

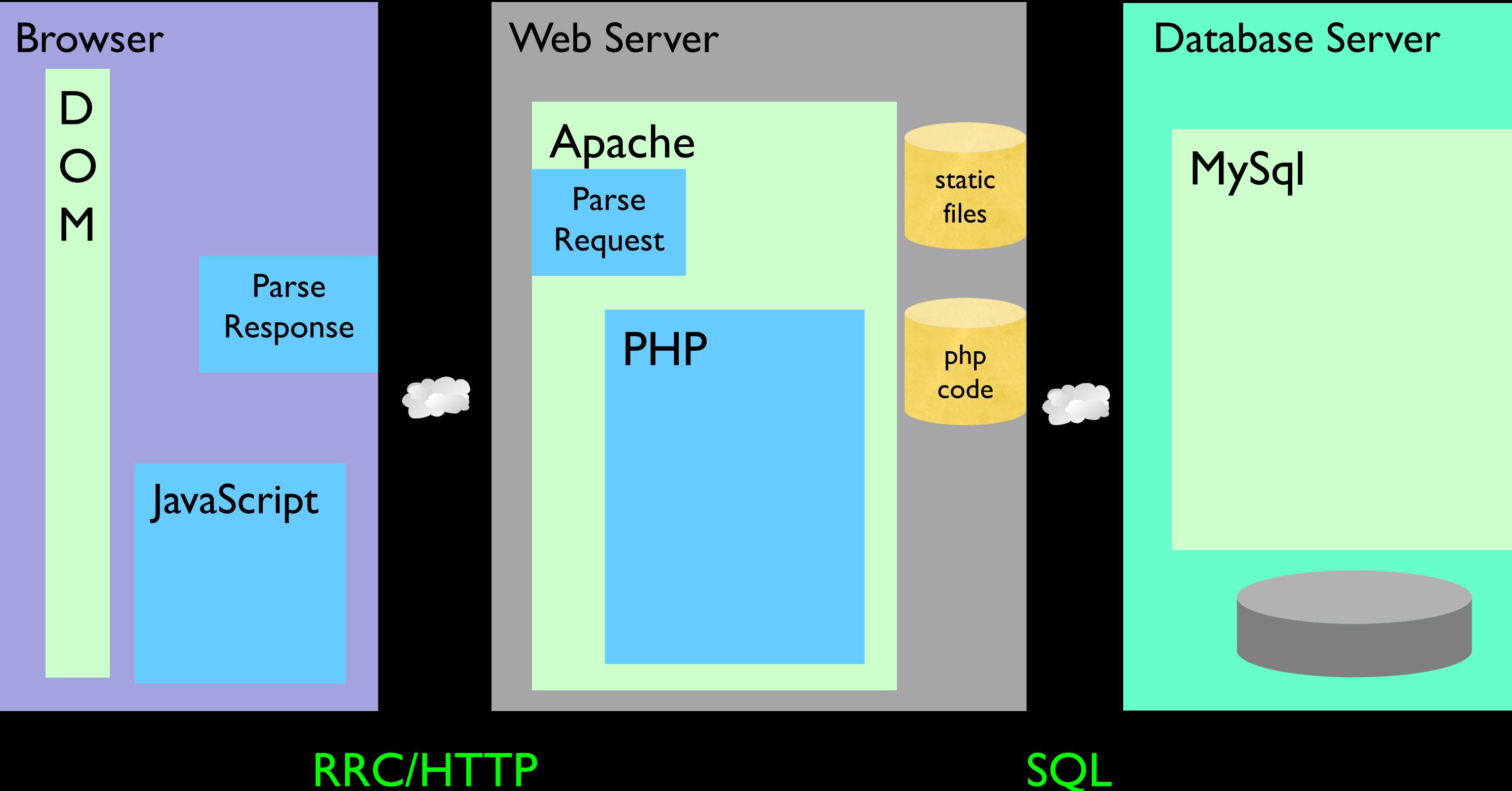
# Cascading Style Sheets

Charles Severance  
[www.wa4e.com](http://www.wa4e.com)

