.
- UNDERLINES ARE TURNED OFF

SELECTORS FOR LINKS

- THE **HOVER** SELECTOR ALLOWS YOU TO CONTROL WHAT HAPPENS WHEN THE USERS MOUSE MOVES OVER THE LINK.

```
A:HOVER {  
    COLOR:MAROON;  
    TEXT-DECORATION: UNDERLINE;  
}
```

- ABOVE STYLE WILL UNDERLINE THE LINK, COLOUR IT MAROON AND SET THE BACKGROUND COLOUR WHEN THE USER HOVERS THE MOUSE OVER IT.

SELECTORS FOR LINKS

- FINALLY, THE **ACTIVE** SELECTOR CONTROLS WHAT HAPPENS IN THE INSTANT BETWEEN THE USER CLICKING ON THE LINK AND THE NEW PAGE LOADING.

A:ACTIVE

```
{  
    COLOR:RED;  
    TEXT-DECORATION:UNDERLINE;  
}
```

- IF YOU USE ALL 4 OF THESE SELECTORS THEY MUST GO IN ORDER **LINK, VISITED, HOVER, ACTIVE**.

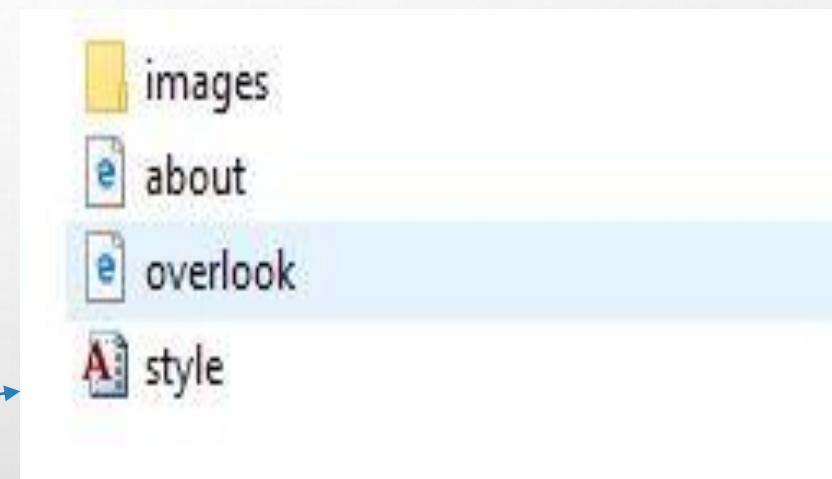
LETS LOOK AT AN EXAMPLE USING THIS WEEKS LAB

OVERLOOK.HTML HAS A LINK TO THE ABOUT.HTML PAGE

```
<A HREF="ABOUT.HTML"><H3>ABOUT PAGE</H3></A>
```

CSS FILE IS CREATED CALLED STYLE.CSS

SAVED AS STYLE.CSS



SELECTORS FOR LINKS

If you use all 4 of these selectors they must go in order:

link

visited

hover

active

IMPORT THE CSS INTO HTML

```
a:active
{
color:red;
text-decoration:underline;
background-color: #C4CEF8;

}

a:link
{
color:maroon;
text-decoration: none;
}

a:visited

{
color:gray;
text-decoration: none;
}

a:hover
{
color:maroon;
text-decoration: underline;
background-color: #C4CEF8;
}
```

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<title> The Overlook Hotel</title>
<style>
@import "style.css";
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>The Overlook Hotel</h1>

<a href="about.html"><h3>About Page</h3></a>



<h2>Overview</h2>
<p>The Overlook Hotel is situated in a</p>
<h2>Facilities</h2>
<p>Our hotel is of 5-star standard. We</p>
<h2>Rooms</h2>
<p>Each room is decorated in an individua</p>

<h2>Rates</h2>
<p>Our room rates are extremely competitiv</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The Overlook Hotel

About Page



Overview

The Overlook Hotel is situated in a converted castle which enjoys

Facilities

This is how the link appears when the page is opened. The default underline and colour has been changed

The Overlook Hotel

[About Page](#)



Overview

The Overlook Hotel is situated in a converted castle which enjoys a stunning location on Clew Bay. We offer a luxurious experience and all the amenities that the discerning guest would expect.

Facilities

Our hotel is of 5-star standard. We have beautifully furnished and spacious rooms, an award winning restaurant, a convivial resident's bar, and outdoor grounds of outstanding quality. Our facilities are second to none!

Rooms

Each room is decorated in an individual style in keeping with the varied and tumultuous history of the Bay View castle. Many executions, murders and beheadings have occurred in the castle over the years and our designers have allowed this rich history to influence the décor. The "Off With His Head" room, for example, features a real guillotine.

Rates

Our room rates are extremely competitive and we offer the full range of mid-week breaks and special discounts. Please phone 021-654633 for details and bookings.

file:///Z:/MODULES/2017-2018/WebDevFund/Lecture03/Lab03%20Files%20for%20Lab/about.html



When the user hovers over the link the link changes colour and an underline appears

Indicates to the user
that they have visited
that link already

The Overlook Hotel

[About Page](#)



Overview

The Overlook Hotel is situated in a converted castle which enjoys a stunning loc

Facilities

a:visited

```
{  
color:orange;  
text-decoration: none;  
}
```

Lets re-visit colours and look at backgrounds

- WE WILL LOOK AT:
 - HOW COLOUR IS REPRESENTED DIGITALLY
 - SPECIFYING COLOUR IN CSS
 - FOREGROUND AND BACKGROUND COLOUR
 - BACKGROUND IMAGES

SPECIFYING COLOURS

SPECIFYING COLOUR VALUES

- TWO WAYS OF DOING THIS IN CSS.
- FIRSTLY, USE A PRE-DEFINED COLOUR NAME E.G.

