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`text-shadow: 3px 4px 5px #000;`

## 1. Text-related Properties

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# Text-related CSS Properties

- **color** – specifies the color of the text. E.g., #FFF (white), #000 (black), #ccc (border color), rgb(0, 0, 0), rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.5), blue, etc.
- **font-size** – size of font: xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large, smaller, larger or **numeric value** (16px (mobile), 14px (mobile))
- **font-family** – comma separated font names
  - Example: verdana, sans-serif,...
  - The browser loads the **first one** that is **available**
  - There should always be **at least one generic font**:  
“serif”, “**sans-serif**”, “CURSIVE”, “*fantasy*”, “monospace”
- **font-weight** can be **normal**, **bold**, bolder, lighter or a number in range [100 ... 900]

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# Text-related CSS Properties

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    /* CSS for text styling */
    .styled-text {
      color: blue;           /* Text color */
      font-size: 24px;       /* Text font size */
      font-family: Arial, sans-serif; /* Text font family */
      font-weight: bold;     /* Text font weight */
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p class="styled-text">EIU-Eastern International
  University </p>
</body>
</html>
```

EIU-Eastern International University

<https://codepen.io/Vn-T-i-in-the-styleful/pen/MWLjmBO?editors=1000>

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# CSS Rules for Fonts

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

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# CSS Rules for Fonts

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    /* CSS for text styling */
    .styled-text {
      font-style: italic;      /* Italic font style */
      text-decoration: overline; /* Underline text */
      text-align: center;     /* Center-align text */
      color: green;           /* Text color */
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p class="styled-text">EIU-Eastern International
University</p>
</body>
</html>
```

*EIU-Eastern International University*

<https://codepen.io/Vn-T-i-the-styleful/pen/zYeKwyJ>

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## Shorthand Font Property

### ▪ font

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

`font: italic normal bold 12px/16px verdana;`

- is equal to writing this:

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

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## Shorthand Font Property



<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/play>

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# Shorthand Font Property

## Line-height

- The line-height sets the **height of a line box**
- It's commonly used to set the distance between lines of text
- Values:
  - Normal
  - Number: 1, 1.5, 2,...
  - Length: 2em, 3em,...
  - Percentage: 34%, 200%,...

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# Shorthand Font Property

## Font-variant

- Normal

**Play with the two  
different font variants!**

- Small-caps

**PLAY WITH THE TWO  
DIFFERENT FONT VARIANTS!**

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/play>

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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
- Use font embedding instead of images
- **.ttf** (*true type font*), **.otf** (*OpenType*), **woff** (*Web Open Font Format*)



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

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# Font Embeds

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    @font-face {
      font-family: fontvidu;
      src: url("https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/hack-font/3.3.0/web/fonts/hack-regular.woff2")
    }
    .font {
      font-family: fontvidu;
      font-size: 20px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p class="font">EIU-Eastern International University</p>
</body>
</html>
```

EIU-Eastern International University

<https://codepen.io/Vn-T-i-the-styleful/pen/poGEWJL?editors=1000>

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# Google Fonts



- Link: <https://fonts.google.com/>

- Embed Font:

- <link>

```
<link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com">
<link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.gstatic.com" crossorigin>
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/
css2?family=Roboto:wght@400;700&display=swap"
rel="stylesheet">
```

- @import

```
<style>
  @import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/
css2?family=Roboto:wght@400;700&display=swap');
</style>
```

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# Google Fonts

- **Specify in CSS:**

```
font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif;
```

- **Note:**

Select the Language Font (Vietnamese)



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# Google Fonts

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
  @import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?
family=Dancing+Script&display=swap');
  .fontds {
    font-family: 'Dancing Script';
    font-size: 50px;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <p class="fontds">EIU-Eastern International University</p>
</body>
</html>
```

*EIU-Eastern International University*

<https://codepen.io/Vn-T-i-the-styleful/pen/zYeKzre?editors=1000>

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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

- Example:

