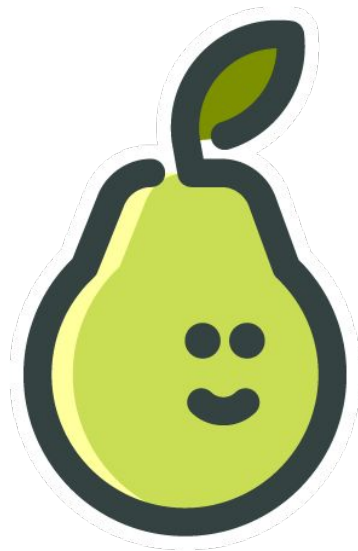


# CSS - Session - 1



- CSS
- Using CSS
- Getting into CSS



# What does CSS stand for?



Students, write your response!

Pear Deck Interactive Slide  
Do not remove this bar



# Introduction to CSS



# Table of Contents



- ▶ What is CSS?
- ▶ History of CSS
- ▶ Why Use CSS
- ▶ CSS Syntax



# What is CSS?



# What is CSS?

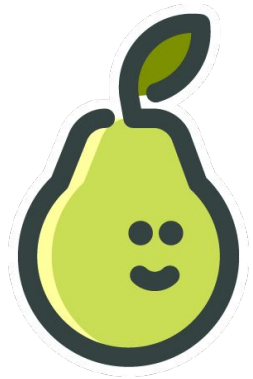


## Cascading Style Sheets



```
body {  
  font: x-small;  
  background: #  
  color: black;  
  margin: 0;  
  padding: 0;
```





CSS is a programming language.



Students choose an option



# What is CSS?

CSS helps elements how to be displayed on the web.

CSS files are the external style sheets which consists of the styles for HTML file.





# What is CSS?

```
HTML
<html>
<head>...
<body>
<h1>
<h2>
<p>...</p>
<ol><li><li>
```

Content &  
Structure

CSS

```
<style>
Body {
  Color:...
ul#mylist {
  font-family
}</style>
```

Presentation

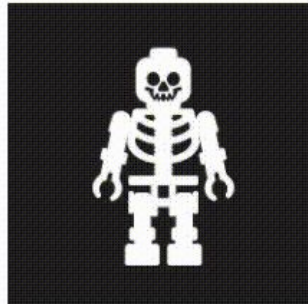
JavaScript

```
<script type=
"text/javascript"
```

