

# Web Programming

## **CSS Part I.**

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# CSS

- Cascading Style Sheets
- Describe the appearance of HTML documents
- Main advantages
  - Separate content from presentation
  - Consistency
  - Easier website maintenance
- Main disadvantage
  - Browser support – cross-browser testing is a must!

# Håkon Wium Lie

**http://www.wiumlie.no/**



# HÅKON WIUM LIE

[HJEM](#) [CSS](#) [EPLER](#) [BØKER](#) [PIRAT](#) [HAV](#) [WAGNER](#) [RITUALER](#) [BILDER](#) [LENKER](#) [KONTAKT](#) [ENGLISH](#)

Det er omlag 36 personer i Norge som har Håkon som første fornavn og Lie som etternavn. Jeg er en av dem. Det hender [noen av oss](#) treffes. Etternavnet kommer fra [Sotra](#). Mellomnavnet er dansk fra langt tilbake; landsbyen [Vium](#) ligger smukt til på Jylland. Selv vokste jeg opp i [Halden](#), Nordens [Salzburg](#).

Jeg har brukt datamaskiner siden 1980 og er fortsatt fascinert av hvordan de kan forbedre våre liv på interessante måter. Det er viktig at flest mulig har tilgang til mest mulig på nettet. Særlig mener jeg offentlige data skal være offentlige. Noen av oss startet [Piratpartiet](#) i 2012 for å kjempe for dette. Der var jeg partisekretær det første året. Når man heter Håkon Lie er man partisekretær.

I 1994 utviklet jeg et dataspråk som heter [Cascading Style Sheets](#). CSS gjør det mulig å bruke fonter, farger og typografi på nettet – liksom typografer og formgivere har gjort på papir i hundrevis av år. I dag er CSS en av de tekniske grunnpillene på nettet og mange steder arrangeres egne CSS-konferanser. Der synes jeg det er stas å delta og fortelle om hvordan og hvorfor CSS startet. Ofte viser jeg bilder av [Gutenbergs trykte bibel](#). Etter mer enn 500 år vet vi fortsatt hvordan vi skal lese den boken, selvom latin er vanskelig og fonten litt rar. Jeg tipper CSS-koden vi skriver i dag også kan leses om 500 år.

I dag leser vi det meste på skjermer, men jeg tror papirbøker også vil være med oss i framtiden. Jeg jobber for at CSS skal bli best på å lage bøker og er styreleder i selskapet bak [Prince](#). Kanskje har du allerede lest [en bok](#) laget av Prince? Hvis ikke kan du se på [en av mine](#).

Fra 1999 til 2016 var jeg teknologisjef i [Opera](#), som lager nettleseere for alle slags dingser. Jeg er stolt over at Opera klarte å få 350 millioner brukere mens jeg var der – mange av dem på enkle telefoner med smal båndbredde. I 2015 testet jeg Opera i krevende omgivelser. [Kon-Tiki-ekspedisjonen](#) seilte balsaflåter fra Callao i Peru til Påskeøya. Det ble en [episk tur](#) for håkontiki og resten av [mannskapet](#). Jeg var teknologisjef ombord og sørget for vi hadde nok strøm og litt internett. Mens jeg var på havet ble nettleseren Opera solgt til kinesiske eiere. Det synes jeg er greit – de fleste Opera-brukerne bor lenger øst og de nye eierne jobber hardt for at det skal bli enda flere framover.

[Leg er også glad i opera på scenen. Jeg trives særlig godt i salen med](#)

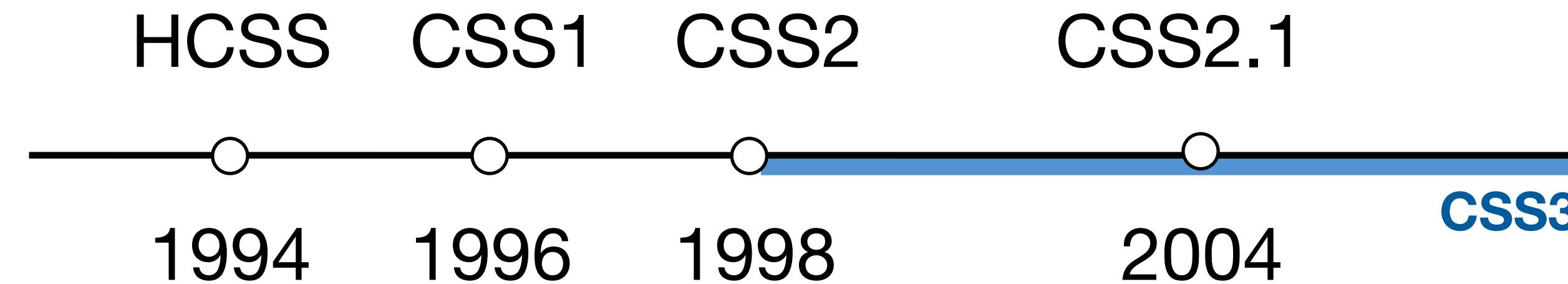
[Jeg er også glad i opera på scenen. Jeg trives særlig godt i salen med](#)

[Jeg er også glad i opera på scenen. Jeg trives særlig godt i salen med](#)

[Rettspraksis.no er tilbake!](#)

[Jeg har kjøpt et orgelbyggeri!](#)

# CSS development



- Currently: **CSS3**
  - Specification is maintained by W3C
  - Most properties have already been implemented in modern browsers

# CSS syntax (document-level and external)

```
selector p {  
    font-family: Arial;  
    color: blue;  
    text-align: right;  
}
```

The diagram shows a snippet of CSS code. The word "selector" is written in red above the element name "p". The curly brace "}" is also highlighted in red. A dashed red box encloses the three declarations: "font-family: Arial;", "color: blue;", and "text-align: right;". To the right of this dashed box, the word "declaration" is written in red.

- **Selectors** indicate which element(s) the rule applies to
- **Declarations** describe the styling
  - List of property: value pairs separated by a semicolon

# CSS Cascade evaluation

- Three factors decide when a declaration is applied
- Source order (last declaration wins\*)
  - External
  - Document level
  - Inline
- Specificity
  - Most specific of 2 rules is applied
- Importance

# Inline

- Using the **style** attribute
  - can be used with almost all tags
    - exceptions: **<html>**, **<head>**, **<title>**, **<meta>**, **<param>**, **<style>**, **<script>**
  - property:value pairs separated with ;
  - overrides any style set globally

```
<p style="color:green;font-size:16px;">Large green text</p>
```

Large green text

# Document level

- Defined in the `<head>` of the HTML document

```
<head>
  [...]
  <style>
    p {
      color: blue;
      text-align: right;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

# External

- In a separate CSS file, linked from the HTML

HTML file

```
<head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" />
</head>
```

CSS file

```
p {
    color: blue;
    text-align: right;
}

/* you can comment, too */
```

# **Advantages of having external CSS file(s)**

- Separate content and structure from presentation
- Reduce repetition (remember: DRY)
- Enable multiple pages to share the same design
- Maintain site-wide consistency
  - Changes are made in a single place
- Reduce bandwidth
  - CSS file is accessed only once, size of HTML files is reduced

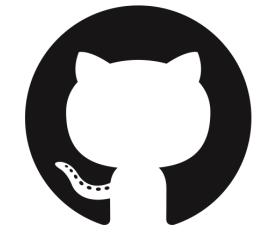
# **Outline**

- **Part I - Properties**
  - To customize the styling of elements
- **Part II - Selectors**
  - To select which elements to apply a style to
- **Part III - Positioning**
  - To set the alignment of elements and layout of a page

# Today

- We only use document level and inline css
  - So that both HTML and CSS is in a single file
  - Normally, you should always use an external CSS file
- Some exercises have starting files:
  - Clone course-info repository to get all starting files and solutions,...
  - Check github howto on how to clone the repository.

# Exercise #1



[github.com/dat310-2024/info/tree/master/  
exercises/css/properties](https://github.com/dat310-2024/info/tree/master/exercises/css/properties)

# Part I

# Properties

# Properties

- Among other things...
  - Fonts
  - Lists
  - Text alignment
  - Margins
  - Colors
  - Backgrounds
  - Borders

# Reference: w3schools

<http://www.w3schools.com/css/>

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property

Property	Chrome	Edge	Internet Explorer	Firefox
font-style	1.0	12.0	4.0	1.0

## CSS Syntax

