



Web Technology (KCS-602) Unit 2

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Colors and backgrounds

- color
- background-color
- background-image
- background-repeat
- background-attachment
- background-position
- Background

The color property describes the foreground color of an element.

```
h1 {  
    color: #ff0000;  
}
```

Colors and backgrounds

- The background-color property describes the background color of elements.

```
body {
```

```
    background-color: #FFCC66;
```

```
}
```

```
h1 {
```

```
    color: #990000;
```

```
    background-color: #FC9804;
```

```
}
```

Colors and backgrounds

The CSS property background-image is used to insert a background image.

```
body {  
    background-color: #FFCC66;  
    background-image: url("butterfly.gif");  
}
```

```
h1 {  
    color: #990000;  
    background-color: #FC9804;  
}
```

Repeat background image

background-repeat: repeat-x

The image is repeated horizontally

background-repeat: repeat-y

The image is repeated vertically

background-repeat: repeat

The image is repeated both horizontally and vertically

background-repeat: no-repeat

The image is not repeated

```
body {  
    background-color: #FFCC66;  
    background-image: url("butterfly.gif");  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}
```

```
h1 {  
    color: #990000;  
    background-color: #FC9804;  
}
```

background-attachment

- The property background-attachment specifies whether a background picture is fixed or scrolls along with the containing element.
- **Background-attachment: scroll**

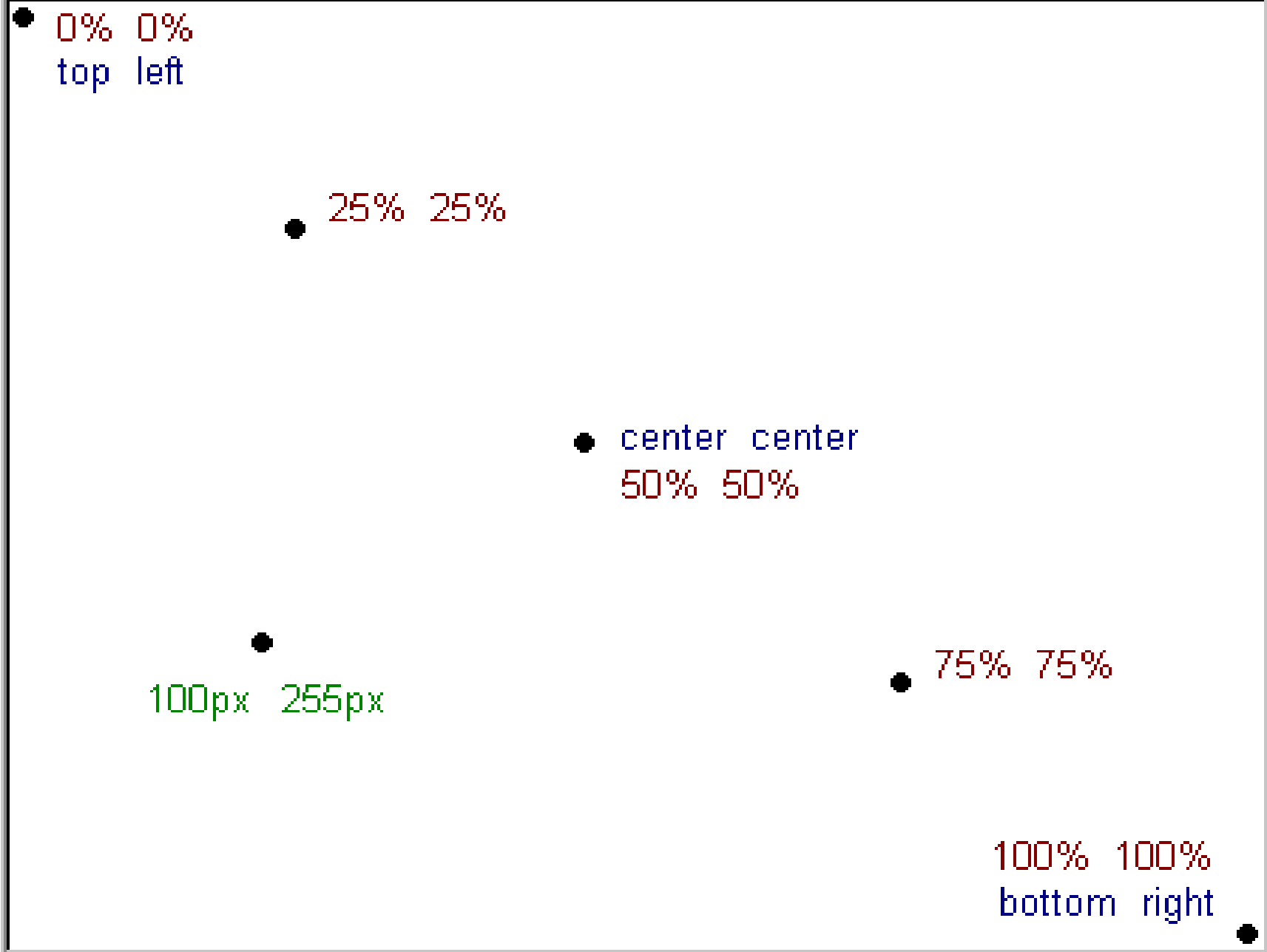
The image scrolls with the page - unlocked