**text-shadow:** 2px 2px 7px #000000;

**This text is the preview text.**

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# Text Shadow

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
/* CSS for text styling */
.styled-text {
font-size: 24px;      /* Font size */
color: #007BFF;      /* Text color */
text-shadow: 2px 2px 1px #FF0000;; /* Text shadow */
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p class="styled-text">EIU-Eastern International University</p>
</body>
</html>
```

EIU-Eastern International University

<https://codepen.io/Vn-T-i-the-styleful/pen/dyapRWY?editors=1010>

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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
  - **clip** - Default value, clips text
  - **string** - Display the given string to represent the clipped text (only works in Firefox)

This is some long text that ...

This is some long text that wi

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# Text Overflow

- Both of the following **properties are required** for text-overflow:
  - **white-space**: nowrap;
  - **overflow**: hidden;
- Example:

```
.text-overflow {
  white-space: nowrap;
  overflow: hidden;
  text-overflow: ellipsis;
  width: 100px;
  height: 18px;
  border: 1px solid #ddd;
}
```

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# Text Overflow

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    div.a {
      white-space: nowrap;
      width: 50px;
      overflow: hidden;
      text-overflow: clip;
      border: 1px solid #000000;
    }
    div.b {
      white-space: nowrap;
      width: 100px;
      overflow: hidden;
      text-overflow: ellipsis;
      border: 1px solid #000000;
    }
    div.c {
      white-space: nowrap;
      width: 50px;
      overflow: hidden;
      text-overflow: "----";
      border: 1px solid #000000;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

```
<body>
  <h2>text-overflow: clip (default):</h2>
  <div class="a">EIU-Eastern International University</div>
  <h2>text-overflow: ellipsis:</h2>
  <div class="b">EIU-Eastern International University</div>
  <h2>text-overflow: "----" (user defined string):</h2>
  <div class="c">EIU-Eastern International University</div>
</body>
</html>
```

text-overflow: clip (default):

EIU-Ea

text-overflow: ellipsis:

EIU-Eastern ...

text-overflow: "----" (user defined string):

EIU-Ea

<https://codepen.io/Vn-T-i-the-styleful/pen/MWLjoQZ?editors=1000>

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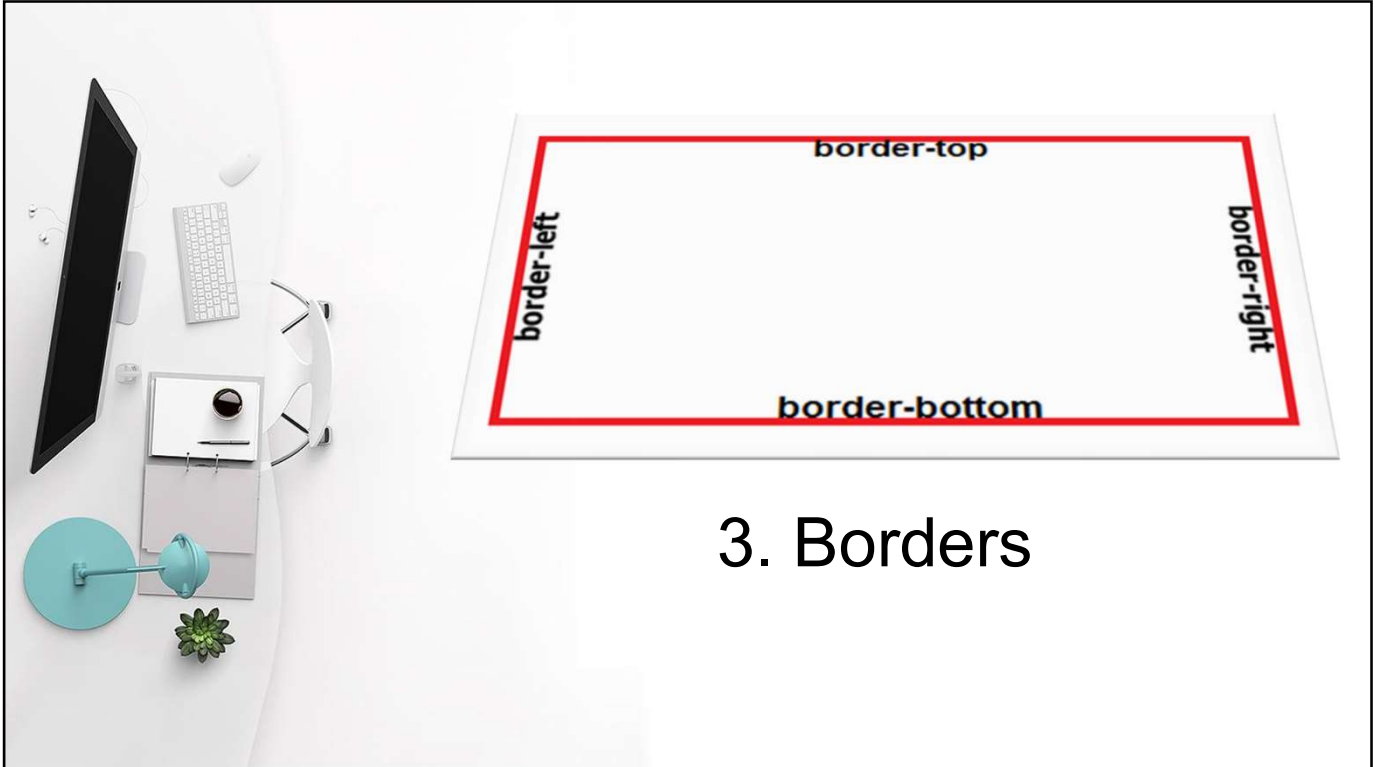
# Word Wrapping

- Allows long words to be able to be broken and wrap onto the next line
- **Syntax: word-wrap:** <value>;
- Possible **values:**
  - normal
  - break-word
- Supported in all major browsers

This paragraph has long words  
thisisaveryverylongwordthatistre  
allyoneword and again a  
longwordwithnospacesinit

This paragraph has long words  
thisisaveryverylongwordthatistreallyoneword  
and again a  
longwordwithnospacesinit

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## Borders

- **border-width:** thin, medium, thick or numerical value (e.g. 10px)
- **border-color:** color alias (red, green,...) 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 Property

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