```
font-style: normal|italic|oblique|initial|inherit;
```

## Property Values

Value	Description	Play it »
normal	The browser displays a normal font style. This is default	Play it »
italic	The browser displays an italic font style	Play it »
oblique	The browser displays an oblique font style	Play it »
initial	Sets this property to its default value. <a href="#">Read about initial</a>	Play it »
inherit	Inherits this property from its parent element. <a href="#">Read about inherit</a>	Play it »

## CSS Property:

font-style:  
 normal  
 italic  
 oblique  
 initial

## Result:

**Play with different font styles!**

Try different font styles by clicking the radio buttons

## CSS Code:

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

Click the property values above to see the result

[W3Schools.com - Play it](#)

# **Text**

# **Text properties**

- Font
  - Family, size, weight, style, stretch, spacing, ...
- Alignment
- Color
- Decoration
  - Underline, strike-through, ...

# Font families

## SERIF

Extra details on the ends of the main strokes of the letters. These details are known as serifs.

im

In print, traditionally used for long passages of text because they are considered easier to read.

## SANS-SERIF

Straight ends to letters, therefore have a much cleaner design.

im

Screens have a lower resolution than print. If the text is small, sans-serif fonts can be clearer to read.

## MONOSPACE

Every letter in a monospace (or fixed-width) font is the same width.

im

Monospace fonts are commonly used for code because they align nicely, making the text easier to follow.

# Examples

## SERIF

Times New Roman

Georgia

## SANS-SERIF

Arial

Verdana

Helvetica

## MONOSPACE

Courier

Courier New

Lucida console

# Setting font family

- Property: **font-family**
- Value: name(s) of the font(s)
- Alternatives can be defined
  - In case the given font is not present on the user's computer, the next in the sequence will be used
  - Put the general font family as last in the list

```
h1 {  
    font-family: "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;  
}
```

First choice

Fall-back choice

# Importing fonts

- Add at beginning of style file `@import url(address);`
  - Alternative: use `@font-face`
    - See [http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3\\_fonts.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_fonts.asp)
- Great font resource: <https://www.google.com/fonts>

```
@import url(https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto);  
  
h2 {  
    font-family: "Roboto", sans-serif;  
}
```

# How to use Google Fonts

Roboto  
Christian Robertson (12 styles)

1. Select font

All their equipment and instruments are alive.

1 Family Selected

2. Open panel

4. Copy-paste code into CSS

1 Family Selected

Your Selection Clear All

Roboto (−)

EMBED CUSTOMIZE

Load Time: Fast

Embed Font

To embed your selected font in an HTML document:

STANDARD @IMPORT

```
<style>
@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto');
</style>
```

Specify in CSS

Use the following CSS rules to specify these families:

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

For examples of how fonts can be added to webpages, see the [getting started guide](#).

# Font size

- Property: **font-size**
- Value: size in one of these units
  - Absolute
    - **cm**, **mm**, **in**
    - **px** pixels
    - **pt** points
  - Relative
    - **em** relative to the current font size (**recommended**)
    - **%** percentage
  - Keywords
    - **xx-small**, **x-small**, **small**, **medium**, **large**, **x-large**, **xx-large**
- [https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css\\_units.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_units.asp)

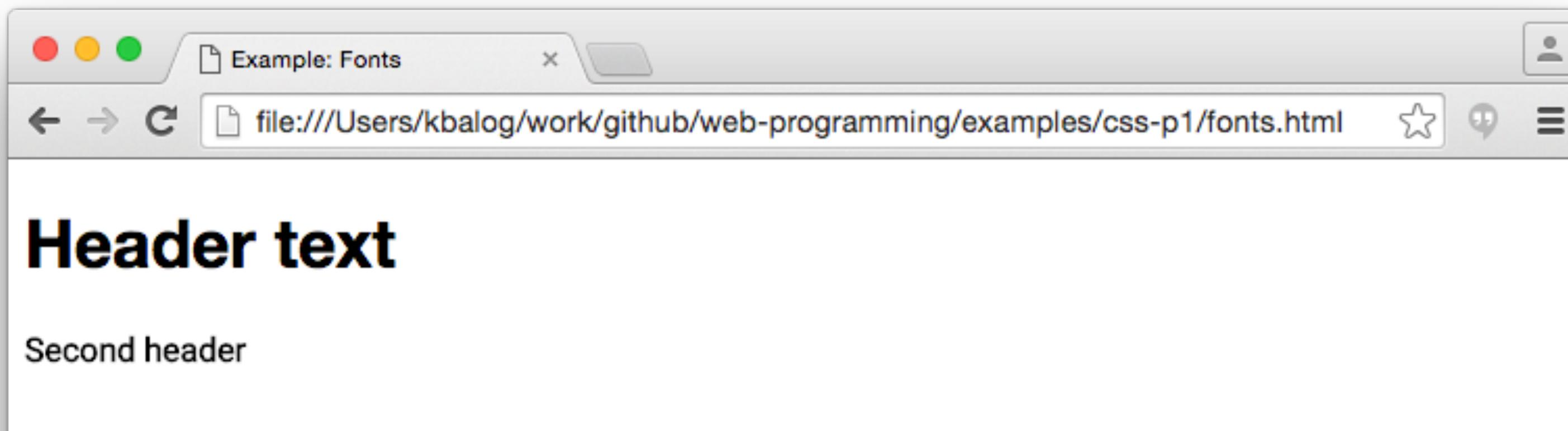
```
h1 {  
    font-size: 2em;  
}  
h2 {  
    font-size: 16pt;  
}  
h3 {  
    font-size: medium;  
}
```

# Example

examples/css/properties/fonts.html

```
@import url(https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto);

h1 {
    font-family: "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
    font-size: 2em;
}
h2 {
    font-family: "Roboto", sans-serif;
    font-size: 12pt;
}
```



# Weight, style, stretch

## WEIGHT

Light

Medium

**Bold**

**Black**

The font weight not only adds emphasis but can also affect the amount of white space and contrast on a page.

## STYLE

Normal

*Italic*

*Oblique*

Italic fonts have a cursive aspect to some of the lettering. Oblique font styles take the normal style and put it on an angle.

## STRETCH

**Condensed**

**Regular**

**Extended**

In condensed (or narrow) versions of the font, letters are thinner and closer together. In expanded versions they are thicker and further apart.

# Weight, style, stretch

- Weight
  - Property: **font-weight**
  - Values: **normal, bold, ...**
  - [http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr\\_font\\_weight.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_weight.asp)
  - When using non-default font weight, consider importing font with specific weight.

1. Import specific weight

```
@import url(https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto:500);  
body {  
  font-family: "Roboto", sans-serif;  
  font-weight: 500;  
}
```

2. Change for complete body

# Weight, style, stretch (2)

- Style
  - Property: **font-style**
  - Values: **normal, italic, oblique**
  - [http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr\\_font\\_font-style.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-style.asp)
- Stretch
  - Property: **font-stretch**
  - Values: **normal, condensed, expanded, ...**
  - [http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3\\_pr\\_font-stretch.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_font-stretch.asp)

# Spacing

- Letter spacing
  - Property: **letter-spacing**
  - Value: length of extra space (px, cm, em, etc); negative values are allowed
  - [http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr\\_text\\_letter-spacing.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_letter-spacing.asp)
- Word spacing
  - Property: **word-spacing**
  - Value: length of extra space (px, cm, etc); negative values are allowed
  - [http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr\\_text\\_word-spacing.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_word-spacing.asp)

# Text alignment

- Property: **text-align**
- Values: **center, left, right, justify**
- [http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr\\_text\\_text-align.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-align.asp)

```
<p style="text-align: right;">Right aligned text</p>
```

Right aligned text

# Color

- Property: **color**
- Value: color given as
  - A HEX value, e.g., **#ff0000**
  - An rgb value, e.g., **rgb(255, 0, 0)**
  - A color name, e.g., **red**

```
<p style="color: #ff0000;">Red text</p>
```

Red text

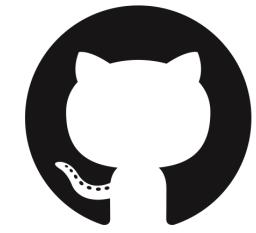
# Decoration

- Property: **text-decoration**
- Values: **none, underline, overline, line-through**
- [http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr\\_text\\_text-decoration.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-decoration.asp)

```
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Cras  
a <span style="text-decoration: line-through;">maximus</span>  
diam.</p>
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.  
 Cras a ~~maximus~~ diam.