Behavior



HTML  
structure



CSS  
presentation/appearance



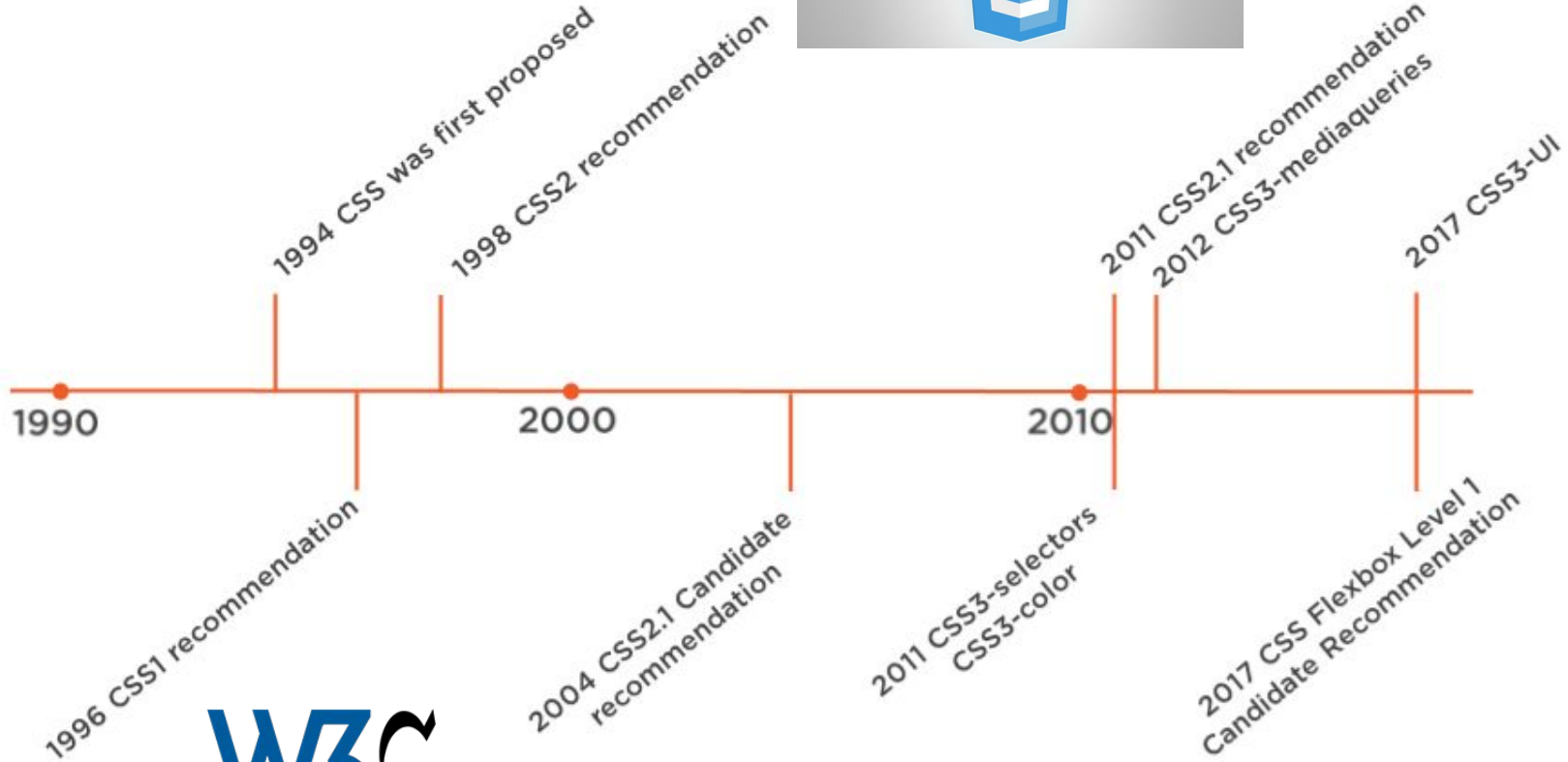
JavaScript  
dynamism/action





# History of CSS

# History of CSS



Word Wide Web Consortium



# Why Use CSS



# Why Use CSS



CSS is used to style your web pages. Using CSS you will be able to put out pages with much less work, that load much faster, and will be easy to update and print!



# CSS Syntax

# CSS Syntax



**selector**

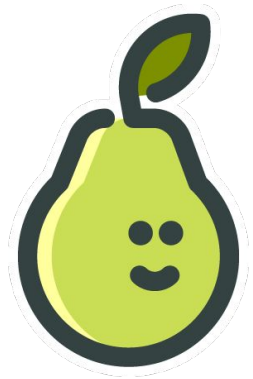
p

**declaration**

{ color:blue; }

↑  
property

↑  
value



Basic CSS rule consists of a selector, a declaration and a style.



Students choose an option





# Use of CSS

# Table of Contents



- ▶ Inline CSS
- ▶ Internal CSS
- ▶ External CSS file
- ▶ Multiple Styles and Cascade Rule



# Inline CSS



# Inline CSS

For any single element in the HTML file can have inline styles. For inline styling, the **style** attribute is used.

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <p style="color: blue;">Hello World</p>
5   </body>
6 </html>
```

Hello World



# Internal CSS

# Internal CSS

For any single HTML file, internal styles can be used. The internal styles are written inside the **<style>** section of the HTML page.

## HTML

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <style>
5       body {
6         background-color: yellow;
7       }
8       p {
9         color: blue;
10      }
11    </style>
12  </head>
13  <body>
14    <p>Hello World.</p>
15  </body>
16 </html>
```

Hello World.



# External CSS file



# External CSS file

\* The styles can be located in a different file, so with an external style sheet, the design of the website can be changed from this file.

\* To include an external stylesheet, `<link>` element must be used as a reference to the external style sheet in the `<head>` section of the HTML page.

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="file.css">
5   </head>
6   <body>
7     <p>Hello World.</p>
8   </body>
9 </html>
```





# Multiple Styles and Cascade Rule



# Multiple Styles and Cascade Rule

- \* All styles which are applied to the same element will apply in the **cascade** order of rules.
- \* Inline styles have the top priority, then internal and external style sheets and finally browser default styles. So, an inline style will override internal and external styles and browser defaults.

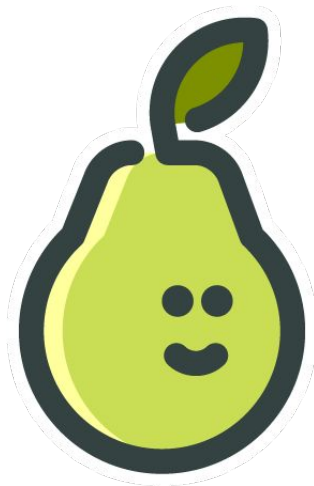


# Multiple Styles and Cascade Rule.

- \* In the **external style sheet**, color of **<p>** is defined as **red**.
- \* In the **internal style**, color of **<p>** is defined as **blue**, and in the **inline style green**, where the **browser default** is **black**.
- \* In this example, the color of **<p>** element is **green** because of cascade rules.

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
      href="file.css">
5   <style>
6     p {
7       color: blue;
8     }
9   </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12   <p style="color: green;">Hello World</p>
13 </body>
14 </html>
```

