



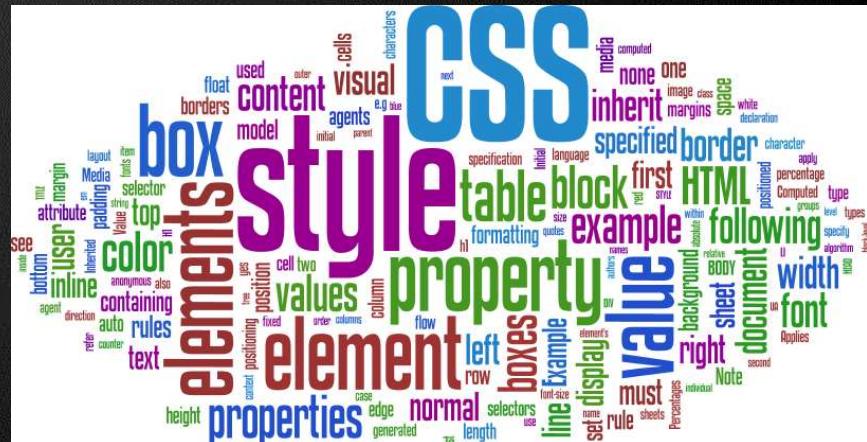
# CSS Presentation

# How to make things shiny?

# CSS Styling

## Telerik Software Academy

<https://telerikacademy.com>





# Table of Contents

- Text-related Properties
- Borders
- Backgrounds
  - Background image
  - Gradient Background
- Opacity





# Text-related Properties

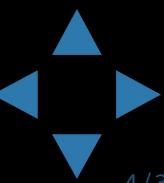


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- **color** – specifies the color of the text
- **font-size** – size of font: **xx-small**, **x-small**, **small**, **medium**, **large**, **x-large**, **xx-large**, **smaller**, **larger** or numeric value
- **font-family** – comma separated font names
  - *Example:* verdana, sans-serif, etc.
  - The browser loads the first one that is available
  - There should always be at least one generic font
- **font-weight** can be **normal**, **bold**, **bolder**, **lighter** or a number in range [100 ... 900]





# CSS Rules for Fonts

- **font-style** – styles the font
  - Values: normal, italic, oblique
- **text-decoration** – decorates the text
  - Values: none, underline, line-through, overline, blink
- **text-align** – defines the alignment of text or other content
  - Values: left, right, center, justify

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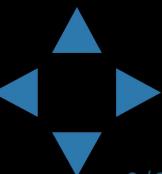
- font
  - Shorthand rule for setting multiple font properties at the same time

```
#selector { font: italic normal bold 12px/16px verdana; }
```

- is equal to writing this:

```
.selector {  
    font-style: italic;  
    font-variant: normal;  
    font-weight: bold;  
    font-size: 12px;  
    line-height: 16px;  
    font-family: verdana;  
}
```

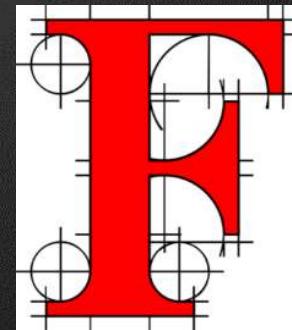
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# Text-related Properties

Demo



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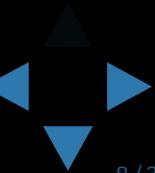




# More Fonts



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# Font Embeds

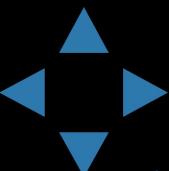
- Use @font-face to declare font
- Point to font file on server
- Call font with font-family
- Currently not supported in IE
- Use font embedding instead of images



{ SKETCH }  
rockwell

```
@font-face {  
    font-family: SketchRockwell;  
    src: url('SketchRockwell-Bold.ttf');  
}  
.my_CSS3_class {  
    font-family: SketchRockwell;  
    font-size: 3.2em;  
}
```

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# Text Shadow

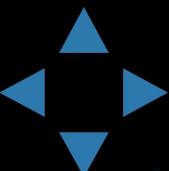
- Applies shadow to text
- Syntax: `text-shadow: <horizontal-distance> <vertical-distance> <blur-radius> <shadow-color>;`
- Do not alter the size of a box

Some shadowed text

```
.selector {  
    text-shadow: 2px 2px 7px #000000;  
}
```

Some shadowed text

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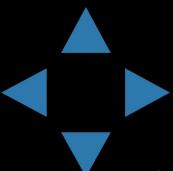
# Text Overflow