# **Exercises #2, #2b**



[github.com/dat310-2024/info/tree/master/  
exercises/css/properties](https://github.com/dat310-2024/info/tree/master/exercises/css/properties)

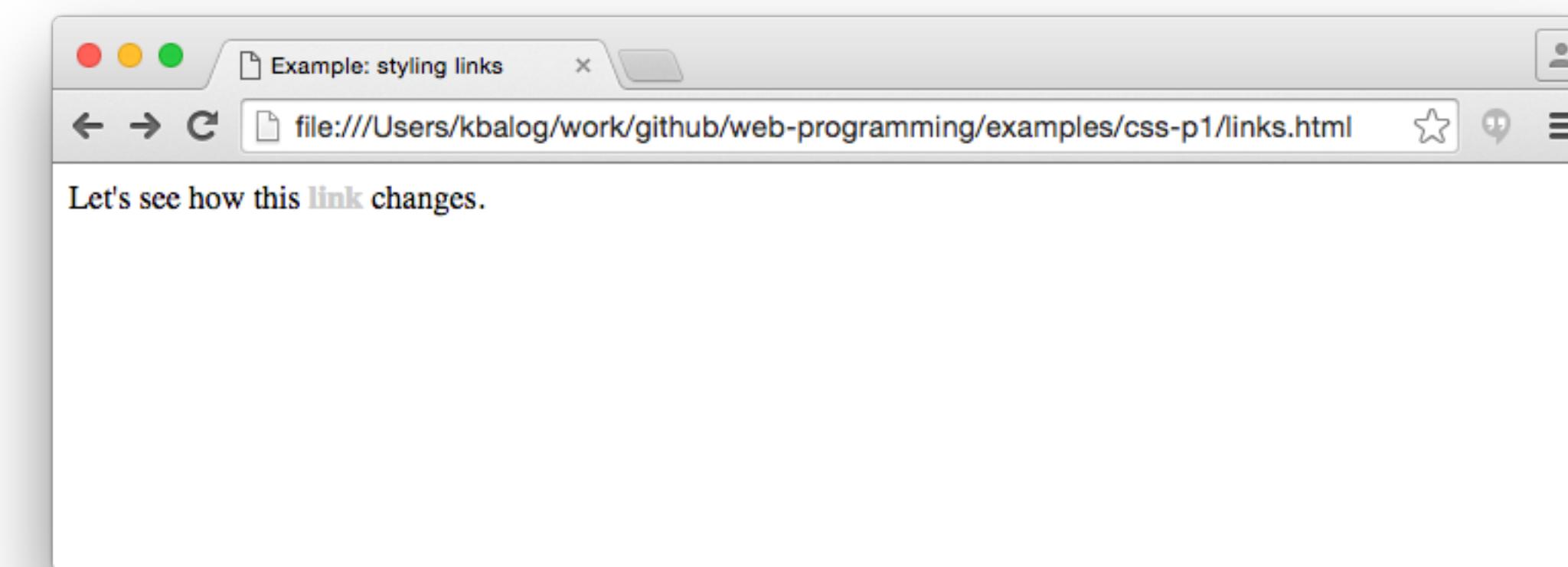
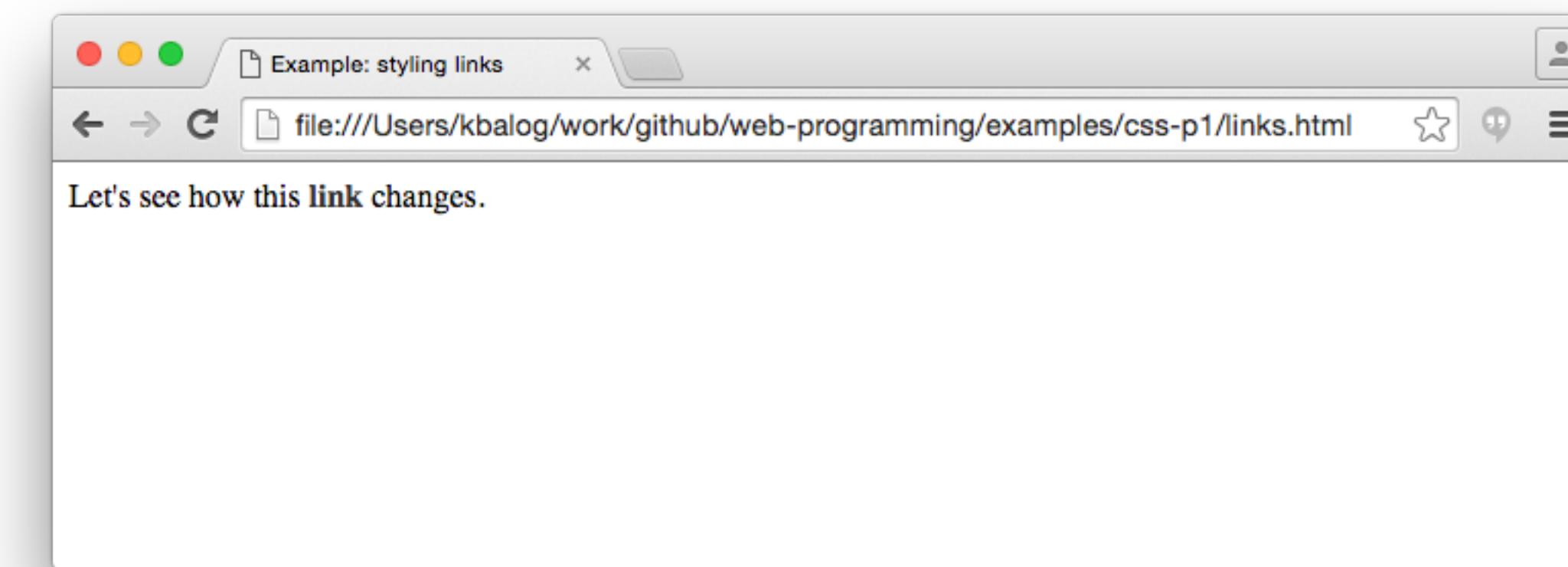
# Links

- Links can be styled with any CSS property
- In addition, they can be styled differently based on their **state**
  - **a:link** a normal, unvisited link
  - **a:visited** a link the user has visited
  - **a:hover** a link when the user mouses over it
  - **a:active** a link the moment it is clicked
- Default behavior:
  - normal: blue, underlined      [link](#)
  - visited: purple, underlined      [link](#)

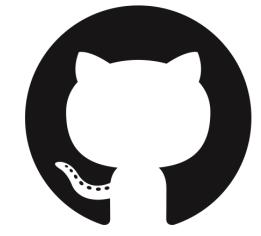
# Example

examples/css/properties/links.html

```
<style>
  a {
    color: #333333;
    font-weight: bold;
    text-decoration: none;
  }
  a:hover {
    text-decoration: underline;
  }
  a:visited {
    color: #cccccc;
  }
</style>
```



# Exercise #3



[github.com/dat310-2024/info/tree/master/  
exercises/css/properties](https://github.com/dat310-2024/info/tree/master/exercises/css/properties)

# **Colors and Backgrounds**

# Color

```
/* color name */
h1 {
    color: DarkCyan;
}
/* hex code */
h2 {
    color: #ee3e80;
}
/* rgb value */
p {
    color: rgb(100,100,90);
```

# Background color

```
body {  
    background-color: rgb(200,200,200);  
}  
h1 {  
    background-color: DarkCyan;  
}  
p {  
    background-color: #ee3e80;  
}
```

