

Formatting Using Style-sheets

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Introduction

Earlier Web designers had limitations in the presentation of text. `` tags were used to change the color and typeface of the text. Sizing was still a concern and the designers used the pre-defined font sizes. Effects such as boldness and strike-through were possible only through basic forms of HTML tags. Even, applying different colors to borders and alignment of a paragraph was a concern. Since, Web page presentation has become an important aspect of Web designing, the stylesheets allow various styles for formatting texts, borders, or paragraphs.

Text and Font Style

The text properties specify and control the appearance of the text in a Web page. You can change the color of a text, increase or decrease the space between characters, align a text, and so on using the text properties. Table 6.1 lists different text properties.

Property	Description
<code>color</code>	It is used for specifying the color of the text.
<code>text-align</code>	It is used in specifying the horizontal alignment of text in an element.
<code>text-decoration</code>	It is used for specifying the decoration of the text in an element.
<code>text-indent</code>	It is used for specifying the indentation of first line of text in an element in <code>length</code> or <code>%</code> .
<code>text-transform</code>	It is used in specifying the casing of text in an element.
<code>word-spacing</code>	It is used for increasing or decreasing the space between words.

Font Styles

The font properties allow you to specify the font for the text. They allow you to change the different font attributes of the text such as font, size, and style of the text. The browser must support the font specified by the font properties. Otherwise, it will display the default font, which is dependent on the browser. Table 6.2 lists the different font properties.

Property	Description
<code>font-family</code>	It is used for specifying the font and can specify a generic family or a specific family name such as 'Serif' or 'Times New Roman'.
<code>font-size</code>	It is used for specifying the size of the font and can have an absolute or relative value.
<code>font-style</code>	It is used for specifying the style of the font.
<code>font-variant</code>	It is used for specifying whether the text should be displayed in small-caps.

Text Styles

The different text styles such as `text-align`, `text-indent`, and `text-transform` provide different values that allow specifying the alignment, indentation, and casing of text in an element.

The `text-align` property allows the text to be centered, or left or right aligned, or justified.

Property	Description
<code>left</code>	It is used for aligning the text to the left of the Web page.
<code>right</code>	It is used for aligning the text to the right of the Web page.
<code>center</code>	It is used for aligning the text in the middle of the Web page.
<code>justify</code>	It is used for justifying the text on both sides of the Web page.

Styles

As discussed the text-indent property is used for specifying the indentation of the text.

Value	Description
length	It is used in specifying fixed indentation and the default value is 0.
%	It is used in specifying an indentation as a percentage of the width of the parent element. The parent element is the element within which the selector element is defined.

Styles (contd.)

The `text-transform` property is for changing the case of letters in a text.

Value	Description
<code>none</code>	It is used in specifying that the text will be displayed with the same casing as written within the element.
<code>capitalize</code>	It is used in specifying that the first letter of each word will be capitalized.
<code>uppercase</code>	It is used in specifying only uppercase letters.
<code>lowercase</code>	It is used in specifying only lowercase letters.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>

<LINK rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="TextProperties.css"/>
<TITLE>Client</TITLE>
</HEAD>

<BODY>
<H2>Client Contact Information</H2>

<DIV>
<H4>Dynamic Solutions</H4>
<P>Tel Number - 445 558 7744</P>
<P>Fax Number - 703 740 6539</P>
</DIV>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

```
div
{
text-align:left;
text-indent:2em;
text-transform:uppercase;
}
```

Client Contact Information

DYNAMIC SOLUTIONS

TEL NUMBER - 445 558 7744

FAX NUMBER - 703 740 6539

More Text Styles

The `text-decoration` and `word-spacing` properties provides different values that allow the user to specify the decoration and word spacing of text in an element.

Value	Description
<code>none</code>	It is used for displaying normal text without any formatting.
<code>underline</code>	It is used for displaying a line under the text.
<code>overline</code>	It is used for displaying a line over the text.
<code>line-through</code>	It is used for displaying a line through the text.
<code>blink</code>	It is used for flashing the text.

Text Styles (contd.)

Table 6.7 lists the values assigned to the `word-spacing` property.