COLOR:RED;

COLOR:OLIVE;

COLOR:BLUE;

- SECONDLY, USE A NUMERIC VALUE E.G.

COLOR: #FF0000; COLOR: #808000

- LET'S LOOK AT THE STANDARD COLOUR NAMES FIRST.

COLOUR NAMES

THERE IS A PREDEFINED SET OF 17 COLOURS YOU CAN USE

Black #000000	Gray #808080	Silver #C0C0C0	White #FFFFFF
Maroon #800000	Red #FF0000	Purple #800080	Fuchsia #FF00FF
Green #008000	Lime #00FF00	Olive #808000	Yellow #FFFF00
Navy #000080	Blue #0000FF	Teal #008080	Aqua #0000FF
Orange (CSS 2.1) #FFA500			

RGB COLOUR VALUES

- SO HOW DO YOU PICK COLOURS?
- FOR EXAMPLE, SUPPOSE I DECIDE I WANT A DARK PINK. HOW DO I DECIDE WHAT NUMBERS TO USE?
- WELL MOST GRAPHICS APPLICATIONS LIKE PHOTOSHOP AND FIREWORKS HAVE COLOUR PICKERS BUILT IN.
- YOU CLICK ON COLOURS AND IT TELLS YOU THE NUMBERS.
- ALTERNATIVELY USE AN ONLINE ONE LIKE THIS:

[HTTP://WWW.IRONSPIDER.CA/FORMAT_TEXT/FONTCOLOR.HTM#COLORCHART](http://www.ironspider.ca/format_text/fontcolor.htm#colorchart)

RGB COLOUR VALUES

IRONSPIDER

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- [Basic HTML](#)
- [HTML Font Codes](#)
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- [Using Graphics](#)
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other

X W G

HTML Color Chart / Font Color Codes

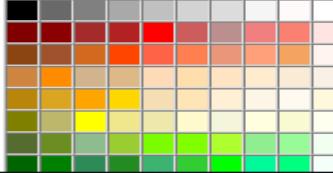
You can designate the text color on your web page using the 'color' attribute in the HTML font element. There are two different methods of entering the value for the color attribute. The easiest way is to use any one of the 140 official recognized color names which make up part of the so-called [X11 Color List](#).

Example:

```
<font color="green">Your green text goes here.</font>
```

HTML Color Chart

And of course now you must be wondering what all the official color names are. Well, for your convenience, I've constructed an interactive color chart below displaying all of the official color names in the so-called X11 color list that can be used in web page code. Any of these color names can be used to define colors in [HTML](#), [CSS](#) and/or Javascript. Hence any of these colors may be used in your HTML font color codes.



Hover over the color swatches in the color chart on the left to view color names. Click on any swatch to select that color.

Your color:

WRITING RGB VALUES IN STYLE SHEETS

- ONE MORE THING.
- STYLE SHEETS ***EXPECT*** YOU TO GIVE COLOURS IN HEXADECIMAL FORMAT E.G. #FF239A
- HEXADECIMAL IS A BASE-16 NUMBER SYSTEM.
- IT'S EASY TO CONVERT FROM THE DECIMAL VALUES (E.G. 200,178,130) TO THE HEX EQUIVALENT.
- BUT YOU DON'T EVEN HAVE TO DO THAT ...
- THE COLOUR PICKERS WILL GIVE YOU THE HEXADECIMAL VERSION AUTOMATICALLY.

**FOREGROUND COLOUR
(TEXT AND BORDER OF ELEMENTS)**

FOREGROUND COLOUR

- NOW LET'S MOVE ON TO USING THESE COLOUR VALUES.
- WE CAN SPECIFY THE FOREGROUND OR BACKGROUND COLOUR OF ANY HTML ELEMENT.
- **THE FOREGROUND OF AN ELEMENT CONSISTS OF ITS TEXT AND BORDER** (IF ONE IS SPECIFIED).
- YOU SPECIFY A FOREGROUND COLOUR WITH THE **COLOR** PROPERTY.
- WE HAVE ALREADY SEEN EXAMPLES OF USING THE COLOR PROPERTY TO SPECIFY THE COLOUR OF TEXT BY ATTACHING IT TO PARAGRAPH OR HEADING ELEMENTS E.G.

H1 {COLOR: #FF2345 }

FOREGROUND COLOUR

- EXAMPLE SETTING FOREGROUND OF **BLOCKQUOTE** GREEN
...ANOTHER BLOCK LEVEL ELEMENT

```
<BLOCKQUOTE>  
    <P>I'D RECOMMEND HONEY GOLD CEREAL TO ANYONE WHO LIKES  
    CEREAL. IT'S THE <EM>ONLY</EM> WAY TO START THE DAY!.</P>  
</BLOCKQUOTE>
```

- THE STYLE RULE

```
BLOCKQUOTE {  
    BORDER: 4PX DASHED;  
    COLOR: #508C19;  
}
```

FOREGROUND COLOUR

```
blockquote  
{  
border: 4px dashed;  
color: #508C19;  
}
```

I'd recommend Honey Gold cereal to anyone who likes cereal. It's the *only* way to start the day!.