# Color values

- by name (**blue**)
- hex RGB code (**#0000FF**)
- see color names  
[\*\*http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-color/#svg-color\*\*](http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-color/#svg-color)

Named	Numeric	Color name	Hex rgb	Decimal
		<i>aliceblue</i>	#F0F8FF	240,248,255
		<i>antiquewhite</i>	#FAEBD7	250,235,215
		<i>aqua</i>	#00FFFF	0,255,255
		<i>aquamarine</i>	#7FFFAD	127,255,212
		<i>azure</i>	#F0FFFF	240,255,255
		<i>beige</i>	#F5F5DC	245,245,220
		<i>bisque</i>	#FFE4C4	255,228,196
		<i>black</i>	#000000	0,0,0
		<i>blanchedalmond</i>	#FFEBBC	255,235,205
		<i>blue</i>	#0000FF	0,0,255
		<i>blueviolet</i>	#8A2BE2	138,43,226
		<i>brown</i>	#A52A2A	165,42,42
		<i>burlywood</i>	#DEB887	222,184,135
		<i>cadetblue</i>	#5F9EA0	95,158,160
		<i>chartreuse</i>	#7FFF00	127,255,0
		<i>chocolate</i>	#D2691E	210,105,30
		<i>coral</i>	#FF7F50	255,127,80
		<i>cornflowerblue</i>	#6495ED	100,149,237
		<i>cornsilk</i>	#FFF8DC	255,248,220
		<i>crimson</i>	#DC143C	220,20,60
		<i>cyan</i>	#00FFFF	0,255,255
		<i>darkblue</i>	#00008B	0,0,139
		<i>darkcyan</i>	#008B8B	0,139,139
		<i>darkgoldenrod</i>	#B8860B	184,134,11
		<i>darkgray</i>	#A9A9A9	169,169,169
		<i>darkgreen</i>	#006400	0,100,0
		<i>darkgrey</i>	#A9A9A9	169,169,169
		<i>darkkhaki</i>	#BDB76B	189,183,107
		<i>darkmagenta</i>	#8B008B	139,0,139
		<i>darkolivedrab</i>	#556B2F	95,107,47

# CSS3 colors: RGBA

- RGBA allows us to set opacity
  - alpha value between 0.0 and 1.0



result

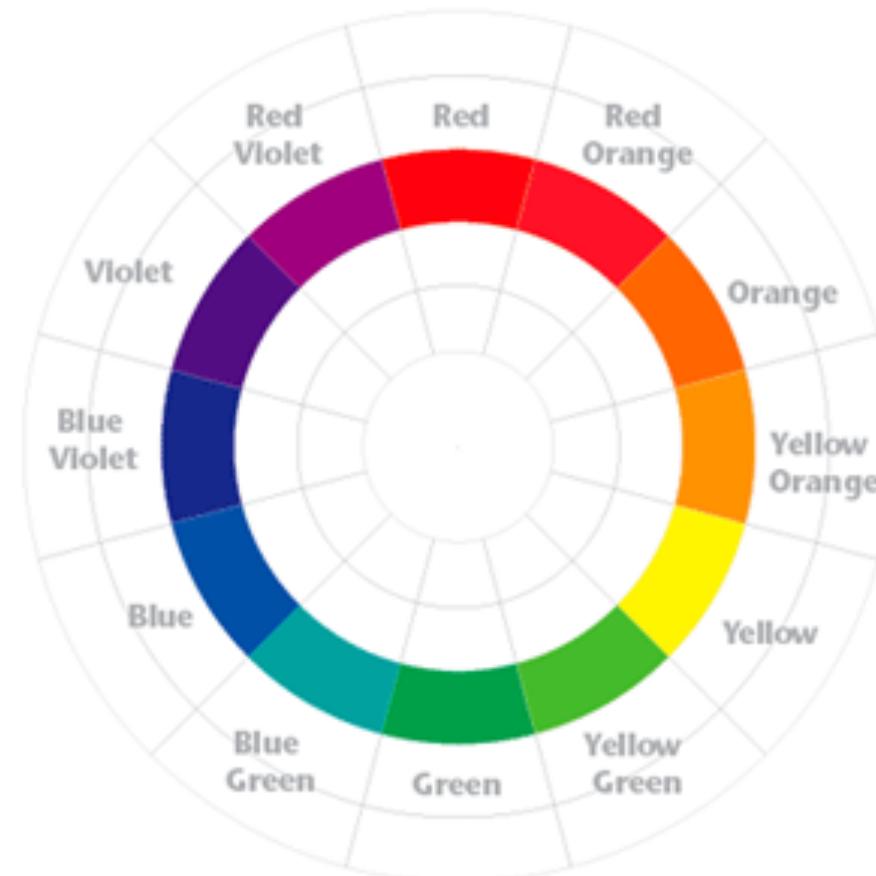
```
.one {  
    background-color: rgb(0,0,0);  
    opacity: 0.5;  
}  
.two {  
    background-color: rgba(0,0,0,0.5);  
}
```



result in older browsers

# CSS3 colors: HSL/HSLa

- Specify colors using **Hue**, **Saturation**, and **Lightness** (and **alpha**)



**HUE**  
angle represents the color



**Saturation**  
amount of grey (in %)



**Lightness**  
white (100%) vs. black (0%)

# CSS3 colors: HSL/HSLa

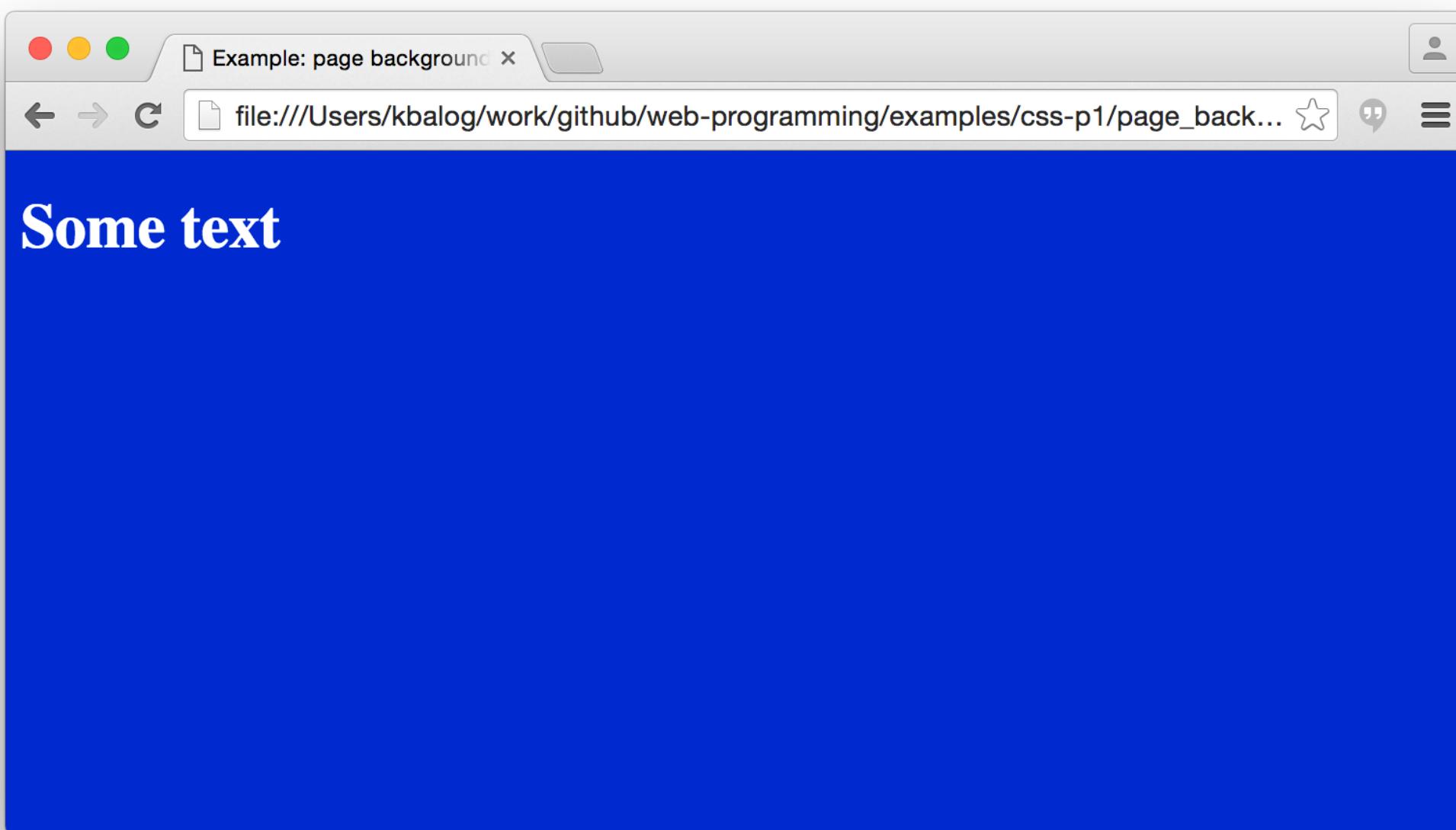
- HSLa allows us to set opacity
  - alpha value between 0.0 and 1.0

```
body {  
    background-color: hsl(0,0%,78%);  
}  
p {  
    background-color: hsla(0,100%,100%,0.5);  
}
```