Value	Description
<code>normal</code>	It is used in specifying normal spacing between words and it is the default value.
<code>length</code>	It is used in specifying fixed space between words.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Solar System</TITLE>

<LINK rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
href="Txtproperties.css"/>

</HEAD>

<BODY>
<H3>Nine Planets</H3>
<P>Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus,
Neptune, Pluto</P>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

```
body
{
    word-spacing: 2px;
}
h3
{
    text-decoration: underline;
}
```

Nine Planets

Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn,
Uranus, Neptune, Pluto

Inline Span

The `` tag groups inline-elements in a document. For example, if one word in a sentence need to be bold or colored without using the `` tag then a `` tag is used which can be present within an existing tag.

```
<p>My mother has <span style="color: lightblue">light blue</span>  
eyes.</p>
```

Or

```
<span class="eyesonly">light blue</span>
```

```
.eyesonly {font-color: lightblue}
```

Span (contd.)

The span tag has different attributes; it supports JavaScript event attributes also.

Attribute	Value	Description
class	classname	It is used in specifying the text direction for the content in an element.
dir	rtl ltr	It is used in specifying the text direction for the content in an element.
id	id	It is used in specifying a unique id for an element.
lang	language_code	It is used in specifying a language code for the content in an element.
style	style_definition	It is used in specifying an inline style for an element.
title	text	It is used in specifying extra information about an element.
xml:lang	language_code	It is used in specifying a language code for the content in an element, in XHTML documents.

Indenting Paragraph

Indenting is the process of setting off the text from its normal position, either to the left or to the right. In paragraph style, there are three types of indentation:

- ➔ **First line indent** - The `text-indent` property is used in the CSS for indenting the first line of a paragraph. Code Snippet 3 demonstrates inline style for `<p>` tag and an internal CSS code for first line indent.

Inline style

```
<p style="text-indent: 50px">
```

Internal CSS

```
p {text-indent: 50px}
```

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>

<html>

  <head>

    <title>Font Gallery</title>

  <style>

p {text-indent: 150px}

  </style>

</head>

  <body>

<p>The font styles properties allow you to
you to change the different font attributes
of the text. The browser must support the
Otherwise, it will display the default font

</p>

</body>

</html>
```

The font styles properties allow you to specify the font for the text. They allow you to change the different font attributes of the text such as font, size, and style of the text. The browser must support the font specified by the font properties. Otherwise, it will display the default font, which is dependent on the browser.

Padding Styles

- ➔ **Padding** - The `padding` property is used to add a specified amount of space between the border of an element and its contents.

Inline style

```
<p style="padding: 20px">
```

Internal CSS

```
p {padding: 20px}
```

Examples

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Font Gallery</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <style>
      p {padding: 20px }
    </style>
    <p>The font styles properties allow you to specify the font for the text. They allow
    you to change the different font attributes of the text such as font, size, and style
    of the text. The browser must support the font specified by the font properties.
    Otherwise, it will display the default font, which is dependent on the browser.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Padding



The font styles properties allow you to specify the font for the text. They allow you to change the different font attributes of the text such as font, size, and style of the text. The browser must support the font specified by the font properties. Otherwise, it will display the default font, which is dependent on the browser.

Indentation (contd.)

- ➔ **Margin** - The `margin` property is used to add a specified amount of white space around an element, on the outside of the element.

Inline style

```
<p style="margin: 20px">
```

Internal CSS

```
p {margin: 20px}
```


Example

margin

The font styles properties allow you to specify the font for the text. They allow you to change the different font attributes of the text such as font, size, and style of the text. The browser must support the font specified by the font properties. Otherwise, it will display the default font, which is dependent on the browser.

Border Style

Borders are rectangular outlines that surround an element. Borders present around text and an image emphasize the content inside the text box. CSS border properties specify the style, color, and width of the border.

border-style properties	Description
<code>border-left-style</code>	It sets an element's left border.
<code>border-right-style</code>	It sets an element's right border.
<code>border-top-style</code>	It sets an element's top border.
<code>border-bottom-style</code>	It sets an element's bottom border.

Border Style Values

Value	Description
dashed	It is used for specifying a dashed border.
dotted	It is used for specifying a dotted border.
double	It is used for specifying two borders.
groove	It is used for specifying a 3D grooved border.
inset	It is used for specifying a 3D inset border.
outset	It is used for specifying a 3D outset border.
ridge	It is used for specifying a ridged border.
solid	It is used for specifying a solid border.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>MagnaSoftwares</TITLE>
<LINK rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css" />
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<DIV id="heading">
<H2>welcome to MagnaSoftwares</H2>
</DIV>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

```
#heading
{
background:#FFFFCC;
text-align:center;
border-left-style:ridge;
border-right-style:groove;
border-top-style:dashed;
border-bottom-style:double;
}
```

Welcome to MagnaSoftware

Shorthand property

To make the code concise CSS allows certain shorthand properties. With the help of these shorthand properties the length of the code is reduced. The shorthand property for setting the border is `border-style`.

