Reference
Setting Different Styles for Elements

Values and units

Setting styles for:

Font
Text
Color
List
Table
Form

Values and Units

- **Value Type**
  - Number
  - Length: A measurement of distance

Relative Lengths, which vary depending on the computer being used. It is generally used in screen style sheets.			
Unit	**Name**	**What it is**	**example**
em	EM	Relative to width of the letter M for the font	3em
ex	x-height	Relative to height of the lowercase x of the at font	5ex
px	Pixel	Relative to the monitor's resolution	12px

Teague, J. C. (2007). *CSS, DHTML & AJAX, 4th edition: Visual QuickStart Guide*. Berkely: Peachpit Press. P.xvi

Values and Units

- **Value Type**

Unit	Name	What it is	example
Absolute Lengths, which remain constant regardless of the hardware and software being used. It is generally used in print style sheets.			
pt	Point	72pt = 1inch	12pt
pc	Picas	1pc = 12 inch	3pc
mm	Millimeters	1mm = .24pc	25mm
cm	Centimeters	1cm = 10mm	5.1cm
in	Inches	1in = 2.54cm	8.25in

Teague, J. C. (2007). *CSS, DHTML & AJAX, 4th edition: Visual QuickStart Guide*. Berkely: Peachpit Press. P.xvi

Values and Units

- **Value Type**
  - Color: A chromatic expression

Format	What it is	example
#RRGGBB	Red, green and blue hex-code value of a color (00-99, AA-FF)	#CC33FF or #C3F
rgb(R#, G#, B#)	Red, green and blue numeric-values of a color (0-255)	rgb(204, 51, 255)
rgb(R%, G%, B%)	Red, green and blue percentage values of a color (0-100%)	rgb(81%, 18%, 100%)
<name>	The name of the color	Purple

  - Percentage: A proportion

Teague, J. C. (2007). *CSS, DHTML & AJAX, 4th edition: Visual QuickStart Guide*. Berkely: Peachpit Press. P.xvii

Adding Comments to CSS

- **Like any other part of an HTML document, CSS can have comments.**

- **A comment does not affect code.**

- **It only adds notes or gives guidance to anyone viewing your code.**

/* ... */

```
1    /* Global Styles */
2    h1 {
3        color: #CCFF99;
4        font-size: 1.5em; }
5
6    /* Class Styles */
7    .subHeader {
8        color: #3366CC;
9        font-size: .8em; }
10
11   /* ID Styles */
12   #pageContent {
13       color: #003366;
14       font-size: .75em; }
```

Font

Font Properties

- **The fonts you use help to send your (the designer's) message across**

- **The appearance of fonts help authors guide a visitor's eye around the page.**

- **Common Techniques**

  - Choosing a Font Family
  - Setting the Font Size
  - Making Text Italic
  - Setting Bold
  - Creating Small Caps
  - Setting Multiple Font Values

Choosing a Font Family

- **More than one font can be specified, in case the first is not available in your visitor's system.**

- **Some common font styles are:** *Serif, Sans-serif, Cursive, Fantasy,* **and** *Monspace***.**

- **Browser-Safe Fonts http://www.webbedenvironments.com/dhtml/downloads/BrowserSafeFonts.pdf**

font-family: font1, font2 …
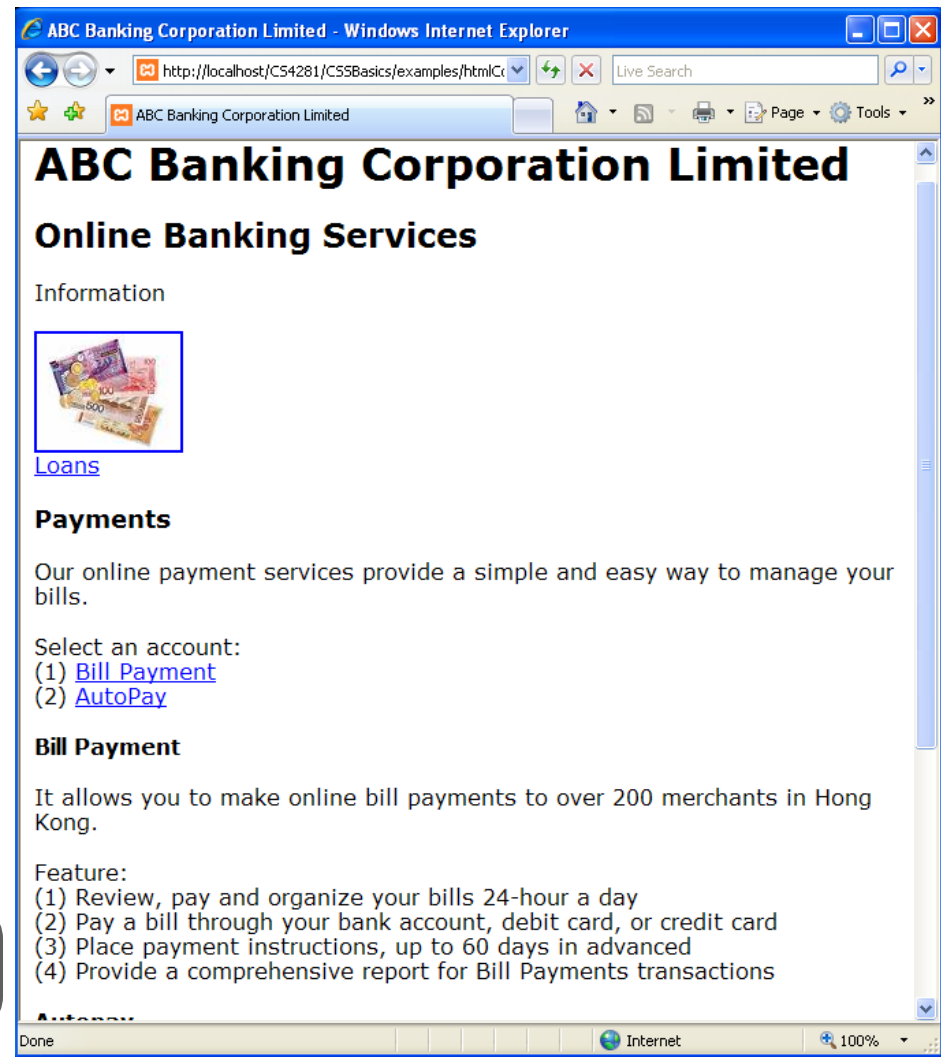
Choosing a Font Family

7_Fonts.html

9   <title>ABC Banking Corporation Limited</title>

10   **<link rel="stylesheet" href="../styles/7_Fonts.css" type="text/css" media="all" />**

11   </head>

12   <body>

7_Fonts.css

Link an external CSS

1 /* Global Styles */

Define style for HTML tags

2 **body {**

3   **font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif; }**

Setting the Font Size

- **The size of the text on the screen can be specified.**

- **Fonts can be set as**

  - *Absolute Size Keyword*: It refers to an entry in a table of font sizes computed and kept by the user agent.

    [xx-small | x-small | small | medium | large | x-large | xx-large]

  - *Relative Size Keyword*: It is interpreted relative to the table of font sizes and the font size of the parent element.

    [larger | smaller]

  - *Length*: It specifies either an absolute font size (that is independent of the user agent's font table), or a relative font size.

    - Absolute Length Unit [in | cm | mm | pt (point - 1/72 inch) | pc (pica - 12 pt)]
    - Relative Length Unit [em (16px on screen?) | ex (lower case x) | px]

  - *Percentage*: It specifies an absolute font size relative to the parent element's font size.

Setting the Font Size

- **To enhance the usability and accessibility of your page**

  - Avoid small size of content (use 1em or 100% as a basic for your font sizes)

  - Avoid absolute length units for screen display (use *em* or *percentage* for screen stylesheets)

  - Use absolute length units for print stylesheets

  - Go to W3C: Care with Font Size http://www.w3.org/QA/Tips/font-size for details.

font-size: size
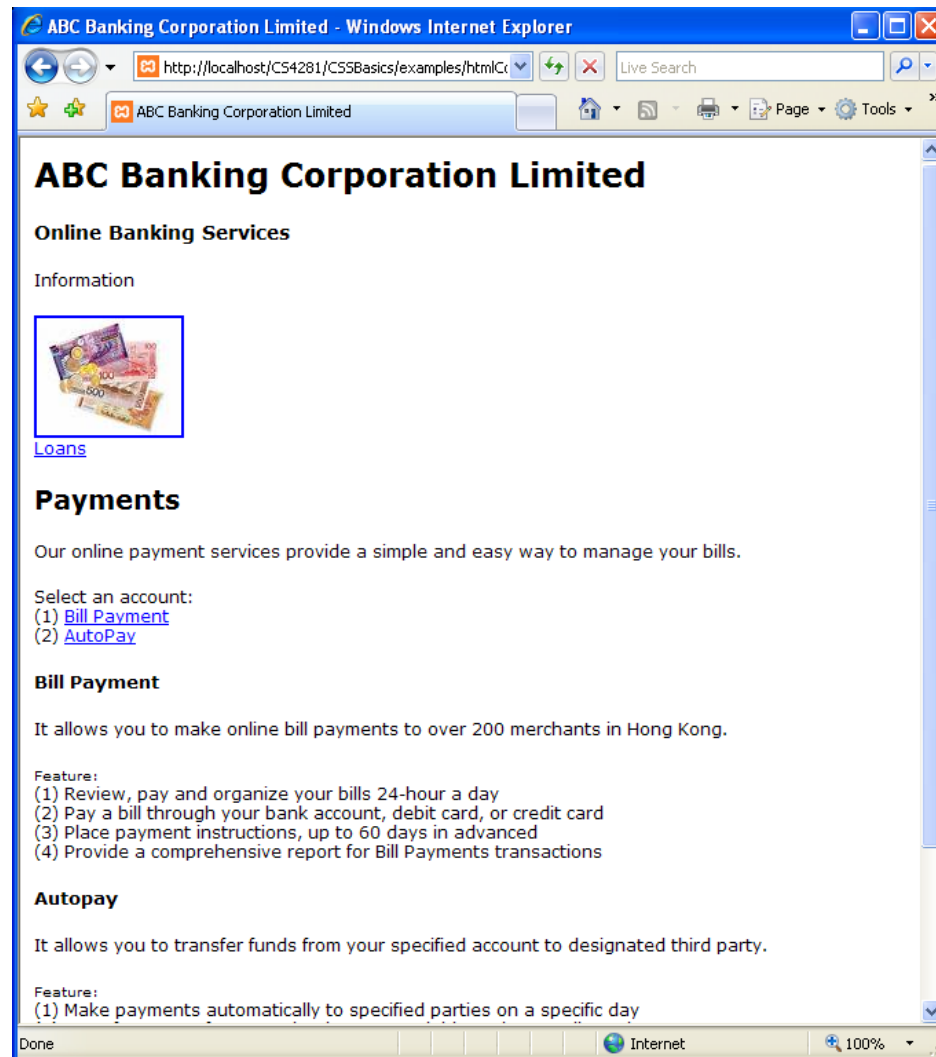
Setting the Font Size

8_FontSize.css

```
1    /* Global Styles */

2    body {

3            font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;

4            font-size: 1em; }

5

6    h1 {

7            font-size: 1.5em; }

8

9    h2 {

10           font-size: .9em; }

11

12   h3 {

13           font-size: 1.2em; }

14

15   h4 {

16           font-size: .8em; }
```

Use a semicolon (;) to separate individual declarations in the list

For consistent and versatile page viewing, the best strategy for setting font sizes is to set a relative length size for the \<body\> tag, and then use absolute font size (such as small) or relative font sizes (such as larger) to adjust the size, based on the body size.