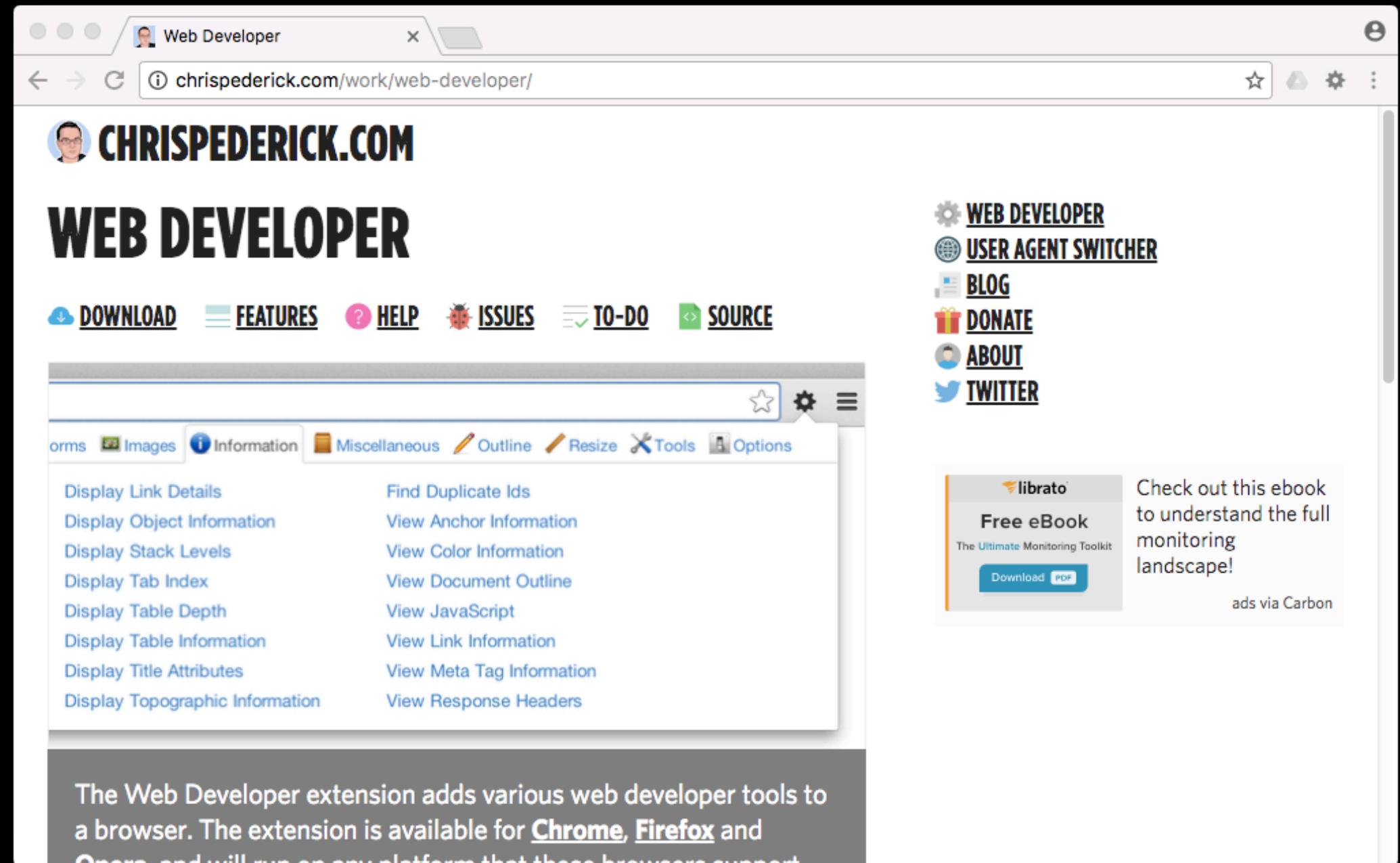


<https://www.wa4e.com/code/css.zip>

Time



# More than Developer Console



<http://chrispederick.com/work/web-developer/>



1995

This screenshot shows the Yahoo! homepage from 2007. The design has shifted to a more modern look with a light gray header and a prominent search bar. The main content area includes the "YAHOO!" logo, a search bar with dropdown options for "Web", "Images", "Video", "Local", and "Shopping", and a "Web Search" button. To the right, there's a sidebar with user information ("Hi, csev48842") and links for "Mail", "Messenger", "Radio", "Weather", "Local", and "Horoscopes". The central column features a "Featured" section with a photo of Mike Gundy and headlines about his coaching tirade. Below this are "In the News" sections for "World", "Local", and "Finance". A large advertisement for "E\*TRADE" with a "5.05% APY SAVINGS ACCOUNT" offer is on the right. A small note at the bottom states: "There was one error opening the page. For more information, choose Activity from the Window menu."

2007

**HTML has evolved a \*lot\* over the years - as computers and networks have gotten faster**

## Without CSS

Welcome to Web Applications for Ev...

Get Started  
Lessons  
YouTube  
Instructor  
Book  
Login

Welcome to Web Applications for Everybody. This is a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC). Now that you have logged in, you have access to all the course materials and assignments. As you go through the Lessons in the course you now will see additional links to the autograders and earn badges. You can download these badges and post them on your website or refer the badge URL on this site.

There is an online discussion forum hosted by DrChuck.

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# Web Applications for Everybody

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- If you [log in](#) to this site it is as if you have joined a free, global open and online course. You have a grade book, autograded assignments, a discussion forum, and can earn badges for your efforts.
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- The code for this site including the autograders, slides, and course content is all available on [GitHub](#).