```
.largest_flower
{
  border-style:groove inset outset dashed;
}
```

Explanation for the code:

`border-style: groove inset outset dashed;`

Applies a 3D grooved border at the top, 3D inset border at the right, 3D outset border at the bottom, and dashed border at the left.

Border Color

The `border-color` property in CSS applies colors to all the four borders. You can also apply four different colors to four borders. There are other border color properties that allow you to individually specify colors of the left, right, top, or bottom border. Table 6.11 lists the different border color properties.

Property	Description
<code>border-bottom-color</code>	It is used for specifying the color for the bottom border.
<code>border-left-color</code>	It is used for specifying the color for the left border.
<code>border-right-color</code>	It is used for specifying the color for the right border.
<code>border-top-color</code>	It is used for specifying the color for the top border.

Border Color (contd.)

The `border-color` property accepts different color values that determine the different shades of color to be applied to the borders.

Value	Description
<code>color</code>	It is used in specifying the color to be applied to the border by using either the RGB or hexadecimal value, or the color name itself.
<code>transparent</code>	It is used for specifying that the border is transparent.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>HealthCare</TITLE>
<LINK rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="Tips.css" />
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<DIV class="tips">
<H2>Five Essential Health Tips</H2>
<OL>
<LI>Quit Smoking</LI>
<LI>Reduce Stress</LI>
<LI>Protect yourself from Pollution</LI>
<LI>Avoid Excessive Drinking</LI>
<LI>Regular Exercise</LI>
</OL>
</DIV>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

```
.tips
{
background:#FFDDDD;
border-bottom-color:#FF0000;
border-top-color:#FF0000;
border-right-color:#0000FF;
border-left-color:#0000FF;
}
```

Shorthand Property

```
body
{
text-align:center;
}
.carmodel
{
border-style:solid;
border-color: Red Blue Green Yellow;
}
```

Explanation for the code:

`border-color: Red Blue Green Yellow;`

Displays the top border in red, right border in blue, bottom border in green, and left border in yellow color.

Border Width

The `border-width` property is a shorthand property that specifies the width for all the four borders. There are other `border-width` properties that allow you to individually specify the left, right, top, or bottom borders. Table 6.13 lists the different `border-width` properties.

Property	Description
<code>border-bottom-width</code>	It is used for specifying the width of the bottom border.
<code>border-left-width</code>	It is used for specifying the width of the left border.
<code>border-right-width</code>	It is used for specifying the width of the right border.
<code>border-top-width</code>	It is used for specifying the width of the top border.

Values

The width of the border can be specified or altered by using the predefined values of the border width properties.

The values of the border width properties specify the way the border will appear. Table 6.14 lists the values of the different `border-width` properties.

Value	Description
medium	It is used in specifying a medium border.
length	It is used in accepting an explicit value that specifies the thickness of border.
thick	It is used for displaying a thick border.
thin	It is used in specifying a thin border.

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>EasyBank</TITLE>
<LINK rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="banner.css" />
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<DIV class="banner">
<H2>EasyBank - whole world one Bank</H2>
</DIV>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