Making Text Italic

- **Italic Font – It is redesigned with more pronounced serifs and usually a slight slant to the right.**

- **Oblique Font – It is slanted to the right by the computer.**

- **Both of them are often used to set off quotations, emphasized text, foreign words, magazine, and much more.**

font-style: italic

font-style: oblique
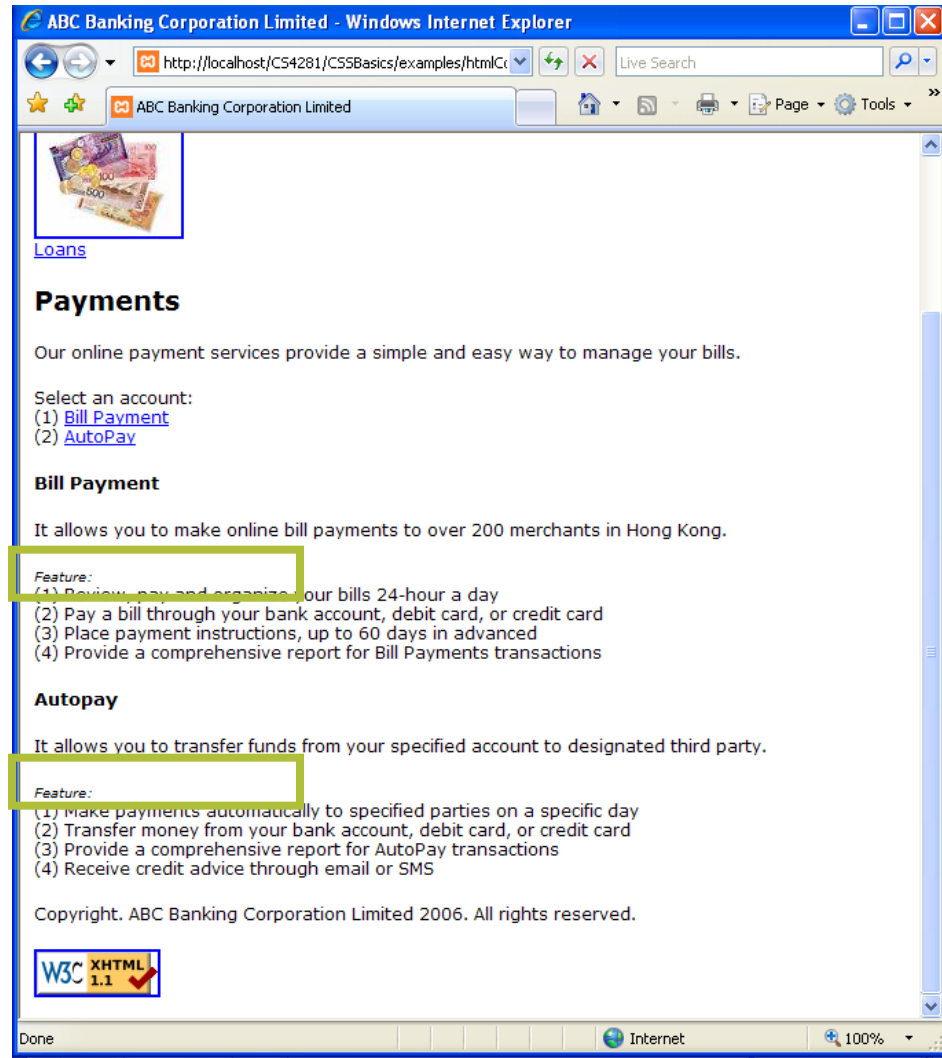
Making Text Italic

9_TextItalic.html

9   `<title>ABC Bank</title>`

10   *`<link rel="stylesheet" href="../styles/9_TextItalic.css" type="text/css" media="all" />`*

11   `</head>`

…   …

31   `<p>` *`<span class="subHeader">`*Feature*`:</span>`* `<br />` (1) Forward dated instructions up to 45 days in advance `<br />` (2) Access Bill Payment 24-hour a day with our online banking `</p>`

9_TextItalic.css

25   `/* Class Styles */`

26   `.subHeader {`

27   `font-size: .8em;`

28   *`font-style: italic;`* `}`

Define style for classes

Setting Bold

- **It is used to set different levels of boldness for text.**
    - *bold*: Set the font to boldface
    - *bolder or lighter*: Set the font's weight to be bolder or lighter relative to its parent element's weight
    - *A value from 100 to 900, increments of 100*: Increase the weight, based on alternative versions of the font that are available.
- **It is an effective way to make text standout.**

font-weight: bold
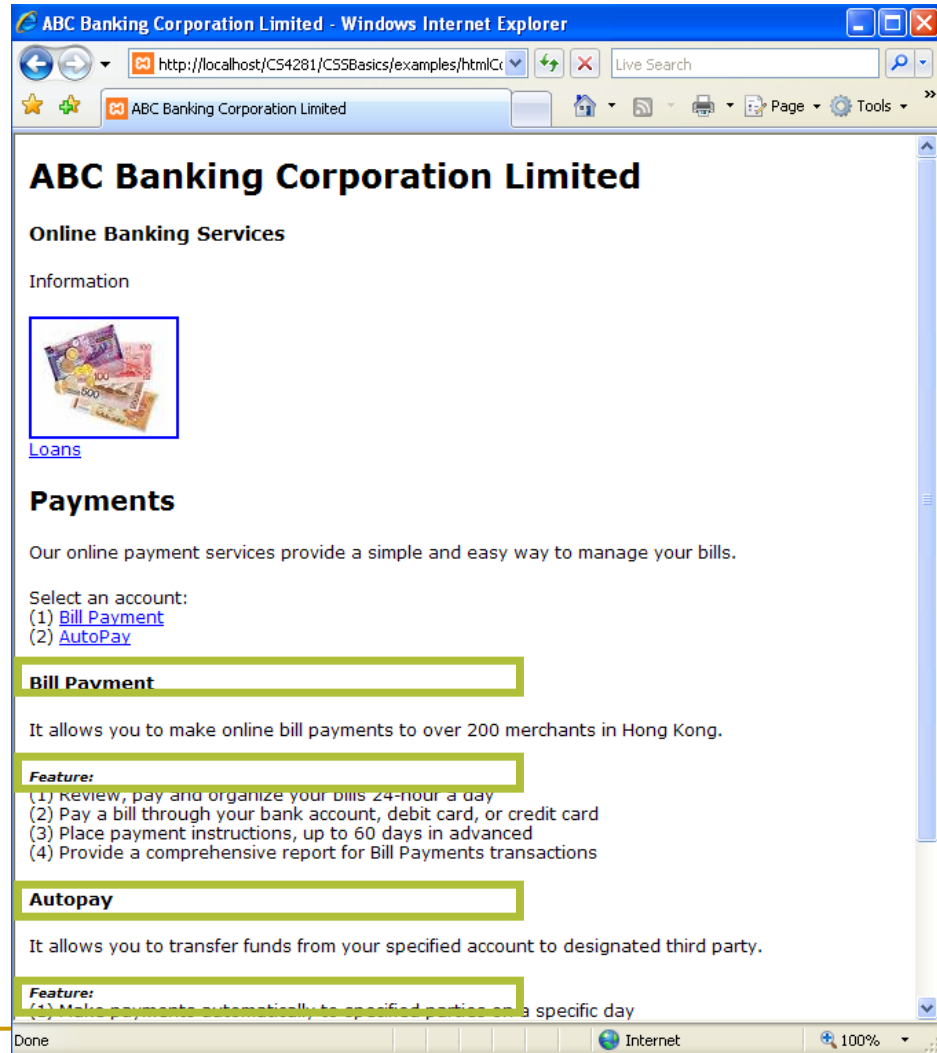
Setting Bold

10_TextBold.css

15 h4 {

16   font-size:.8em;

17   *font-weight: bold;* }

18

    …

26 /* Class Styles */

27 .subHeader {

28   font-size: .8em;

29   font-style: italic;

30   *font-weight: bold;*}

Creating Small Caps

- **Small caps are useful for emphasizing titles.**

- **With small caps, lowercase letters are converted to uppercase, but in a slightly smaller size than regulator uppercase letters.**

font-variant: small-caps
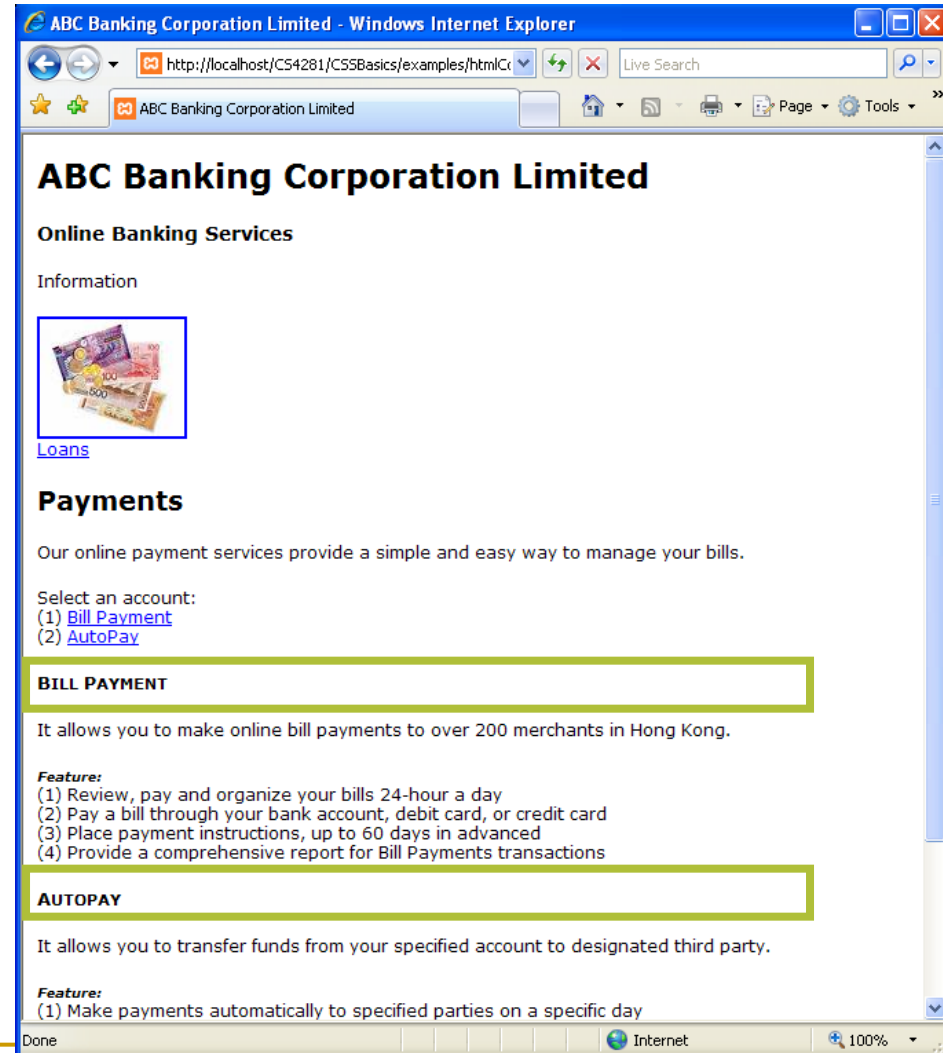
Creating Small Caps

```
15   h4 {
16            font-size:.8em;
17            font-weight: bold;
18            font-variant: small-caps; }
     …
27   /* Class Styles */
28   .subHeader {
29             font-size: .8em;
30             font-style: italic;
31             font-weight: bold;}
```

Setting Multiple Font Values

- **Instead of setting font properties independently, several font attributes can be defined simultaneously in a single declaration.**

- **The font-style, font-variant, and font-weight properties may be specified in any order or omitted. If they are omitted, they are set to normal.**

- **The font-size and font-family properties must always be explicitly specified, first the font-size, then the font-family.**

font: [<font-style> || <font-variant> || <font-weight>]? <font-size> [/ <line-height>]? <font-family>

Setting Multiple Font Values

12_MultipleFontValue.css

2   body {

3   *font: 1em Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;* }

4

5   h1 {

6   font-size:1.5em; }

     …

14 h4 {

          font: small-caps bold .8em Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;

     }

     …

24 /* Class Styles */

25 .subHeader {

26   *font: italic bold .8em Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;* }

Text

Text Properties

- **Besides the shapes and sizes of the letters being used (the font), the spaces between letters, words, lines, and paragraphs are also important.**

- **The challenge of displaying text on a computer screen is to support a wider audience.**

  - How to enhance legibility?
  - How to draw their interest?

- **Common Techniques**

  - Adjusting Spacing
  - Aligning Text
  - Indenting Paragraphs
  - Decorating Text

Adjusting Spacing

- **Space Between Letters (Tracking)**

  - ❑ It adds equal space between letters in a word.