```
border: 1px solid red;
```

- is equal to writing:

```
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**

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## Box shadow

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

- **Syntax:**

**box-shadow**: [inset] offset-x offset-y [blur-radius] [spread-radius] color

- Example:

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

You can also define the color of the shadow. Here the shadow color is grey.

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# Box shadow

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    /* CSS for styling */
    .styled-box {
      font-size:20;
      width: 200px;
      height: 100px;
      background-color: #007BFF;
      box-shadow: 5px 5px 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.5); /* Box shadow */
      border-top: 2px solid #FF5733; /* Top border */
      border-left: 3px dashed #FFC300; /* Left border */
      border-right: 3px double #FFC300; /* Right border */
      border-bottom: 2px groove #FF5733; /* Bottom border */
      border-width: 5px; /* Common border width for all sides */
      border-color: #333; /* Common border color for all sides */
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="styled-box">EIU-Eastern International University</div>
</body>
</html>
```



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# Box shadow



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# Rounded Corners

- 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

**border-radius:** [**<length>**|**<%>**][**<length>**|**<%>**]?

- Three ways to define corner radius:

**border-radius:** 15px;

**border-radius:** 15px 20px;

**border-radius:** 15px 15px 15px 10px;

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# Rounded Corners

## Example

**border-radius: 25px:**

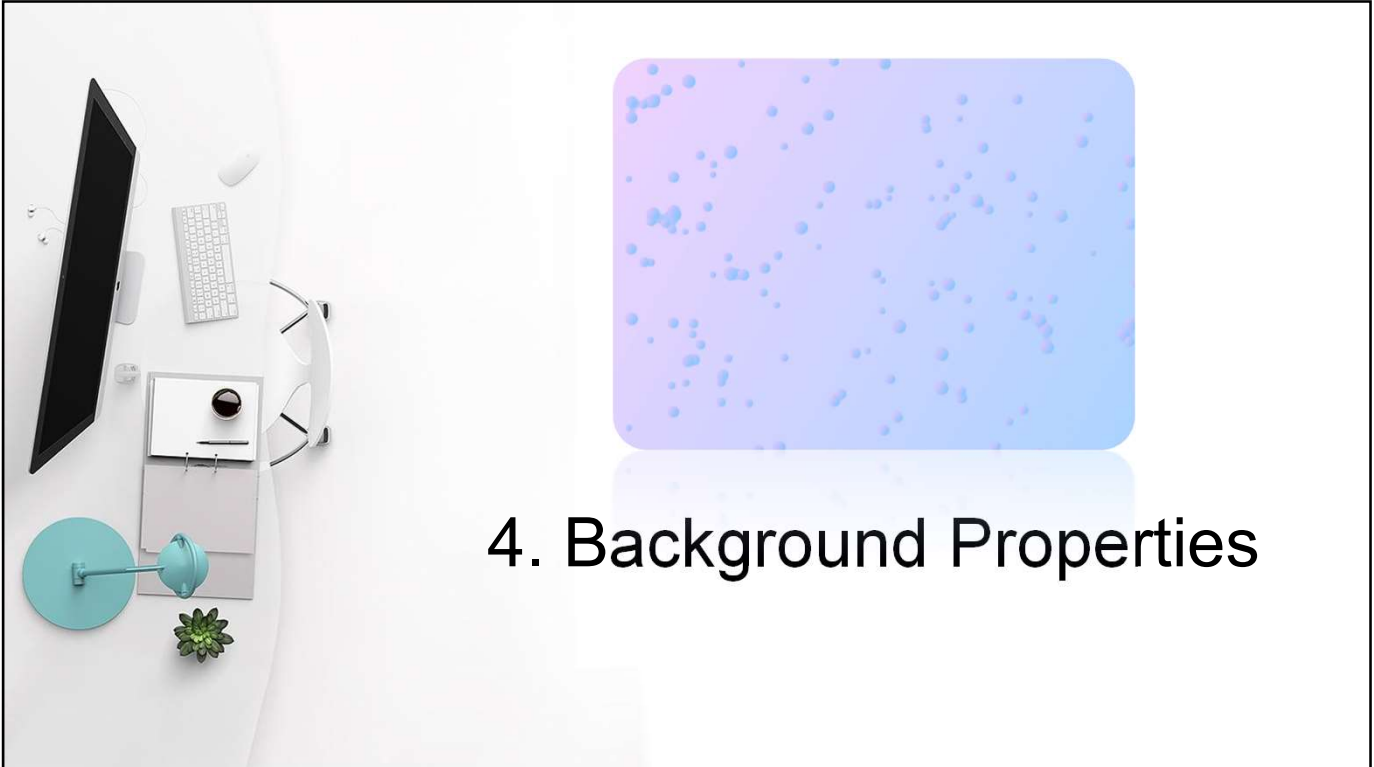