- Specifies what should happen when text overflows the containing element
- Syntax: `text-overflow: <value>;`
- Possible values:
  - `ellipsis` - Display ellipses to represent clipped text  

This is some long text that...
  - `clip` - Default value, clips text  

This is some long text that wi
- Currently not supported in Firefox and IE

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# Word Wrapping

- Allows long words to be able to be broken and wrap onto the next line
- Syntax: `word-wrap: <value>;`
- Possible values:
  - `normal`

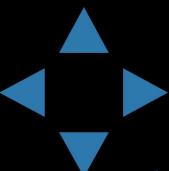
This paragraph has long words  
thisisaveryverylongwordthatisntreallyoneword  
and again a  
longwordwithnospacesinit

- `break-word`

This paragraph has long words  
thisisaveryverylongwordthatisntre  
allyoneword and again a  
longwordwithnospacesinit

- Supported in all major browsers

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# More Fonts

## Demo

A grid of various font samples showing different styles and colors. The fonts include:

- EDDY'S BONES PLANK Cracked
- CREEPY Blur CHOCOLATE
- COFFEE SACK FLOWER POWER
- Cathedral GAUSS RUBBER STAMP
- celtic SPIKE Beau Amaze
- Borghs Cracked Southwestern
- ELIZABETH Wright Bart BIG NIB
- FANZEE Oak Ridge NEW YORK

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# Borders

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- border-width: thin, medium, thick or numerical value (e.g. 10px)
- border-color: color alias or RGB value
- border-style: none, hidden, dotted, dashed, solid, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset
- Each property can be defined separately for left, top, bottom and right
  - border-top-style, border-left-color, ...

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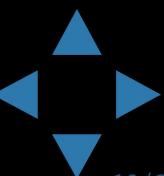
- border: shorthand rule for setting border properties at once:

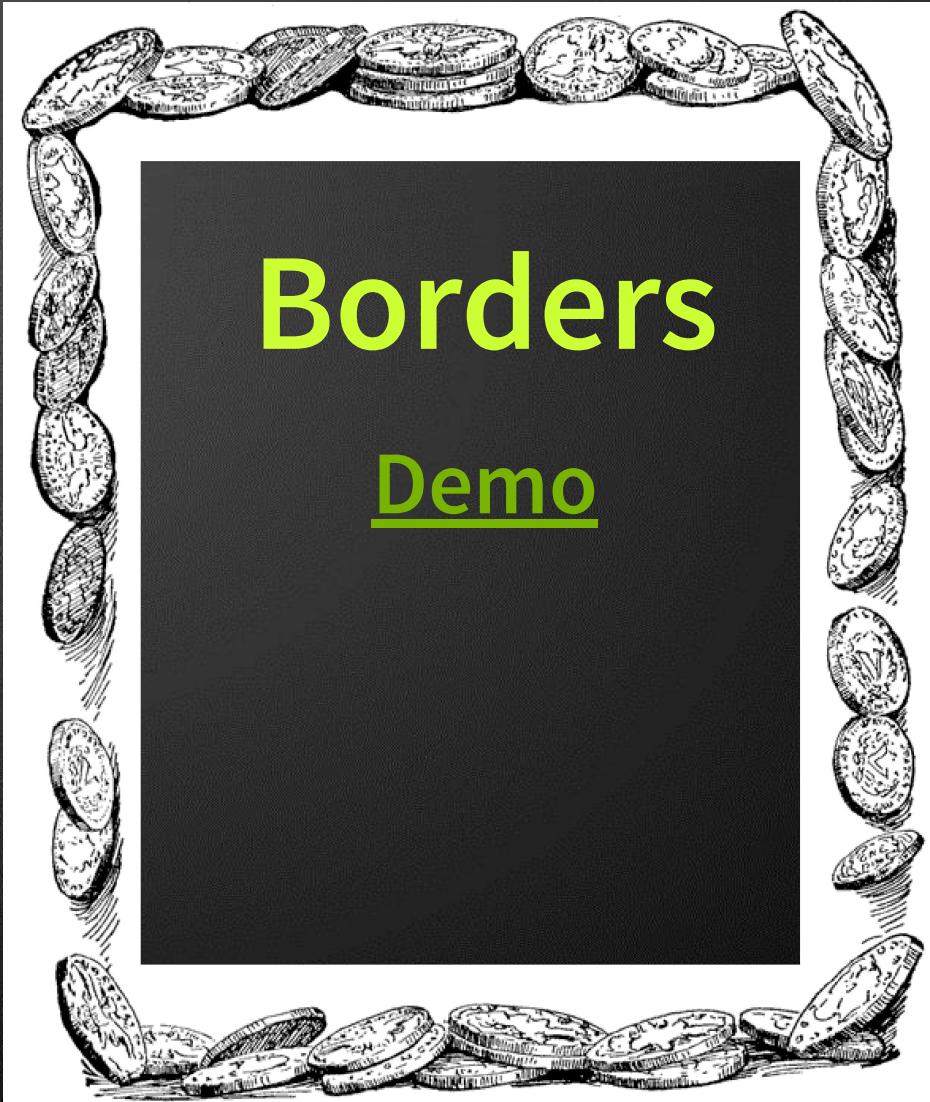
```
#selector { border: 1px solid red }
```