- **Background-attachment: fixed**

The image is locked

background-position

- By default, a background image will be positioned in the top left corner of the screen.
- The coordinates can be indicated as percentages of the browser window, fixed units (pixels, centimetres, etc.) or you can use the words top, bottom, center, left and right.



Fonts

- FONT-FAMILY
- FONT-STYLE
- FONT-WEIGHT
- FONT-SIZE
- FONT

Font family

The property font-family is used to set a prioritized list of fonts to be used to display a given element or web page. If the first font on the list is not installed on the computer used to access the site, the next font on the list will be tried until a suitable font is found.

An example

```
h1 {font-family: arial, verdana, sans-serif;}
```

```
h2 {font-family: "Times New Roman", serif;}
```

Font style Font weight

- The property font-style defines the chosen font either in **normal**, **italic** or **oblique**.

```
h2 {font-family: "Times New Roman", serif; font-style: italic;}
```

- The property font-weight describes how bold or "heavy" a font should be presented. A font can either be **normal** or **bold**.

```
td {font-family: arial, verdana, sans-serif; font-weight: bold;}
```

Font size

The size of a font is set by the property font-size.

```
h1 {font-size: 30px;} 
```

```
h2 {font-size: 12pt;} 
```

```
h3 {font-size: 120%;} 
```

```
p {font-size: 1em;} 
```

Text

CSS gives you to add layout to text.

The following properties will be described:

➤ [text-align](#)

➤ [text-decoration](#)

➤ [letter-spacing](#)

➤ [text-transform](#)

Text alignment

- The CSS property text-align corresponds to the attribute align used in old versions of HTML.

```
th {  
    text-align: right;  
}
```

```
td {  
    text-align: center;  
}
```

```
p {  
    text-align: justify;  
}
```

Text decoration

- The property text-decoration makes it is possible to add different "decorations" or "effects" to text.

```
h1 {  
    text-decoration: underline;  
}
```

```
h2 {  
    text-decoration: overline;  
}
```

```
h3 {  
    text-decoration: line-through;  
}
```


Letter space

- The spacing between text characters can be specified using the property letter-spacing.

```
h1 {  
    letter-spacing: 6px;  
}
```

```
p {  
    letter-spacing: 3px;  
}
```

Text transformation

- The text-transform property controls the capitalization of a text. There are four possible values for text-transform:

capitalize

- Capitalizes the first letter of each word. For example: "john doe" will be "John Doe".

uppercase

- Converts all letters to uppercase. For example: "john doe" will be "JOHN DOE".

lowercase

- Converts all letters to lowercase. For example: "JOHN DOE" will be "john doe".

none

- No transformations - the text is presented as it appears in the HTML code.

Links

- A link can have different states. For example, it can be visited or not visited. You can use pseudo-classes to assign different styles to visited and unvisited links.
- Use `a:link` and `a:visited` for unvisited and visited links respectively. Links that are active have the pseudo-class `a:active` and `a:hover` is when the cursor is on the link.