The border-radius property defines the radius of the element's corners.

**border-radius: 50px 20px:**

If two values are set, the first one is for the top-left and bottom-right corner, the second one for the top-right and bottom-left corner.

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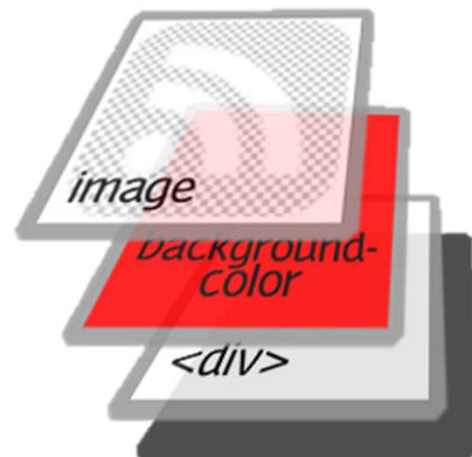
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# Backgrounds

- **background-color**  
Can use color and image at the same time
- **background-image**
  - URL of image to be used as background
  - Example: `background-image: url("back.gif");`
- **background-repeat**  
repeat-x, repeat-y, repeat, no-repeat
- **background-attachment**  
fixed / scroll



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# Backgrounds

## ▪ 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:

```
background-position: top left;
background-position: -5px 50%;
```

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# Backgrounds

## ▪ background-size

- **specifies** the **size of the background images**
- **Value:** auto | length | contain | cover

auto	Default value. The background image is displayed in its original size
length	Sets the width and height of the background image.
cover	Resize the background image to cover the entire container, even if it has to stretch the image or cut a little bit off one of the edges
contain	Resize the background image to make sure the image is fully visible

- Examples: 

```
background: url(mountain.jpg);
background-repeat: no-repeat;
background-size: 75% 50%;
```

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## 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:

```
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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# 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