Select Language | ▾

## With CSS



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8" >
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>WA4E - Web Applications for Everybody</title>
<!-- Le styles -->
<link href="https://www.dr-chuck.net/tsugi-static/bootstrap-3.1.1/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">

<link href="https://www.dr-chuck.net/tsugi-static/js/jquery-ui-1.11.4/jquery-ui.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
<link href="https://www.dr-chuck.net/tsugi-static/font-awesome-4.4.0/css/font-awesome.min.css" rel="stylesheet">
<link href="https://www.dr-chuck.net/tsugi-static/css/tsugi.css" rel="stylesheet">
<script src="https://www.dr-chuck.net/tsugi-static/js/tsugiscripts_head.js"></script>
<script>
var _TSUGI = {
    spinnerUrl: "https://www.dr-chuck.net/tsugi-static/img/spinner.gif"
}
</script>

<style>
body {
    padding-top: 10px;
    padding-bottom: 10px;
}
.navbar {
    margin-bottom: 20px;
}
.container iframe {
    border: 1px solid #ccc;
    border-radius: 5px;
    padding: 5px;
    width: 100%;
    height: 100px;
}
</style>
```

HTML

```
@import url("//fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Source+Sans+Pro:300,400,700,400italic");/*
 * Bootswatch v3.1.1
 * Homepage: http://bootswatch.com
 * Copyright 2012-2014 Thomas Park
 * Licensed under MIT
 * Based on Bootstrap
 */
/* normalize.css v3.0.0 | MIT License | git.io/normalize */
html{font-family:sans-serif;-ms-text-size-adjust:100%;-webkit-text-size-adjust:100%}body{margin:0}article,aside,details,figcaption,figure,footer,header,hgroup,main,nav,section,summary{display:block}audio,canvas,progress,video{display:inline-block;vertical-align:baseline}audio:not([controls]){display:none;height:0}template{display:none}a{background:transparent}a:active,a:hover{outline:0}abbr[title]{border-bottom:1px dotted}b,strong{font-weight:bold}dfn{font-style:italic}h1{font-size:2em;margin:0.67em 0}mark{background:#ff0;color:#000}small{font-size:80%}sub,sup{font-size:75%;line-height:0;position:relative;vertical-align:baseline}sup{top:-0.5em}sub{bottom:-0.25em}img{border:0}svg:not(:root){overflow:hidden}figure{margin:1em 40px}hr{-moz-box-sizing:content-box;box-sizing:content-box;height:0}pre{overflow:auto}code,kbd,pre,samp{font-family:monospace, monospace;font-size:1em}button,input,optgroup,select,textarea{color:inherit;font:inherit;margin:0}button{overflow:visible}button,select{text-transform:none}button,input,optgroup,select,textarea{color:inherit;font:inherit;margin:0}button{overflow:visible}button,select{-webkit-appearance:button;cursor:pointer}button[disabled],html input[disabled]{cursor:default}button::-moz-focus-inner,input::-moz-focus-inner{border:0;padding:0}input{line-height:normal}input[type="checkbox"],input[type="radio"]{box-sizing:border-box;padding:0}input[type="number"]::-webkit-inner-spin-button,input[type="number"]::-webkit-outer-spin-button{height:auto}input[type="search"]{-webkit-appearance:textfield;-moz-box-sizing:content-box;-webkit-box-sizing:content-box;box-sizing:content-box}input[type="search"]::-webkit-search-cancel-button,input[type="search"]::-webkit-search-decoration{-webkit-appearance:none}fieldset{border:1px solid #c0c0c0;margin:0 2px;padding:0.35em 0.625em}0.75em}legend{border:0;padding:0}textarea{overflow:auto}optgroup{font-weight:bold}table{border-collapse:collapse;border-spacing:0}td,th{padding:0}@media print{@text-shadow:none !important;color:#000 !important;background:transparent !important;box-shadow:none !important}a,a:visited{text-decoration:underline}a[href]:after{content:" (" attr(href)")"}a[href^="javascript:"]:after,a[href="#!"]:after{content:""}pre,blockquote{border:1px solid #999;page-break-inside:avoid}thead{display:table-header-group}tr,img{page-break-inside:avoid}img{max-width:100%}!important}p,h2,h3{orphans:3;widows:3}h2,h3{page-break-after:avoid}select{background:#fff !important}.navbar{display:none}.table td,.table th{background-color:#fff !important}.btn,>.caret,>.dropdown,>.dropdown-menu,>.label{border:1px solid #000}.table{border-collapse:collapse !important}.table-bordered th{border:1px solid #ddd !important}*{-webkit-box-sizing:border-box;-moz-box-sizing:border-box;box-sizing:border-box}*,:before,*:after{-webkit-box-sizing:border-box;-moz-box-sizing:border-box;box-sizing:border-box;-moz-box-sizing:border-box;box-sizing:border-box}html{font-size:62.5%;-webkit-tap-highlight-color:rgba(0,0,0,0)}body{font-
```

CSS

The diagram illustrates the relationship between the raw HTML and CSS code on the left and the final rendered web application on the right. A yellow arrow points downwards from the 'HTML' code block to the 'Web Applications for Everybody' website, indicating how the raw HTML structure is displayed. Another yellow arrow points upwards from the 'CSS' code block to the same website, indicating how the raw CSS styles are applied to the HTML elements.

**Web Applications for Everybody**

Hello and welcome to my site where you can learn to build database-backed web sites using PHP, MySQL, JQuery, and Handlebars. You can use this web site many different ways:

- You browse my videos and course materials under [Lessons](#). The materials I have developed for this class are all provided with a Creative Commons license so you can download or link to them to incorporate them into your own teaching if you like.
- If you [log in](#) to this site it is as if you have joined a free, global open and online course. You have a grade book, autograded assignments, a discussion forum, and can earn badges for your efforts.
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- The code for this site including the autograders, slides, and course content is all available on [GitHub](#).

# Separation of Concerns / Specialization

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Including CSS From a File</title>
  <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="rules.css">
</head>
<body>
<h1>A Header</h1>
<p>
By putting the CSS rules into a separate file,
it can be included in many different web pages
with a single "link" tag, usually in the
"head" of the document.
</p>
```