Links

```
a {text-decoration:none;}
```

```
a:link {color: blue;text-decoration:none;}
```

```
a:visited {color: purple;text-decoration:none;}
```

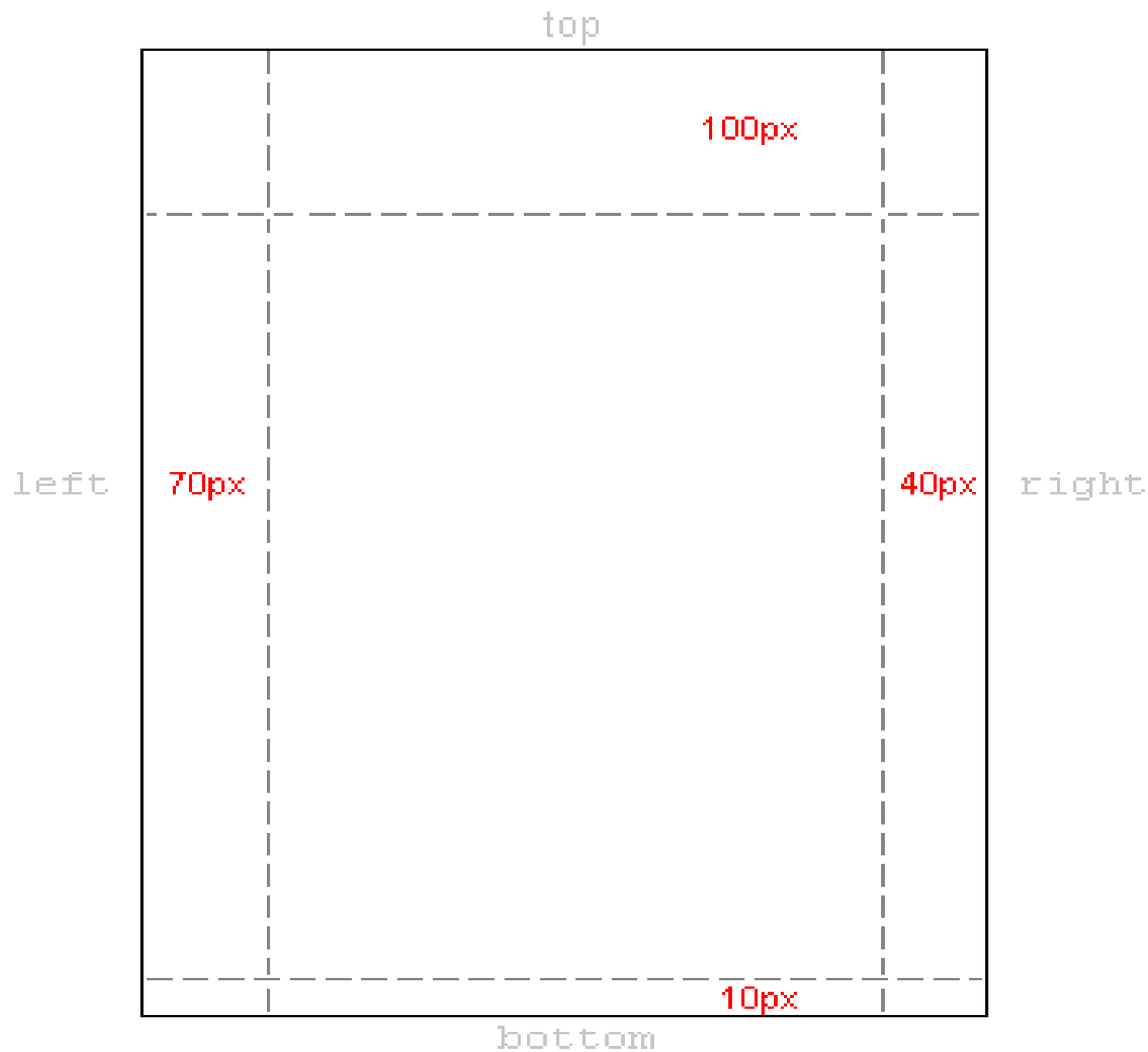
```
a:active {background-color: yellow;text-decoration:none;}
```

```
a:hover { color:red; text-decoration:none;}
```

Margin and Padding

- An element has four sides: right, left, top and bottom. The margin is the distance from each side to the neighboring element (or the borders of the document).

```
body {  
    margin-top: 100px;  
    margin-right: 40px;  
    margin-bottom: 10px;  
    margin-left: 70px;  
}
```



Padding

- Padding can also be understood as "filling". It only defines the inner distance between the border and the content of the element.

```
h1 {  
    background: yellow;  
    padding: 20px 20px 20px 80px;  
}
```