- is equal to writing:

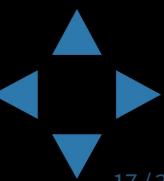
```
#complex .selector {  
    border-width:1px;  
    border-color:red;  
    border-style:solid;  
}
```

- Specify different borders for the sides via shorthand rules:  
`border-top`, `border-left`, `border-right`, `border-bottom`
  - `border:none` or `border:0`?





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# Border color

- Allows you to create cool colored borders
- Only Firefox supports this type of coloring

```
.selector-for-gradient {  
    border: 8px solid #000;  
    -moz-border-bottom-colors: #555 #666 #777 #888 #999 #aaa #bbb;  
    -moz-border-top-colors: #555 #666 #777 #888 #999 #aaa #bbb;  
    -moz-border-left-colors: #555 #666 #777 #888 #999 #aaa #bbb;  
    -moz-border-right-colors: #555 #666 #777 #888 #999 #aaa #bbb;  
}
```

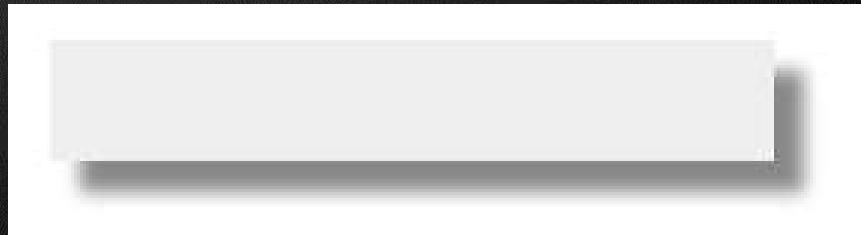




## Box shadow

- Allows to easily implement multiple drop shadows (outer or inner) on box elements
- Specifying values for color, size, blur and offset
- *Example:*

```
.box-shadow {  
    -moz-box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #888;  
    -webkit-box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #888;  
    box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #888;  
}
```



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- Rounded corners are a part of CSS 3
  - Supported in all major browsers
  - Firefox, IE 9, Chrome, Opera and Safari
- Done by the border-radius property

```
.selector { border-radius: [<length>|<%>][<length>|<%>]? }
```

- Four ways to define corner radius:

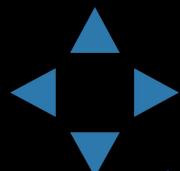
```
.selector { border-radius: 15px; }
```

```
.selector { border-radius: 15px 20px; }
```

```
.selector { border-radius: 15px 15px 15px 10px; }
```

```
.selector { border-top-left-radius: 15px }
```

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# Other Border Styles

Demo

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# Background Properties

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- background-image
  - URL of image to be used as background, e.g.:

```
background-image:url("back.gif");
```

- background-color
  - Using color and image at the same time
- background-repeat
  - repeat-x, repeat-y, repeat, no-repeat
- background-attachment
  - fixed / scroll

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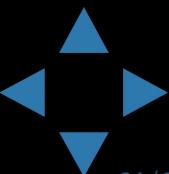




- **background-position:** specifies vertical and horizontal position of the background image
  - Vertical position: top, center, bottom
  - Horizontal position: left, center, right
  - Both can be specified in percentage or other numerical values
  - *Examples:*

```
.first-selector {  
    background-position: top left;  
}  
  
.second-selector {  
    background-position: -5px 50%;  
}
```

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# Telerik Academy Background Shorthand Property

- **background:** shorthand rule for setting background properties at the same time:

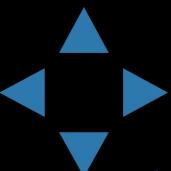
```
background: #FFF0C0 url("back.gif") no-repeat fixed top;
```