# Page background color

- Set the background-color property of the body tag

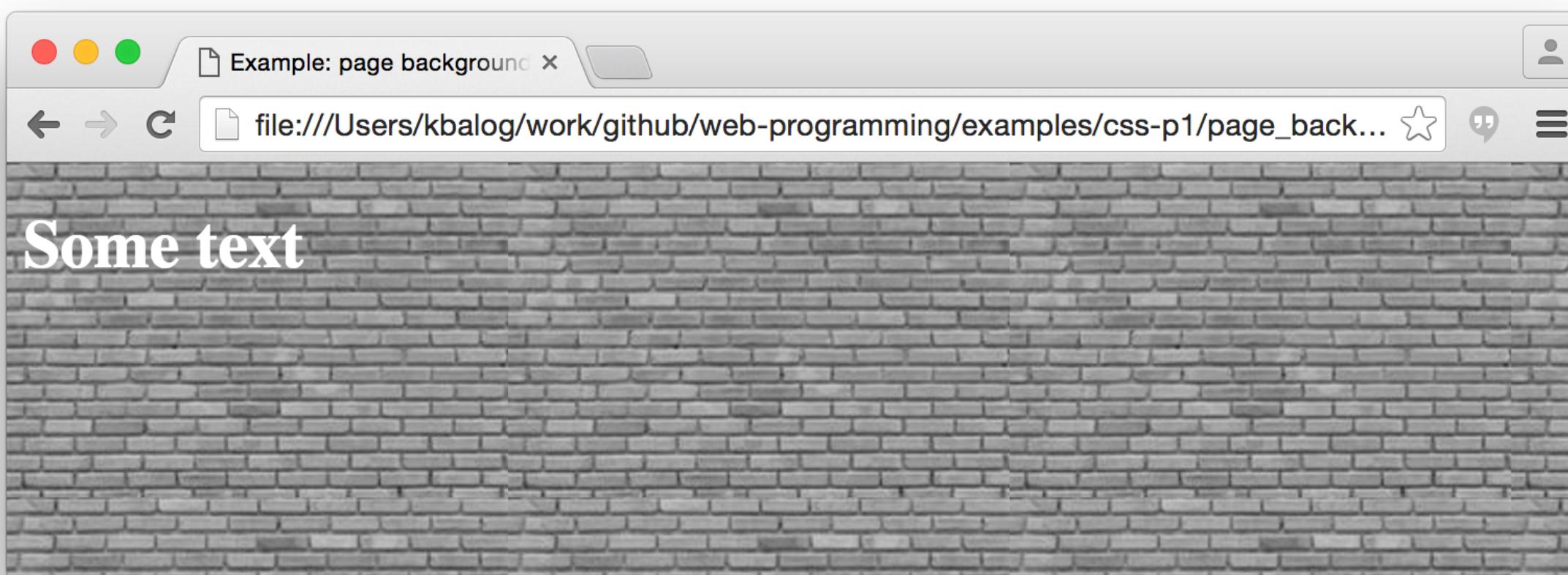
```
<body style="background-color: #0033cc;">
```



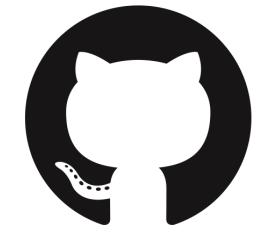
# Background image

- Property: background-image
- See also background-repeat
- [http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr\\_background-repeat.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-repeat.asp)

```
body {  
    background-image: url("images/brick_pattern.jpg");  
}
```



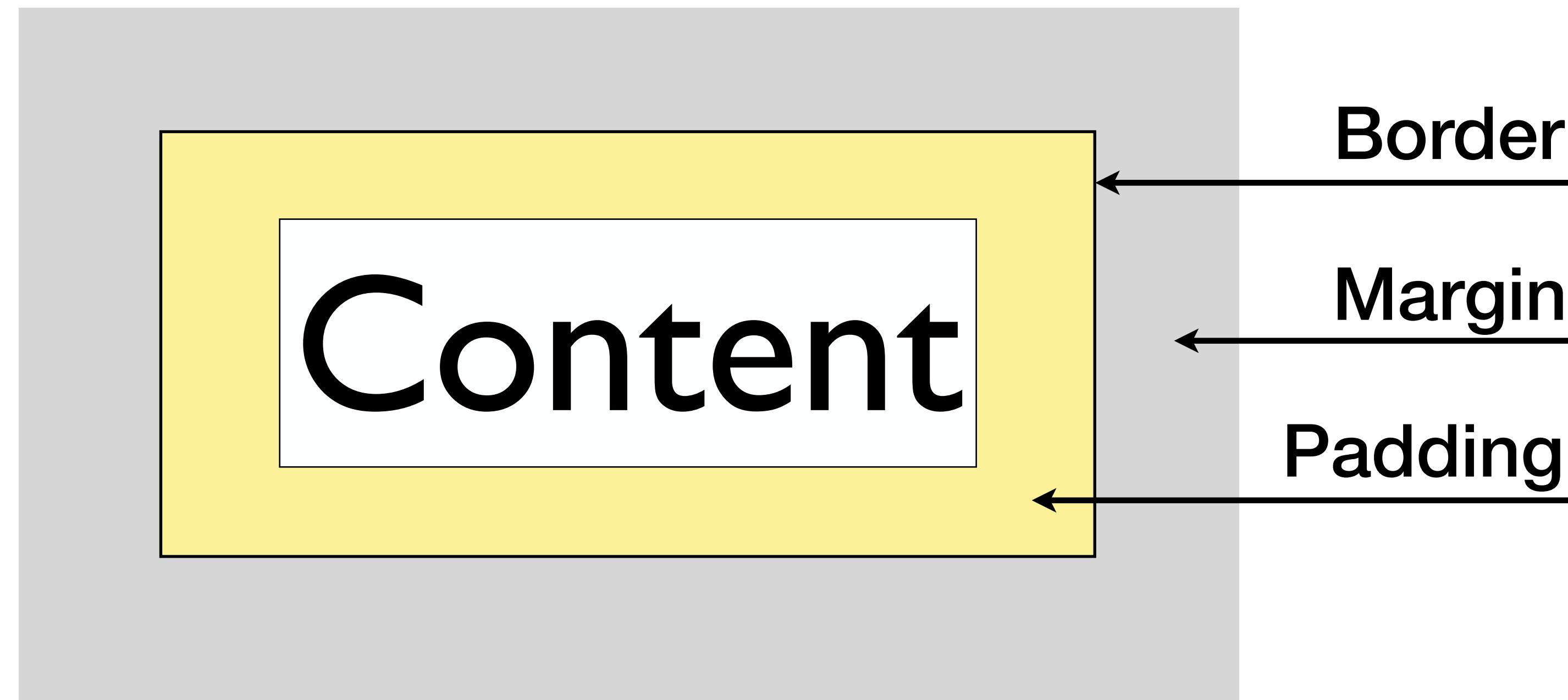
# Exercise #4



[github.com/dat310-2024/info/tree/master/  
exercises/css/properties](https://github.com/dat310-2024/info/tree/master/exercises/css/properties)

# **Boxes**

# The Box Model



# What margin and padding values were used here?

**margin: 0px;  
padding: 0px;**

## Newsitem #1

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Sed vestibulum non orci quis porta. Integer ac malesuada mauris, ut gravida metus. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas.