Borders

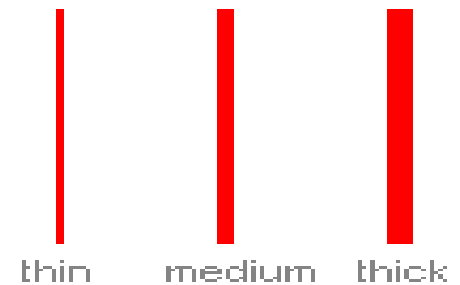
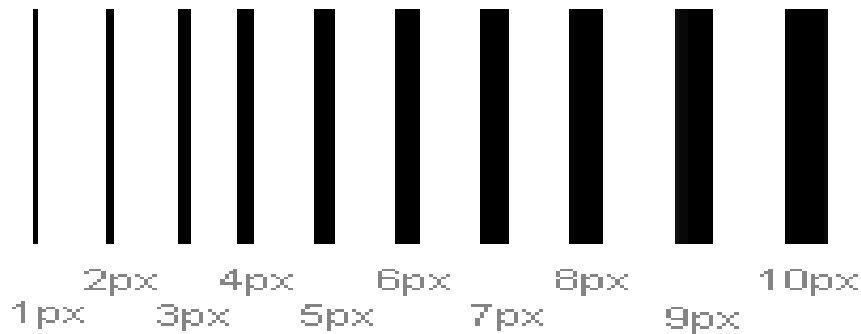
➤ border-width

➤ border-color

➤ border-style

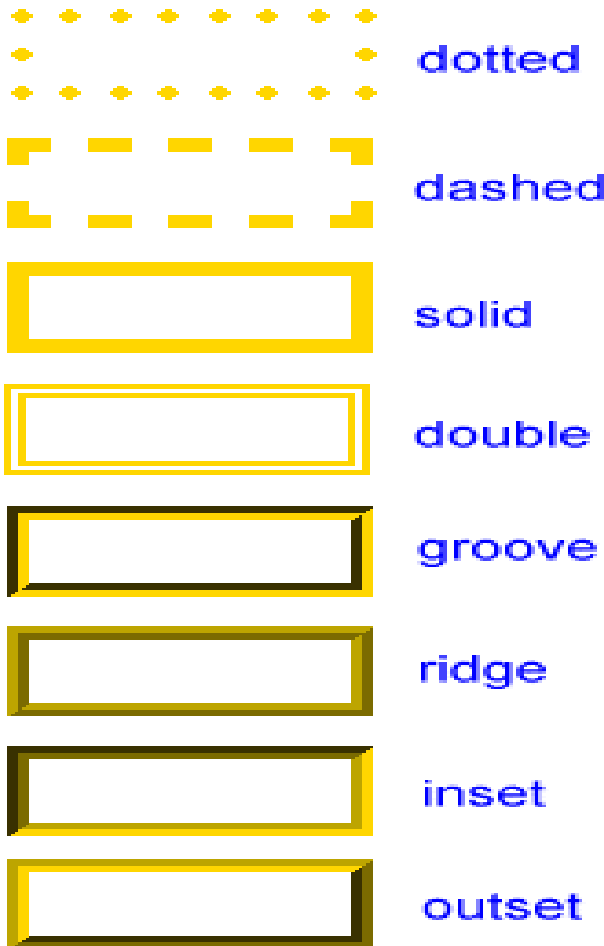
Border-width

- The width of borders is defined by the property border-width, which can obtain the values thin, medium, and thick, or a numeric value, indicated in pixels.



border-style

- The property border-color defines which color the border has.