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# Gradient Backgrounds

## Example

```
background: rgb(34,193,195);
background: -moz-linear-gradient(0deg,
  rgba(34,193,195,1) 0%, rgba(253,187,45,1) 100%);
background: -webkit-linear-gradient(0deg,
  rgba(34,193,195,1) 0%, rgba(253,187,45,1) 100%);
background: linear-gradient(0deg,
  rgba(34,193,195,1) 0%, rgba(253,187,45,1) 100%);
```



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# Multiple Backgrounds

- CSS3 allows multiple background images
- Simple comma-separated list of images
- Comma separated list for the other properties

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



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# Multiple Backgrounds

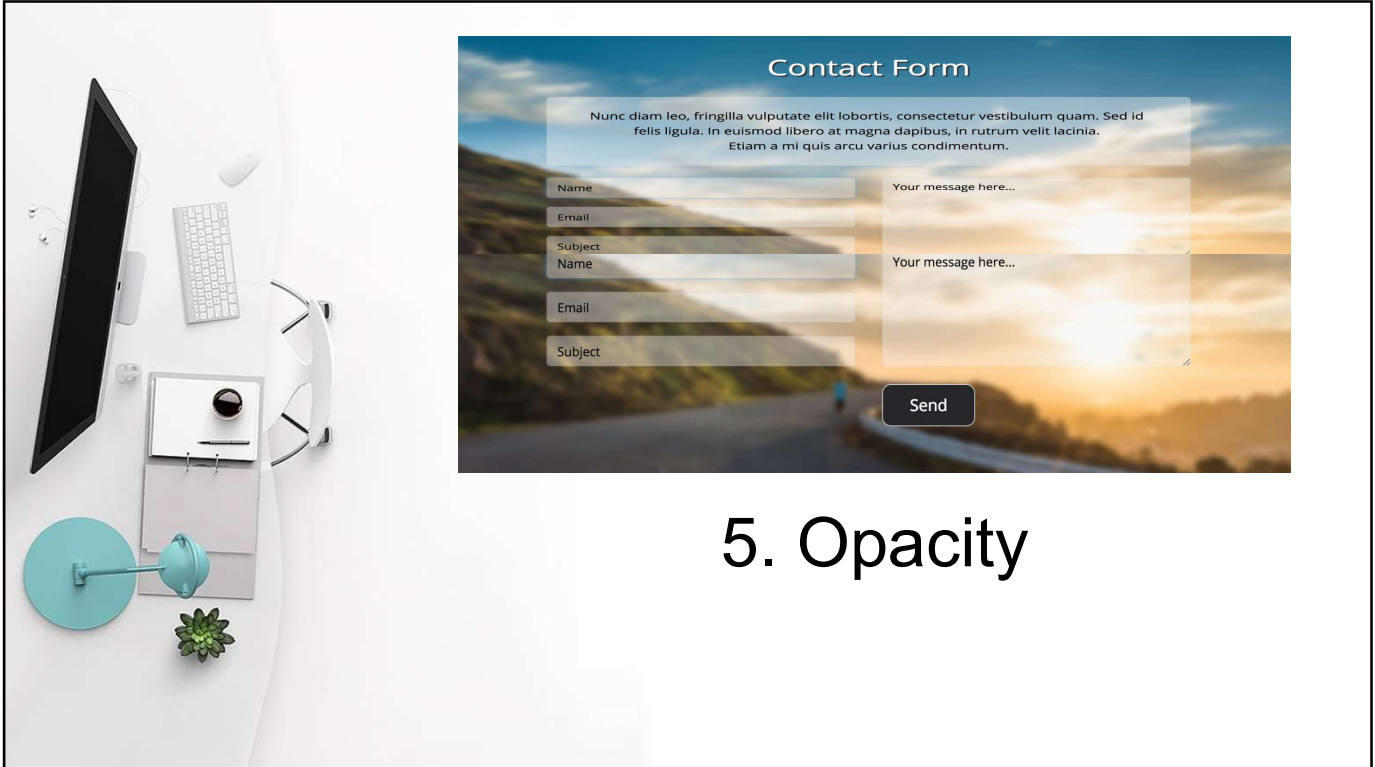
```
<html>
<head>
<style>
#example1 {
  background-image: url(https://i.gifer.com/X0sX.gif),
url(https://i.gifer.com/9hw9.gif);
  background-position: right bottom, left top;
  background-repeat: no-repeat, repeat;
  padding: 200px;
}
h1 {
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="example1">
  <h1>EIU-Eastern International University</h1>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```



<https://codepen.io/Vn-T-i-the-styleful/pen/rNPMzBN?editors=1010>