- NOTE THAT BY APPLYING THE COLOR PROPERTY TO THE BLOCKQUOTE ELEMENT THE COLOUR IS INHERITED BY THE EM ELEMENT ALSO.
- NOTE ALSO THAT THE BORDER IS SET TO GREEN TOO.

BACKGROUND COLOUR

BACKGROUND COLOUR

THE **BACKGROUND-COLOR** PROPERTY ALLOWS YOU TO APPLY BACKGROUND COLOUR TO ANY ELEMENT.

background-color

values: colour value (name or numeric) transparent | inherit

default: transparent

applies to: all elements

inherits: no

example

```
blockquote {  
    border: 4px dashed;  
    color: #508C19
```

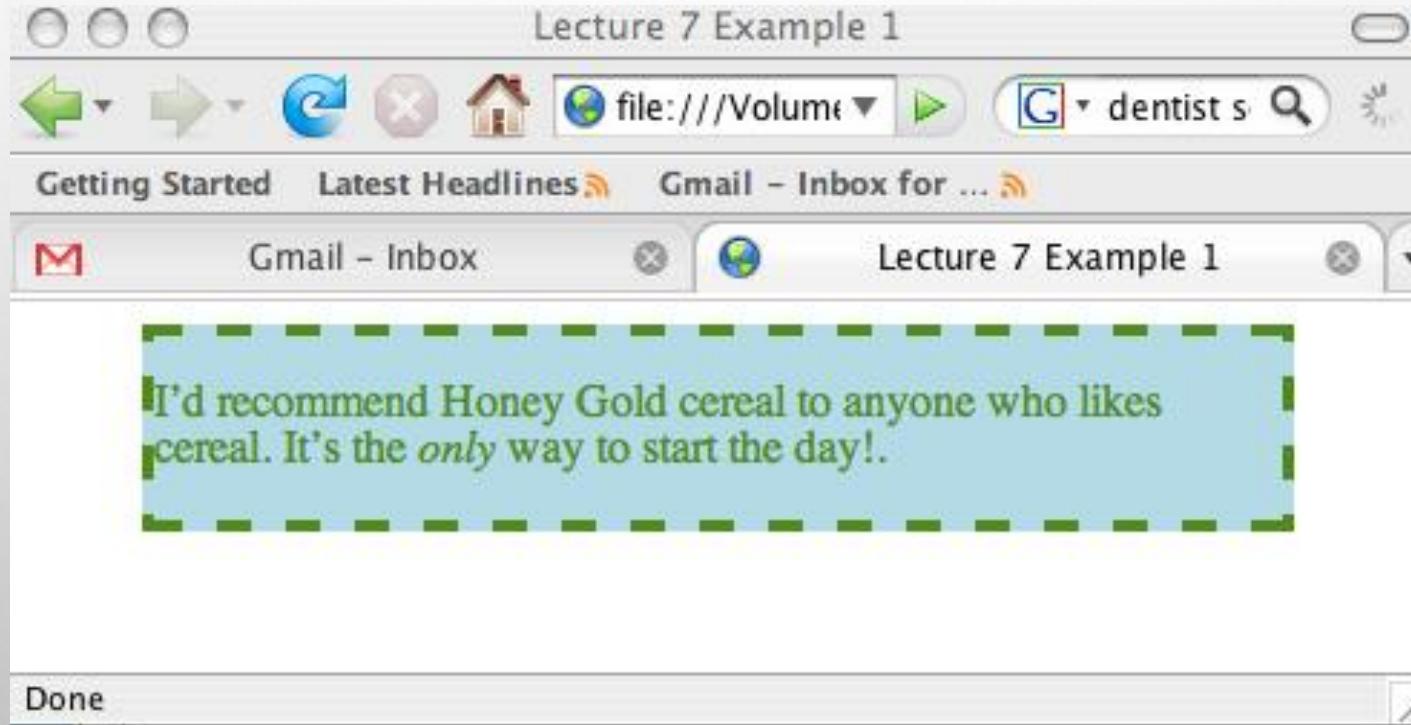
background-color: #B4DBE6;

```
}
```



BACKGROUND COLOUR

- A BACKGROUND COLOUR FILLS THE CANVAS BEHIND THE ELEMENT.
- HERE IS HOW THE EXAMPLE ON THE PREVIOUS SLIDE WOULD BE RENDERED.



BACKGROUND COLOUR

- BACKGROUND COLOURS **DO NOT INHERIT** BUT SINCE THE DEFAULT BACKGROUND SETTING FOR ALL ELEMENTS IS TRANSPARENT, THE PARENT'S BACKGROUND SHOWS THROUGH ITS DESCENDENT ELEMENTS.
- SO, FOR EXAMPLE, WE CAN SET THE BACKGROUND COLOUR FOR AN ENTIRE PAGE BY APPLYING THE **BACKGROUND-COLOR** PROPERTY TO THE **BODY** ELEMENT.
- WE CAN ALSO APPLY BACKGROUND COLOURS TO SPANS AND DIVS, TO HYPERLINKS, TO HEADINGS AND SO ON.

BACKGROUND IMAGES

BACKGROUND IMAGES

CSS HAS POWERFUL METHODS FOR ADDING BACKGROUND IMAGES.

