

Web Development Programming Language

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Cascading Style Sheet

• CSS Borders

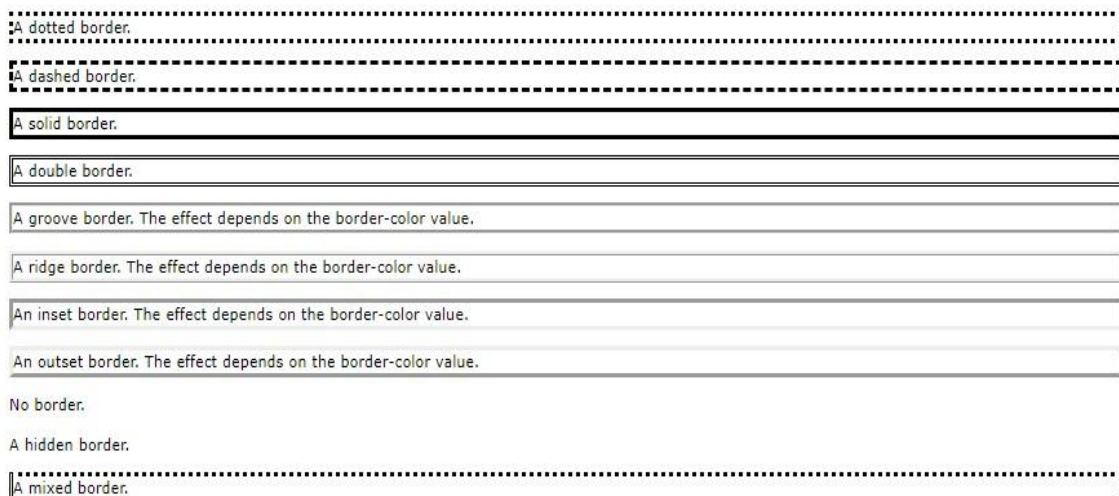
The CSS *border* property allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border. Also, we can use border for text. The CSS *border* property include border style. The *border-style* property has some types of styles, see table below.

Syntax: *Selector { Property-Style: Style Type; }*

Table Displays style type in CSS border

Style Type	Description
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

The *border-style* property can have from one to four values (for the top border, right border, bottom border, and the left border).



□ Example 1

```
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      .dotted {border-style:dotted;}
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>The border-style Dotted</h2>
    <p>Now display border style dotted:</p>
    <p class="dotted">A dotted border</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

□ Example 2

```
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      p.dashed {border-style:dashed;
                text-align:center;}
      p.solid {border-style:solid;}
      p.double {border-style:double;}
      p.groove {border-style:groove;}
      p.ridge {border-style:ridge;}
      p.inset {border-style:inset;}
      p.outset {border-style:outset;}
      p.none {border-style:none;}
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>The border-style Property</h2>
    <p>This property specifies what kind of border to display:</p>
    <p class="dotted">A dotted border.</p>
    <p class="dashed">A dashed border.</p>
    <p class="solid">A solid border.</p>
    <p class="double">A double border.</p>
    <p class="groove">A groove border.</p>
    <p class="ridge">A ridge border.</p>
    <p class="inset">An inset border.</p>
    <p class="outset">An outset border.</p>
    <p class="none">No border.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

○ CSS Border Color

The **border-color** property is used to set the color of the three borders.

The color can be set by:

- name - specify a color name, like "red"
- Hex - specify a hex value, like "#ff0000"
- RGB - specify a RGB value, like "rgb(255,0,0)"

Syntax: *Selector { border-color: color; }*

▣ Example 3

```
<html>
  <head>
  <style>
    .one {
border-style: solid;
border-color: red; }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>The border-color Property</h2>
<p class="one">A solid red border</p>
</body>
</html>
```

▣ Example 4

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
  .one {
    border-style: solid;
    border-color: red; }
  .two { border-style: dotted;
    border-color: blue; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <h2>The border-color Property</h2>
  <p class="one">A solid red border</p>
  <p class="two">A dotted blue border</p>
</body>
</html>
```



- **CSS Table Borders**

To specify table borders in CSS, use the border property. The example below specifies a black border for `<table>`, `<th>`, and `<td>` elements.

```
Syntax: Table, Selector, {  
    border: size border with style border;  
}
```

□ Example 5

```
<html>  
  <head>  
  <style>  
    table, th, td { border: 4px solid black; }  
  </style>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    <h2>Add a border to a table:</h2>  
    <table>  
      <tr>  
        <th>First-name</th>  
      </tr>  
      <tr>  
        <td>Peter</td>  
      </tr>  
    </table>  
  </body>  
</html>
```

Output:

First-name
Peter

□ Example 6

```
<html>
  <head>
    <style>      table, th {
                  border: 2px solid blue; }
    table, td
                  border: 2px solid red }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h2>Add a border to a table:</h2>
    <table>
      <tr>
        <th>First-name</th>
        <th>Last-name</th>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>Peter</td>
        <td>Jon</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td>Griffin</td>
        <td>Dive</td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output:

First-name	Last-name
Peter	Jon
Griffin	Dive

○

• Navigation Bars

Having easy-to-use navigation is important for any web site. With CSS you can transform boring HTML menus into good-looking navigation bars.

A navigation bar needs standard HTML as a base. In this example will build the navigation bar from a standard HTML list. A navigation bar is basically a list of links, so using the `` and `` elements makes perfect sense:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> this is navigation bar< /title >
  <body>
    <ul>
      <li><a href="#home">Home</a></li>
      <li><a href="#news">News</a></li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

○ CSS Overflow

The overflow property specifies whether to clip the content or to add scrollbars when the content of an element is too big to fit in the specified area.

The overflow property has the following values:

- **visible** - Default. The overflow is not clipped. The content reduces outside the element's box
- **hidden** - The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible
- **scroll** - The overflow is clipped, and a scrollbar is added to see the rest of the content
- **auto** - Similar to scroll, but it adds scrollbars only when necessary