Developer

```
body {
  font-family: arial, sans-serif;
}
h1 {
  color: blue;
}
p {
  border-style: solid;
  border-color: red;
  border-width: 5px;
}
a {
  color: green;
  background-color: lightgray;
  text-decoration: none;
}
```

Designer

# CSS Syntax

- CSS Syntax is **very** different than HTML.
- CSS is a set of “rules” which include a “**selector**” and one or more “**properties**” and “**values**” as well as some punctuation...

```
body {  
    font-family: arial, sans-serif;  
}
```

# Anatomy of a CSS Rule

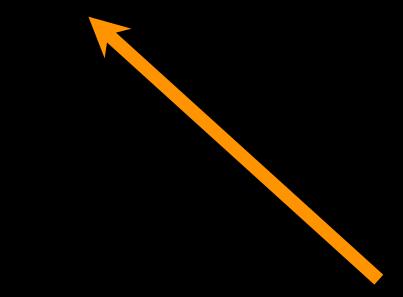
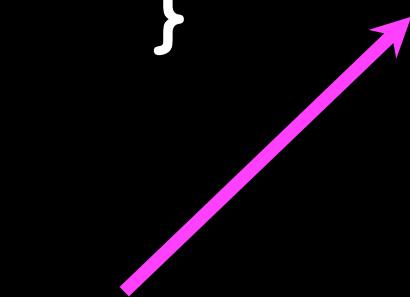
**selector - which part of the document this rule applies to**



```
body {  
  font-family: arial, sans-serif;  
  font-size: 100%;
```

}

**property - which aspect of CSS we are changing**



**value – what we are setting the property to**

## CSS CHEAT SHEET

**Shorthand\***

background  
border  
border-bottom  
border-left  
border-right  
border-top  
font  
list-style  
margin  
padding

**Comments**

`/* Comment */`

**Pseudo Selectors**

`:hover`  
`:active`  
`:focus`  
`:link`  
`:visited`  
`:first-line`  
`:first-letter`

**Media Types**

`all`  
braille  
embossed  
handheld  
print  
projection  
screen  
speech  
tty  
tv

**Units**

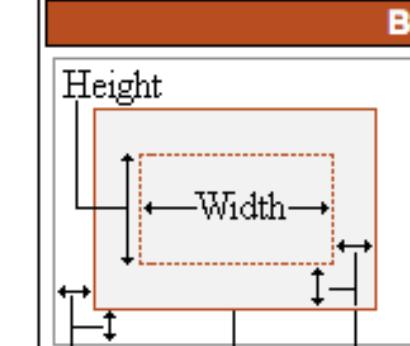
Length %  
em  
pt

SYNTAX	
Syntax	<code>selector {property: value;}</code>
External Style Sheet	<code>&lt;link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" /&gt;</code>
Internal Style	<code>&lt;style type="text/css"&gt; selector {property: value;} &lt;/style&gt;</code>
Inline Style	<code>&lt;tag style="property: value;"&gt;</code>

GENERAL	
Class	String preceded by a period
ID	String preceded by a hash mark
div	Formats structure or block of text
span	Inline formatting
color	Foreground color
cursor	Appearance of the cursor
display	<code>block; inline; list-item; none</code>
overflow	How content overflowing its box is handled <code>visible, hidden, scroll, auto</code>
visibility	<code>visible, hidden</code>

FONT	
font-style	<code>Italic, normal</code>
font-variant	<code>normal, small-caps</code>
font-weight	<code>bold, normal, lighter, bolder, integer (100-900)</code>
font-size	Size of the font
font-family	Specific font(s) to be used

TEXT	
letter-spacing	Space between letters
line-height	Vertical distance between baselines

BOX MODEL	
Height	
Margin Border Padding	<code>height; width; margin-top; margin-right; margin-bottom; margin-left; padding-top; padding-right; padding-bottom; padding-left;</code>

BORDER	
border-width	Width of the border
border-style	<code>dashed; dotted; double; groove; inset; outset; ridge; solid; none</code>
border-color	Color of the border