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## Opacity

- **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;

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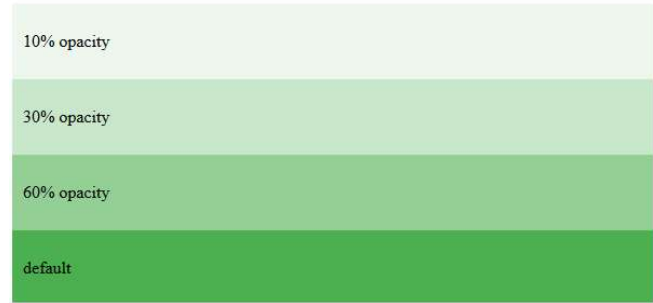


# Opacity

## Using the opacity property:



## Using RGBA color values:

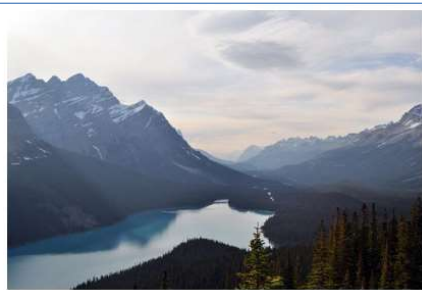


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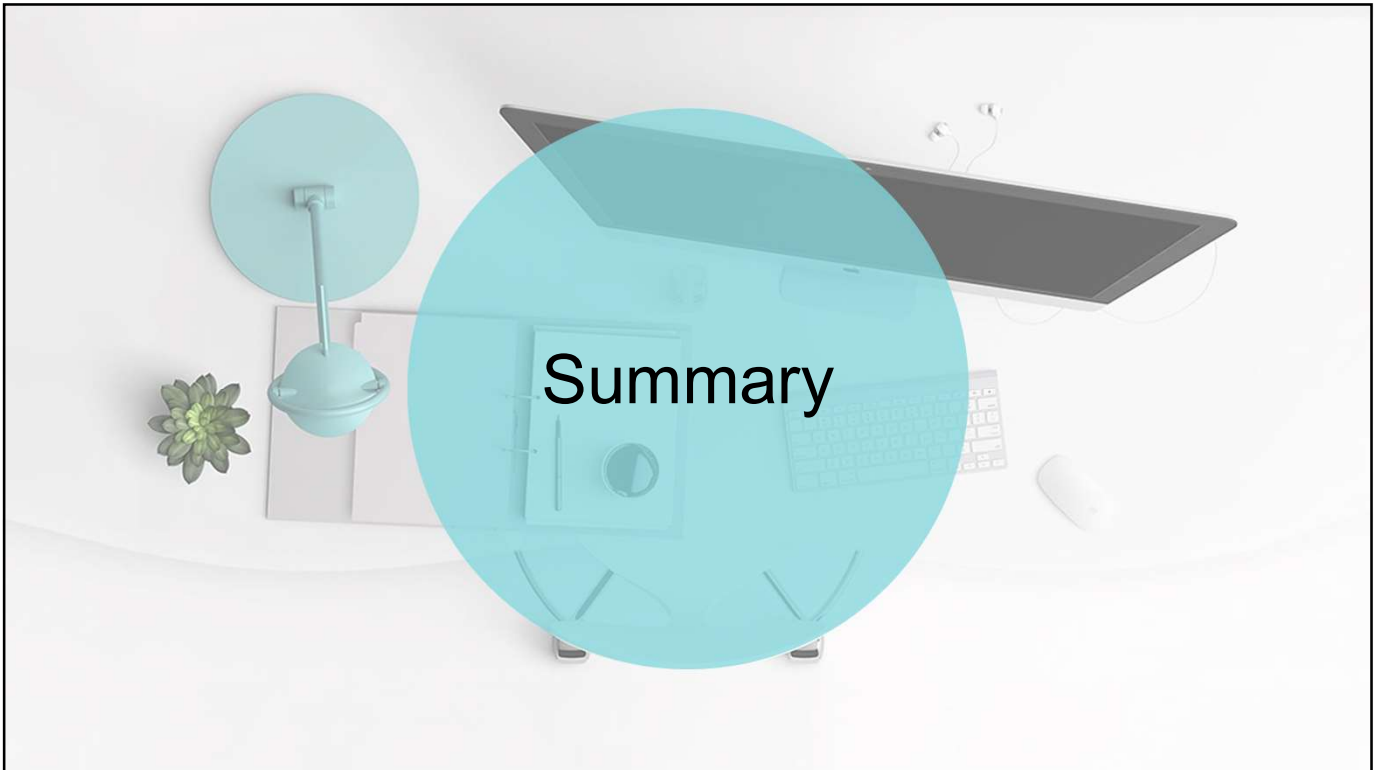
# Opacity

The **opacity** property is often used together with the **:hover** selector to change the opacity on mouse-over:

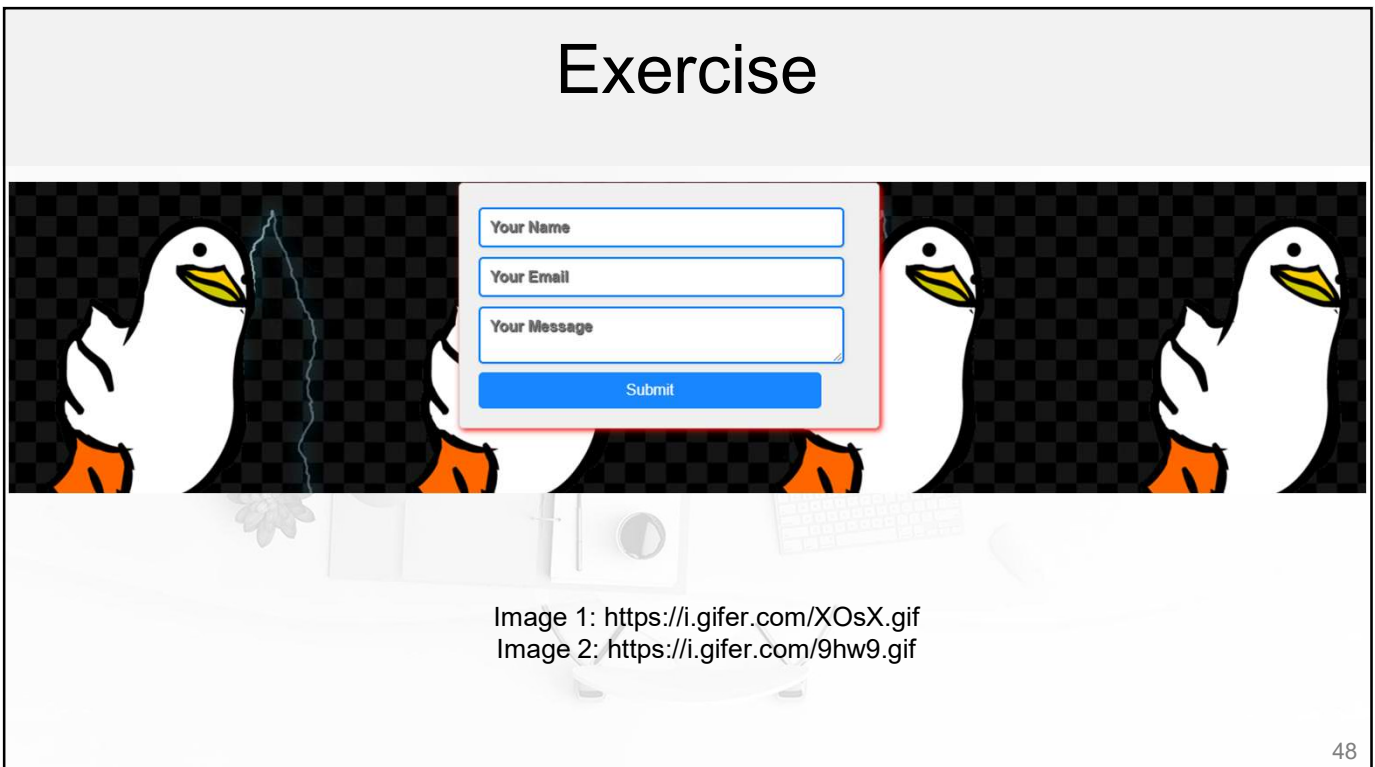


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