WE CAN CONTROL WHERE THEY APPEAR AND ALSO APPLY BACKGROUND IMAGES TO ANY ELEMENT.

DO THIS USING THE **BACKGROUND-IMAGE** PROPERTY.

background-image

values: URL (location of image)

default: none

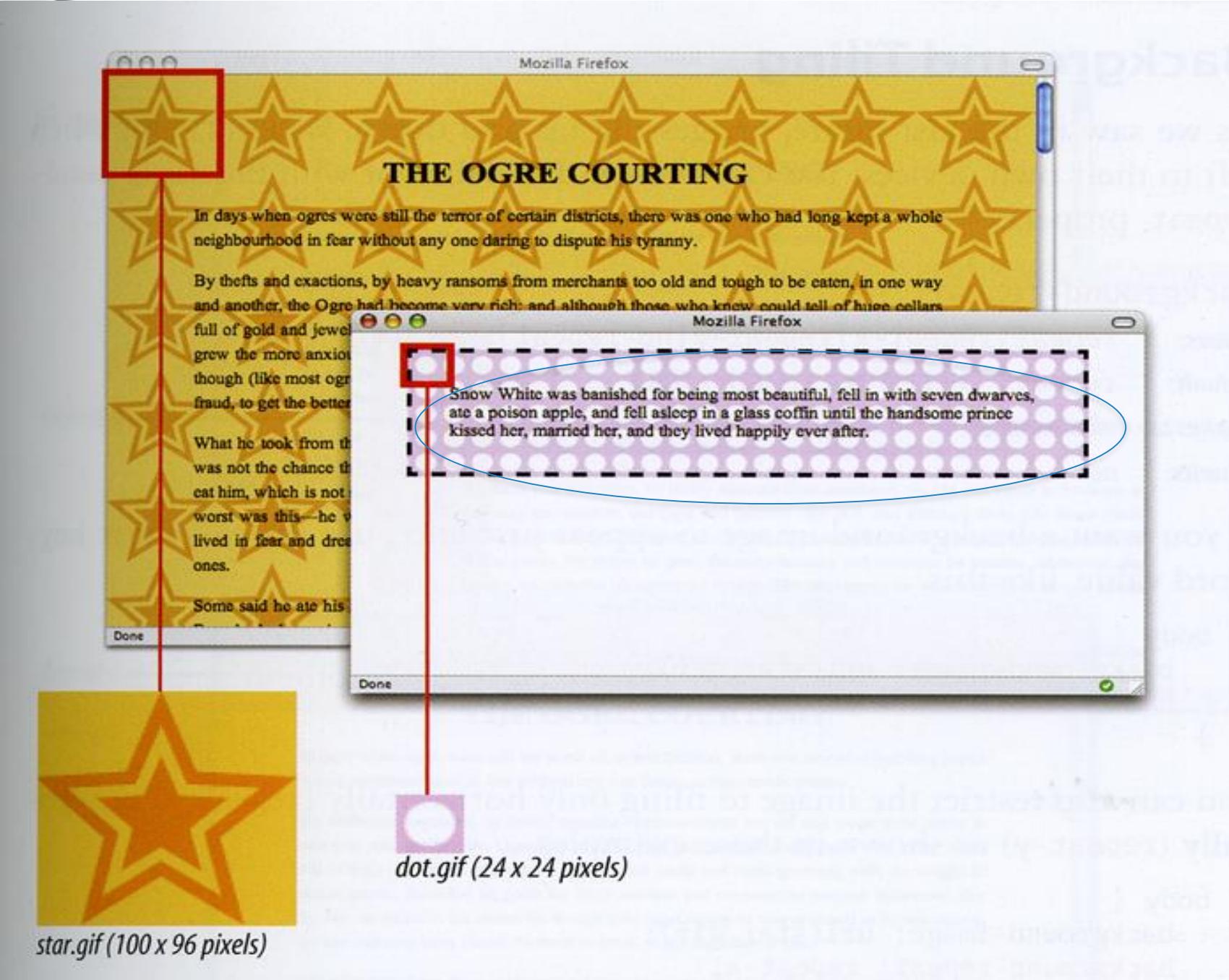
BACKGROUND IMAGES

- THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY IS THE **URL** OF THE IMAGE.
- THIS IS RELATIVE TO THE LOCATION OF THE HTML DOCUMENT.
- SO, IF THE IMAGE IS IN THE SAME FOLDER THEN YOU JUST NEED THE IMAGE NAME.
- OTHERWISE, YOU NEED A **PATH** ...
- THE NEXT SLIDE SHOWS TWO EXAMPLES:
- THE FIRST ONE ADDS A BACKGROUND IMAGE TO THE **BODY** ELEMENT AND HENCE TO THE ENTIRE PAGE.
- THE SECOND ONE ADDS A BACKGROUND IMAGE TO A **BLOCKQUOTE** ELEMENT.