## Newsitem #2

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**margin: 0px;  
padding: 10px;**

## Newsitem #1

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**margin: 10px;  
padding: 0px;**

## Newsitem #1

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Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Sed vestibulum non orci quis porta. Integer ac malesuada mauris, ut gravida metus. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac

**margin: 10px;  
padding: 10px;**

## Newsitem #1

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Sed vestibulum non orci quis porta. Integer ac malesuada mauris, ut gravida metus. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas.

## Newsitem #2

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Sed vestibulum non orci quis porta. Integer ac malesuada mauris, ut gravida metus. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac

# Border width

- **border-width**
  - in pixels (**1px**)
  - or **thin**, **medium**, **thick**
- Possible to set values for each side
  - **border-top-width**, **border-right-width**,  
**border-bottom-width**, **border-left-width**
- Shorthand
  - **border-width: 2px 1px 1px 2px;**
  - clockwise order: top, right, bottom, left

# Border style

– border-style

solid

dotted

dashed

double

groove

ridge

inset

outset

# Borders

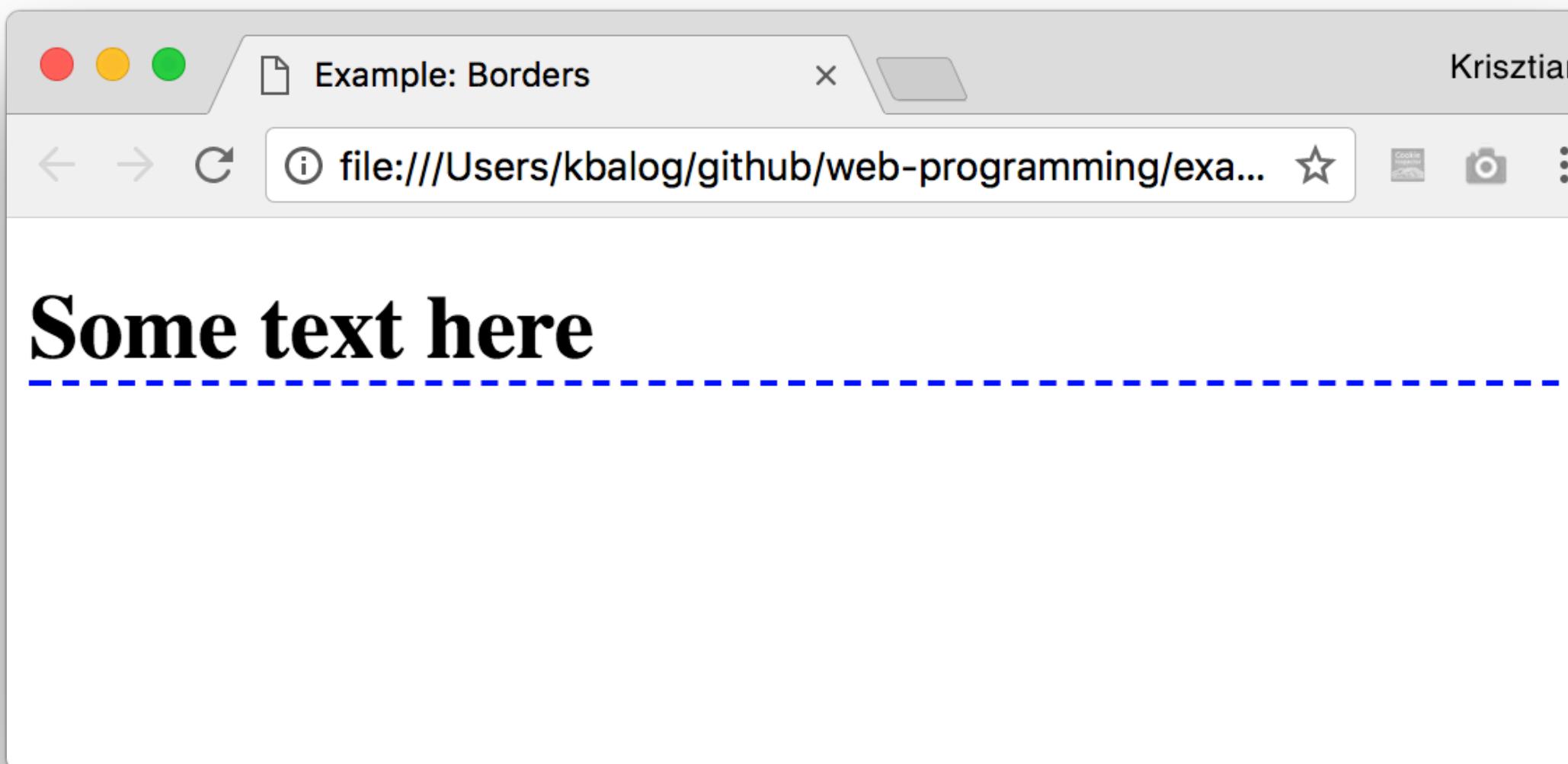
## **- border-color**

- Possible to control the color of each side separately
  - **border-top-color**, **border-right-color**, ...
- Shorthand
  - **border: 3px dotted #0088bb;**

# Example

⌚ examples/css/properties/borders.html

```
<h1 style="border-width: 0px 1px 2px 0px; border-style: dashed; border-color: blue;">  
Some text here</h1>
```