  - ❑ Appropriated letter spacing can improve the readability of the text.

letter-spacing: <value>
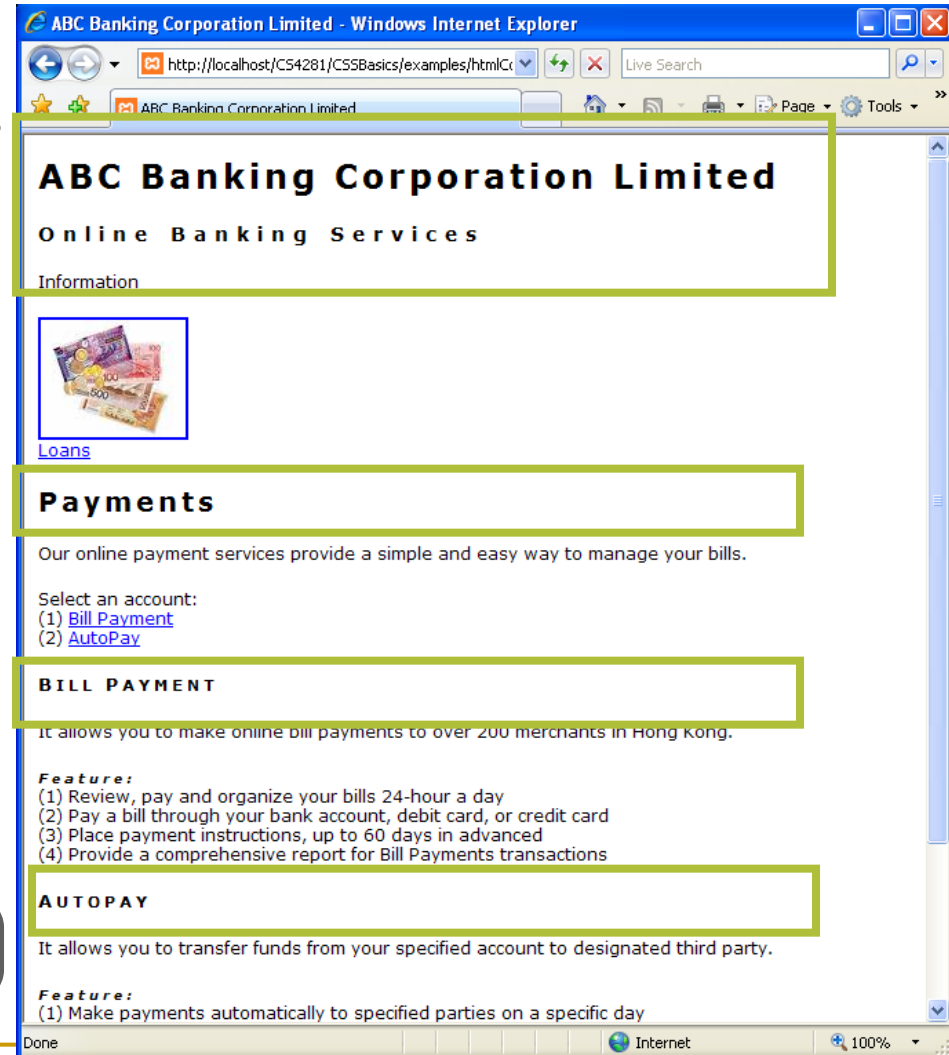
Adjusting Spacing

```
2    body {
3                   font: 1em Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
4                   letter-spacing: normal; }
5
6    h1 {
7                   font-size:1.5em;
8                   letter-spacing: .2em; }
9
10   h2 {
11                  font-size:.9em;
12                  letter-spacing: .4em; }
13
14   h3 {
                    font-size: 1.2em;
15                  letter-spacing: .2em; }
```

Adjusting Spacing

- **Space Between Lines (Leading)**

  - ❑ It adds space between the baselines (the bottoms of most letters) of lines of text.

  - ❑ Appropriated line spacing can make reading easier.

line-height: <value>
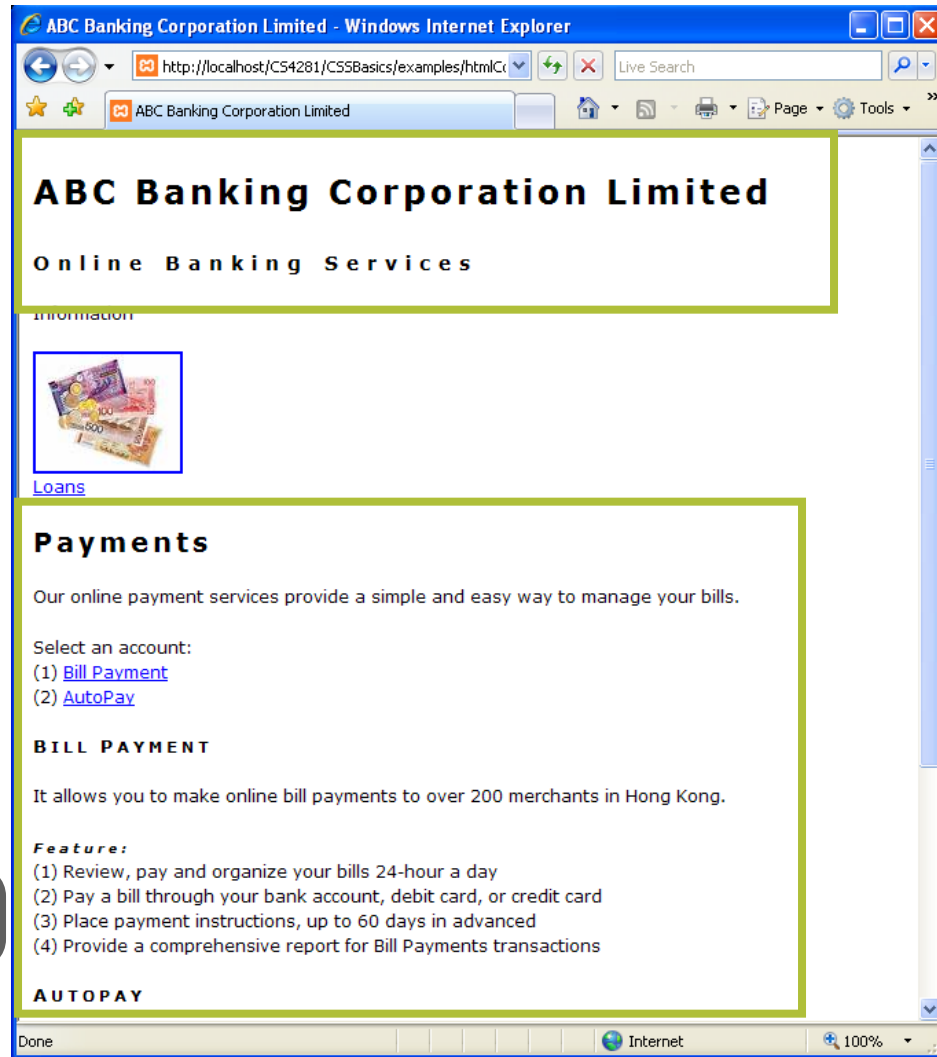
Adjusting Spacing

13_LineHeight.css

2   body {

3   font: 1em Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;

4   letter-spacing: normal;

5   ***line-height: 100%;*** }

6

7   h1 {

8   font-size:1.5em;

9   letter-spacing: .2em;

10   ***line-height: 2.0;*** }

11

12   h2 {

13   font-size:.9em;

14   letter-spacing: .4em;

15   ***line-height: 18px;*** }

Aligning Text

- **Horizontal**
  - Alignment and justification of the text can be controlled.
    [left | right | center | justify]

    text-align: <value>

- **Vertical**
  - The vertical position of one inline element can be specified, relative to the elements around it, either above or below.

    Definition List: [super | sub | baseline | <length> | <percentage>]

    Relative Values: [top | middle | bottom | text-top | text-bottom]

    vertical-align: <value>
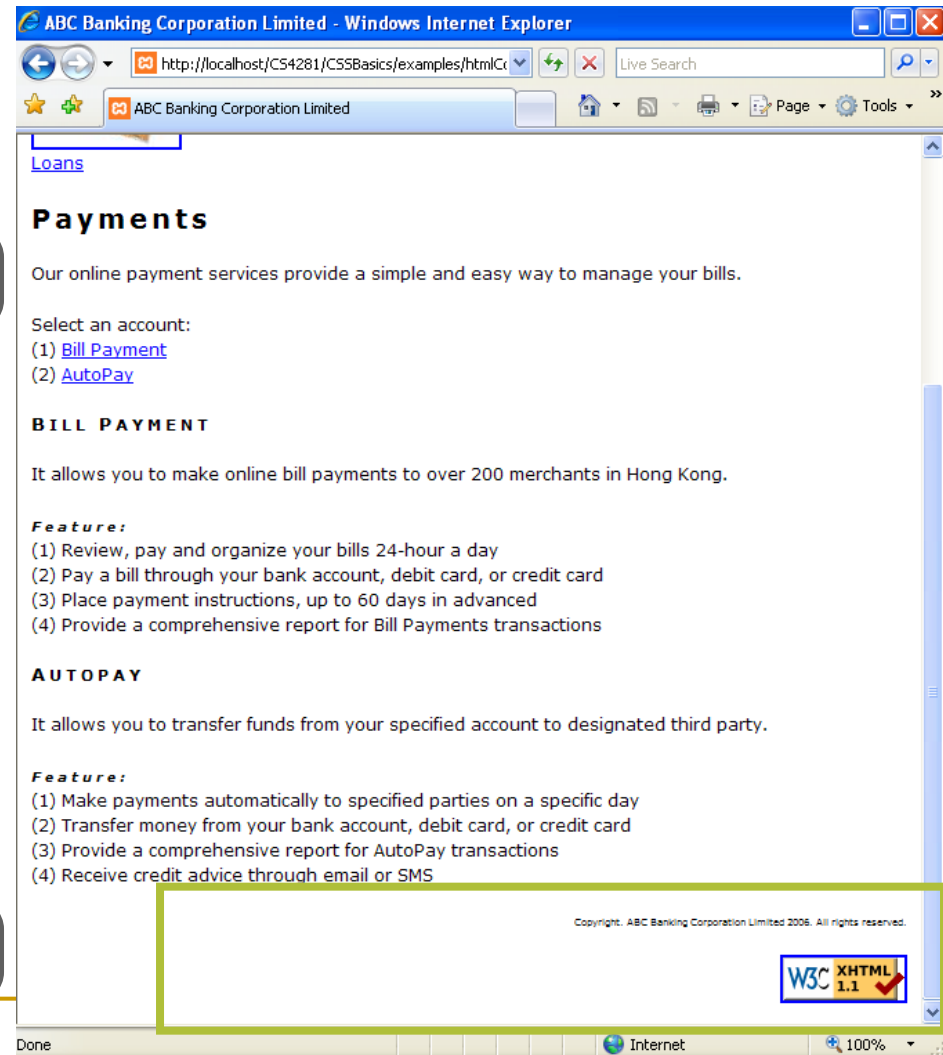
Aligning Text

14_TextAligning.css

2   body {

3   font: 1em Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;

4   letter-spacing: normal;

4   line-height: 100%;

6   *text-align: left;* }

     ..

32   /* ID Styles */

33   #footer {

34   font-size:.6em;

35   *text-align: right;* }

36

Indenting Paragraphs

- **Extra horizontal space can be specified at the beginning of the first line of text in a paragraph.**

- **Indenting is commonly used for the printer-friendly versions of your page.**

text-indent: <value>
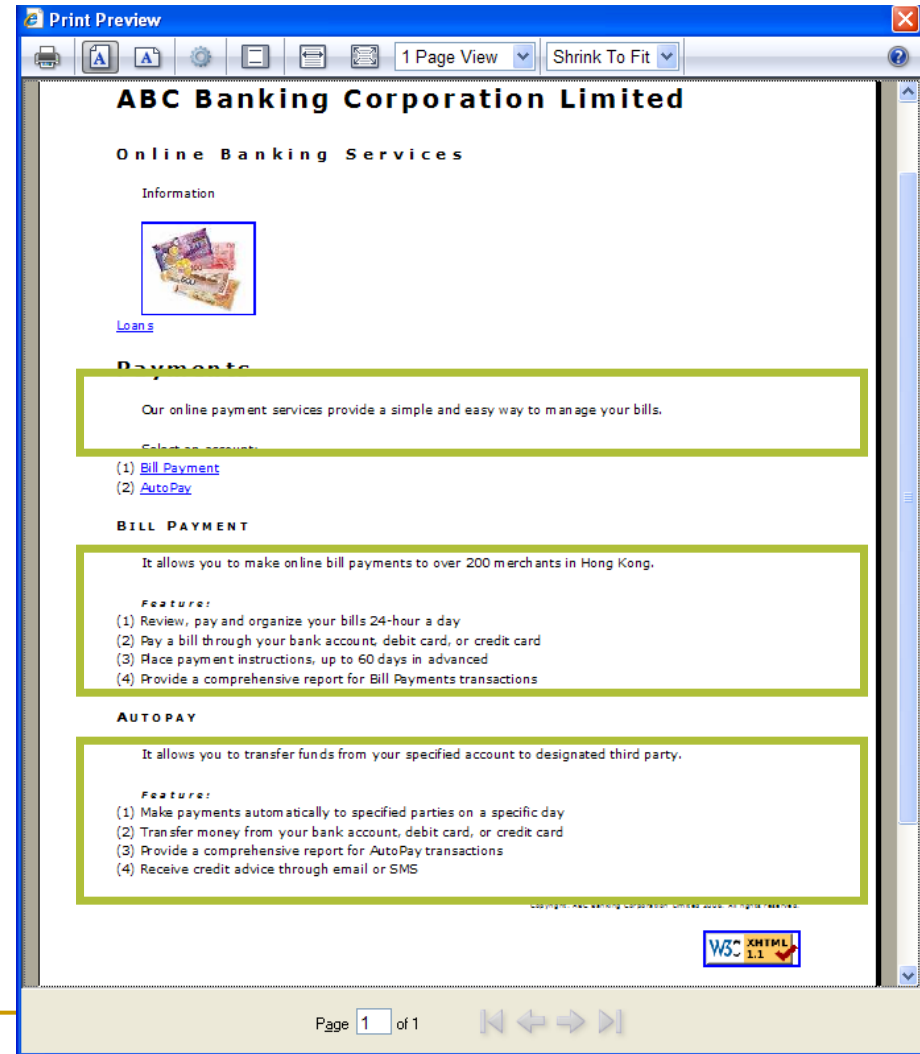
Indenting Paragraphs