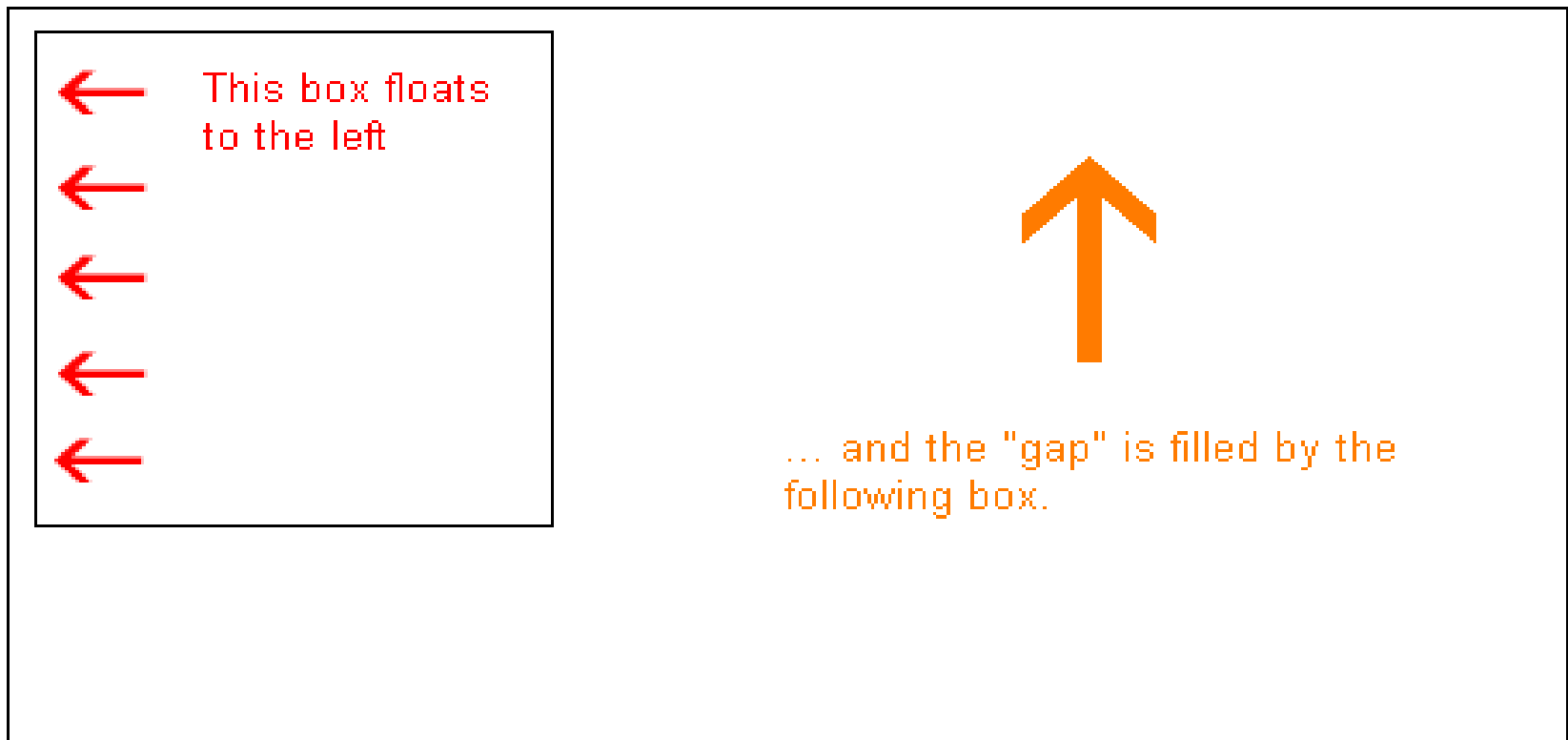
```
h1 {  
    border-width: thick;  
    border-style: dotted;  
    border-color: gold;  
}
```

```
h2 {  
    border-width: 20px;  
    border-style: outset;  
    border-color: red;  
}
```

```
p {  
    border-width: 1px;  
    border-style: dashed;  
    border-color: blue;  
}
```

Floating elements

- An element can be floated to the right or to left by using the property float. That is to say that the box with its contents either floats to the right or to the left in a document.





A floating image

Iste quidem veteres inter ponetur honeste, qui
vel mense brevi vel toto est iunior anno. Utor
permisso, caudaeque pilos ut equinae paulatim
vello unum, demo etiam unum, dum cadat elusus
Interdum volgus rectum videt, est ubi peccat.
Si veteres ita miratur laudatque poetas, ut
nihil anteferat, nihil illis comparet, errat.
Si quaedam nimis antique, si peraque dure

Interdum volgus rectum videt, est ubi peccat. Si veteres ita miratur laudatque
poetas, ut nihil anteferat, nihil illis comparet, errat. Si quaedam nimis antique
si peraque dure

```
<div id="picture">
```

```
  
```

```
</div>
```

```
<p>causas naturales et antecedentes,  
idcirco etiam nostrarum voluntatum...</p>
```

```
#picture {
```

```
  float:left;
```

```
  width: 100px;
```

```
}
```