

Lecture 15

CSS



CSS Borders

The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border. The border-style property specifies what kind of border to display.

The following values are allowed:

- **dotted** - Defines a dotted border
- **dashed** - Defines a dashed border
- **solid** - Defines a solid border
- **double** - Defines a double border
- **groove** - Defines a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- **ridge** - Defines a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- **inset** - Defines a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- **outset** - Defines a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- **none** - Defines no border
- **hidden** - Defines a hidden border

CSS Rounded Borders

The **border-radius** property is used to add rounded borders to an element:

```
p {  
  border: 2px solid red;  
  border-radius: 5px;  
}
```



CSS Outline

An outline is a line drawn outside the element's border. , to make the element "stand out". CSS has the following outline properties:

- **outline-style**
- **outline-color**
- **outline-width**
- **outline-offset**
- **outline**

```
p.ex1 {  
  border: 1px solid black;  
  outline-style: solid;  
  outline-color: red;  
  outline-width: thin;  
}
```

Outline differs from borders! Unlike border, the outline is drawn outside the element's border, and may overlap other content. Also, the outline is NOT a part of the element's dimensions; the element's total width and height is not affected by the width of the outline. None of the other outline properties (which you will learn more about in the next chapters) will have ANY effect unless the outline-style property is set!

CSS Outline Shorthand

The outline property is a shorthand property for setting the following individual outline properties:

- outline-width
- outline-style (required)
- outline-color

The outline property is specified as one, two, or three values from the list above. The order of the values does not matter.

CSS Outline Offset

The **outline-offset** property adds space between an outline and the edge/border of an element. The space between an element and its outline is transparent.

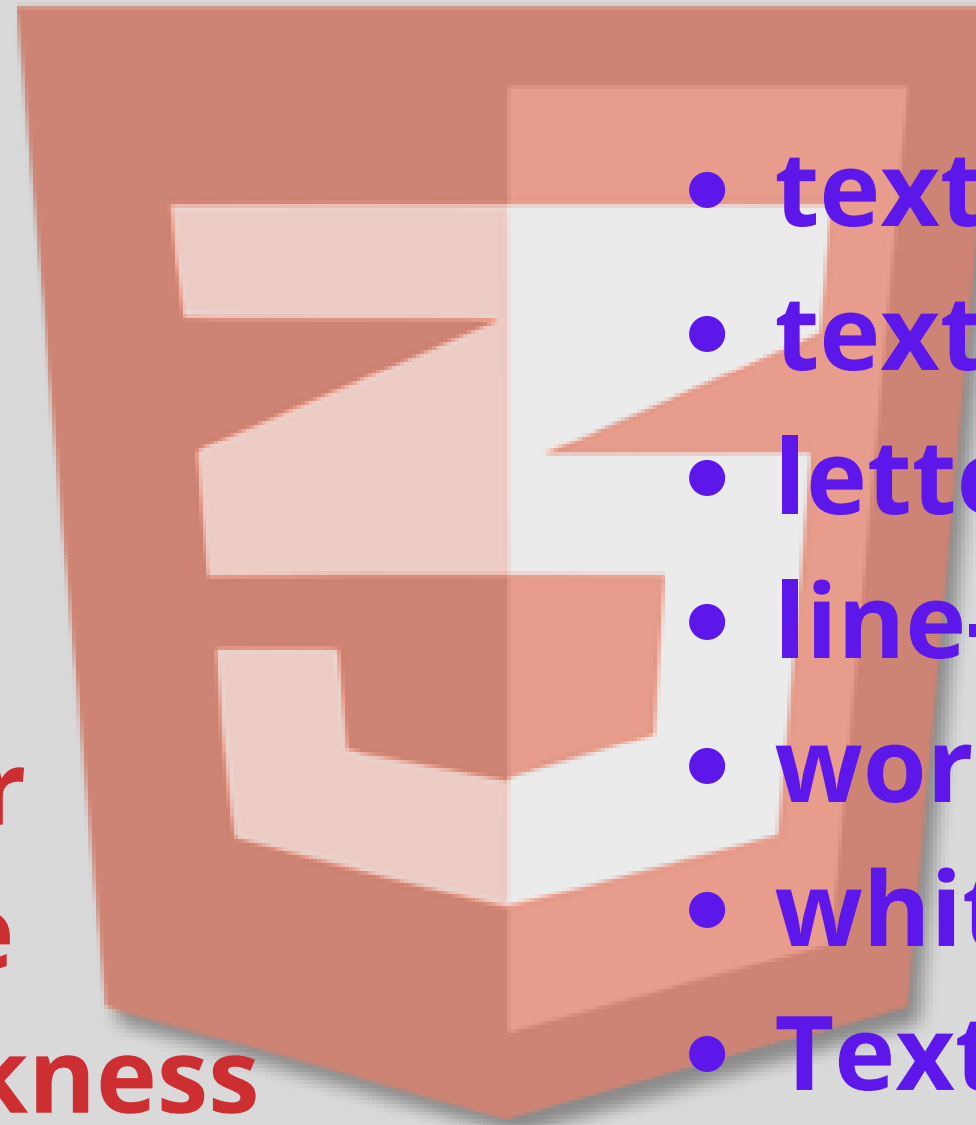
```
p {  
  margin: 30px;  
  border: 1px solid black;  
  outline: 1px solid red;  
  outline-offset: 15px;  
}
```



CSS Text

CSS has a lot of properties for formatting text.

- Text Color
- Background-color
- text-align
- text-align-last
- vertical-align
- text-decoration-line
- text-decoration-color
- text-decoration-style
- text-decoration-thickness
- text-decoration



- text-transform
- text-indent
- letter-spacing
- line-height
- word-spacing
- white-space
- Text Shadow

CSS Fonts

Choosing the right font has a huge impact on how the readers experience a website. The right font can create a strong identity for your brand. Using a font that is easy to read is important. The font adds value to your text. It is also important to choose the correct color and text size for the font. In CSS there are five generic font families:

1. **Serif fonts** have a small stroke at the edges of each letter. They create a sense of formality and elegance.
2. **Sans-serif fonts** have clean lines (no small strokes attached). They create a modern and minimalistic look.
3. **Monospace fonts** - here all the letters have the same fixed width. They create a mechanical look.
4. **Cursive fonts** imitate human handwriting.
5. **Fantasy fonts** are decorative/playful fonts.

CSS Fonts

In CSS, we use the font-family property to specify the font of a text. If the font name is more than one word, it must be in quotation marks, like: "Times New Roman".

```
.p1 {  
  font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;  
  font-style: normal;  
}
```

The font-style property is mostly used to specify italic text. 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)

CSS Fonts

The **font-weight** property specifies the weight of a font:

```
p.normal {  
  font-weight: normal;  
}
```

```
p.thick {  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

The **font-size** property sets the size of the text.

```
h1 {  
  font-size: 40px;  
}
```

