



Web Design

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Web Design

Styling with Cascading Styles Sheets

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Text Color

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

The color is specified by:

a color name - like "red"

a HEX value - like "#ff0000"

an RGB value - like "rgb(255,0,0)"



Text Color : Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
Body
```

```
{
```

```
color: yellow;
```

```
}
```

```
h1
```

```
{
```

```
color: blue;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
```

```
<p>This is an ordinary paragraph
```



Text Color and Background Color:

We define both the background-color property and the color property

Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

Body

```
{  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
    color: blue;  
}
```

h1

```
{  
    background-color: black;  
    color: white;  
}
```



Text Alignment

The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.

A text can be left or right aligned, centered, or justified.

Example:

h1

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

h2

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

h3

```
{  
  text-align: right; }  
}
```



Text Transformation

The text-transform property is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text.

Example:

```
p.uppercase
{
    text-transform: uppercase;
}
p.lowercase {
    text-transform: lowercase;    }
p.capitalize {
    text-transform: capitalize;   }
```



Text Shadow

The text-shadow property adds shadow to text.

Specify the **horizontal shadow (2px)** , the **vertical shadow (2px)** , **blur** and **color**

Example:

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1
{
text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px gold;
}
</style>
```

```
</head>
<body>
<h1>Text-shadow!!</h1>
</body>
</html>
```




Text Shadow

The text-shadow property adds shadow to text.

Specify the **horizontal shadow (2px)** , the **vertical shadow (2px)** , **blur** and **color**

Example:

```
text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px gold;
```

2px (horizontal offset): The shadow will be shifted **2 pixels to the right** of the text.

2px (vertical offset): The shadow will be shifted **2 pixels downward**.

5px (blur radius): The shadow edges will be blurred with a radius of 5px.

Larger values = softer shadow.

gold (color): The color of the shadow is gold.



Text Shadow : Example

Add different layers of shadow

```
h1
{
  color: white;
  text-shadow: 1px 1px 2px black, 0 0 25px blue, 0 0 5px darkblue;
}
```

The text-shadow property lets you apply **multiple shadows** separated by commas.



text-shadow:

```
1px 1px 2px black,    /* small black shadow offset right+down */  
0 0 25px blue,        /* large blue glow around text */  
0 0 5px darkblue;     /* tighter dark blue glow */
```

- **1px 1px 2px black** → A subtle black shadow behind the text, offset slightly.
- **0 0 25px blue** → A big blue glow around the text.
- **0 0 5px darkblue** → A smaller, darker glow close to the text



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CSS Text



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
h1 {
```

```
color: white;
```

```
background: black;
```

```
text-align: center;
```

```
font-size: 60px;
```

```
text-shadow: 0 0 20px lime, 0 0 20px green;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

Glowing Text

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Glowing Text</h1>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



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CSS Text



The `<div>` tag is like an **empty box** in which you can place other elements, and then use **CSS/JS** to style or control them.

`<div>` stands for **Division**.

It is a **block-level container element** used to group other HTML elements together.

By default, it does not add style or meaning — it is mainly used for **layout and styling** (with CSS or JavaScript).

Block-level element → starts on a new line and takes up full width.

Container → groups text, images, forms, or other tags inside.

Styling hook → commonly combined with CSS (class or id) to apply styles.

Scripting hook → can be used with JavaScript for dynamic behavior.



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CSS Text

This is inside a div

Div helps group content together for styling.

My Website Header

This is the main content area.



- **text-overflow** : property specifies how overflowed content that is not displayed should be signalled to the user. It can be clipped.

Syntax: text-overflow:clip|ellipsis|initial|inherit; ([text_overflow.html](#))

The following two paragraphs contains a long text that will not fit in the box.

text-overflow: clip:

This is some long text that v

text-overflow: ellipsis:

This is some long text that ...



- **text-overflow** : property specifies how overflowed content that is not displayed should be signalled to the user. It can be clipped.

Used when text **overflows its container** and you want to signal it with clipping or ellipsis.

- **Purpose:** Specifies how hidden overflowed text should be signaled (like showing ...).
- **Works with:** overflow: hidden and white-space: nowrap.
- **Values:**
- clip → Just cuts off the text.
- ellipsis → Shows ... where text is cut.

```
p {  
  white-space: nowrap;  
  overflow: hidden;  
  text-overflow: ellipsis;  
}
```




word-wrap: property allows **long words to be able to be broken and wrap** onto the next line.

Syntax: word-wrap: normal|break-word|initial|inherit; ([word_wrap.html](#))

The word-wrap Property

word-wrap: normal (default):

This div contains a very long word:
thisisaveryveryveryveryveryverylongword.
The long word will not break and wrap to the next line.

word-wrap: break-word:

This div contains a very long word:
thisisaveryveryveryveryveryverylongword.
The long word will break and wrap to the next line.



word-break: property specifies line breaking rules.

Syntax: word-break: normal|break-all|keep-all|initial|inherit;

([word_break.html](#))

The word-break Property

word-break: normal (default):

Thisissomeveryveryverylong
word. Words will
break according to
usual rules.

word-break: keep-all:

Thisissomeveryveryverylong
word. This text will-
break-at-hyphens.

word-break: break-all:

Thisissomeveryveryv
erylong word. This te
xt will break at any c
haracter.



```
<html>
<head>
<style>
  .box1 {
    width: 200px;
    white-space: nowrap;
    overflow: hidden;
    border: 1px solid black;
  }
  .clip { text-overflow: clip; }
  .ellipsis { text-overflow: ellipsis; }
</style>
</head>
```

```
<body>
  <h3>text-overflow</h3>
  <div class="box1 clip">This is an example of
clipped overflow text</div>
  <br>
  <div class="box1 ellipsis">This is an example of
ellipsis overflow text</div>
</body>
</html>
```



This is an example of clipped o

This is an example of ellipsi...