15_ParagraphIndenting.html

9   `<title>ABC Banking Corporation Limited</title>`

10   *`<link rel="stylesheet" href="../styles/15_ParagraphIndentingScreen.css" type="text/css" media="screen" />`*

11   *`<link rel="stylesheet" href="../styles/15_ParagraphIndentingPrint.css" type="text/css" media="print" />`*

12   `</head>`

Link another style sheet for printing

15_ParagraphIndentingPrint.css

28 `p {`

29   `font-size: .75em;`

30   `line-height: 1.5;`

31   *`text-indent: 2em;`* `}`

Decorating Text

■ **The text can be adorned.**

*Value***: [underline | overline | line-through | blink | none]**

■ **It is used to add emphasis, and attract the visitor's eye to important areas on your web page.**

■ **Many visitors do not like blinking text, especially on web pages, where they spend a lot of time.**

■ **The underline in hypertext links can also be removed by setting text-decoration: none.**

text-decoration: <value>
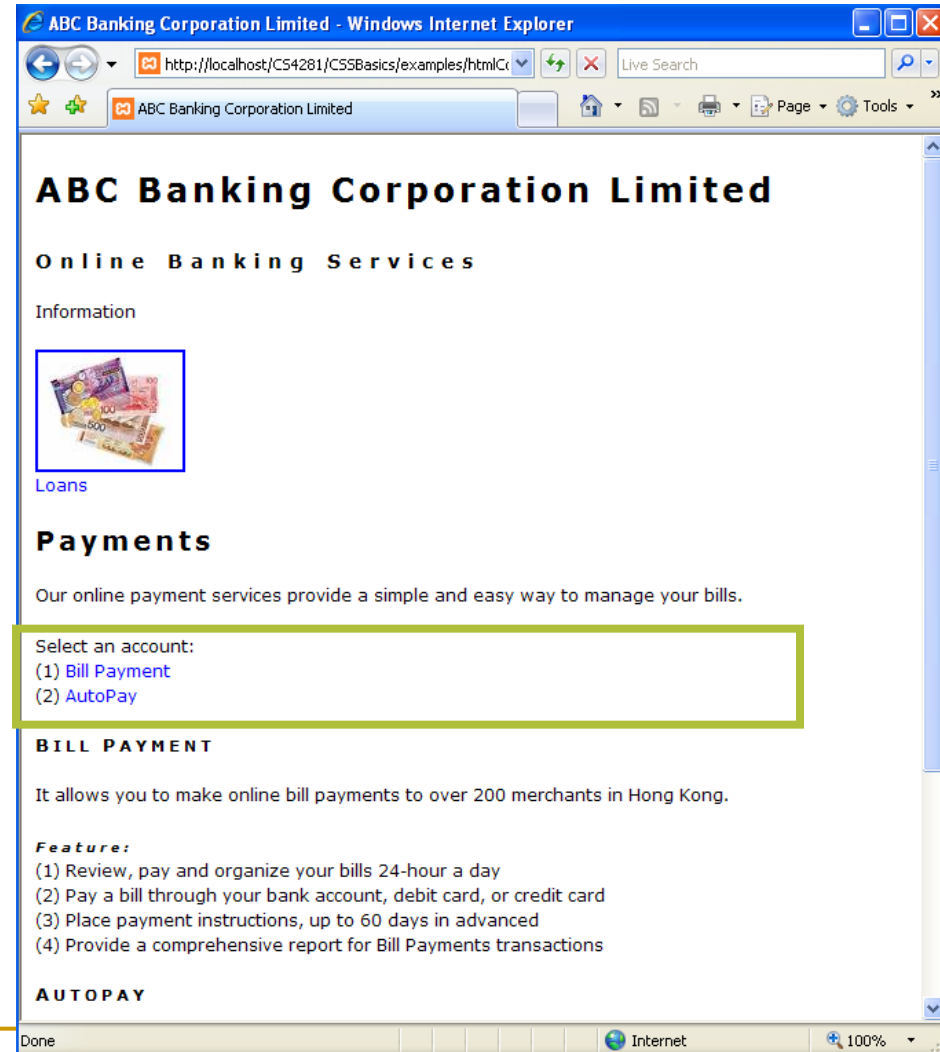
Decorating Text

1   /* Global Styles */

2   body {

3   font: 1em Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;

4   letter-spacing: normal;

5   line-height: 100%;

6   text-align: left;

7   ***text-decoration: none;*** }

    …

29   *p {*

30   *font-size: .75em;*

31   *line-height: 1.5; }*

32

33   *a {*

34   ***text-decoration: none;*** *}*

Color

Color & Background Properties

- **Color forms the cornerstone of all design, creating the first impression that most people will have of your site.**

- **Color can guide the visitor's eye around the page, helping you to highlight important areas, while downplaying others.**

- **Color can be used in the different components.**
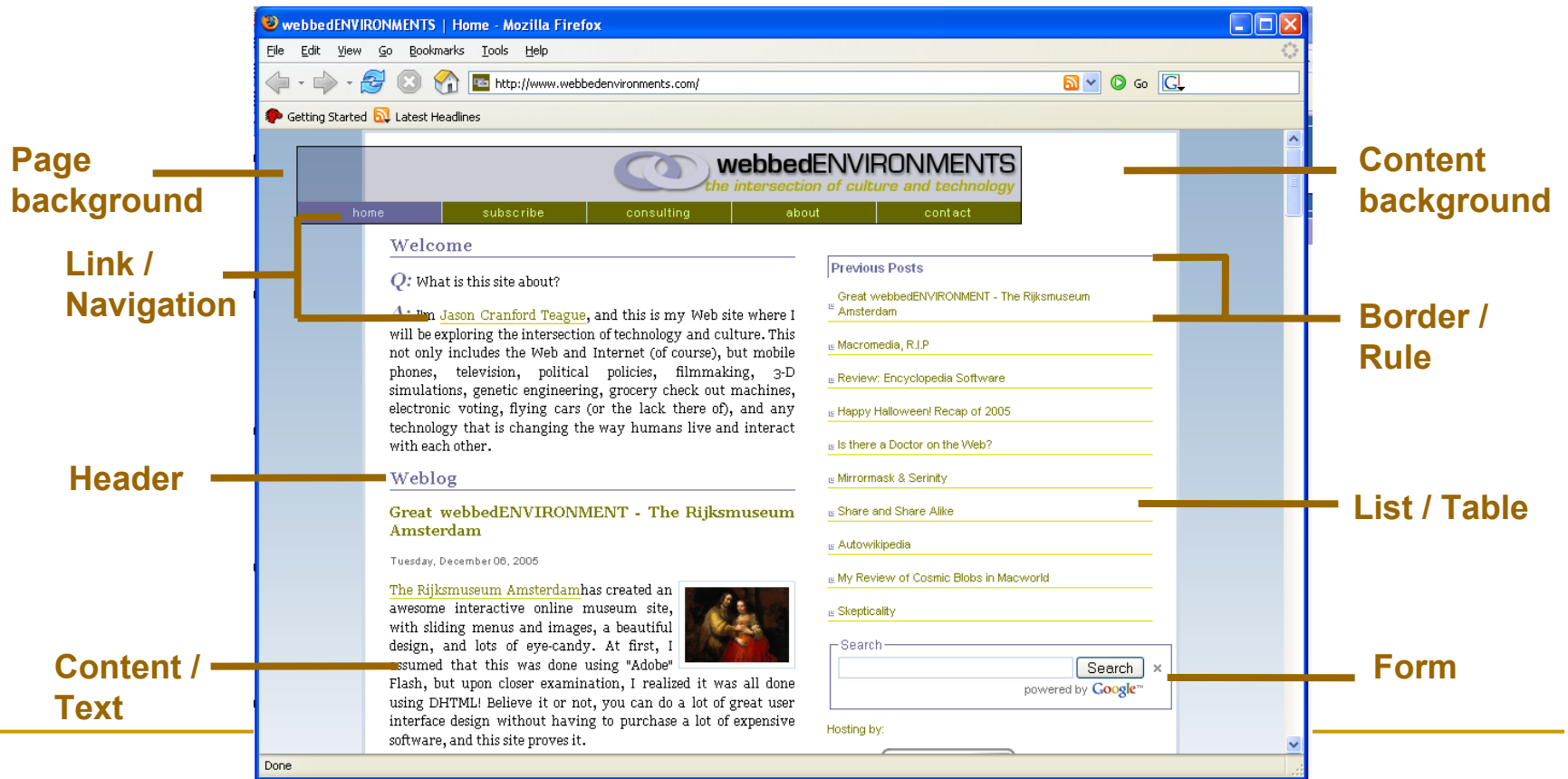
Color & Background Properties

- Page background
  - It covers the entire visible area of the browser window.
  - The background should generally provide the most contrast with the foreground text colors.
- Content background
  - Different color will be used for the background directly around the content of the pages.
  - This allows the page background color to absorb extra horizontal space in the browser window.
- Border/Rule
  - Rulers or contrasting colors will be used around the borders of content areas, headers, navigation blocks, lists, and tables to separate different chunks of content.
- Header
  - Color for the section headers clearly contrasts with chosen background color.

Color & Background Properties

- Content (Sentences or Paragraphs of Text)
    - It should have the highest contrast with the background to maximize legibility.
- Link/Navigation
    - Different colors may be chosen for your site navigation and for links in the copy.
    - The link colors should be easily discernable from other text while sill contrasting the background.
- Link/Table
    - Different background color may be chosen behind lists and tables (or even alternating row colors).
- Form
    - The border, foreground, and background colors of many form elements can be specified to given them a more distinctive look for your site, apart from the default appearance.

Color & Background Properties

- **Critical Consideration with Color**

  - Web Safe Colors (for people who use 8-bit monitors)
    - It refers the set of colors that both Mac and Windows computer could consistently display (a 216 color subset of the 256).
    - http://www.cookwood.com/html/colors/websafecolors.html

  - Accessibility (for people who are color-blind)
    - Your web page should
      - Provide enough contrast between foreground and background colors.
      - Make sure that color is not critical for understanding information.
    - W3C Web Content Accessibility Guidelines
      http://www.w3.org/TR/WAI-WEBCONTENT/

Color Combinations	
Unfavorable	Blue/Green, Red/Green
Preferable	Red/Blue, Orange/Blue, Orange/Purple, Yellow/Purple

Setting (Foreground) Color

- **The foreground color (simply means color) of an element can be set.**

- **Value for the color**

  - Name of a color (16-predefined color) http://www.cookwood.com/html/colors/sixteencolors.html

    > **color: [black | blue | gray | …]**

  - RGB value set
    - Percentages,

      > **color: rgb (x%, y%, z%)**

    - Values from 0-255

      > **color: rgb (x, y, z)**

    - Hexadecimal Code

      > **color: #999999**
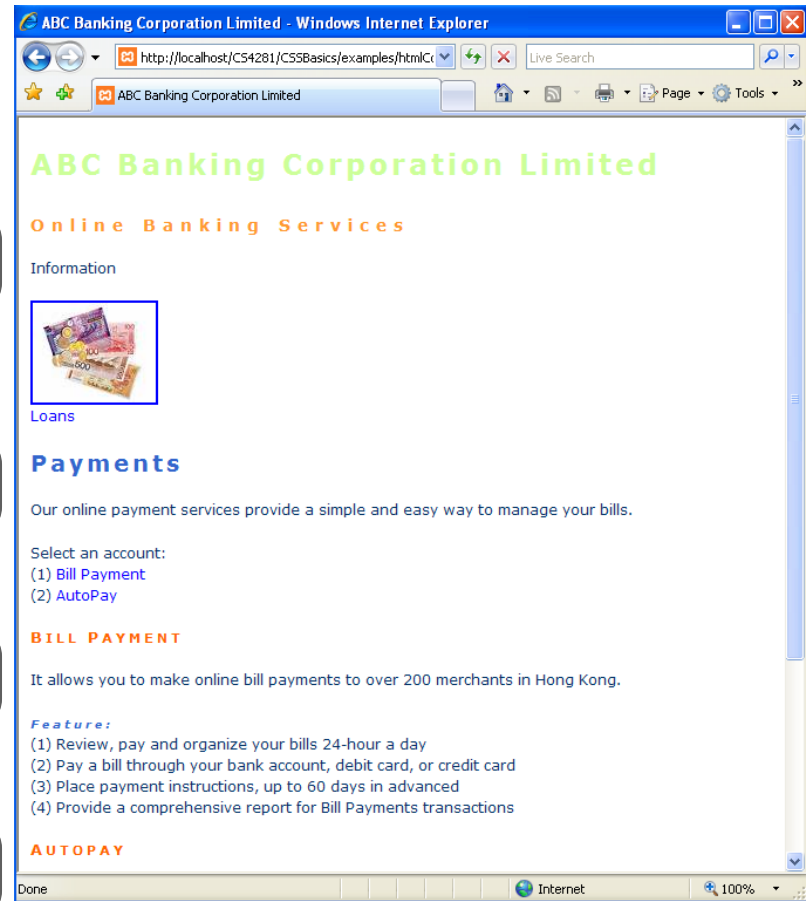
Setting (Foreground) Color

```
2     body {

      …

8             color: #003366; }

9

10    h1 {

      …

14            color: #CF9; }

15

16    h2 {

      …

20            color: rgb(100%, 60%, 20%);

21

22    h3 {

      …

26            color: rgb(51, 102, 204); }
```

#003366 / #036 /
rgb (0%, 10%, 40%) /
rgb(0, 51, 102)

Specific each value only once when specifying hex RGB values in which both color value numbers are the same.