Hello World



Which style has the lowest priority in  
CSS



Students choose an option



# Getting into CSS

# Table of Contents



- ▶ The Box Model
- ▶ CSS Selectors
- ▶ CSS Comments



1

# The Box Model

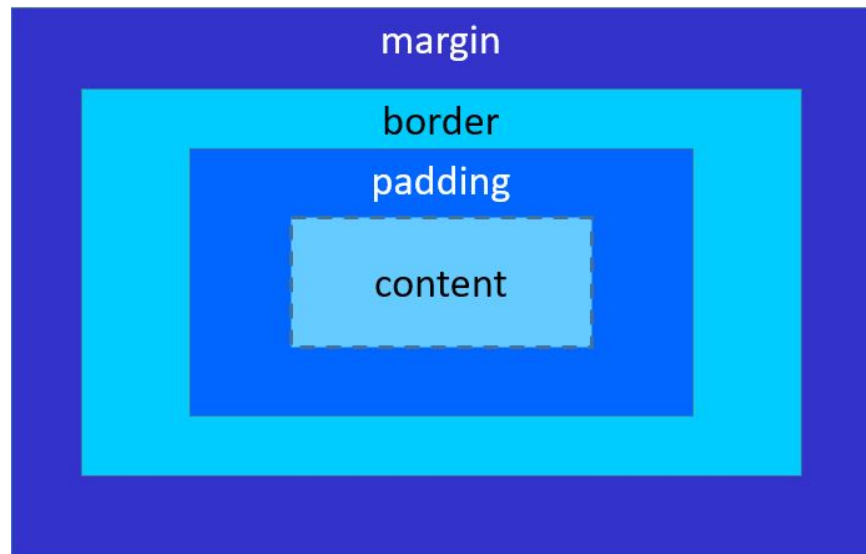




# The Box Model

All elements in HTML file is considered as boxes. The "Box Model" term is used to describe box that surrounds an element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the content.

- \* **Content:** The content of the box.
- \* **Padding:** A transparent area around the content.
- \* **Border:** A border that around the padding and content.
- \* **Margin:** A transparent area around the border.







# CSS Selectors



# ▶ CSS Selectors

- **CSS selectors** are used to select HTML elements.



# CSS Selectors

## CSS element Selector

- An element selector uses element name to select the HTML element.

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <p>Hello World</p>
5   </body>
6 </html>

CSS
1 p {
2   color: red;
3 }
```

Hello World



# CSS Selectors

## CSS id Selector

- The id selector uses id attribute to select the element in HTML file.
- The id of an element must be unique in a page. A hash (#) character is used to select an element with a specific id.

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <p id="text1">Hello World</p>
5 </body>
6 </html>

CSS
1 #text1 {
2   color: red;
3 }
```

Hello World



# CSS Selectors

## CSS class Selector

- The class selector uses class attribute to select all elements of that class in HTML file.
- A period (.) character is used to select elements with a specific class.

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <p class="error">Hello
  World</p>
5 </body>
6 </html>

CSS
1 .error {
2   color: red;
3 }
```

Hello World



# CSS Selectors

## Universal Selector

- The universal selector (\*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <h1>Hello World</h1>
5     <p class="error">Hello
      Clarusway</p>
6   </body>
7 </html>
```

```
CSS
1 * {
2   color: blue;
3 }
```

Hello World

Hello Clarusway



# CSS Comments



# CSS Comments

- The browser does not display comments, but with comments, we can place warnings, descriptions and other notes.
- CSS Comments can add the text between `/*` and `*/` characters.

`/* Single-line comment */`

`/* This is a  
Multi-line comment */`





# CSS Borders



# Table of Contents



- ▶ Border Properties
- ▶ Border Style
- ▶ Border Width
- ▶ Shorthand
- ▶ Border Radius



