
Tutorial 3b

CSS Properties

Objectives:

Upon completion of this tutorial, you should be able to use the following CSS basic *properties*:

- *Positioning properties*
- *Background properties*
- *Border and Fonts properties*

Preparing the Tutorial:

You are required to follow the following procedure:

1. Create a new *folder*.
2. *Download* “Tutorial 3b – Material” and place it within the created new *folder*.
3. *Extract* the *downloaded* file into the same folder.

Positioning Properties:

1. Open the **T3b-1.html** in a web browser – see the page with the current *no-style* view. Edit the file by using a text editor with the following text (i.e., the highlighted part). See the result in a web browser. Observe the changes and comprehend the differences.

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Relative Positioning</title>

    <style type = "text/css">

      p          { font-size: 1.3em;
                   font-family: verdana, arial, sans-serif }

      span       { color: red;
                   font-size: .6em;
                   height: 1em }

      .super     { position: relative; top: -1ex }

      .sub       { position: relative; bottom: -1ex }

      .shiftleft { position: relative; left: -1ex }

      .shiftright { position: relative; right: -1ex }
    </style>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p>The text at the end of this sentence
    <span class = "super">is in superscript</span>.</p>

    <p>The text at the end of this sentence
    <span class = "sub">is in subscript</span>.</p>

    <p>The text at the end of this sentence
    <span class = "shiftleft">is shifted left</span>.</p>

    <p>The text at the end of this sentence
    <span class = "shiftright">is shifted right</span>.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Background Properties:

2. Repeat the steps in the previous section on **T3b-2.html**. Once completed, play around with the *properties* values (e.g., changing the values of **background-position** and **background-repeat** in **body** – Please refer to the “**CSS Properties**” appendix for the *property* values.

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Background Images</title>

    <style type = "text/css">

      body { background-image: url(logo.gif);
              background-position: bottom right;
              background-repeat: no-repeat;
              background-attachment: fixed; }

      p      { font-size: 18pt;
                color: #aa5588;
                text-indent: 1em;
                font-family: arial, sans-serif;
              }

      i      { background-color: yellow;
                color:black }

      .dark { font-weight: bold }

    </style>
  </head>

  <body>

    <p>
      This example uses the background-image,
      background-position and background-attachment
      styles to place the <span class="dark"> Universiti Teknologi Malaysia</span>
      logo in the bottom, right corner of the page. <i>Notice how the logo
      stays in the proper position when you resize the
      browser window. </i>
    </p>

  </body>
</html>
```

Border Properties:

3. Repeat the steps in Section 1 on **T3b-3a.html**. Once completed change the *properties* values and see the differences/changes. Observe and comprehend the differences – Please refer to the “CSS properties” appendix.

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Borders</title>

    <style type = "text/css">

      body    { background-color: #ccffcc }

      div     { text-align: center;
                margin-bottom: 1em;
                padding: .5em }

      .thick  { border-width: thick }

      .medium { border-width: medium }

      .thin   { border-width: thin }

      .groove { border-style: groove }

      .inset  { border-style: inset }

      .outset { border-style: outset }

      .red    { border-color: red }

      .blue   { border-color: blue }

      .red_box { border: thin red dotted }

      .blue_top_bottom { border-top: blue double; border-bottom: blue double }

    </style>
  </head>

  <body>

    <div class = "thick groove">This text has a border</div>
    <div class = "medium groove">This text has a border</div>
    <div class = "thin groove">This text has a border</div>

    <p class = "thin red inset">A thin red line...</p>
    <p class = "medium blue outset">
      And a thicker blue line</p>

    <p class="red_box">Another way to style borders</p>
    <p class="blue_top_bottom">Style only the top and bottom borders</p>

  </body>
</html>
```

4. Repeat the steps in Section 1 on **T3b-3b.html**. Edit the file by using a text editor with the following text (i.e., the highlighted part). See the result in a web browser.

```
<html>
<head> <title>Borders Style</title>
  <style type = "text/css">
    p.none {border-style: none;}
    p.dotted {border-style: dotted;}
    p.dashed {border-style: dashed;}
    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.hidden {border-style: hidden;}
  </style>
</head>

<body>
<p class="none">No border.</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="hidden">A hidden border.</p>
<br>
<h3>The Border style property is used to specify the border type which you want to display on
the web page. There are some border style values which are used with border-style property to
define a border.</h3>
</body>
</html>
```

5. Repeat the steps in Section 1 on **T3b-4.html**. Once completed change the *properties* values and see the differences/changes. Observe and comprehend the differences – Please refer to the “CSS properties” appendix.

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
  table{
    border-top-width:medium;
    border-bottom-width:thick;
    border-top-color:red;
    border-bottom-color:blue;
    border-top-style:dotted;
    border-bottom-style:dashed;
    border-left-style:double;
    border-left-color:black;
    border-right-style:outset;
    border-right-color:black;
  }
  p{
    border-style:dashed;
    border-width:thin;
    border-color:green;
  }
  th {
    background-color: green;
    color: white;
  }
  .tr1 {
    background-color: yellow;
    color: red;
  }
  .tr2 {
    background-color: black;
    color: white;
  }

</style>
</head>

<body>

</body>
</html>
```

Font Properties:

- Repeat the steps in Section 1 on **T3b-5.html**. Once completed change the *properties* values and see the differences/changes. Observe and comprehend the differences – Please refer to the “CSS properties” appendix.

```
<html>

<head><Title>Font Properties</Title>


<style>
body {
    font-size: 100%;
}
h1 { color: red;
      font-family: sans-serif;
      font-style: italic;}

h2 { color: #9000A1;
      font-family: serif;
      font-style: oblique;}

p { color:rgb(0, 220, 98);
     font-family: monospace;
     font-style: normal;}

h3 { font-variant: small-caps; }
h4 { font-variant: normal; }


</style>
</head>


<body>
<h1>This is heading 1 define a color: By a color name in sans-serif. This heading is shown in italic font</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2 define a color: By a hexadecimal in serif. This heading is shown in oblique font</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph define a color: By a RGB in monospace. This paragraph is shown in normal font.</p>
<br>
<h3>This heading is shown in small font.</h3>
<h4>This paragraph is shown in normal font.</h4>


</body>
```

7. Repeat the steps in Section 1 on **T3b-6.html**. Once completed change the *properties* values and see the differences/changes. Observe and comprehend the differences – Please refer to the “CSS properties” appendix.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Practice CSS font-size property</title>
</head>

<body>
<p style="font-size:xx-small;"> This font size is extremely small.</p>
<p style="font-size:x-small;"> This font size is extra small</p>
<p style="font-size:small;"> This font size is small</p>
<p style="font-size:medium;"> This font size is medium. </p>
<p style="font-size:large;"> This font size is large. </p>
<p style="font-size:x-large;"> This font size is extra large. </p>
<p style="font-size:xx-large;"> This font size is extremely large. </p>
<p style="font-size:smaller;"> This font size is smaller. </p>
<p style="font-size:larger;"> This font size is larger. </p>
<p style="font-size:200%;"> This font size is set on 200%. </p>
<p style="font-size:20px;"> This font size is 20 pixels. </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Tutorial Submission:

Place all the created HTML and CSS files in a compressed/zipped file and submit it on the e-learning site.

A dedicated submission link will be given for the submission, “*Student Submission Tutorial 3b*”.