POSITION	
clear	Any floating elements around the element? <code>both, left, right, none</code>
float	FLOATS TO A SPECIFIED SIDE <code>left, right, none</code>
left	The left position of an element <code>auto, length values (pt, in, cm, px)</code>
top	The top position of an element <code>auto, length values (pt, in, cm, px)</code>
position	<code>static, relative, absolute</code>
z-index	Element above or below overlapping elements? <code>auto, integer (higher numbers on top)</code>

BACKGROUND	
background-color	Background color
background-image	Background image
background-repeat	

# Partial List of CSS Properties

color  
background-color  
visibility (visible/hidden)  
font-family (arial, sans-serif)  
font-size  
font-style (italic, normal)  
font-weight (bold, normal)  
text-align  
vertical-align  
text-transform (lowercase, etc)

text-decoration  
border-width  
border-style  
border-color  
margin  
border  
padding  
float (left, right, none)  
left / top  
position (static, relative, absolute)  
z-index



# Styling with CSS

# Applying CSS to our HTML

- **Inline** - right on an HTML tag, using the `style=` attribute
- An **embedded style sheet** in the `<head>` of the document
- As an **external style sheet** in a separate file

The screenshot shows a browser window titled "And on to CSS" with the URL "www.wa4e.com/code/css/". The main content is an 

# An Overview of CSS

. Below it, a paragraph states: "These pages are intended to be explored in the developer console of your browser." A note below says: "We can use the **style=** attribute on HTML tags to apply various styles to text and blocks of text." Another note in a red-bordered box says: "We can put a border around a block of text. You probably want a CSS cheat sheet handy or use Google to search to find CSS values." A third note says: "While the **style** attribute works, it leads to overly verbose HTML so it is more typical to write CSS [⇒ style rules](#) to apply styles to many tags at once." To the right, the developer tools' Elements tab is active, showing the DOM structure. The Styles tab in the panel on the right shows the following CSS:

```
element.style {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-color: red;  
    border-width: 5px;  
}  
  
p {  
    display: block;  
    -webkit-margin-before: 1em;  
    -webkit-margin-after: 1em;  
    -webkit-margin-start: 0px;  
    -webkit-margin-end: 0px;  
}  
  
Inherited from body
```

CSS Rules x

www.wa4e.com/code/css/rules.htm

# A Header

You put a set of rules in a `<style>` tag, and they are applied to parts of the documents that match the selectors.

After a while we end up with far too many CSS rules to put in the `<head>` area of each document. A simpler way to include a large number of CSS rules is to put them in a separate file and [include that file](#) in each of the pages.

Go back to the [Starting page](#).

Elements Console Sources Network Timeline Profiles Application Security Audits

`<head>`

```
<title>CSS Rules</title> == $0
<style>
  body {
    font-family: arial, sans-serif;
  }
  h1 {
    color: blue;
  }
  p {
    border-style: solid;
    border-color: red;
    border-width: 5px;
  }
  a {
    color: green;
    text-decoration: none;
    background-color: lightgray;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>A Header</h1>
</body>
```

Styles Computed Event Listeners DOM Breakpoints Properties

Filter :hov .cls +

```
element.style {
}
title {
  display: none;
}
```

margin —
border —
padding —
auto × auto —



```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Including CSS From a File</title>
  <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="rules.css">
</head>
<body>
<h1>A Header</h1>
```

```
csev $ ls -l
total 32
-rw-r--r-- 1 csev staff 44 Dec 19 06:06 rules.css
-rw-r--r-- 1 csev staff 679 Dec 19 06:07 index.htm
-rw-r--r-- 1 csev staff 883 Dec 19 05:59 include.htm
-rw-r--r-- 1 csev staff 679 Dec 19 05:59 colors.htm
csev $
```

The screenshot shows a web browser window with two tabs: "Including CSS From a File" and "www.wa4e.com/code/css/rules". The main content area displays the text "A Header" in blue. Below it is a red-bordered box containing the text: "By putting the CSS rules into a separate file, it can be included many different web pages with a single "link" tag, usually in the "head" of the document." Another red-bordered box contains the HTML code: <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="rules.css">. A third red-bordered box contains the text: "Now that we have seen the three ways to indicate CSS styles in your HTML, we will look some HTML tags whose sole purpose is to mark text so we can apply styling to the text or block." At the bottom right, there is a link to "Go back to the Starting page".

The bottom half of the screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools Elements tab. The left pane shows the HTML structure:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Including CSS From a File</title>
    <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="rules.css">
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>A Header</h1>
    <p>...</p>
    <pre>      <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="rules.css"></pre>
    <p>...</p>
    <!-- Ignore this for now :) -->
    <p style="border-style: none; position:fixed; bottom: 10px; right: 10px;">...</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

The right pane shows the Styles panel with the following CSS rules:

```
element.style {
}
h1 {
  color: blue;
}
h1 {
  display: block;
  font-size: 2em;
  -webkit-margin-before: 0.67em;
  -webkit-margin-after: 0.67em;
  -webkit-margin-start: 0px;
  -webkit-margin-end: 0px;
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

The "h1" rule is highlighted. The status bar at the bottom shows "html body h1".