# Margin, padding

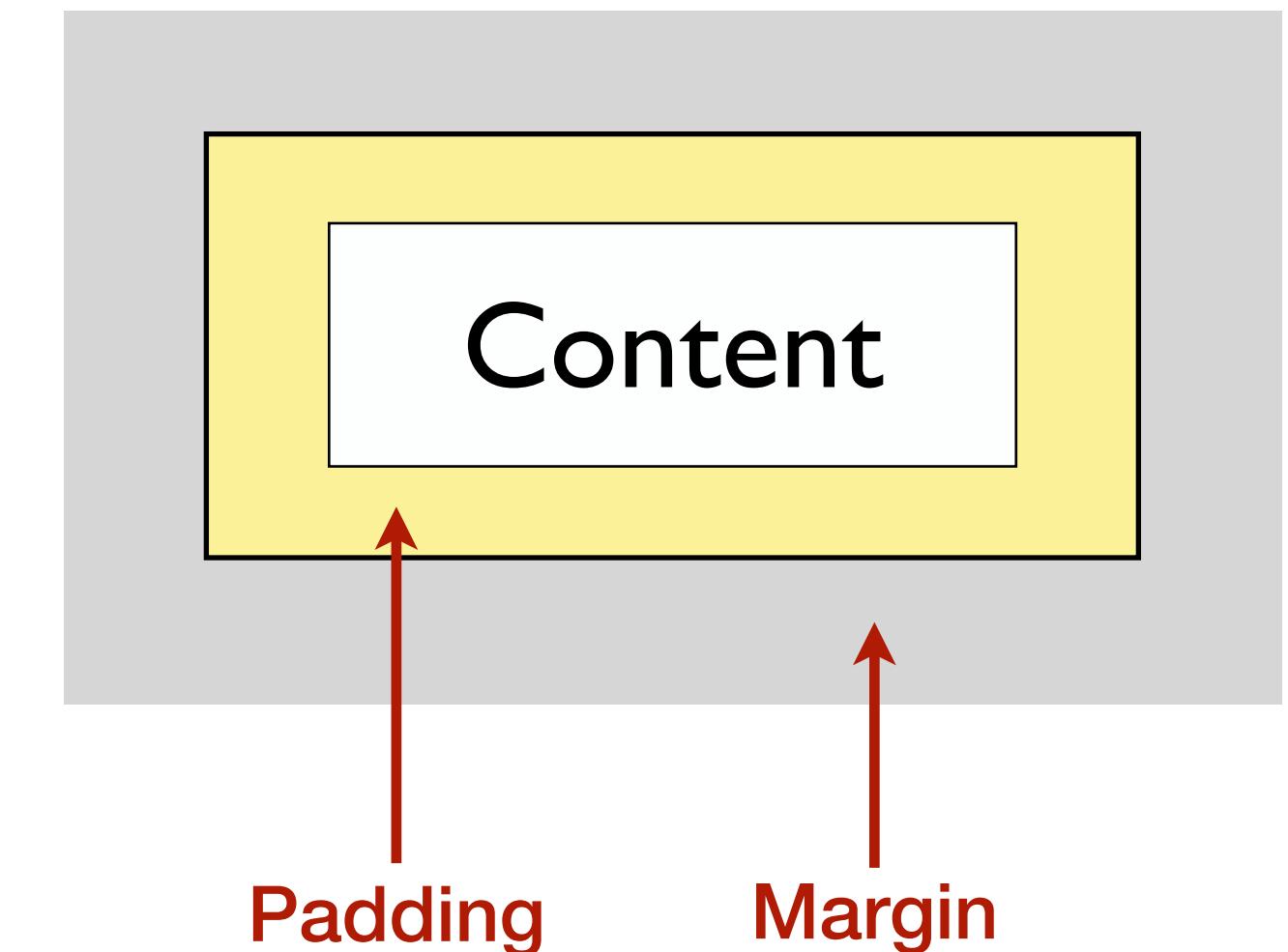
## - margin, padding

- Value specified in px, pt, cm, em, etc.

```
margin: 0.2em;  
padding: 5px;
```

- Possible to set values for each side separately
  - **margin-top**, **margin-right**, ...
  - **padding-top**, **padding-right**, ...
- Shorthand: specify values for each side in a single declaration
  - Clockwise order: top, right, bottom, left

```
padding: 10px 5px 3px 1px;
```

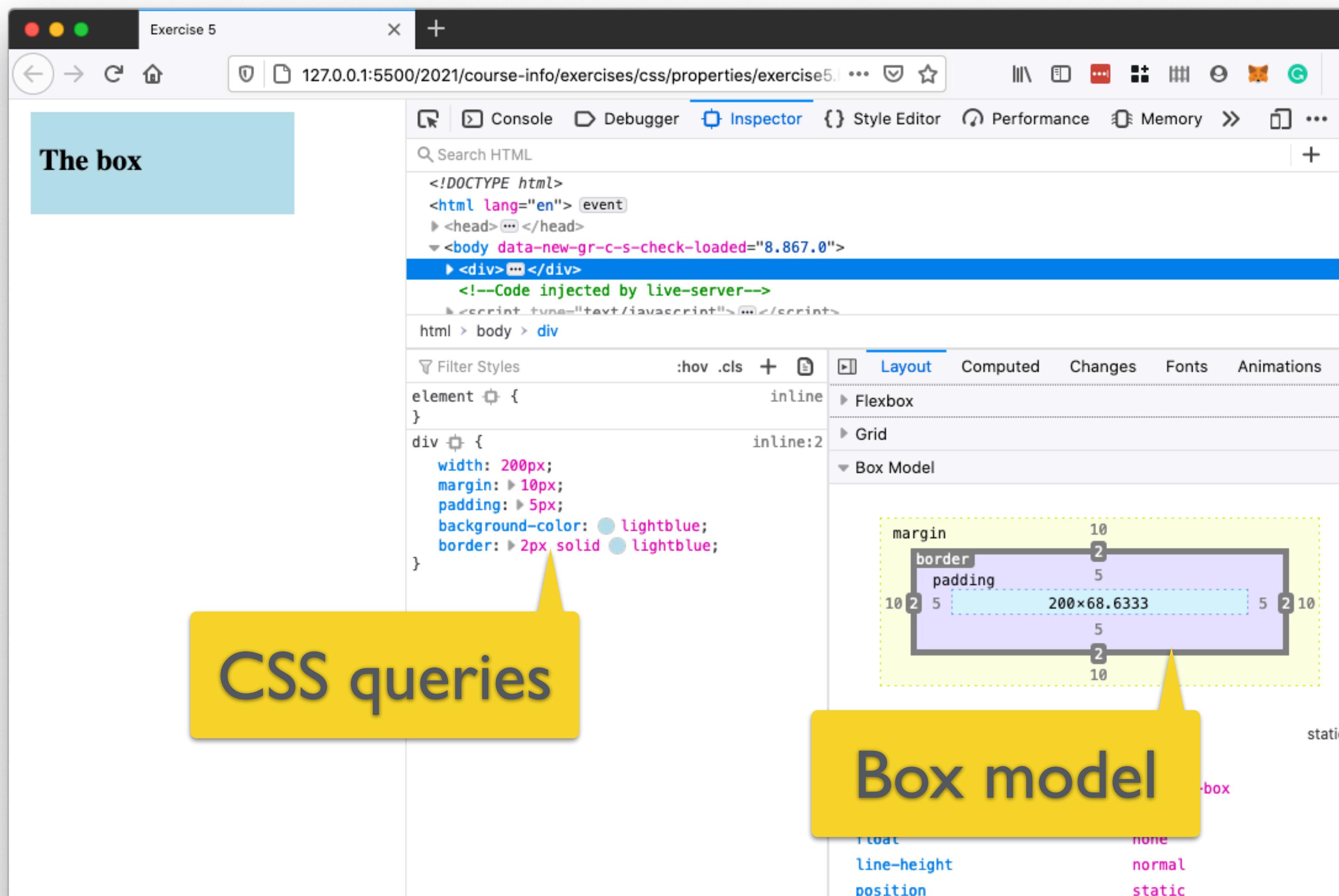


# Box dimensions

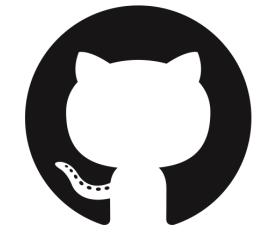
- **width, height**
  - pixels, percentages, or em
- For designs that adjust depending on the size of the browser window
- **min-width, max-width**
  - The smallest/widest a box can stretch
- **min-height, max-height**
  - Limit minimum and maximum height

# Browser tools

- Check applied CSS and box model in the browsers development tools!



# Exercise #5



[github.com/dat310-2024/info/tree/master/  
exercises/css/properties](https://github.com/dat310-2024/info/tree/master/exercises/css/properties)

# CSS3: box shadow

**- box-shadow: 3px 3px 2px #777777;**

- horizontal offset
- vertical offset
- blur distance (optional)
- color

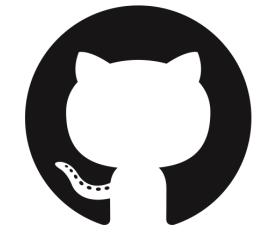


# CSS3: rounded corners

- **border-radius: 5px**
  - Size of the radius in pixels



# Exercise #6



[github.com/dat310-2024/info/tree/master/  
exercises/css/properties](https://github.com/dat310-2024/info/tree/master/exercises/css/properties)