BACKGROUND IMAGES

```
body {  
    background-image:  
        url(star.gif); }  
  
blockquote {  
    background-image: url(dot.gif) ;  
    padding: 2em;  
    border: 4px dashed;  
}
```





BACKGROUND IMAGES

- SO THE DEFAULT BEHAVIOUR OF THE BACKGROUND IMAGE IS THAT IT IS PLACED AT THE TOP-LEFT OF THE ELEMENT AND THEN TILES HORIZONTALLY AND VERTICALLY UNTIL IT FILLS IT.
- WE CAN HOWEVER CHANGE THIS BEHAVIOUR BY USING THE **BACKGROUND-REPEAT** PROPERTY.

background-repeat

values: repeat | repeat-x | repeat-y | no-repeat | inherit

default: repeat

BACKGROUND IMAGES

- IF YOU WANT THE IMAGE TO APPEAR JUST ONCE DO THIS:

```
BODY {  
    BACKGROUND-IMAGE: URL(STAR.GIF);  
    BACKGROUND-REPEAT: NO-REPEAT;  
}
```

- YOU CAN ALSO GET IT TO JUST TILE HORIZONTALLY (OR VERTICALLY)

```
BODY {  
    BACKGROUND-IMAGE: URL(STAR.GIF);  
    BACKGROUND-REPEAT: REPEAT-X;  
}
```

- USE REPEAT-Y FOR VERTICAL REPEAT ...



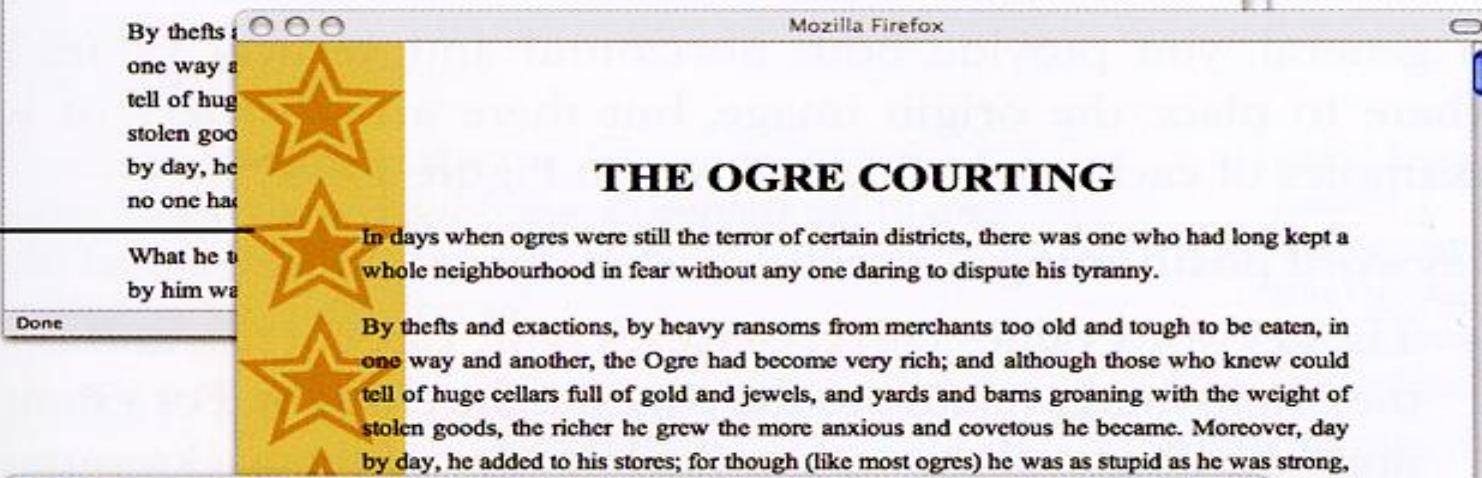
No repeat



THE OGRE COURTING

In days when ogres were still the terror of certain districts, there was one who had long kept a whole neighbourhood in fear without any one daring to dispute his tyranny.