```
body {  
    font-family: arial, sans-serif;  
}  
h1 {  
    color: blue;  
}  
p {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-color: red;  
    border-width: 5px;  
}  
a {  
    color: green;  
    background-color: lightgray;  
    text-decoration: none;  
}
```

# span and div Tags

```
<p style="border: 1px green solid;">
```

With CSS we wanted some tags that had no pre-existing **style**. So the **<span style="color: green;">span</span>** tag was invented as the new "inline" tag with no styling.

```
</p>
```

```
<div style="border: 1px blue solid;">
```

And the **<strong>div</strong>** tag is a new unstyled block tag with no padding, margin, background-color, or anything else. So you could mark blocks with the **div** tag and not inherit any default **style**.

```
<div style="border: 1px orange solid;">
```

And the **<strong>div</strong>** tags can be nested as well. Adding the 1-pixel borders does take up a pixel of space.

```
</div>
```

You can add some **text** in the outer **div**.

```
</div>
```



```
<p style="border: 1px green solid;">
```

With CSS we wanted some tags that had no pre-existing style. So the `<span style="color: green;">span</span>` tag was invented as the new "inline" tag with no styling.

```
</p>
```

```
<div style="border: 1px blue solid;">
```

And the `<strong>div</strong>` tag is a new unstyled block tag with no padding, margin, background-color, or anything else. So you could mark blocks with the `div` tag and not inherit any default style.

```
<div style="border: 1px orange solid;">
```

And the `<strong>div</strong>` tags can be nested as well. Adding the 1-pixel borders does take up a pixel of space.

```
</div>
```

You can add some text in the outer `div`.

```
</div>
```

With CSS we wanted some tags that had no pre-existing style. So the `span` tag was invented as the new "inline" tag with no styling.

And the `div` tag is a new unstyled block tag with no padding, margin, background-color, or anything else. So you could mark blocks with the `div` tag and not inherit any default style.

And the `div` tags can be nested as well. Adding the 1 pixel borders does take up a pixel of space.

You can add some text in the outer `div`.

Wow - there really is no margin or padding on an unstyled `div` tag.



```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3   <title>Gettin' Classy</title>
4   <style>
5     /* I wish this were the default */
6     body {
7       font-family: arial, sans-serif;
8     }
9     #first {
10       font-family: monospace;
11     }
12     #second {
13       color: green;
14     }
15     .morespace {
16       margin-left: 20px;
17       margin-right: 20px;
18     }
19     .shout {
20       text-transform: uppercase;
21     }
22     .loud {
23       color: red;
24     }
25     /* Paragraph tags within a tag with id */
26     #third p {
27       background-color: yellow;
28     }
29   </style>
30 </head>
31 <body>
32   <h1>Selecting and Styling Tags</h1>
33   <div id="first">
34     <p>
35       To avoid putting too much into the
36       <strong>style</strong> attribute,
37       we can use the <strong>class</strong> and
```

```
31   <body>
32   <h1>Selecting and Styling Tags</h1>
33   <div id="first">
34     <p>
35       To avoid putting too much into the
36       <strong>style</strong> attribute,
37       we can use the <strong>class</strong> and
38       <strong>id</strong> attributes to style
39       a subset of the tags.
40     </p>
41     <p class="morespace">
42       An <strong>id</strong> tag must be unique
43       through the document while the
44       <strong>class</strong> tag can be used on
45       many tags throughout the document.
46   </div>
47   <div id="second">
48     <p>
49       We can use the <strong>class</strong>
50       <span class="shout">all</span> throughout
51       the <span class="shout">entire</span>
52       document.
53     </p>
54     <p class="morespace">
55       It is <strong class="shout">very cool</strong>
56       to use classes.  They can be used on any tag.
57   </p>
58   <p class="shout loud">
59     A tag can have more than one class!.
60   </p>
61   </div>
62   <div id="third">
63     <p>
64       You can even use a hierarchical selection string
65       to style tags.
66     </p>
67     <p>
```



```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3   <title>Gettin' Classy</title>
4   <style>
5     /* I wish this were the default */
6     body {
7       font-family: arial, sans-serif;
8     }
9     #first {
10       font-family: monospace;
11     }
12     #second {
13       color: green;
14     }
15     .morespace {
16       margin-left: 20px;
17       margin-right: 20px;
18     }
19     .shout {
20       text-transform: uppercase;
21     }
22     .loud {
23       color: red;
24     }
25     /* Paragraph tags within a tag with id */
26     #third p {
27       background-color: yellow;
28     }
29   </style>
30 </head>
31 <body>
32   <h1>Selecting and Styling Tags</h1>
33   <div id="first">
34
```

# Selecting and Styling Tags

To avoid putting too much into the `style` attribute, we can use the `class` and `id` attributes to style a subset of the tags.

An `id` tag must be unique through the document while the `class` tag can be used on many tags throughout the document.

We can use the `class` ALL throughout the ENTIRE document.

It is VERY COOL to use classes. They can be used on any tag.

A TAG CAN HAVE MORE THAN ONE CLASS!.

You can even use a hierarchical selection string to style tags.

In general it is nice to keep your HTML as clean and easily understood as possible as in this [simple navigation bar](#) example.

Go back to the [Starting page](#).

```
40   </p>
41   <p class="morespace">
42     An <strong>id</strong> tag must be unique
43     through the document while the
44     <strong>class</strong> tag can be used on
45     many tags throughout the document.
46   </div>
47   <div id="second">
48     <p>
49       We can use the <strong>class</strong>
50       <span class="shout">all</span> throughout
51       the <span class="shout">entire</span>
52       document.
53     </p>
54     <p class="morespace">
55       It is <strong class="shout">very cool</strong>
56       to use classes. They can be used on any tag.
57     </p>
58     <p class="shout loud">
59       A tag can have more than one class!.
60     </p>
61   </div>
62   <div id="third">
63     <p>
64       You can even use a hierarchical selection string
65       to style tags.
66     </p>
67     <p>
68       In general it is nice to keep your HTML as clean
69       and easily understood as possible as in this
70       <a href="navbar.htm">
71         &rArr; simple navigation bar
72       </a> example.
73     </p>
```



# Images, Colors, and Links



Images Page   view-source:www.wa4e.com/c...  
www.wa4e.com/code/css/images.htm

← Styled Nav Bar   Cascading Styles →

# CSS and Images

It is fun to float an image to the left or right and watch the text wrap around it. You might want to add a bit of margin so the text does not crowd it. An **em** is the "height of the current font" so it scales when the size of the font is changed.



Sometimes we need to clear the "hanging wrap" when we want the next paragraph to go all the way to the margin - in effect "clearing the float".

Images can be right in the middle of text like a character. And we can even make an image a clickable link to the starting page.

view-source:www.wa4e.com/c...  
view-source:www.wa4e.com/c...  
www.wa4e.com/code/css/images.htm