#CCFF99 / #CF9 /
rgb (80%, 100%, 60%) /
rgb(204, 255, 153)

#FF9933 / #F93 /
rgb (100%, 60%, 20%) /
rgb(255, 153, 51)

#3366CC / #36C /
rgb (20%, 40%, 80%) /
rgb(51, 102, 204)

Setting (Foreground) Color : Appearance of Links

#FF6600 / #F60 /
rgb (100%, 40%, 0%) /
rgb (255, 102, 0)

```
38   a {
39          text-decoration: none;
40          color: #FF6600;}
41
42   a:hover {
43          color: #3366CC; }
```

Mouse cursor is over the link

#3366CC / #36C /
rgb (20%, 40%, 80%) /
rgb(51, 102, 204)

ABC Banking Corporation Limited - Windows Internet Explorer

http://localhost/CS4281/CSSBasics/examples/htmlC...   Live Search

ABC Banking Corporation Limited

ABC Banking Corporation Limited

Online Banking Services

Information

Loans

Payments

Our online payment services provide a simple and easy way to manage your bills.

Select an account:
(1) Bill Payment
(2) AutoPay

BILL PAYMENT

It allows you to make online bill payments to over 200 merchants in Hong Kong.

Feature:
(1) Review, pay and organize your bills 24-hour a day
(2) Pay a bill through your bank account, debit card, or credit card
(3) Place payment instructions, up to 60 days in advanced
(4) Provide a comprehensive report for Bill Payments transactions

AUTOPAY

Setting Background Color

■ **The background color for entire page and individual elements can be defined.**

background-color: <value>
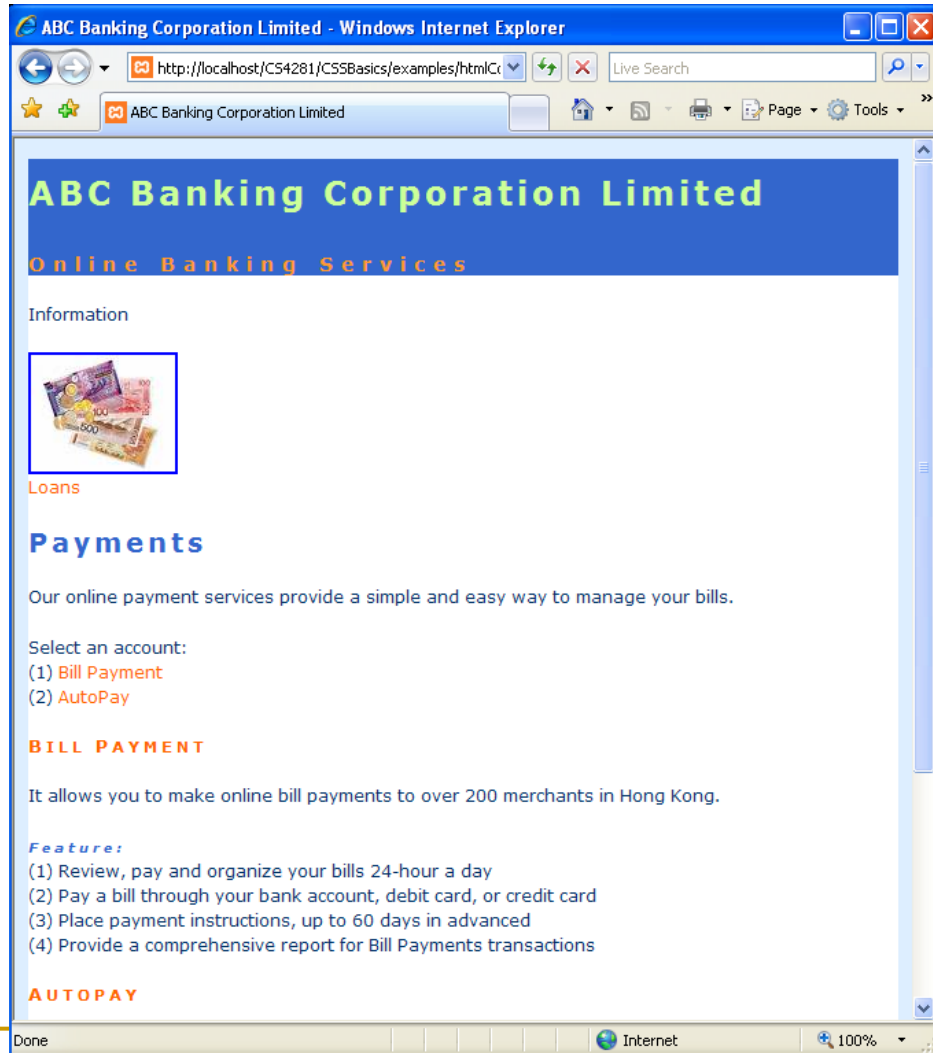
Setting Background Color

18_ColorBackground.html

2   body {

    …

9   **background-color: #DDEEFF;**}

    …

47   #mainContainer {

48   **background-color: white; }**

49

50   #header {

51   **background-color: #3366CC; }**

#DDEEFF / #DEF /
rgb (86.67%, 93.33%, 100%) /
rgb (221, 238, 255)

white / #FFFFFF / #FFF /
rgb(100%, 100%, 100%) /
rgb (255, 255, 255)

#3366CC / #36C /
rgb (20%, 40%, 80%) /
rgb(51, 102, 204)

List

Creating Styles for List Items

■ **Styles can be applied to the list items directly through a type selector.**

li **{**

*font-size***: .75em;**

line-height: **1.5;**

*text-align***: left; }**

Setting the Bullet Style

- The type of bullet can be specified

- http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-CSS2/generate.html#propdef-list-style-type

Name	Appearance
disc	●
circle	○
square	■
decimal	1, 2, 3
upper-roman	I, II, III
lower-roman	i, ii, iii
upper-alpha	A, B, C
lower-alpha	a, b, c

list-style-type: <name>

Setting the Bullet Style

```
75  li {
76      font-size: .75em;
77      line-height: 1.5;
78      text-align: left;
79      list-style-type: square;}
```

Creating Your Own Bullets

■ **Your own graphics, in GIF, JPEG, and PNG formats, can be used as bullets.**
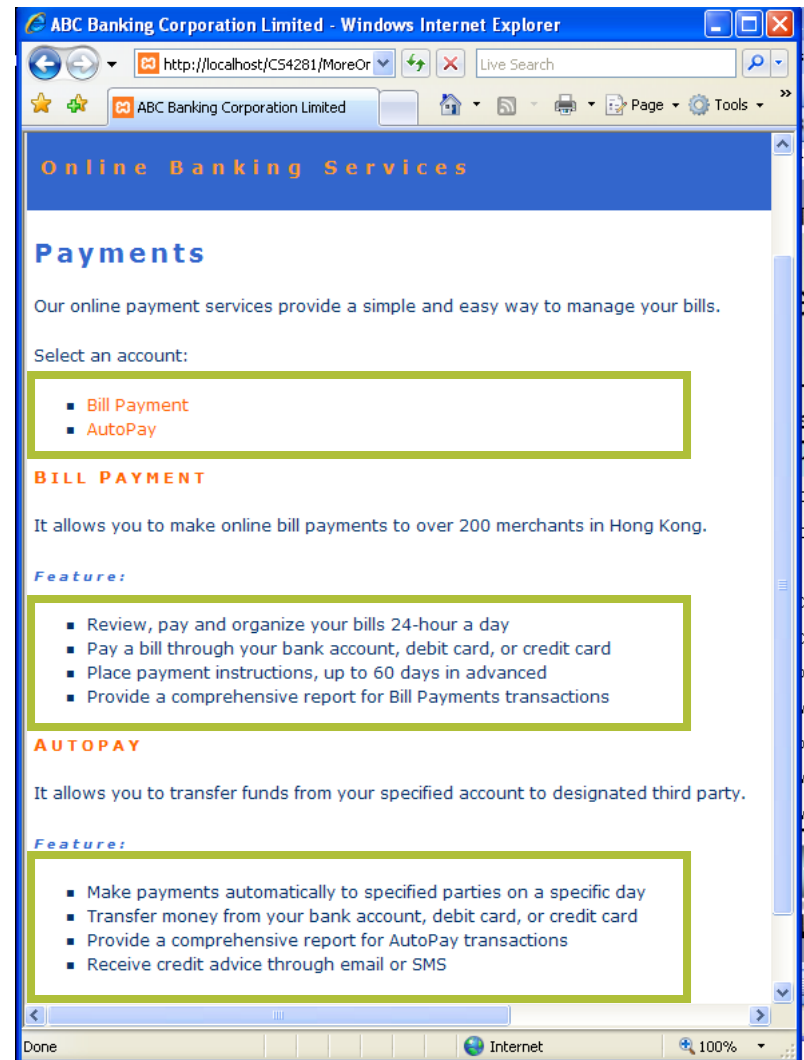
list-style-image: <filename>
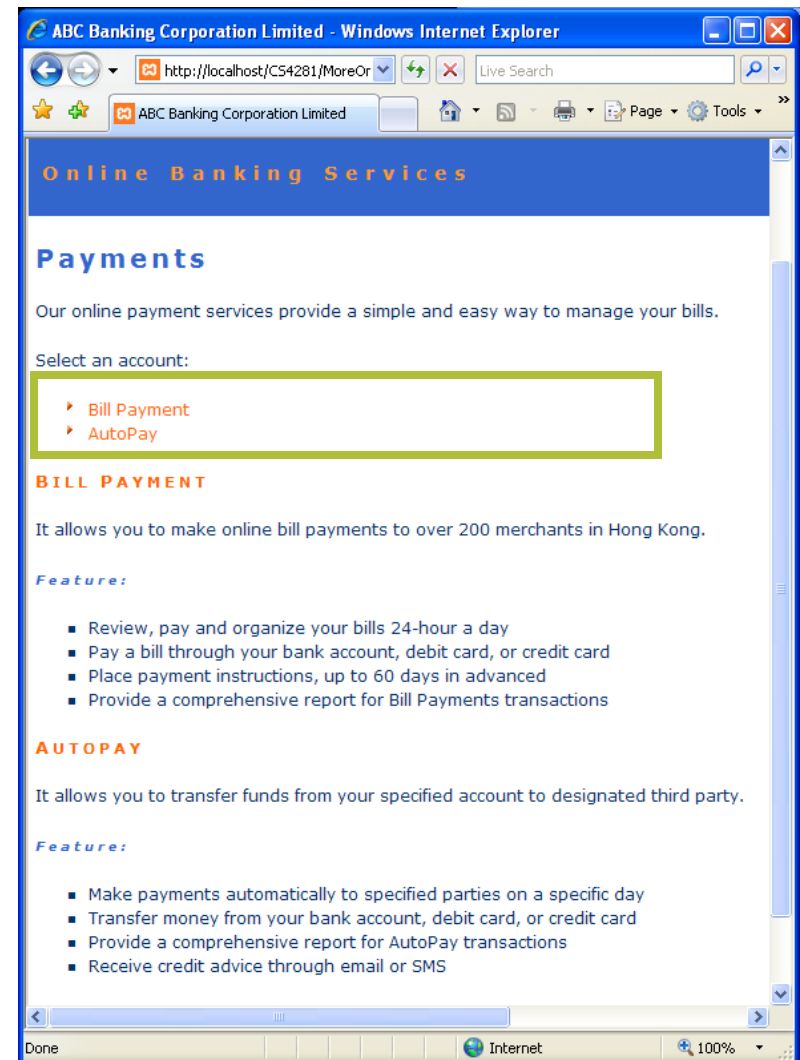
Creating Your Own Bullets

2_BulletStyle.css

```
75  li {
76      font-size: .75em;
77      line-height: 1.5;
78      text-align: left;
79      list-style-type: square; }
80
81  li a {
82      list-style-image: url(../images/mm_arrow.gif); }
```

It is a descendant selector. This style is only applied to the element *<a>*, that is a descendant of a list item *<li>*.