```
.banner
{
text-align:center;
background-color:#C0C0C0;
border-style:solid;
border-right-style:none;
border-left-style:none;
border-top-width: thick;
border-bottom-width: thick;
font-family:fantasy;
}
```

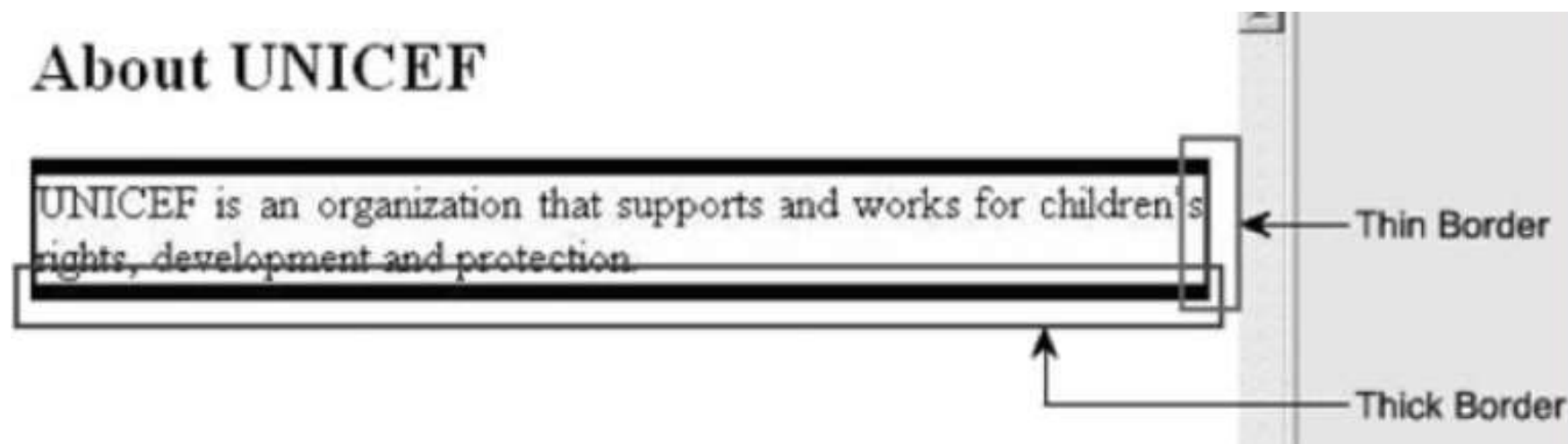


Shorthand Property

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>UNICEF</TITLE>
<LINK rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="UNICEF.css" />
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2>About UNICEF</H2>
<P class="aboutus">
UNICEF is an organization that supports and works for children's
rights, development and protection.
</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

```
.aboutus
{
text-align:justify;
background-color:#FFFFCC;
border-style:solid;
border-width: thick thin thick thin;
}
```

About UNICEF



Shorthand Border

The `border` shorthand property in CSS specifies all the properties such as style, width, and color for all the four borders. It allows the user to specify the different properties in just one declaration. You can also set these properties individually by using the different shorthand border properties. Table 6.15 lists the different shorthand border properties.

Property	Description
<code>border-bottom</code>	It is used in specifying the width, style, and color for the bottom border.
<code>border-left</code>	It is used in specifying the width, style, and color for the left border.
<code>border-right</code>	It is used in specifying the width, style, and color for the right border.
<code>border-top</code>	It is used in specifying the width, style, and color for the top border.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Important Note</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="impnote.css"/>
  </head>
  <body>
<h3>Notice:</h3>
<div class="impnote">
<ul style="list-style:square">
<li>Mobiles are not allowed during class hours.</li>
<li>Each student should carry his/her identity card regularly.</li>
</ul>
</div>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
.impnote
{
background-color:#FFFFCC;
border-top:dashed thin #FF0000;
border-bottom:ridge thick #0000FF;
border-right:dotted thin #FF8040;
border-left:inset medium #FF00FF;
}
```

Notice:

- Mobiles are not allowed during class hours.
- Each student should carry his/her identity card regularly.

Horizontal Alignment

In CSS, `text-align` property is used for horizontal alignment of text in an element. This property aligns the inline content of a block.

Value	Description
left	Aligns the text to the left.
right	Aligns the text to the right.
center	Centers the text.
justify	Aligns text to both left and right margins by adding space between words (like in newspapers and magazines).
inherit	Specifies that the value of the text-align property should be inherited from the parent element.

Alignment (contd.)

The `text-align` property applies only to block-level elements, such as paragraphs. Hence, `text-align` cannot change the alignment of a single word without changing the alignment of the entire line.

For Western languages, which are read from left to right, the default value of `text-align` is `left`. The text aligns on the left margin and has a ragged right margin. Languages such as Hebrew and Arabic have default align to `right` since they are read from right to left.

Vertical Alignment

In CSS, `line-height` property is used for vertical alignment of text in an element. This property is also a component of the 'font' shorthand property. It can be applied on block-level elements, table cells, table caption, and so on.

Value	Description
normal	A normal line height. This is default.
number	A number that will be multiplied with the current font size to set the line height.
length	A fixed line height in px, pt, cm, and so on.
%	A line height in percent of the current font size.
inherit	Specifies that the value of the line-height property should be inherited from the parent element.