```
</a></li>
11 </ul>
12 </nav>
13 
14 <h1>CSS and Images</h1>
15 <p>
16 It is fun to float an image to the left or
17 right and watch the text wrap around it.
18 You might want to add a bit of margin so the text
19 does not crowd it. An <strong>em</strong> is the
20 "height of the current font" so it scales when the size
21 of the font is changed.
22 </p>
23 <br clear="all"/>
24 <p>
25 Sometimes we need to clear the "hanging wrap"
26 when we want the next paragraph to go all the way
27 to the margin - in effect "clearing the float".
28 </p>
29 <p>
30 Images can be  right
31 in the middle of text like a character.
32 And we can even make an image a clickable
33 <a href="index.htm"></a>
34 link to the starting page.
35 </p>
36 </body>
37
```

# Color Names

- W3C has listed 16 official color names that will validate with an HTML validator.
- The color names are: aqua, black, blue, fuchsia, gray, green, lime, maroon, navy, olive, purple, red, silver, teal, white, and yellow.

## Color Values

HTML colors can be defined as a hexadecimal notation for the combination of Red, Green, and Blue color values (RGB).

The lowest value that can be given to one light source is 0 (hex #00) and the highest value is 255 (hex #FF).

The table below shows the result of combining Red, Green, and Blue light sources:

Color	Color HEX	Color RGB
Black	#000000	rgb(0,0,0)
Red	#FF0000	rgb(255,0,0)
Green	#00FF00	rgb(0,255,0)
Blue	#0000FF	rgb(0,0,255)
Yellow	#FFFF00	rgb(255,255,0)
Cyan	#00FFFF	rgb(0,255,255)
Magenta	#FF00FF	rgb(255,0,255)
Gray	#C0C0C0	rgb(192,192,192)
White	#FFFFFF	rgb(255,255,255)

## W3C Standard Color Names

W3C has listed 16 color names that will validate with an HTML validator.

The color names are: aqua, black, blue, fuchsia, gray, green, lime, maroon, navy, olive, purple, red, silver, teal, white, and yellow.

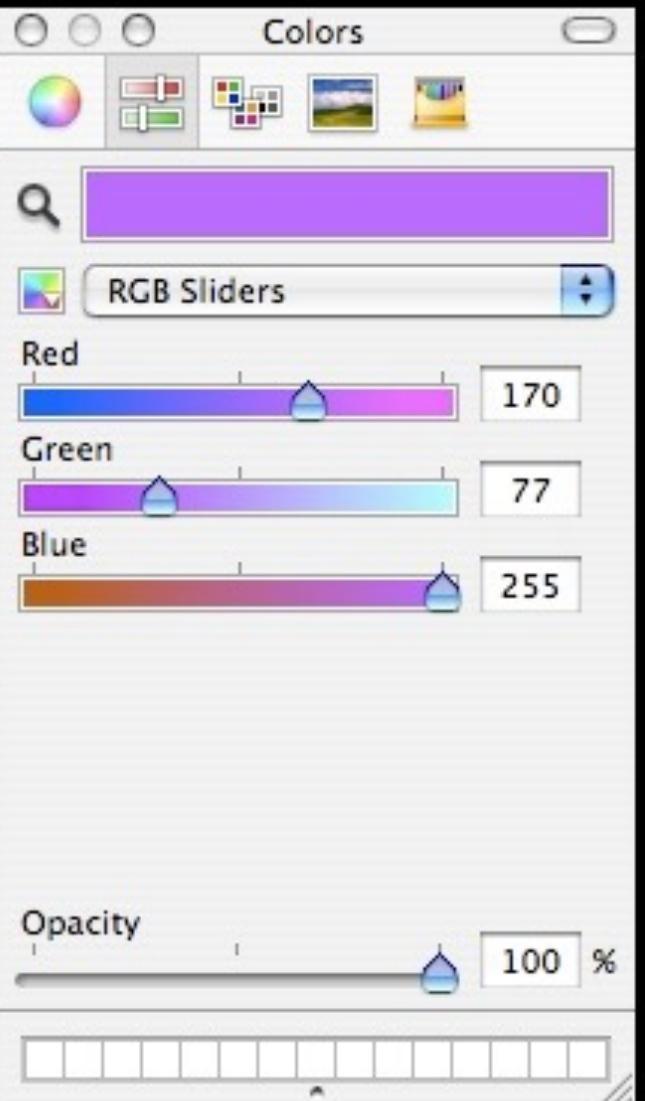
# Advanced Colors...

Three numbers,  
Red, Green, and  
Blue - each from  
00 - FF  
(Hexidecimal)

#ffffff = white  
#000000 = black  
#ff0000 = red  
#00ff00 = green  
#0000ff = blue

#e2edff

Color Name	Color HEX	Color
AliceBlue	#F0F8FF	
AntiqueWhite	#FAEBD7	
Aqua	#00FFFF	
Aquamarine	#7FFFDD	
Azure	#FOFFFF	
Beige	#F5F5DC	
Bisque	#FFE4C4	
Black	#000000	
BlanchedAlmond	#FFEBCD	
Blue	#0000FF	
BlueViolet	#8A2BE2	
Brown	#A52A2A	
CadetBlue	#5B82BA	



Web-safe  
colors

[http://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_colornames.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_colornames.asp)

# Fonts

- Default fonts are ugly and they have serifs - which make them harder to read on a screen
- So the first thing I usually want to do is override the fonts in my document
- And I want to do this everywhere

**Header One**

Paragraph about ugly default fonts.

Figure 3.5. Highlighting the serifs of a serif font (Georgia)



The word "serif" is written in a serif font (Georgia). The serifs, which are the small decorative lines at the ends of the letters, are highlighted with small black circles. This visual emphasizes the characteristic feature of serif fonts that the speaker mentioned as being "ugly" and "harder to read on a screen".

# Fonts

Most Favorite

Least Favorite



```
body {  
  font-family: "Trebuchet MS", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;  
  font-size: x-large;  
}
```

Fallback fonts: serif, sans-serif, monospace, cursive, and fantasy

# Font Factors

**font-size:**

xx-small

x-small

small

medium

large

x-large

xx-large

14px

**font-weight:** bold or normal

**font-style:** normal or italic

**text-decoration:** none, underline, overline, or  
line-through

# Styling for Links



Post-Click:

Hello there my name is Chuck.  
Go ahead and click on [here](#).

Browser default styling for  
links is downright ugly!

```
a {  
    font-weight: bold;  
}  
a:link {  
    color: black;  
}  
a:visited {  
    color: gray;  
}  
a:hover {  
    text-decoration: none;  
    color: white;  
    background-color: navy;  
}  
a:active {  
    color: aqua;  
    background-color: navy;  
}
```

# Styling Links

link - before a visit

visited - after it has been visited

hover - when your mouse is over it

but you have not clicked

active - you have clicked it and you  
have not yet seen the new page

# Many More Samples

wa4e.com

Order matters. The CSS rule that is "closest" to the tag wins unless a "further away" tag (i.e. border-color) marks itself as **!important**.

Even using the **style** attribute *right on the tag* fades in the face of the **!important** tag.

But you can always take local control using **!important** "closer" to the tag.

Styles Computed Event Listeners DOM Breakpoints Properties

Filter :hov .cls +

```
element.style {  
    border-style: dashed;  
    border-color: blue !important;  
}  
  
p {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-color: green;  
}  
  
p {  
    border-style: dotted;  
    border-color: red !important;  
    border-width: 5px;  
}
```



# CSS Summary

- CSS layout is its own art and science.
- CSS basics are well established and well supported in all modern browsers.
- Site layout and markup is further evolving - mostly to make it increasingly possible to support desktop-like experiences on the web and mobile.
- These innovations will naturally cause incompatibilities - which make things interesting and frustrating at times.

# Acknowledgements / Contributions



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