Creating Menu Items with a List

```
28   <!-- Navigation -->
29      <div id="navigation">
30      <ol>
31          <li><a href="#">Deposits</a></li>
32          <li><a href="#">Payments</a></li>
33          <li><a href="#">Transfers</a></li>
34          <li><a href="#">Download</a></li>
35          <li><a href="#">Contact Us</a></li>
36      </ol>
37      </div>
```
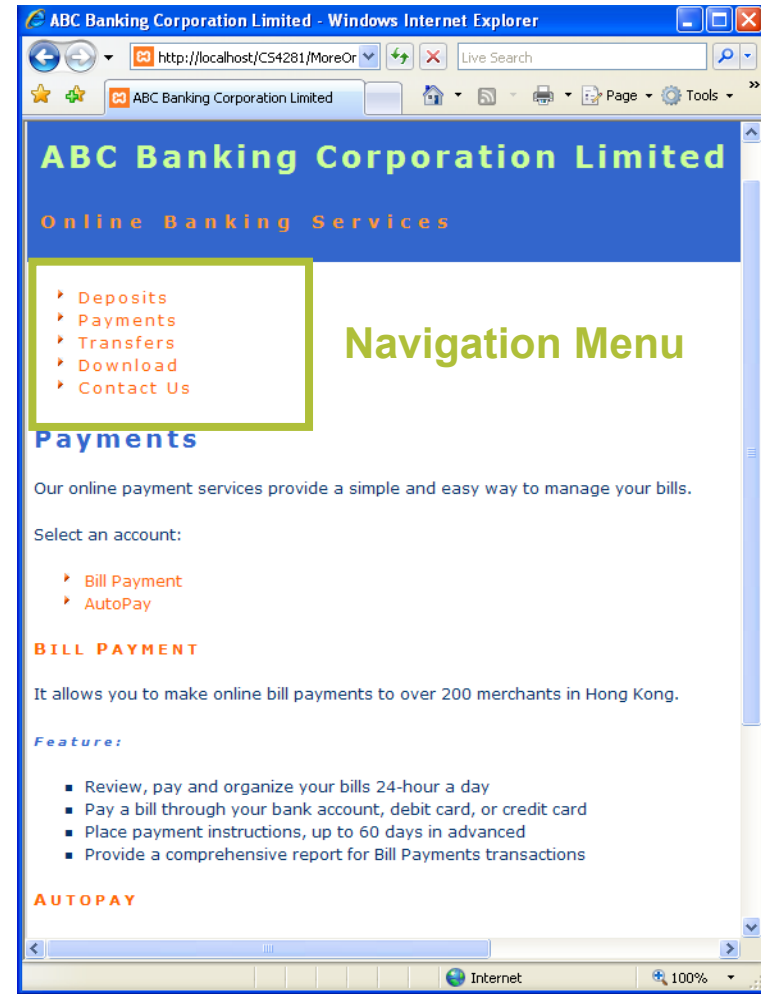

Navigation Menu

Creating Styles for Menu Items: Font, Text & List Style Image

- **Styles can be applied to the list items by applying a descendant selector.**

```
#navigation ol li {

    font-size: .75em;

    letter-spacing: .1em;

    line-height: 1.5;

    text-align: left;

    list-style-image:
url(../images/mm_arrow.gif);
```
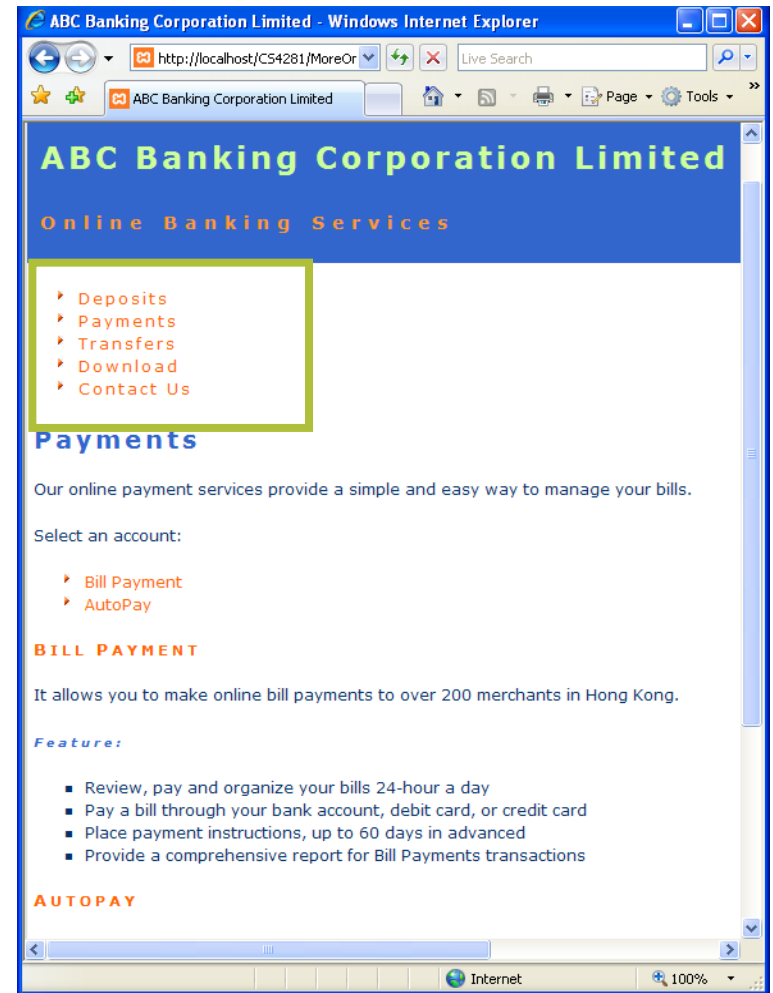
Creating Styles for Menu Items: Positioning

■ **The navigation menu is put to the left hand side of the main content.**

#navigation {

   padding*: 15px 3px;*

   width*: 150px;*

   float*: left; }*

#pageContent {

   margin*: 0px 200px 0px 180px; }*
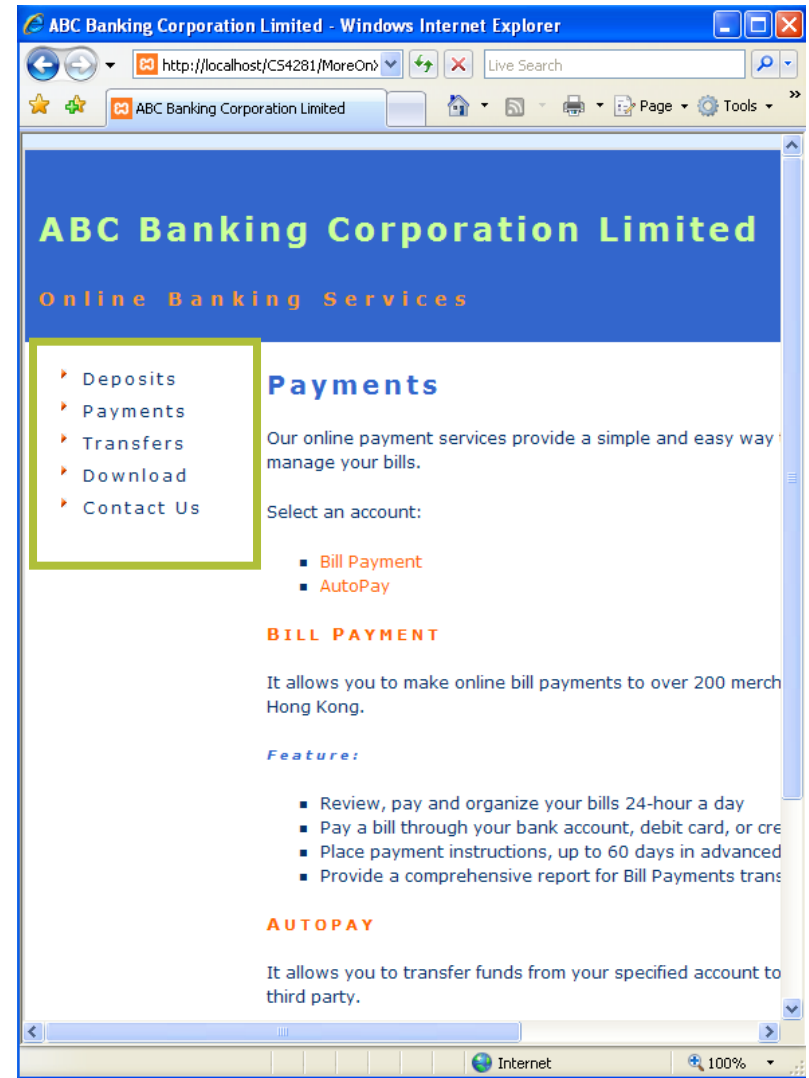
Creating Styles for Menu Items: Link Properties

- **Dynamic pseudo-class selectors are be used to create styles for menu items.**

- **When the list item is focused**
  - Change the font color
  - Change the background color
  - Add a bottom border line

#navigation ol a:hover {

   color*: #FF6600;*

   background-color*: #DDEEFF;*

   border-bottom*: 2px solid #C0DFFD; }*
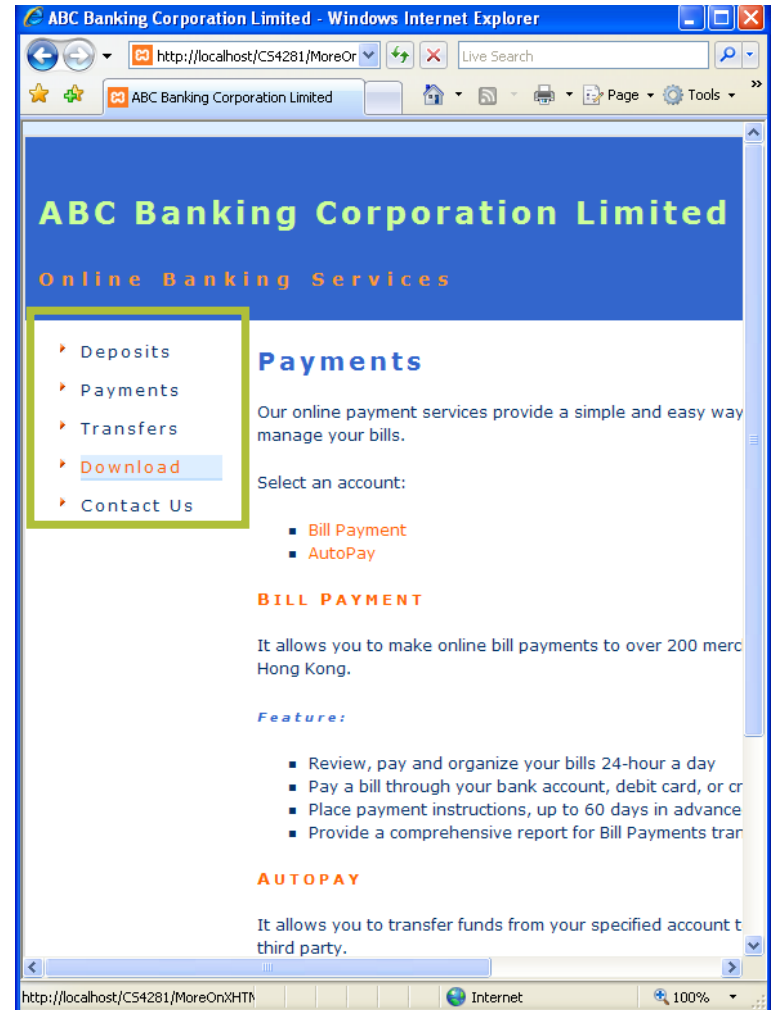
Table

Creating Styles for a Table

- **Styles can be applied to the table either directly through a type selector, or by applying classes or IDs.**

- **Recalling those *structures* that can help *styling***

  - thead, th, tfoot, tbody, colgp, col

table **{**

      *font***: .65em Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;**

      *line-heigh***t: 1.5;**

      *text-align***: center;**

      *color***: #003366;**

      *background-color***: #FFFFFF;**

      *border***: 2px solid #E0E0E0;**

}

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http://localhost/CS4281/MoreOnXHTML/examples/html