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    .box3 {
      width: 200px;
      border: 1px solid black;
    }
    .normal { word-break: normal; }
    .breakall { word-break: break-all; }
    .keepall { word-break: keep-all; }
  </style>
</head>
```

```
<body>
  <h3>word-break</h3>
  <div class="box3 normal">
    SupercalifragilisticexpialidociousEvenThoughItsLong
  </div>
  <br>

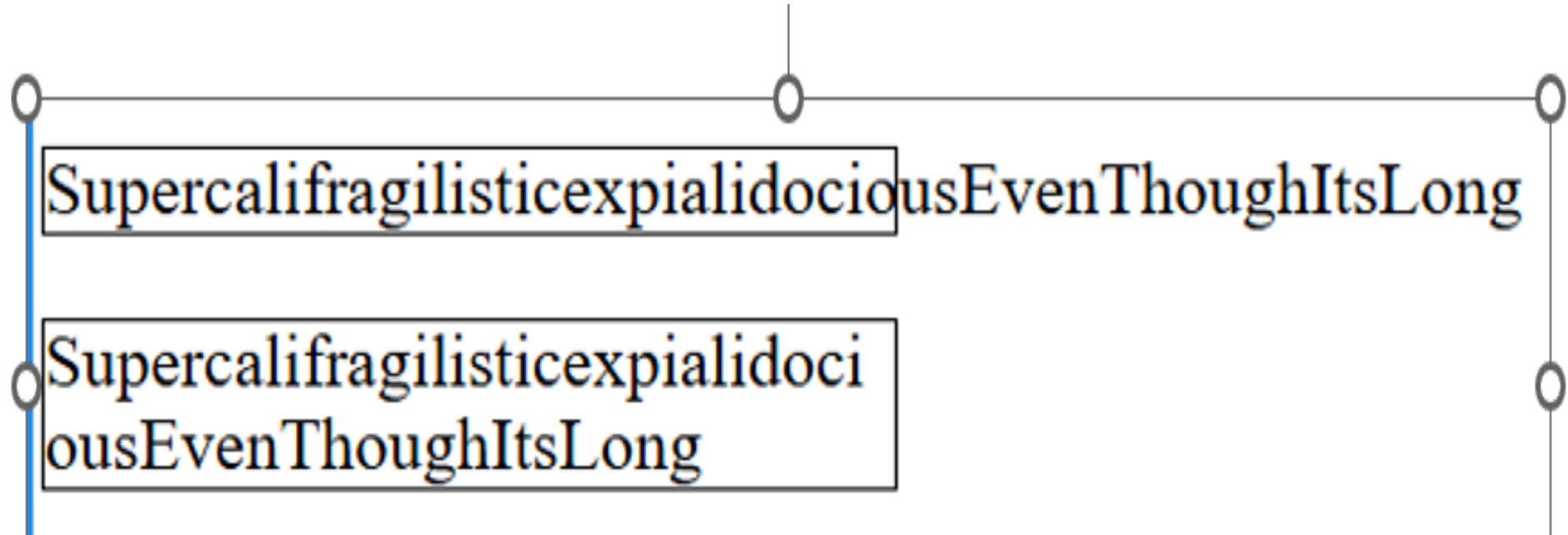
  <div class="box3 breakall">
    SupercalifragilisticexpialidociousEvenThoughItsLong
  </div>
  <br>

</body>
</html>
```



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CSS3 Text





Text Overflow

This is a long text that will not wrap and will instead show an ellipsis if it overflows its container.

Word Wrap

ThisIsAVeryLongWordThatWillNotFitInTheContainerAndShouldBreakWhenItReachesTheEndOfTheLine.

Word Break

Here is a sentence that is long enough to demonstrate how word-break works in CSS, especially with long unbroken words like Supercalifragilisticexpialidocious.



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CSS3 Text

Text Overflow

This is a long text that will not wrap and ...

Word Wrap

ThisIsAVeryLongWordThatWillNotFitInTheContainerAndShouldBreakWhenItReachesTheEndOfTheLine.

Word Break

Here is a sentence that is long enough to demonstrate how word-break works in CSS, especially with long unbroken words like Supercalifragilisticexpialidocious.



A **pseudo-class selector** in CSS is used to define a **special state** of an element — something that can't be selected using normal selectors (like class, id, or tag).
when it's being hovered over, clicked, focused, or visited.

```
selector:pseudo-class  
{  
  property: value;  
}
```

```
a:hover  
{  
  color: red;  
}
```

Changes the link color to red **when the mouse hovers** over it.



A **pseudo-class selector** in CSS is used to define a **special state** of an element — something that can't be selected using normal selectors (like class, id, or tag).
when it's being hovered over, clicked, focused, or visited.

```
<style>  
button:hover {  
  background-color: orange;  
}  
input:focus {  
  border: 2px solid blue;  
}
```



hover.html



hoverpseudo_style.html



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CSS3 Text

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
button
{
  background-color: gray;
  color: white;
  padding: 10px 20px;
  border: none;
}
```

```
/* Hover: mouse over */
button:hover
{
  background-color: blue;
}
```

```
/* Focus: when tabbed */
button:focus
{
  outline: 2px solid yellow;
}
```

```
</style>
</head>
<body>

<button>Click Me</button>

</body>
</html>
```



THANK YOU

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