



CSS

Formatting with CSS



Agenda

1

Formatting with CSS

Formatting with CSS Properties



Objectives

In this module, you will

- Define Background effect
- Apply Text Formatting
- Learn how to apply font properties

CSS Background

We can use CSS Background properties to define the background effects of an element.

The following properties can be used for background effects :

- a. background-color
- b. background-image
- c. background-repeat
- d. background-position

Background Color

The **background-color** property is used to specify the background color of an element.

The background color of a page can be specified by in the selector body.

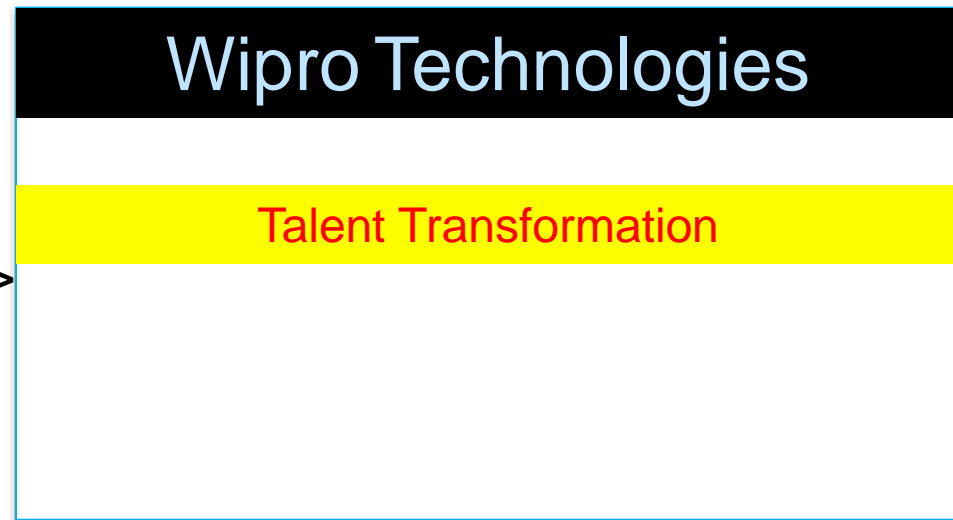
```
body {background-color:cyan;}
```

Similarly, we can specify the background for any element(whenever applicable).

```
p {background-color:yellow;}
```

Demo : Background Color

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1{background-color:black;color:cyan;text-align:center;}
p{background-color:yellow; color:red;text-align:center;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Wipro Technologies </h1>
<p>Talent Transformation</p>
</body>
</html>
```



Background Image

You can use an image as the background for an element using **background-image** property.

You can set an image as the background in the following manner :

```
body{background-image:url('java.bmp');}
```

By default, the image is repeated, both horizontally and vertically, so as to cover the entire body(or the element on which it is applied).

Demo : Background Image

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {background-image:url("force1.jpg");}
h1 {color:yellow;}
p {color:yellow;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Wipro Technologies </h1>
<p>Talent Transformation</p>
</body>
</html>
```



Demo : Background Image Repeat Horizontally

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
background-image:url("force1.jpg");
background-repeat:repeat-x;
}
h1 {color:yellow;}
p {color:yellow;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Wipro Technologies </h1>
<p>Talent Transformation</p>
</body>
</html>
```



Demo : Background Image Repeat Vertically

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
background-image:url("force1.jpg");
background-repeat:repeat-y;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Wipro Technologies </h1>
<p>Talent Transformation</p>
</body>
</html>
```



Demo : Background Image No Repeat

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
background-image:url("kitten.jpg");
background-repeat:no-repeat;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Wipro Technologies </h1>
<p>Talent Transformation</p>
</body>
</html>
```



Background Position

If the background image disturbs the text, i.e. if the text cannot be read clearly due to the image in the background, we can set the position of the background image.

We need to add the property **background-position** in the selector.

Example :