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Online Banking Services

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Interest Rate

Hong Kong Dollar Deposit Rates: Fixed Deposit

Deposit Period	HK $10,000 to HK $99,999	HK $100,000 to HK $499,999	HK $500,000 to HK $999,999	HK $1,000,000 or above
1-day	-	-	-	2.5000%
1-week	2.5000%	2.5000%	2.5000%	2.5000%
2-week	2.5000%	2.5000%	2.5000%	2.5000%
1-month	2.5000%	2.5500%	2.6000%	2.6500%
2-month	2.5000%	2.5500%	2.6000%	2.6500%
3-month	2.5500%	2.6000%	2.6500%	2.7000%
6-month	2.6000%	2.6500%	2.7000%	2.7500%
9-month	2.6500%	2.7000%	2.7500%	2.8500%
12-month	2.7500%	2.8500%	2.9500%	3.0500%

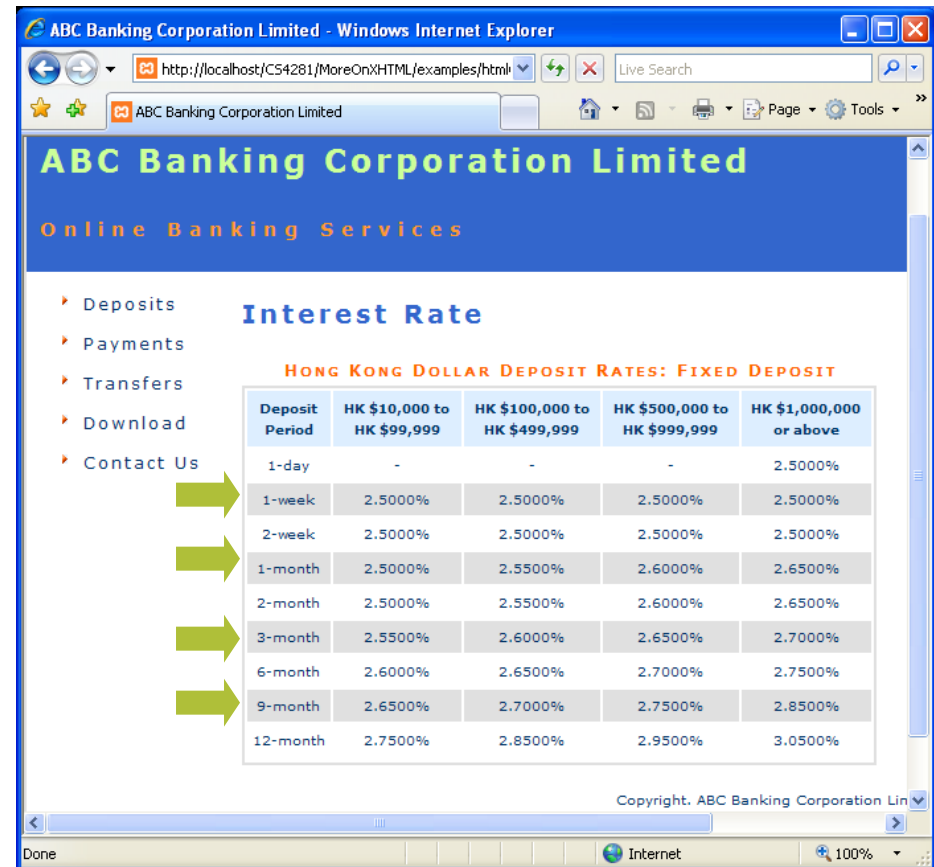Copyright. ABC Banking Corporation Lim
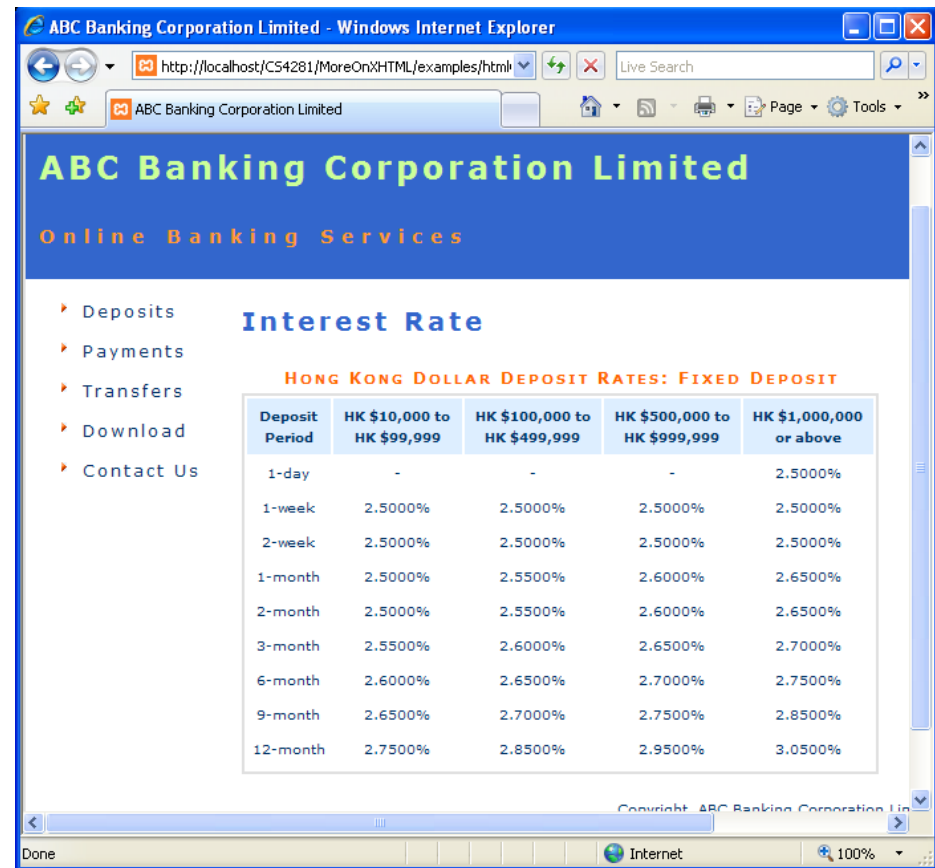
Done   Internet   100%

Creating Styles for a Caption: Font, Text & Color Properties

- **Caption embeds identifying text in a table.**

- **It should contrast the table header and data rows.**

table caption **{**

    font: **small-caps bold 1.2em Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;**

    letter-spacing: **.2em;**

    color: **#FF6600;**

    background-color: **inherit;**

    padding: **5px; }**
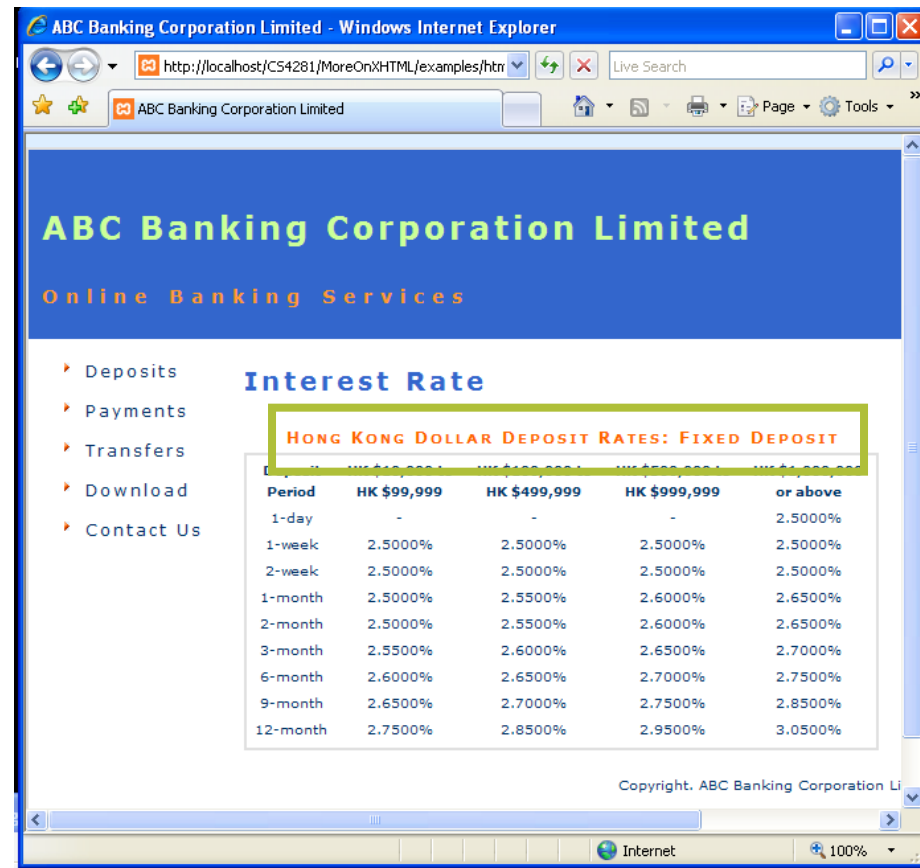
Creating Styles for a Caption: Positioning

- **The** *caption-side* **property is used to define the position of a caption, in relation to the table.**

- **Value: top | bottom | inherit**

** This property may not work in IE **

caption-side: <value>
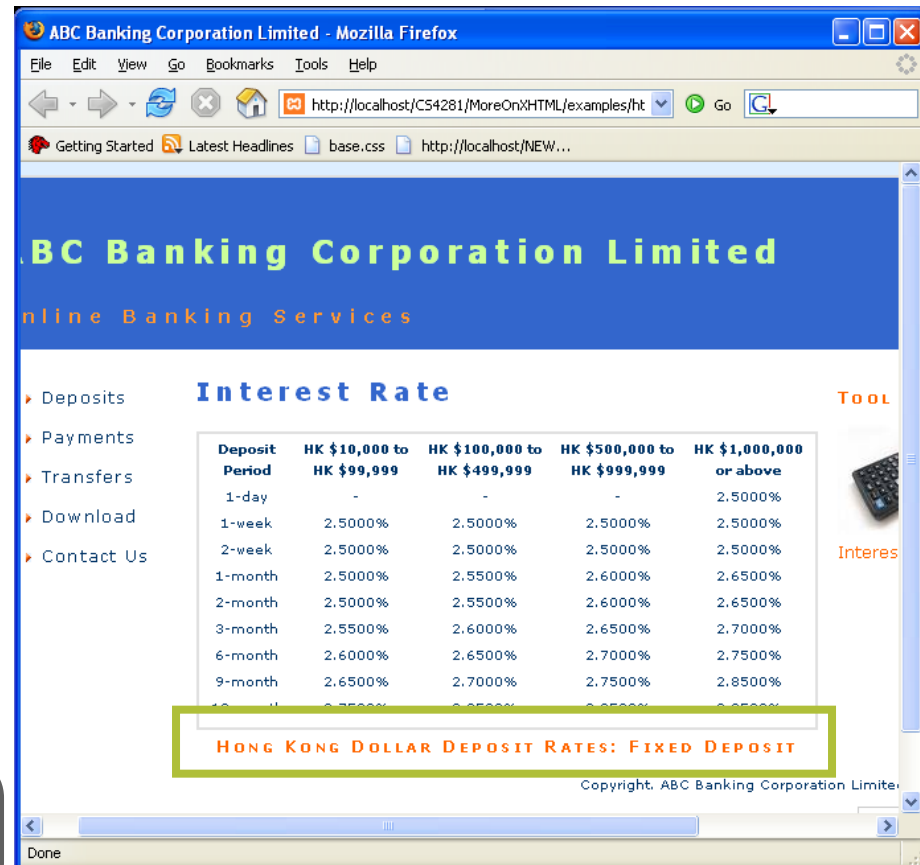
Creating Styles for a Header

- **The table header cell is used to hold labels that identify the data in a particular column of the table.**