1

# Border Properties

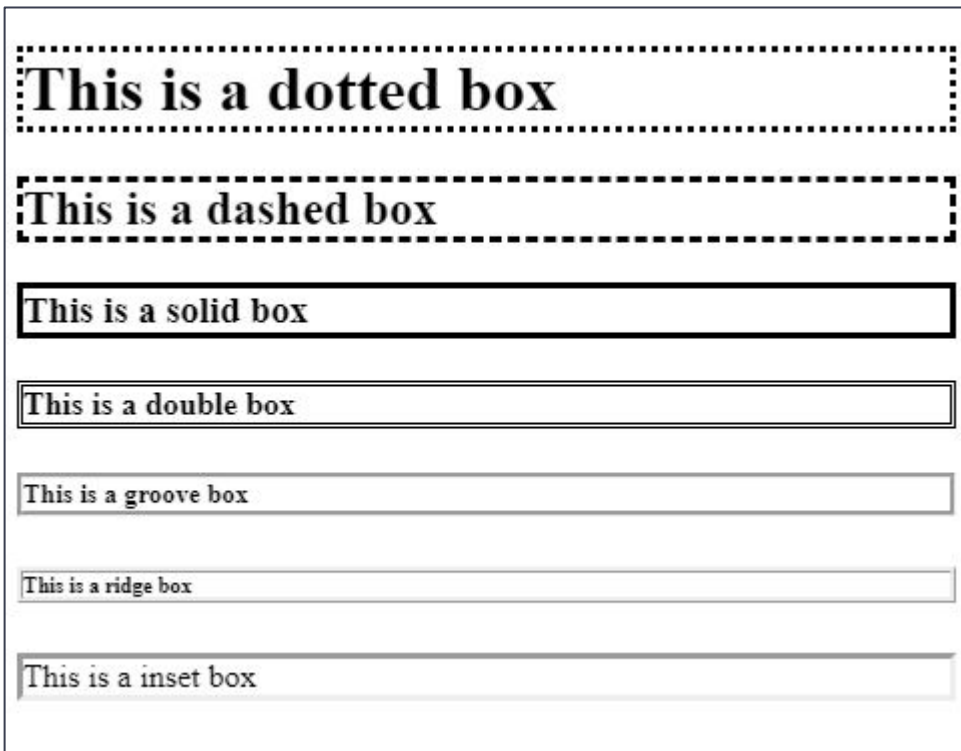




# Border Properties

The CSS border properties define;

- \* width,
- \* the style,
- \* color of an element's border.





## 2 Border Style





# Border Style

The border styles are as follows:

- dotted
- dashed
- solid
- double
- groove
- ridge
- inset
- outset
- none
- hidden

This is a dotted box

This is a dashed box

This is a solid box

This is a double box

This is a groove box

This is a ridge box

This is an inset box

This is an outset box

This is a none box

This is a hidden box

# Border Style



## border-style

- The border-style property can have from one to four values (top border, right border, bottom border, and left border).

The screenshot displays a web browser's developer tools interface. The left pane shows the HTML and CSS code, while the right pane shows the rendered output.

**HTML Code:**

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <p id="par1">This is a dotted box</p>
5     <p id="par2">This is a dashed box</p>
6     <p id="par3">This is a solid box</p>
7     <p id="par4">This is a double box</p>
8     <p id="par5">This is a mix box</p>
9   </body>
10 </html>
```

**CSS Code:**

```
1 #par1 {border-style: ridge;}
2 #par2 {border-style: dashed;}
3 #par3 {border-style: solid;}
4 #par4 {border-style: double;}
5 #par5 {border-style: ridge dashed solid double;}
```

**Rendered Output:**

- This is a dotted box
- This is a dashed box
- This is a solid box
- This is a double box
- This is a mix box



# 3 Border Width





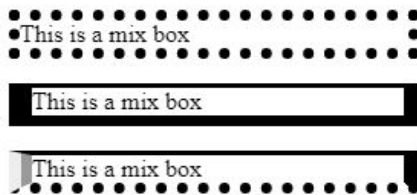
# Border Width

## border-width

- The border-width property defines the width of the borders.
- The border-width property can have from one to four values (top border, right border, bottom border, and left border).

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <p id="par1">This is a mix box</p>
5     <p id="par2">This is a mix box</p>
6     <p id="par3">This is a mix box</p>
7   </body>
8 </html>

CSS
1 #par1 {border-style: dotted;
2         border-width: 7px;}
3 #par2 {border-style: solid;
4         border-width: 3px 10px 7px 15px;}
5 #par3 {border-style: solid dashed dotted ridge;
6         border-width: 3px 10px 7px 15px;}
7
```





# 3 Border Color

# Border Color



## border-color

- The border-color property is used to set the color of the four borders.

The screenshot displays a web browser interface. On the left, the HTML and CSS code is visible. The HTML code defines six boxes with different border styles and colors. The CSS code defines two classes: `h1` with a blue dotted border and `h2` with a red dashed border. On the right, the visual rendering shows six boxes stacked vertically, each with a different border style and color: dotted blue, dashed red, solid yellow, double magenta, groove green, and ridge green. The text inside each box is bold and matches the border style.

```
HTML
<body>
  <h1>This is a dotted box</h1>
  <h2>This is a dashed box</h2>
  <h3>This is a solid box</h3>
  <h4>This is a double box</h4>
  <h5>This is a groove box</h5>
  <h6>This is a ridge box</h6>

CSS
h1 {
  border-style: dotted;
  border-color: blue;
}
h2 {
  border-style: dashed;
  border-color: red;
}
```

Visual rendering of the boxes:

- This is a dotted box (blue dotted border)
- This is a dashed box (red dashed border)
- This is a solid box (yellow solid border)
- This is a double box (magenta double border)
- This is a groove box (green groove border)
- This is a ridge box (green ridge border)



# Shorthand Property



shorthand

- ◆ To shorten the code, it is also possible to specify all the individual border properties in one property.
- ◆ The border property is a shorthand property for the following individual border properties:
  - border-width
  - border-style (required)
  - border-color

**border: 5px solid blue;**

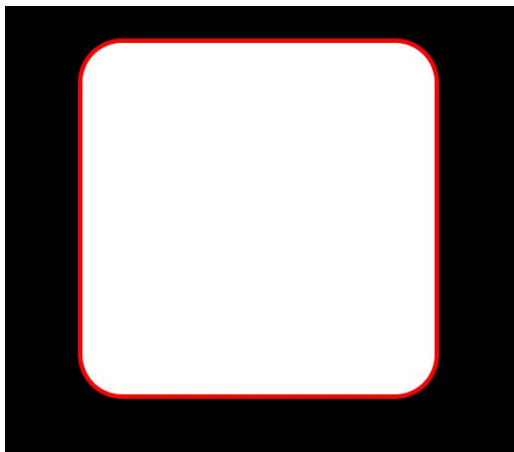


# Border-Radius

border-radius

◆ The **border-radius** property is used to add **rounded borders** to an element

**border-radius: 10px;**





# CSS Margin



# Table of Contents



- ▶ Margin Property
- ▶ Shorthand Property
- ▶ Auto Value
- ▶ Inherit Value



1

# Margin Property



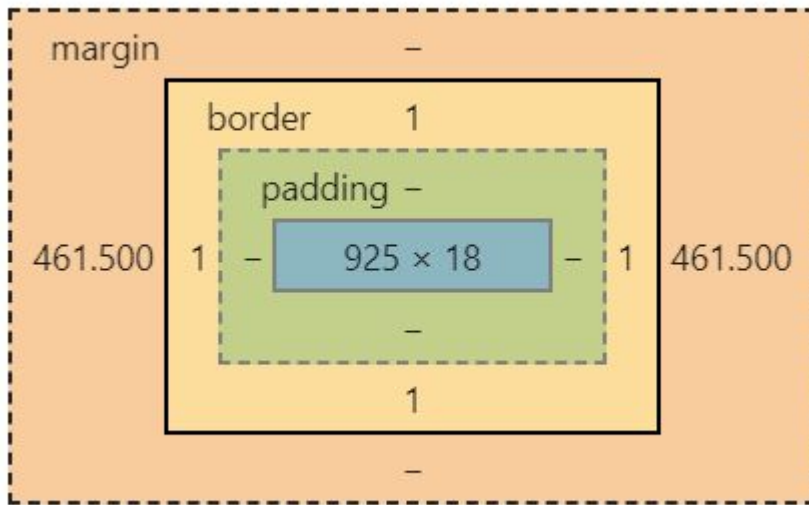




# Margin Property

The margin property is used to create space outside of the borders of the element. There are 4 different properties for setting the margin for each side of an element:

- \* margin-top
- \* margin-right
- \* margin-bottom
- \* margin-left





# Margin Property

Margin properties can have the following values:

**auto:** The length of the margin is calculated automatically.

**-/+ numbers:** Length of the margin is defined in px, rem, em, cm, etc.

**%:** Length of the margin is in % of the width of the containing element.

**inherit:** Length of the margin is inherited from the parent.



# Margin Property

## Margin Property

- The margin property is used to create space outside of the borders of the element.

HTML

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <h1>Margin Property</h1>
5 <p id="par1">The example of Margin
  Property</p>
6 <p>Margin Property</p>
7 </body>
8 </html>
```

CSS

```
1 #par1 {
2   border: 1px solid black;
3   margin-top: 50px;
4   margin-bottom: 150px;
5   margin-right: 10px;
6   margin-left: 50px;
7   background-color: yellow;
8 }
```

Margin Property

The example of Margin Property

Margin Property



2

# Shorthand Property





# Shorthand Property

4 margin values

- In this example, 4 margin values are used. The order of the margin values are:  
top margin-right margin-bottom margin-left margin.

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <h1>Margin Property</h1>
5 <p id="par1">The example of Margin
  Property</p>
6 <p>Margin Property</p>
7 </body>
8 </html>
```

```
CSS
1 #par1 {
2   border: 1px solid black;
3   margin: 50px 10px 150px 50px;
4   background-color: yellow;
5 }
```

## Margin Property

The example of Margin Property

Margin Property



# Shorthand Property

3 margin values

- In this example, 3 margin values are used. The order of the margin values are:  
top margin-right/left margins-bottom margin.

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <h1>Margin Property</h1>
5 <p id="par1">The example of Margin
  Property</p>
6 <p>Margin Property</p>
7 </body>
8 </html>

CSS
1 #par1 {
2   border: 1px solid black;
3   margin: 50px 10px 50px;
4   background-color: yellow;
5 }
```

## Margin Property

The example of Margin Property

Margin Property



# Shorthand Property

2 margin values

- In this example, 2 margin values are used. The order of the margin values are:  
top/bottom margins - right/left margins.

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <h1>Margin Property</h1>
5 <p id="par1">The example of Margin
  Property</p>
6 <p>Margin Property</p>
7 </body>
8 </html>

CSS
1 #par1 {
2   border: 1px solid black;
3   margin: 50px 10px;
4   background-color: yellow;
5 }
```

## Margin Property

The example of Margin Property

Margin Property



3

# Auto Value





# Auto Value



## Auto Value

- The margin property can be set to auto. The browser will calculate the margin and horizontally center the element.