Repeat-y

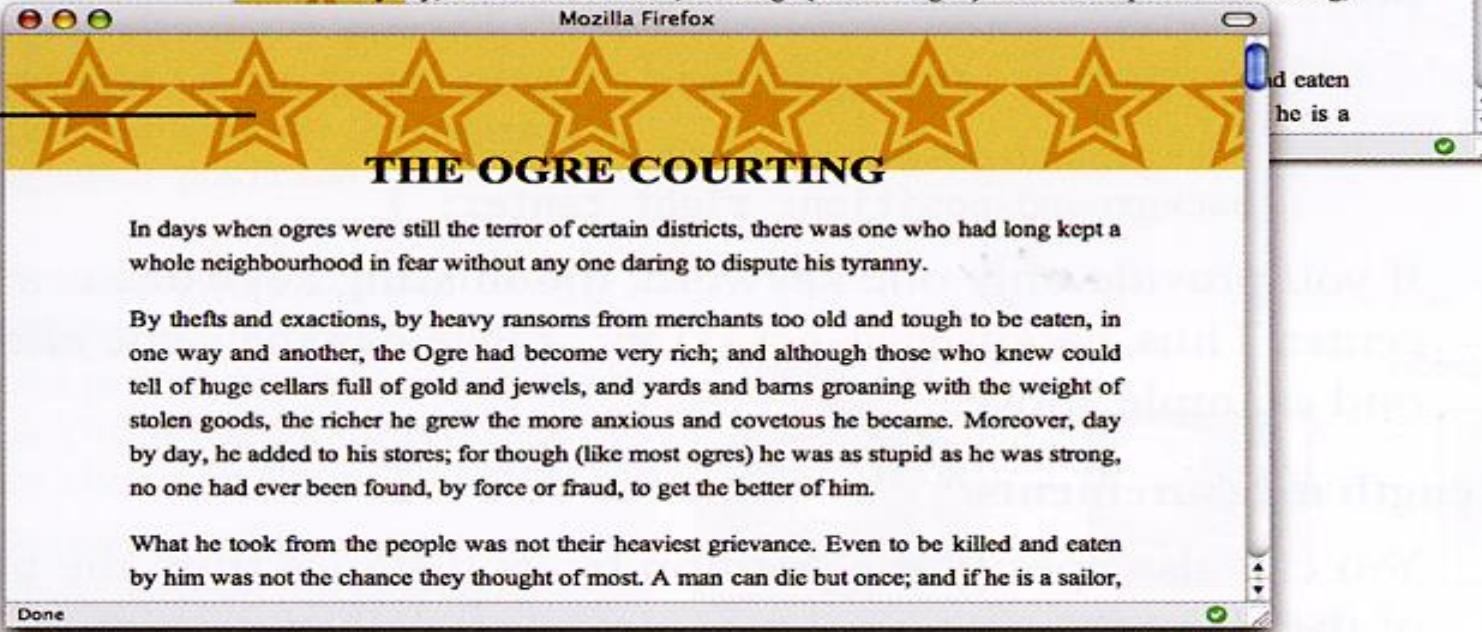


THE OGRE COURTING

In days when ogres were still the terror of certain districts, there was one who had long kept a whole neighbourhood in fear without any one daring to dispute his tyranny.

By thefts and exactions, by heavy ransoms from merchants too old and tough to be eaten, in one way and another, the Ogre had become very rich; and although those who knew could tell of huge cellars full of gold and jewels, and yards and barns groaning with the weight of stolen goods, the richer he grew the more anxious and covetous he became. Moreover, day by day, he added to his stores; for though (like most ogres) he was as stupid as he was strong,

Repeat-x



THE OGRE COURTING

In days when ogres were still the terror of certain districts, there was one who had long kept a whole neighbourhood in fear without any one daring to dispute his tyranny.

By thefts and exactions, by heavy ransoms from merchants too old and tough to be eaten, in one way and another, the Ogre had become very rich; and although those who knew could tell of huge cellars full of gold and jewels, and yards and barns groaning with the weight of stolen goods, the richer he grew the more anxious and covetous he became. Moreover, day by day, he added to his stores; for though (like most ogres) he was as stupid as he was strong, no one had ever been found, by force or fraud, to get the better of him.

What he took from the people was not their heaviest grievance. Even to be killed and eaten by him was not the chance they thought of most. A man can die but once; and if he is a sailor,

BACKGROUND IMAGES

- IN ALL THE PREVIOUS EXAMPLES THE IMAGE WAS POSITIONED AT THE **TOP-LEFT** CORNER OF THE ELEMENT.
- IT WAS THEN TILED RIGHT AND/OR DOWN FROM THERE (DEPENDING ON THE VALUE OF **BACKGROUND-REPEAT**).
- HOWEVER YOU CAN USE **BACKGROUND-POSITION** TO CHANGE THIS.

BACKGROUND IMAGES

- HERE ARE SOME EXAMPLES.
- FIRSTLY YOU CAN USE THE KEYWORDS.

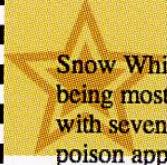
BACKGROUND-POSITION: LEFT BOTTOM;

BACKGROUND-POSITION: RIGHT CENTER;

- YOU CAN ALSO SPECIFY POSITION BY ITS DISTANCE FROM THE TOP-LEFT CORNER OF THE ELEMENT.

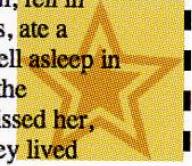
BACKGROUND-POSITION: 200PX 50PX;

BACKGROUND IMAGES



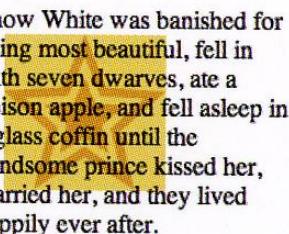
Snow White was banished for being most beautiful, fell in with seven dwarves, ate a poison apple, and fell asleep in a glass coffin until the handsome prince kissed her, married her, and they lived happily ever after.

background-position:top left



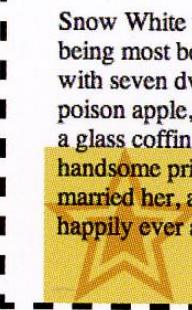
Snow White was banished for being most beautiful, fell in with seven dwarves, ate a poison apple, and fell asleep in a glass coffin until the handsome prince kissed her, married her, and they lived happily ever after.

background-position:right center



Snow White was banished for being most beautiful, fell in with seven dwarves, ate a poison apple, and fell asleep in a glass coffin until the handsome prince kissed her, married her, and they lived happily ever after.

background-position:50px 50px



Snow White was banished for being most beautiful, fell in with seven dwarves, ate a poison apple, and fell asleep in a glass coffin until the handsome prince kissed her, married her, and they lived happily ever after.

background-position:15% 100%

BACKGROUND IMAGES

- THERE IS ONE FINAL PROPERTY THAT YOU CAN USE FOR BACKGROUND IMAGES.
- USUALLY IF YOU HAVE A BACKGROUND IMAGE ON A PAGE IT SCROLLS IN TANDEM WITH THE PAGE.
- HOWEVER YOU CAN USE THE BACKGROUND-ATTACHMENT PROPERTY TO **FIX THE IMAGE IN POSITION.**

BACKGROUND IMAGES

- HERE IS AN EXAMPLE OF A STYLE WHICH ATTACHES A BACKGROUND IMAGE TO THE BODY ELEMENT.
- THE IMAGE DOES NOT REPEAT, IS CENTRED ON THE PAGE AND IS FIXED IN POSITION.

```
BODY {  
    BACKGROUND-IMAGE: URL(IMAGES/BIGSTAR.GIF);  
    BACKGROUND-REPEAT: NO-REPEAT;  
    BACKGROUND-POSITION: CENTER 300PX;  
    BACKGROUND-ATTACHMENT: FIXED;  
}
```

ground



EXAMPLES OF BACKGROUNDS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-image: url("paper.gif");
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Hello World!</h1>

<p>This page has an image as the background!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Hello World!