# **Lists and Tables**

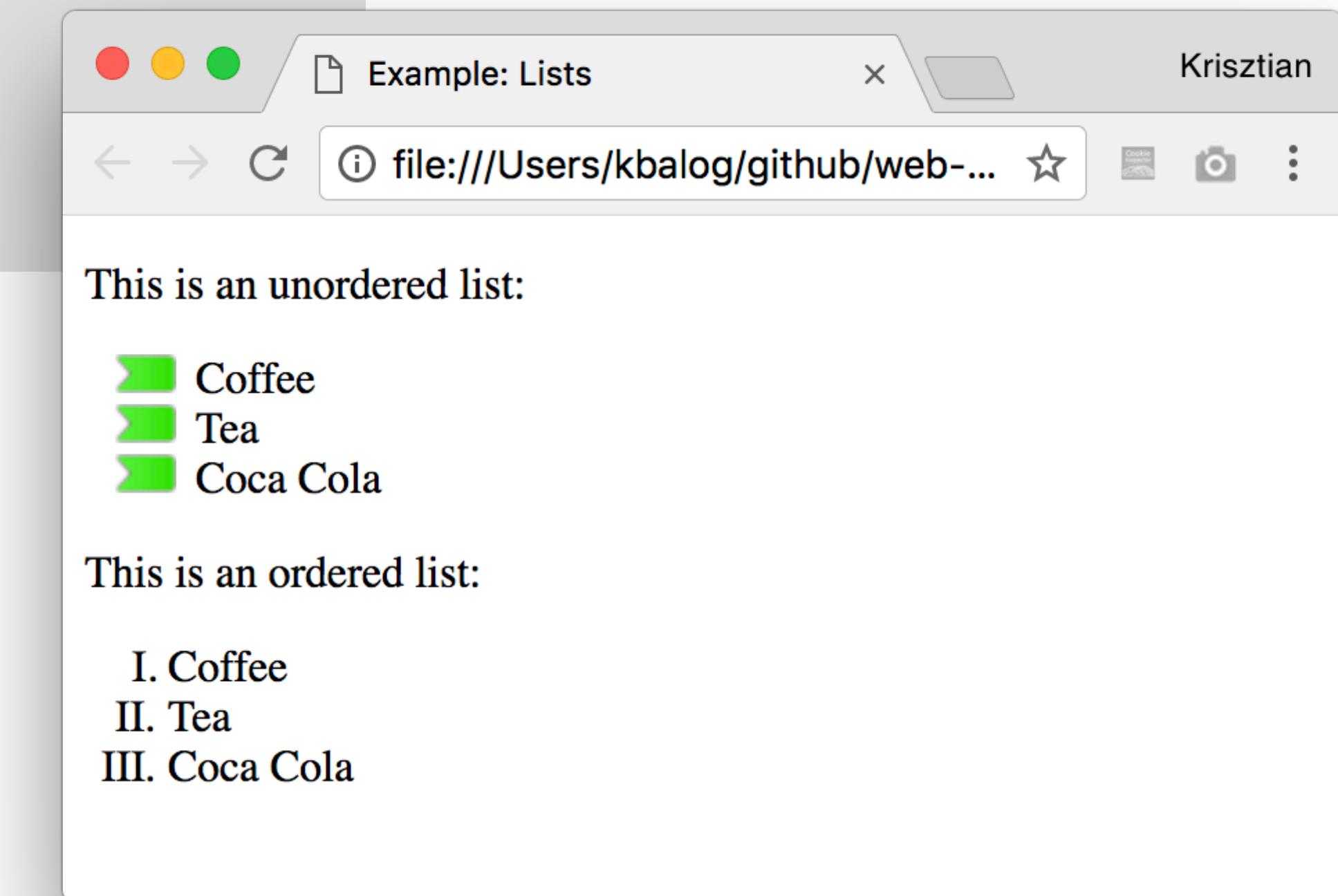
# List properties

- Shape of list item markers
  - Property: **list-style-type**
  - Values for unordered lists:
    - **circle**, **square**, ...
  - Values for ordered lists:
    - **upper-roman**, **lower-alpha**, ...
- Remove list markers
  - **list-style-type: none**
- Using an image as the list item marker
  - **list-style-image: url('filename.png')**

# Example

⌚ examples/css/properties/lists.html

```
<style>
  ul {
    list-style-image: url('images/img_marker.png');
  }
  ol {
    list-style-type: upper-roman;
  }
</style>
```



# Tables

- Borders
  - **border, border-collapse**
- Height, width
  - **height, width**
- Text alignment
  - Horizontally: **text-align**
  - Vertically: **vertical-align**
- Padding
  - **padding**

# Tables

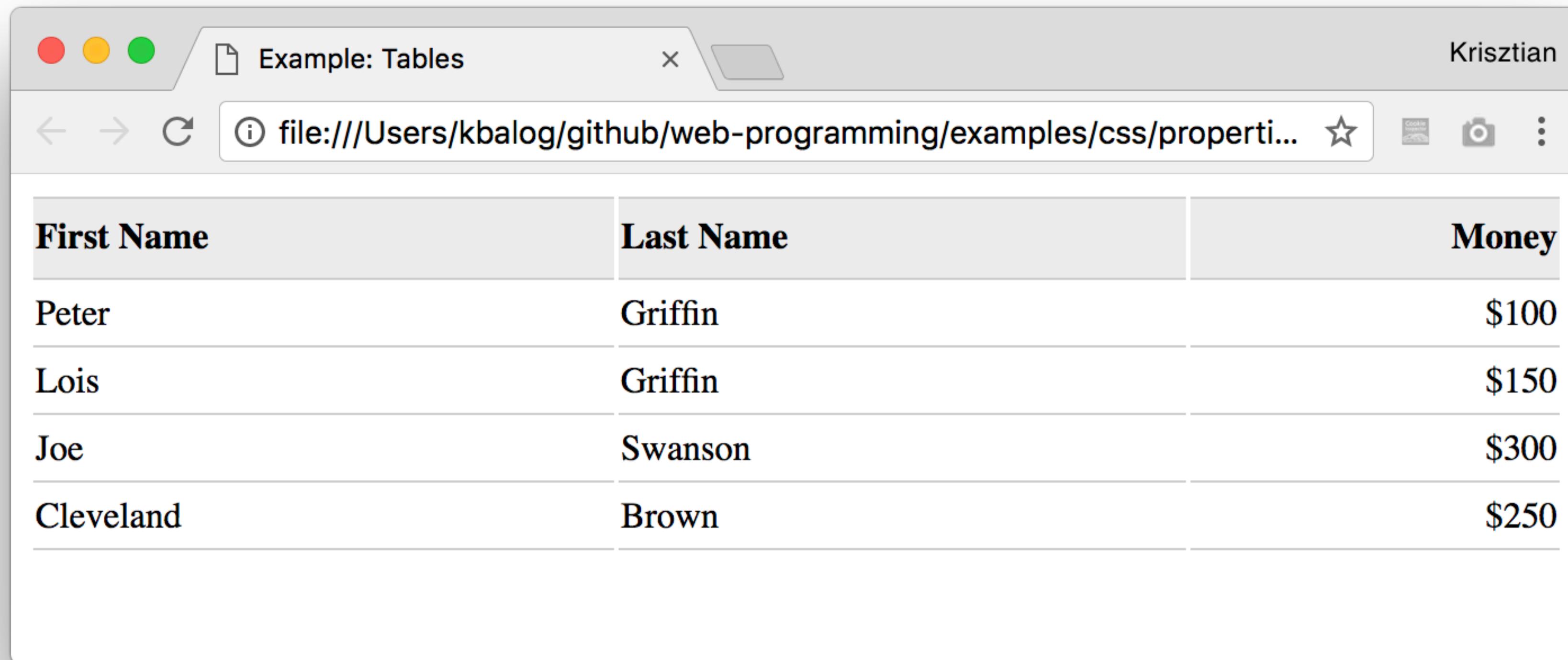
- Hovering
  - Use the **tr:hover** selector to highlight table rows on mouseover

```
tr:hover {  
    background-color: #f5f5f5;  
}
```

- See [https://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_table.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_table.asp)

# Example

⌚ examples/css/properties/tables.html



A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Example: Tables". The address bar shows the URL "file:///Users/kbalog/github/web-programming/examples/css/properties/tables.html". The browser interface includes standard controls like back, forward, and search, along with a user profile icon for "Krisztian". The main content area displays a table with four rows and three columns. The columns are labeled "First Name", "Last Name", and "Money". The data is as follows:

First Name	Last Name	Money
Peter	Griffin	\$100
Lois	Griffin	\$150
Joe	Swanson	\$300
Cleveland	Brown	\$250

# Best practices

- Always use *em* to set font sizes
- Use relative units for lengths (ems and percentages)
- Always fall back on a generic font
- Use numbers, not names, for colors
- Test with multiple browsers
- Know when to stop!
  - Just because you can use 10 different fonts and 30 different colors on the same page doesn't mean you have to (or should)