HTML

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <h1>Margin Property</h1>
5     <p id="par1">The example of Margin
      Property</p>
6     <p>Margin Property</p>
7   </body>
8 </html>
```

CSS

```
1 #par1 {
2   border: 1px solid black;
3   margin: auto;
4   background-color: yellow;
5 }
```

Margin Property

The example of Margin Property

Margin Property



# CSS Padding



# Table of Contents



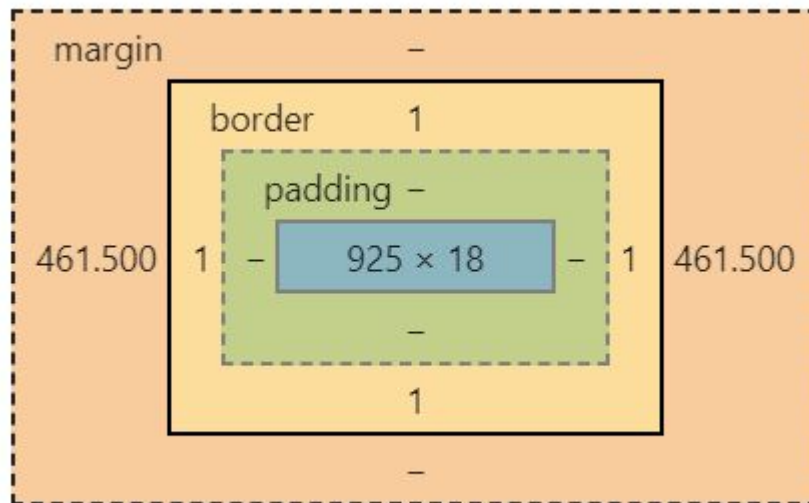
- ▶ Padding Property
- ▶ Shorthand Property
- ▶ Inherit Value
- ▶ box-sizing property



# Padding Property

The padding property is used to define space between the element's content and the borders. There are 4 different properties for setting the padding for each side of an element:

- \* padding-top
- \* padding-right
- \* padding-bottom
- \* padding-left





# ► Padding Property

Padding properties can have the following values:

**length:** Length of the padding is defined in px, rem, em, cm, etc.

**%:** Length of the padding in % of the width of the containing element.

**inherit:** Length of the padding is inherited from the parent.

# Padding Property



## Padding Property

- The padding property is used to define space between the element's content and the borders.

HTML

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <h1>Padding Property</h1>
5     <p>The example of Padding Property</p>
6   </body>
7 </html>
```

CSS

```
1 p {
2   border: 1px solid black;
3   padding-top: 10px;
4   padding-right: 20px;
5   padding-bottom: 30px;
6   padding-left: 40px;
7   background-color: yellow;
8 }
```

### Padding Property

The example of Padding Property



2

# Shorthand Property





# Shorthand Property

## 4 Padding values

- In this example, 4 padding values are used. The order of the padding values are: top padding-right padding-bottom padding-left padding.

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <h1>Padding Property</h1>
5 <p>The example of Padding Property</p>
6 </body>
7 </html>
```

```
CSS
1 p {
2   border: 1px solid black;
3   padding: 10px 20px 30px 40px;
4   background-color: yellow;
5 }
```

## Padding Property

The example of Padding Property





# Shorthand Property

3 padding values

- In this example, 3 padding values are used. The order of the padding values are:  
top padding-right/left paddings-bottom padding.

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <h1>Padding Property</h1>
5 <p>The example of Padding Property</p>
6 </body>
7 </html>

CSS
1 p {
2   border: 1px solid black;
3   padding: 10px 20px 30px;
4   background-color: yellow;
5 }
```

## Padding Property

The example of Padding Property



# Shorthand Property

2 padding values

- In this example, 2 padding values are used. The order of the padding values are:  
top/bottom paddings - right/left paddings.

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <h1>Padding Property</h1>
5 <p>The example of Padding Property</p>
6 </body>
7 </html>

CSS
1 p {
2   border: 1px solid black;
3   padding: 20px 40px;
4   background-color: yellow;
5 }
```

## Padding Property

The example of Padding Property



# CSS Text



# Table of Contents



- ▶ Text Color
- ▶ Text Alignment
- ▶ Text Decoration
- ▶ Text Transformation
- ▶ Text Indentation
- ▶ Letter Spacing
- ▶ Line Height
- ▶ Text Direction
- ▶ Word Spacing
- ▶ Text Shadow



# THANKS!



4

# box-sizing property





# box-sizing property

- \* The CSS width property specifies the width of the element's content area. The content area is the portion inside the padding, border, and padding of an element (the box model).
- \* If an element has a specified width, the padding added to that element will be added to the total width of the element. This is often an undesirable result.



# box-sizing property

\* In the example below, the `<div>` element is given a width of 300px. However, the actual width of the `<div>` element will be 350px (300px + 25px of left padding + 25px of right padding)