This page has an image as the background!

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-image: url("gradient_bg.png");
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Hello World!</h1>
<p>Strange background image...</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Hello World!

Strange background image...

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-image: url("img_tree.png");
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Hello World!</h1>
<p>W3Schools background image example.</p>
<p>The background image is only showing once, but it is disturbing the
reader!</p>

</body>
</html>
```



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-image: url("img_tree.png");
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    background-position: right top;
    margin-right: 200px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Hello World!</h1>
<p>W3Schools background no-repeat, set position example.</p>
<p>Now the background image is only shown once, and positioned away from the text.</p>
<p>In this example we have also added a margin on the right side, so the background image will never disturb the text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Hello World!

W3Schools background no-repeat, set position example.

Now the background image is only shown once, and positioned away from the text.

In this example we have also added a margin on the right side, so the background image will never disturb the text.



FIXED WITH COLOR

aesentium voluptatum deleniti atque corrupti quos dolores et quas n
arum quidem rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio. Nam libero ten
dolor repellendus. Temporibus autem quibusdam et aut officiis debi
ut aut reiciendis voluptatibus maiores alias consequatur aut perfere

aesentium voluptatum deleniti atque corrupti quos dolores et quas n
arum quidem rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio. Nam libero ten
dolor repellendus. Temporibus autem quibusdam et aut officiis debi
ut aut reiciendis voluptatibus maiores alias consequatur aut perfere

aesentium voluptatum deleniti atque corrupti quos dolores et quas n
arum quidem rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio. Nam libero ten
dolor repellendus. Temporibus autem quibusdam et aut officiis debi
ut aut reiciendis voluptatibus maiores alias consequatur aut perfere

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aesentium voluptatum deleniti atque corrupti quos dolores et quas n
arum quidem rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio. Nam libero ten
dolor repellendus. Temporibus autem quibusdam et aut officiis debi
ut aut reiciendis voluptatibus maiores alias consequatur aut perfere

aesentium voluptatum d

FIXED



praesentium voluptatum deleniti atque corrupti quos dolores et quas mole
t harum quidem rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio. Nam libero tempo
nis dolor repellendus. Temporibus autem quibusdam et aut officiis debitis
us, ut aut reiciendis voluptatibus maiores alias consequatur aut perferendi

praesentium voluptatum deleniti atque corrupti quos dolores et quas mole
t harum quidem rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio. Nam libero tempo
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us, ut aut reiciendis voluptatibus maiores alias consequatur aut perferendi



praesentium voluptatum deleniti atque corrupti quos dolores et quas mole
t harum quidem rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio. Nam libero tempo
nis dolor repellendus. Temporibus autem quibusdam et aut officiis debitis
us, ut aut reiciendis voluptatibus maiores alias consequatur aut perferendi

praesentium voluptatum d

praesentium voluptatum deleniti atque corrupti quos dolores et quas mole
t harum quidem rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio. Nam libero tempo
nis dolor repellendus. Temporibus autem quibusdam et aut officiis debitis
us, ut aut reiciendis voluptatibus maiores alias consequatur aut perferendi

praesentium voluptatum d

SUMMARY

What is CSS?

- **Cascading**: Multiple styles can overlap in order to specify a range of style from a whole web site down to a unique element. Which style gets applied pertains to the rules of CSS cascading logic.
- **Style**: CSS deals specifically with the **presentation** domain of designing a web page (color, font, layout, etc).
- **Sheet**: Normally, CSS is a file **separate** from the HTML file – linked to the HTML file through its <head> (exceptions apply).

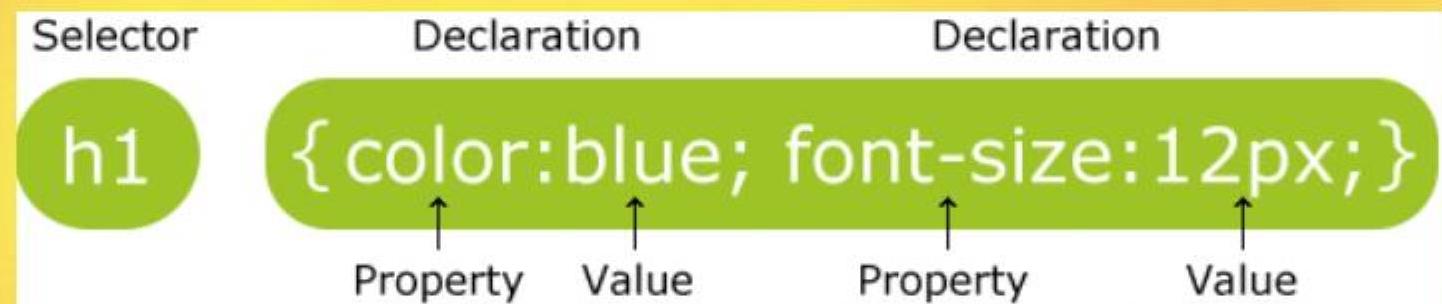
CSS - why???

- **Advantages**

- Saves time editing (define once on the element, next time the elements will automatically defined)
- Page load faster
- Easy maintenance
- Superior styles to HTML (much wider array of attributes)

syntax

A CSS rule has two main parts: a selector, and one or more declarations



The selector is the HTML element you want to style.

- Each declaration consists of a property and a value.
- The property is the style attribute you want to change. Each property has a value.

how to ??

Text editors

- Notepad/WordPad for Windows;TextEdit for Mac
- Dreamweaver has a function embedded into the program.

Comments

```
/* This is for CSS. */
```

Grouping

```
h1, h2, h3 {color: blue;}
```

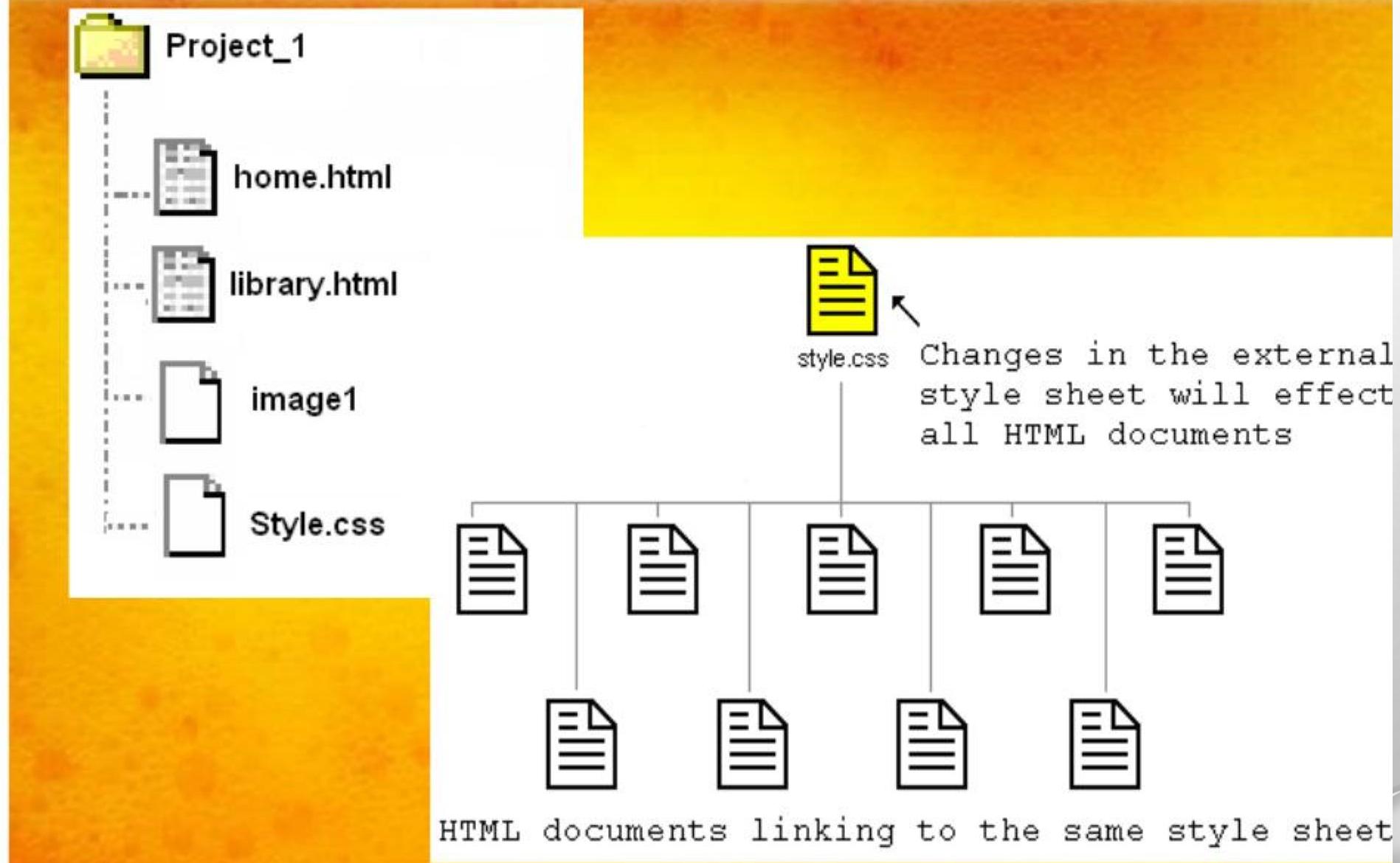
Applying multiple properties

```
h1 {color: blue;  
font-size: 150%;  
font-family: arial, Helvetica, "sans serif";  
}
```

external style (1)

- Create a text file and save as .css
- Create a link in HTML document
- The css style sheet contains only styles

external style – where to put it?



The CSS

```
body {  
    background-color: lightblue;  
    font-family: monospace;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    color: red;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    font-variant: small-caps;  
}
```

cascade order

Styles can be specified:

- Inside an HTML element (in-line)
- Inside the head section of an HTML page (internal)
- In an external CSS style sheet (external)