```
body {  
background-image:url("kitten.jpg");  
background-repeat:no-repeat;  
background-position:right top;  
}
```

Demo : Background Position

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
background-image:url("kitten.jpg");
background-repeat:no-repeat;
background-position:right top;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Wipro Technologies </h1>
<p>Talent Transformation</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Wipro Technologies

Talent Transformation



Background Shorthand

You can also specify all the properties in a single property. This property is known as shorthand property.

For specifying shorthand property, you just need to use **background**.

Example :

```
body {  
background:cyan url('kitten.jpg') no-  
repeat right top;  
}
```

Background Shorthand

```
<html>
<head> <style>
body {
background:yellow url("kitten.jpg") no-repeat right top;
}
</style></head>
<body>
<h1>Wipro Technologies </h1>
<p>Talent Transformation</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Wipro Technologies

Talent Transformation



Quiz

1. *To set a Background Image using a file, depp1.jpg, you have to use the following syntax :*
 - a) **background-image:("depp1.jpg");**
 - b) **bg-image:("depp1.jpg");**
 - c) **bg-image:url("depp1.jpg");**
 - d) **background-image:url("depp1.jpg");**

2. *If you do not want the background image to be repeated, you will have to use the syntax :*
 - a) **background-repeat:zero-repeat;**
 - b) **background-repeat:no-repeat;**
 - c) **background-repeat:single;**
 - d) **background-repeat:once;**

Text Formatting

Now let us have a look at some of the Text Formatting properties.

The following properties can be used for formatting text :

1. Text Color
2. Text Alignment
3. Text Decoration
4. Text Transformation
5. Text Indentation

Text Color

The **color** property is used to set the color of text.

Example :

```
body { color:blue;}  
p1 {color:magenta;}
```

Text Alignment

You have already observed in many of our previous examples that the **text-align** property is used for setting the horizontal alignment of text.

We can either align the text to the left, right, center or we can make it justified.

Example :

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

```
h1{text-align:center;}
```

Text Decoration

You can use **text-decoration** property to set or remove decorations from text.

This property can be used to remove underlines from hyperlinks.

Example :

To remove decorations :

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

Text Decoration (Contd.).

You can set decorations in the following manner:

p {text-decoration:overline;}

p {text-decoration:line-through;}

p {text-decoration:underline;}

Demo : Text Decoration

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {text-decoration:line-through;}
h1 {text-decoration:underline;}
h2 {text-decoration:overline;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Wipro Technologies </h1>
<br>
<h2>Talent Transformation</h2>
<br>
<p>Cascading Style Sheet Demo</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :

Wipro Technologies

Talent Transformation

~~Cascading Style Sheet Demo~~

Text Transformation

You can use **text-transform** property to specify uppercase and lowercase letters of any text.

Use this property to turn everything into uppercase or lowercase letters or capitalize the first letter of each word.

```
h1 {text-transform:uppercase;}
```

```
h2 {text-transform:lowercase;}
```

```
p {text-transform:capitalize;}
```


Demo : Text Transformation

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {text-transform:uppercase;}
h2 {text-transform:lowercase;}
p {text-transform:capitalize;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Wipro Technologies</h1>
<br>
<h2>Talent Transformation</h2>
<br>
<p>cascading style sheet demo</p>
</body></html>
```

Output :

WIPRO TECHNOLOGIES

talent transformation

Cascading Style Sheet Demo

Text Indentation

You can use the **text-indent** property is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text.

Text Indentation

```
<html>
<head><style>
p {text-align:justify; text-indent:60px;}
h5{text-align:right;font-style:italic;}
</style></head>
<body>
<p>
Just less than a fortnight after beating Rafael Nadal to
retain his ATP World Tour Finals crown, Novak Djokovic once again defeated the Spaniard, this
time in an exhibition in Chile. The pair have played each other six times
during the 2013 season, and with three wins apiece the top two players in
the world are in South America to mark the retirements of Nicolas Massu
and David Nalbandian.
</p>
<h5>Reference : espn.co.uk</h5>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :

Just less than a fortnight after beating Rafael Nadal to retain his ATP World Tour Finals crown, Novak Djokovic once again defeated the Spaniard, this time in an exhibition in Chile. The pair have played each other six times during the 2013 season, and with three wins apiece the top two players in the world are in South America to mark the retirements of Nicolas Massu and David Nalbandian.

Reference : espn.co.uk

Quiz

1. *To underline the text of a paragraph, you will have to style the paragraph as follows :*
 - a) **p1 {text-transformation:underline;}**
 - b) **p1 {text-transform:underline;}**
 - c) **p1 {text-decoration:uline;}**
 - d) **p1 {text-decoration:underline;}**

2. *To make the first character of every word uppercase, you will have use the style :*
 - a) **h2 {text-transformation:capitalize;}**
 - b) **h2 {text-transform:capitalize;}**
 - c) **h2 {text-transformation:uppercase;}**
 - d) **h2 {text-transform:uppercase;}**

CSS Font

CSS font properties are used to define the font family, size, style and boldness of the text.

CSS Font Family

We can set the font family of text using the **font-family** property.

It is possible to set more than one value for the font-family property. This is useful in case where the browser may not support the font-family we have specified. If the browser does not support the first font, it tries to set the next font.

Example :

```
p { font-family:"Arial", Times, "Sans-serif";}
```

Font Style

You can use the property **font-style** to specify italic text.

Example :

If you want text as italic, you can use

```
p { font-style:italic; }
```

You can also specify normal text :

```
p { font-style:normal; }
```

Font Size

You can use the **font-size** property to set the size of text.

The font-size value can be absolute or it can be relative.

Absolute size allows you to set the text to a specified size.

On the other hand, relative size sets the size relative to the surrounding elements.

Demo : Setting Font Size with pixels (Absolute size)

```
<html><head><style>
#p1 {
    text-align:center;
    color:red;
    font-family:arial;
    font-weight:bold;
    font-size:25px;
}
#p2{
    text-align:center;
    color:blue;
    font-family:Serif;
    font-style:italic;
    font-size:25px;
}
```

Demo : Font Size with pixels (Contd.).

```
#p3{
  text-align:center;
  font-family:Times;
  font-style:normal;
  font-size:18px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p id="p1">Wipro Technologies</p>
<p id="p2"> Bangalore </p>
<p id="p3"> India </p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :

Wipro Technologies

Bangalore

India

Font Size with em (Relative size)

You may face resizing problems, when you use older versions of browsers.

To avoid such problems, you can use set font size using em, instead of pixels.

The em size unit is a W3C recommendation.

1 em is equal to the current font size. The default text size is 16 px. So, the default size of 1 em is 16 px.

Demo : Font Size with Em

```
<html><head><style>
h1 {
  text-align:center;
  color:red;
  font-weight:bold;
  font-size:2em;
}
p{
  font-size:1.25em;
}
</style></head>
<body>
<h1>Wipro Technologies</h1>
<p> Bangalore </p>
</body></html>
```

Output :

Wipro Technologies

Bangalore

Quiz

1. *To set the color of text as red for a paragraph, you will have to use the style :*
 - a) **p{font-color:#ff0000;}**
 - b) **p{text-color:#ff0000;}**
 - c) **p{paragraph-color:#ff0000;}**
 - d) **p{color:#ff0000;}**

2. *For specifying the font for the text of a paragraph as arial, you will have to use the style :*
 - a) **p{text-font:arial;}**
 - b) **p{font:arial;}**
 - c) **p{font-family:arial;}**
 - d) **p{text-family;arial;}**

Summary

In this module, you were able to :

- Define Background effect
- Apply Text Formatting
- Learn how to apply font properties



Thank You