```
div {  
  width: 300px;  
  padding: 25px;  
}
```

\* To keep the width at 300px, no matter the amount of padding, you can use the box-sizing property. This causes the element to maintain its width; if you increase the padding, the available content space will decrease.





# box-sizing property

\* Use the box-sizing property to keep the width at 300px, no matter the amount of padding:

```
div {  
  width: 300px;  
  padding: 25px;  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```



# CSS Text



# Table of Contents



- ▶ Text Color
- ▶ Text Alignment
- ▶ Text Decoration
- ▶ Text Transformation
- ▶ Text Indentation
- ▶ Letter Spacing
- ▶ Line Height
- ▶ Text Direction
- ▶ Word Spacing
- ▶ Text Shadow



# Text Color

## Text Color

- The color property is used to change the color of the text.

The screenshot shows a code editor with two panels: HTML and CSS. The HTML panel contains the following code:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <h1>This is heading</h1>
5     <p>This is paragraph.</p>
6   </body>
7 </html>
```

The CSS panel contains the following code:

```
1 h1 {color: green;}
2 p {color: blue;}
```

To the right of the code panels is a preview of the rendered HTML. It shows the heading "This is heading" in green and the paragraph "This is paragraph." in blue.



# Text Alignment

## Text Alignment

- The text-align property is used to set the
  - horizontal alignment of a text.
- A text can be aligned to left or right, centered, or justified.

### HTML

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4   <p id="par1">Welcome to Clarusway</p>
5   <p id="par2">Welcome to Clarusway</p>
6   <p id="par3">Welcome to Clarusway</p>
7 </body>
8 </html>
```

### CSS

```
1 #par1 {text-align: center;}
2 #par2 {text-align: right;}
3 #par3 {text-align: justify;}
```

Welcome to Clarusway

Welcome to Clarusway

Welcome to Clarusway

# Did you finish pre-class?



Students, drag the icon!

Pear Deck Interactive Slide  
Do not remove this bar

# Did you finish first Survey Form project?



Students, drag the icon!

Pear Deck Interactive Slide  
Do not remove this bar



1

# Text Color







# Text Color

The **color** property is used to change the color of the text. The color is defined by one of the followings:

- \* **color name:** blue
- \* **HEX value:** #0000FF
- \* **RGB value:** rgb(0,0,255)
- \* **RGBA value:** rgba(0,0,255,1.0)



# Text Color

## Text Color

- The color property is used to change the color of the text.

The screenshot shows a code editor with two panels: HTML and CSS. The HTML panel contains the following code:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <h1>This is heading</h1>
5     <p>This is paragraph.</p>
6   </body>
7 </html>
```

The CSS panel contains the following code:

```
1 h1 {color: green;}
2 p {color: blue;}
```

To the right of the code panels is a preview of the rendered output. It shows the heading "This is heading" in green and the paragraph "This is paragraph." in blue.



## 2 Text Alignment





# Text Alignment

## Text Alignment

- The text-align property is used to set the
  - horizontal alignment of a text.
- A text can be aligned to left or right, centered, or justified.

**HTML**

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <p id="par1">Welcome to Clarusway</p>
5     <p id="par2">Welcome to Clarusway</p>
6     <p id="par3">Welcome to Clarusway</p>
7   </body>
8 </html>
```

**CSS**

```
1 #par1 {text-align: center;}
2 #par2 {text-align: right;}
3 #par3 {text-align: justify;}
```

Rendered output:

Welcome to Clarusway

Welcome to Clarusway

Welcome to Clarusway



3

# Text Decoration





# Text Decoration

## Text Decoration

- The text-decoration is used to define decorations for text.
- **text-decoration:none**; is often used to remove underlines from links

HTML

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <a href="http://clarusway.com/">Clarusway</a>
5     <p id="par1">Welcome to Clarusway</p>
6     <p id="par2">Welcome to Clarusway</p>
7     <p id="par3">Welcome to Clarusway</p>
8   </body>
9 </html>
```

CSS

```
1 a {text-decoration: none;}
2 #par1 {text-decoration: overline;}
3 #par2 {text-decoration: line-through;}
4 #par3 {text-decoration: underline;}
```

Clarusway  
Welcome to Clarusway  
~~Welcome to Clarusway~~  
Welcome to Clarusway



4

# Text Transformation





# Text Transformation

## Text Transformation

- The text-transform property is used to turn text into uppercase or lowercase, or capitalize the first letter of each word:

The screenshot displays a web browser interface with two panels: HTML and CSS. The HTML panel contains the following code:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <p id="par1">Welcome to Clarusway</p>
5     <p id="par2">Welcome to Clarusway</p>
6     <p id="par3">Welcome to Clarusway</p>
7   </body>
8 </html>
```

The CSS panel contains the following code:

```
1 #par1 {text-transform: uppercase;}
2 #par2 {text-transform: lowercase;}
3 #par3 {text-transform: capitalize;}
```

The visual output on the right shows three lines of text:

WELCOME TO CLARUSWAY  
welcome to clarusway  
Welcome To Clarusway





# 5 Text Indentation





# Text Indentation

## Text Indentation

- The text-indent is used to set indentation of the first line of a text.

The screenshot shows a code editor with two panels: HTML and CSS. The HTML panel contains three paragraphs with IDs #par1, #par2, and #par3. The CSS panel defines text-indent for each paragraph: 10px for #par1, 20px for #par2, and 30px for #par3. The preview on the right shows the rendered text with increasing indentation for each paragraph.

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <p id="par1">Welcome to Clarusway</p>
5     <p id="par2">Welcome to Clarusway</p>
6     <p id="par3">Welcome to Clarusway</p>
7   </body>
8 </html>

CSS
1 #par1 {text-indent: 10px;}
2 #par2 {text-indent: 20px;}
3 #par3 {text-indent: 30px;}

Preview:
Welcome to Clarusway
  Welcome to Clarusway
    Welcome to Clarusway
```



# 6 Letter Spacing





# Letter Spacing

## Letter Spacing

- The letter-spacing is used to set the space between the characters in a text.

HTML

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <p id="par1">Welcome to Clarusway</p>
5     <p id="par2">Welcome to Clarusway</p>
6     <p id="par3">Welcome to Clarusway</p>
7   </body>
8 </html>
```

CSS

```
1 #par1 {letter-spacing: 3px;}
2 #par2 {letter-spacing: 5px;}
3 #par3 {letter-spacing: 7px;}
```

Welcome to Clarusway  
Welcome to Clarusway  
Welcome to Clarusway



# 7 Line Height





# Line Height

## Line Height

- The line-height property is used to specify the space between lines.

HTML

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <p>Welcome to Clarusway<br>The line-height property
  defines the space between lines.
5 </p>
6 <p id="par2">Welcome to Clarusway<br>The line-height
  property defines the space between lines.</p>
7 <p id="par3">Welcome to Clarusway<br>The line-height
  property defines the space between lines.</p>
8 </body>
9 </html>
```

CSS

```
1 #par2 {line-height: 0.7;}
2 #par3 {line-height: 1.5;}
```

Welcome to Clarusway  
The line-height property defines the space between lines.

Welcome to Clarusway  
The line-height property defines the space between lines.

Welcome to Clarusway  
The line-height property defines the space between lines.



# 8 Text Direction





# Text Direction

## Text Direction

- The direction is used to change the text direction of an element:

The screenshot shows a web development tool with two panels on the left: HTML and CSS, and a live preview on the right.

**HTML Panel:**

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <p>Welcome to Clarusway.</p>
5 <p id="par1">Welcome to Clarusway.</p>
6 </body>
7 </html>
```

**CSS Panel:**

```
1 #par1 {direction: rtl;}
```

**Live Preview:**

The live preview shows the rendered output. The text "Welcome to Clarusway." is displayed in a standard font. Below it, the text "Welcome to Clarusway" is displayed in a larger font and is right-aligned, demonstrating the effect of the `direction: rtl;` CSS rule applied to the element with ID `par1`.





# 9 Word Spacing





# Word Spacing

## Word Spacing

- The word-spacing is used to specify the space between the words in a text.

HTML

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <body>
4     <p id="par1">Welcome to Clarusway.</p>
5     <p id="par2">Welcome to Clarusway.</p>
6     <p id="par3">Welcome to Clarusway.</p>
7   </body>
8 </html>
```

CSS

```
1 #par1 {word-spacing: 10px;}
2 #par2 {word-spacing: 20px;}
3 #par3 {word-spacing: 30px;}
```

Welcome to Clarusway.

Welcome to Clarusway.

Welcome to Clarusway.



10

# Text Shadow



# Text Shadow



## Text Shadow

The text-shadow property adds shadow to text. In the example below:

- \* first value specifies the position of the horizontal shadow,
- \* second value specifies the position of the vertical shadow,
- \* third value specifies the color of the shadow.

The screenshot shows a code editor with two panels: HTML and CSS. The HTML panel contains three paragraphs with IDs par1, par2, and par3. The CSS panel defines text-shadow for each paragraph: par1 has a blue shadow (1px 2px), par2 has a red shadow (3px 5px), and par3 has a green shadow (5px 9px). The preview on the right shows the text 'Welcome to Clarusway.' for each paragraph, with the shadows rendered in the specified colors and offsets.

```
HTML
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <body>
4 <p id="par1">Welcome to Clarusway.</p>
5 <p id="par2">Welcome to Clarusway.</p>
6 <p id="par3">Welcome to Clarusway.</p>
7 </body>
8 </html>

CSS
1 #par1 {text-shadow: 1px 2px blue;}
2 #par2 {text-shadow: 3px 5px red;}
3 #par3 {text-shadow: 5px 9px green;}
```



# THANKS!





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