- is equal to writing:

```
#selector {  
    background-color: #FFF0C0;  
    background-image: url("back.gif");  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-attachment: fixed;  
    background-position: top;  
}
```

- Some browsers will not apply BOTH color and image for background if using shorthand rule

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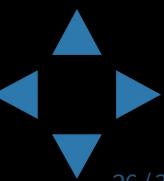




# Background-image or <img>?

- Background images allow you to save many image tags from the HTML
  - Leads to less code
  - More content-oriented approach
- All images that are not part of the page content (and are used only for "beautification") should be moved to the CSS

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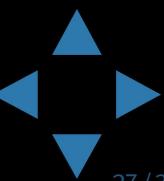




# Background Styles

Demo

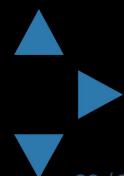
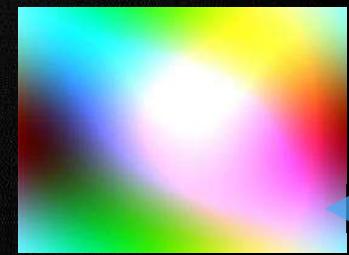
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# Gradient Backgrounds

- Gradients are smooth transitions between two or more specified colors
- Use of CSS gradients can replace images and reduce download time
  - Lots of gradient generators on the WEB
- Create a more flexible layout, and look better while zooming
- Supported in all major browsers via different keywords
- This is still an experimental feature





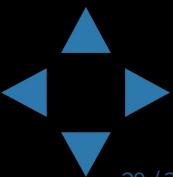
# Gradient Backgrounds Example

- *Example:* linear vertical gradient:

```
.linear-gradient {  
    /* Firefox 3.6+ */  
    background: -moz-linear-gradient(100% 100% 90deg,  
        #FFFF00, #0000FF);  
    /* Safari 4-5, Chrome 1-9 */  
    background: -webkit-gradient(linear, 0% 0%, 0%  
        100%, from(#0000FF), to(#FFFF00));  
    /* Safari 5.1+, Chrome 10+ */  
    background: -webkit-linear-gradient(#FFFF00,  
        #0000FF);  
    /* Opera 11.10+ */  
    background: -o-linear-gradient(#2F2727, #0000FF);  
}
```



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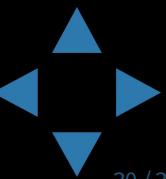




# Gradient Background

Demo

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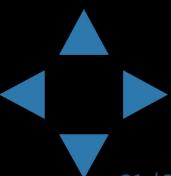
# Multiple Backgrounds

- CSS3 allows multiple background images
- Simple comma-separated list of images
- Supported in Firefox (3.6+), Chrome (1.0/1.3+), Opera (10.5+) and Internet Explorer (9.0+)
- Comma separated list for the other properties

```
background-image: url(sheep.png), url(grass.png);
```



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# Multiple Backgrounds

Demo

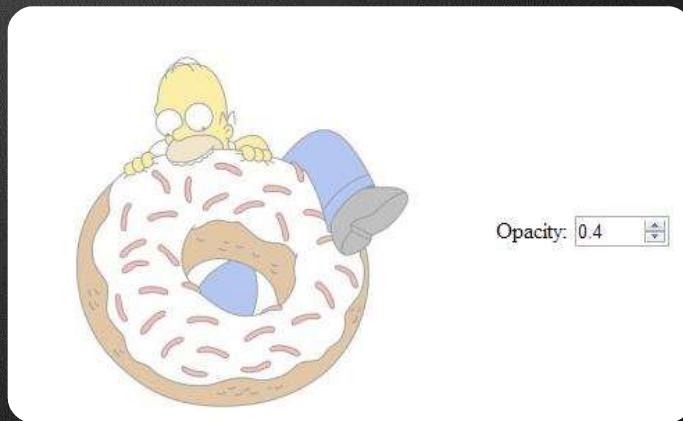


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# Opacity



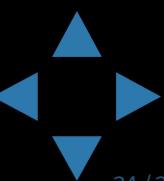
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- opacity: specifies the opacity of the element
  - Floating point number from 0 to 1
  - For old Mozilla browsers use `-moz-opacity`
  - For IE use `filter:alpha(opacity=value)` where value is from 0 to 100; also, "binary and script behaviors" must be enabled and `hasLayout` must be triggered, e.g. with `zoom:1`

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# Opacity

## Demo

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# CSS Presentation

## Questions?

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