- **They should contrast the table data rows.**

table th **{**

  color: **inherit;**

  background-color: **#DDEEFF;**

  padding: **5px 2px;}**

Creating Styles for Table Cells

- **Styles can be applied directly to the individual table sells defined by the element <td>.**

    table td **{**

    **   ** *padding***: 4px; }**

Creating Styles for Table Rows: Color

- **Data cells are organized into rows using the element <tr>.**

- **Rows styles can be created by using type selector <tr>.**

- **Specialized row styles can be created by using classes to alternate styles between rows.**

  table tbody tr.evenRow **{**

  > *color*: **inherit;**

  > *background-color*: **#E0E0E0;}**

Creating Styles for Table Rows: Alternative Rows

- **Styles can be created to the :hover dynamic pseudo-class selector.**

- **Each row highlights independently when the visitor rolls over the table.**

table tbody tr:hover **{**

    color: **inherit;**

    background-color: **#FFFFAE;**

    cursor: **pointer;}**
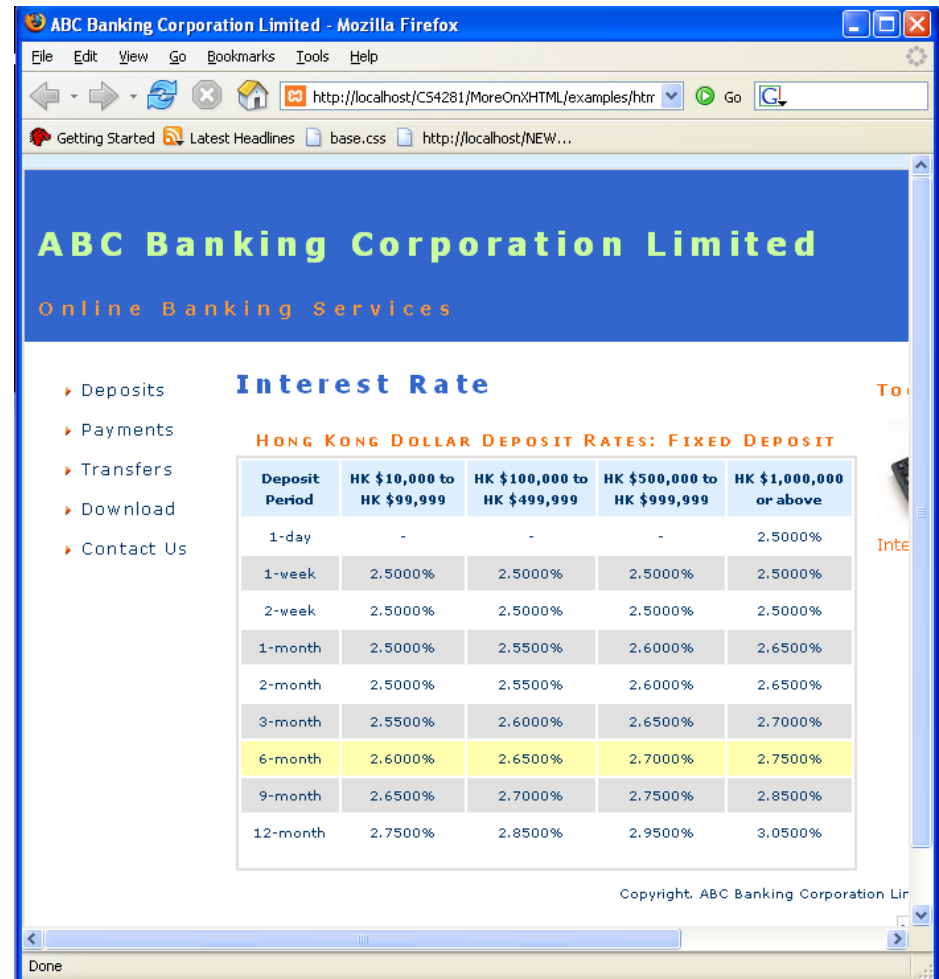
Form

Creating Form Structures for Styling

- The *<fieldset>* element can be used to group related elements together and make the form easier to follow.

- The easier it is for visitors to understand the form, the more likely they are to fill it out correctly.

- The *<legend>* element can be used to provide a caption or description for the group of elements.

```
<fieldset>
    <legend> … </legend>
    … related elements …
</fieldset>
```

Creating Form Structures for Styling

Screen

XHTML Code Design (Organizing)

FieldSet: Personal Information

Text | Radio1 | Text | Radio2 | Text | Radio3 | Text

Text | TextBox1

Text | TextBox2

Text | TextBox3

Text | TextBox4

Text | Checkbox1 | Text | Checkbox2 | Text

FieldSet: Message

Text | ListBox1

Text | TextArea1

Button1 Button2 Button3

Creating Form Structures for Styling

```
43    <fieldset>

44              <legend> Personal Information </legend>

45            <p>

46

47          Title:

48          <input type="radio" id="mr" name="title" value="Mr" checked="checked" />Mr

    …

70    </fieldset>


    …

74    <fieldset>

75              <legend> Message </legend>

76            <p>

77

78          Category:

79          <select id="category" name="category">

    …

90    </fieldset>
```

Labeling Form Elements

- **The *<label>* elements can be used to mark up label text.**

- **The *for* attribute can be specified to link labels to the associated elements.**

- **CSS can be used to format labels. (It will be discussed later.)**

```
<label for"idname">
   … label …
</label>
```

Labeling Form Elements

Screen

XHTML Code Design (Labeling)

FieldSet: Personal Information

Label | **Radio1** | *Label(R1)* | **Radio2** | *Label(R2)* | **Radio3** | *Label(R3)*

Label(T1) | **TextBox1**

Label(T2) | **TextBox2**

Label(T3) | **TextBox3**

Label(T4) | **TextBox4**

Label | **Checkbox1** | *Label(C1)* | **Checkbox2** | *Label(C2)*

FieldSet: Message

Label(LB1) | **ListBox1**

Label(TA1) | **TextArea1**

Button1 **Button2** **Button3**

47 `<label>Title:</label>`

48 `<input type="radio" id="mr" name="title" value="Mr" checked="checked" />`

49 `<label for="mr">Mr</label>`

50 `<input type="radio" id="mrs" name="title" value="Mrs" />`

51 `<label for="mrs">Mrs</label>`

52 `<input type="radio" id="ms" name="title" value="Ms" />`

53 `<label for="ms">Ms</label>`

54 `<br />`

55

56 `<label for="lastName">Last name:</label>`

57 `<input type="text" id="lastName" name="lastName" value="" />`

…

72 `<label>To be contacted:</label>`

73 `<input type="checkbox" id="byphone" name="byphone" value="byphone" checked="checked" />`

74 `<label for="byphone">By Phone</label>`

75 `<input type="checkbox" id="byemail" name="byemail" value="byemail" />`

76 `<label for="byemail">By Email</label>`

Setting the Tab Order in a Form

- **By pressing the Tab key, visitors can move the focus through the fields in the form from top to bottom.**

- **Depending on the form layout, the tab order can be set, so that the visitor fills out all the fields in a particular group before going on to the next group.**

tabindex="n"   **0 ≤ n ≤ 32767**

Setting the Tab Order in a Form

Screen

XHTML Code Design (Tab Order)

FieldSet: Personal Information

| Label | Radio1 ① | Label(R1) | Radio2 ② | Label(R2) | Radio3 ③ | Label(R3) |

Label(T1)	TextBox1 ④
Label(T2)	TextBox2 ⑤
Label(T3)	TextBox3 ⑥
Label(T4)	TextBox4 ⑦

| Label | Checkbox1 | Label(C1) ⑧ | Checkbox2 | Label(C2) ⑨ |

FieldSet: Message

| Label(LB1) | ListBox1 ⑩ |
| Label(TA1) | TextArea1 ⑪ |

| Button1 ⑫ | Button2 ⑬ | Button3 ⑭ |

```
47    <label>Title:</label>
48    <input type="radio" id="mr" name="title" value="Mr" checked="checked" tabindex="1" />
49    <label for="mr">Mr</label>
50    <input type="radio" id="mrs" name="title" value="Mrs" tabindex="2" />
51    <label for="mrs">Mrs</label>
52    <input type="radio" id="ms"  name="title" value="Ms" tabindex="3" />
53    <label for="ms">Ms</label>
54    <br />
55
56    <label for="lastName">Last name:</label>
57    <input type="text" id="lastName" name="lastName" value="" tabindex="4" />
      …
72    <label>To be contacted:</label>
73    <input type="checkbox" id="byphone" name="byphone" value="byphone" checked="checked" tabindex="8" />
74    <label for="byphone">By Phone</label>
75    <input type="checkbox" id="byemail" name="byemail" value="byemail" tabindex="9" />
76    <label for="byemail">By Email</label>
```

Adding Keyboard Shortcuts

- **Keyboard shortcuts let visitors select form elements and activate links/buttons without using a mouse.**

- **Keyboard shortcuts can be assigned to**

  - Form elements
  - Labels, which are associated with form elements

- **To invoke the keyboard shortcut**

  - On Windows systems, visitors use the **Alt** key plus the letter assigned.
  - On Macs, visitors use the **Control** key plus the letter assigned.

- **Caution**

  - Be sure not to assign to a form elements an access key that is already used by the Web browser.
  - You can tell what access keys are assigned to a Web browser menu by holding down you **Alt** key and examining the menu names.
  - Each menu's access key appears as an underlined letter in the menu name.

accesskey="…"

Adding Keyboard Shortcuts

Screen

XHTML Code Design (Keyboard Shortcuts)

FieldSet: Personal Information

| Label | Radio1 | **m** Label(R1) | Radio2 | **r** Label(R2) | Radio3 | **s** Label(R3) |

l Label(T1) | TextBox1

i Label(T2) | TextBox2

c Label(T3) | TextBox3

d Label(T4) | TextBox4

| Label | Checkbox1 | Label(C1) | Checkbox2 **b** | Label(C2) **y** |

FieldSet: Message

o Label(LB1) | ListBox1

q Label(TA1) | TextArea1

Button1 **u** | Button2 **e** | Button3 **p**

Screen (browser window):

ABC Banking Corporation Limited - Windows Internet Explorer

http://localhost/CS4281/MoreOnXHTML/examples/htmlCode

ABC Banking Corporation Limited

Contact Us

Please complete and submit the following form. All fields are re

Personal Information

Title: ⦿ Mr ○ Mrs ○ Ms
Last name:
First name:
Contact number:
Email address:
To be contacted: ☑ By Phone ☐ By Email

Message

Category: Deposits

Questions/Feedback

Submit Rese

Done

```
47    <label>Title:</label>

48    <input type="radio" id="mr" name="title" value="Mr" checked="checked" tabindex="1" />

49    <label for="mr" accesskey="m">Mr</label>

50    <input type="radio" id="mrs" name="title" value="Mrs" tabindex="2" />

51    <label for="mrs" accesskey="r">Mrs</label>

52    <input type="radio" id="ms"  name="title" value="Ms" tabindex="3" />

53    <label for="ms" accesskey="s">Ms</label>

54    <br />

55

56    <label for="lastName" accesskey="l">Last name:</label>

57    <input type="text" id="lastName" name="lastName" value="" tabindex="4" />

      …

103   <input type="submit" id="submit" name="submit" value="Submit" tabindex="12"
      accesskey="u" /><span class="space"> | </span>

104   <input type="reset" id="reset" name="reset" value="Reset" tabindex="13" accesskey="e"
      /><span class="space"> | </span>
```

Keyboard shortcut keys are assigned to labels. The associated control will be focused, or selected and deselected when the specified key is pressed.

Keyboard shortcut keys are assigned to the input elements. The button will be activated when the specified key is pressed.

Creating Styles for a Form

- **Styles can be applied to the form either directly through an element or attribute selector, or by applying classes or IDs.**

- **Layout of form is not easy to control, use your imagination and look at others' design**

  form **{**

  　　font: **1em Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;**

  　　letter-spacing: **normal;**

  　　line-height: **100%;**

  　　margin: **0;**

  　　padding: **0; }**

Creating Styles for Fieldset & Legend Elements

form fieldset {

border: **2px solid #E0E0E0;**

margin-right: **100px;**

padding: **.5em; }**

form legend {

font-variant: **small-caps;**

font-weight: **bold;**

font-size: **.9em;**

letter-spacing: **.2em;**

line-height: **16px;**

text-align: **left;**

color: **rgb(100%, 60%, 20%);**
background-color: **inherit; }**

Creating Styles for Labels & Input Elements

- **Styles can be applied to labels and input elements.**
  - Font
  - Color
  - Text declaration

form **label {**

   font-weight: **bold;**

   font-size: **.9em;**

   text-align: **left;**

   text-transform: **capitalize; }**

form input, form textarea,
form select**{**

   font-size: **.9em;**

   color: **#666;**

   background-color: **inherit; }**

Creating Styles for Layout

- **Labels are put in the left hand side.**
- **Input elements are put in the right hand side.**

form label **{**

    font-weight: bold;

    font-size: .9em;

    text-align: left;

    text-transform: capitalize;

    width: **170px;**

    padding-top: **.2em;**

    position: **absolute;**

    float: **left; }**

form input**,** form textarea**,** form select**{**

    font-size: .9em;

    color: #666;

    background-color: inherit;

    margin-left: **180px;**

    margin-bottom: **.5em;**

    margin-right: **5px; }**

Declaring Dimensions of Input Elements

■ **Styles can be applied to the form elements through an element or attribute selector.**

form textarea {

    width: 350px;

    height: 8em; }

form input[type="text"],

form input[type="password"] {

    width: 350px;

    height: 1.5em; }

Creating Styles for Buttons

- **Styles can be applied to buttons through attribute selectors, or by applying classes selector.**

form input[type="submit"],

  form input[type="reset"],

  form input[type="button"] **{**

    font-weight**: bold;**

    font-size**: 1em;**

    color**: inherit;**

    background-color**: #DDEEFF;**

    width**: 80px;**

    margin-left**: 50px; }**

form input.second **{**

    margin-left**: 80px; }**

Reference & Extension Reading

- **Full table of CSS properties and values**

    - http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS21/propidx.html

- **w3schools CSS reference**

    - http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp