

CSS Lists

- The CSS list properties allow you to:
- Set different list item markers for ordered lists
- Set different list item markers for unordered lists
- Set an image as the list item marker

❖ List

- In HTML, there are two types of lists:
- unordered lists - the list items are marked with bullets
- ordered lists - the list items are marked with numbers or letters
- With CSS, lists can be styled further, and images can be used as the list item marker.

CSS Lists (Contd...)

❖ Different List Item Markers

- The type of list item marker is specified with the list-style-type property:
- **Example:**
 - ul.a {list-style-type: circle;}
 - ul.b {list-style-type: square;}
 - ol.c {list-style-type: upper-roman;}
 - ol.d {list-style-type: lower-alpha;}
- Some of the values are for unordered lists, and some for ordered lists.

❖ An Image as The List Item Marker

- To specify an image as the list item marker, use the list-style-image property.
- **Example:** `ul { list-style-image: url('sqpurple.gif'); }`

CSS Position Property

- The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element (static, relative, absolute or fixed).
- There are four different position values:
 - static
 - relative
 - fixed
 - absolute
- Elements are then positioned using the top, bottom, left, and right properties.
- However, these properties will not work unless the position property is set first. They also work differently depending on the position value.

CSS Position Property

- CSS Syntax:
`position: static|absolute|fixed|relative|;`
- Example:
 - How to position an element relative to its normal position:

```
h2.pos_left {  
    position: relative;  
    left: -20px; }
```

```
h2.pos_right {  
    position: relative;  
    left: 20px;  
}
```

CSS Position Property

- **position: static:**
- HTML elements are positioned static by default.
- Static positioned elements are not affected by the top, bottom, left, and right properties.
- An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:
- Example

```
div.static {  
    position: static;  
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}
```

CSS Position Property

- **position: relative:**
- An element with position: relative; is positioned relative to its normal position.
- Setting the top, right, bottom, and left properties of a relatively-positioned element will cause it to be adjusted away from its normal position.
- Other content will not be adjusted to fit into any gap left by the element.
- Example

```
div.relative {  
    position: relative;  
    left: 30px;  
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}
```

CSS Position Property

- **position - fixed:**

- An element with `position: fixed;` is positioned relative to the viewport, which means it always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled.
- The `top`, `right`, `bottom`, and `left` properties are used to position the element.
- A fixed element does not leave a gap in the page where it would normally have been located.

- **Example:**

```
div.fixed {  
    position: fixed;  
    bottom: 0;      right: 0;  
    width: 300px;   border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}
```

CSS Position Property

- **position - absolute:**

- An element with `position: absolute;` is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor, instead of positioned relative to the viewport, like `fixed`.
- However; if an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling.

- **Example:**

```
div.absolute { position: absolute;  
    top: 80px;    right: 0;  
    width: 200px; height: 100px;  
    border: 3px solid #73AD21; }
```


CSS Tables

❖ Table Borders

- To specify table borders in CSS, use the border property.
- The example below specifies a black border for table, th, and td elements:

- **Example:**

```
table, th, td { border: 1px solid black; }
```

- **Collapse Borders**

- The border-collapse property sets whether the table borders are collapsed into a single border or separated:

- **Example:**

```
Table { border-collapse: collapse; }  
table, th, td { border: 1px solid black; }
```

CSS Tables (Contd...)

❖ Table Width and Height

- Width and height of a table is defined by the width and height properties.
- The example below sets the width of the table to 100%, and the height of the th elements to 50px:
- **Example:**

```
table { width:100%; }  
    th { height:50px; }
```

❖ Table Text Alignment

- The text in a table is aligned with the text-align and vertical-align properties.
- The text-align property sets the horizontal alignment, like left, right, or center:
- **Example:** `td { text-align:right; }`

CSS Tables (Contd...)

- The vertical-align property sets the vertical alignment, like top, bottom, or middle:
- **Example:** `td{ height:50px;
vertical-align:bottom; }`

❖ Table Padding

- To control the space between the border and content in a table, use the padding property on td and th elements:
- **Example:** `td { padding:15px; }`

❖ Table Color

- The example below specifies the color of the borders, and the text and background color of th elements:
- **Example:**
`table, td, th { border:1px solid green; }
th { background-color:green; color:white; }`

CSS Background

- CSS background properties are used to define the background effects of an element.
- CSS properties used for background effects:
 - background-color
 - background-image
 - background-repeat
 - background-attachment
 - background-position

❖ Background Color

- The background-color property specifies the background color of an element.
- The background color of a page is defined in the body selector:
- **Example:** `body {background-color:#b0c4de;}`

CSS Background (Contd...)

- With CSS, a color is most often specified by:
 - a HEX value - like "#ff0000"
 - an RGB value - like "rgb(255,0,0)"
 - a color name - like "red"
- In the example below, the h1, p, and div elements have different background colors:
- **Example:**

```
h1 {background-color:#6495ed;}  
  p {background-color:#e0ffff;}  
  div {background-color:#b0c4de;}
```

❖ Background Image

- The background-image property specifies an image to use as the background of an element.
- By default, the image is repeated so it covers the entire element.

CSS Background (Contd...)

- The background image for a page can be set like this:

- **Example:**

```
body {background-image:url('paper.gif');}
```

- ✓ **Background Image - Repeat Horizontally or Vertically**

- By default, the background-image property repeats an image both horizontally and vertically.
- Some images should be repeated only horizontally or vertically, or they will look strange, like this:

- **Example:**

```
body  
{  
    background-image:url('gradient2.png');  
}
```

CSS Background (Contd...)

- If the image is repeated only horizontally (repeat-x), the background will look better:
- **Example:**

```
body {  
    background-image:url('gradient2.png');  
    background-repeat:repeat-x; }
```
- ✓ **Background Image - Set position and no-repeat**
- Showing the image only once is specified by the background-repeat property:
- **Example:**

```
body {  
    background-image:url('img_tree.png');  
    background-repeat:no-repeat; }
```
- In the example above, the background image is shown in the same place as the text. We want to change the position of the image, so that it does not disturb the text too much.

CSS Background (Contd...)

- The position of the image is specified by the background-position property:

- **Example**

```
body {  
    background-image:url('img_tree.png');  
    background-repeat:no-repeat;  
    background-position:right top; }
```

- ✓ **Background - Shorthand property**

- To shorten the code, it is also possible to specify all the properties in one single property. This is called a shorthand property.
- The shorthand property for background is simply "background":

- **Example:**

```
body {background:#ffffff url('img_tree.png') no-repeat right top;}
```


CSS Background (Contd...)

- When using the shorthand property the order of the property values are:
 - background-color
 - background-image
 - background-repeat
 - background-attachment
 - background-position
- It does not matter if one of the property values is missing, as long as the ones that are present are in this order.

CSS Links

- Links can be styled in different ways.
- **Styling Links**
- Links can be styled with any CSS property (e.g. color, font-family, background, etc.).
- Special for links are that they can be styled differently depending on what state they are in.
- The four links states are:
 - a:link - a normal, unvisited link
 - a:visited - a link the user has visited
 - a:hover - a link when the user mouses over it
 - a:active - a link the moment it is clicked
- **Example:** `a:link {color:#FF0000;} /* unvisited link */
a:visited {color:#00FF00;} /* visited link */
a:hover {color:#FF00FF;} /* mouse over link */
a:active {color:#0000FF;} /* selected link */`

CSS Links (Contd...)

- **Common Link Styles**
- In the example above the link changes color depending on what state it is in.
- Lets go through some of the other common ways to style links:
- **Text Decoration**
- The text-decoration property is mostly used to remove underlines from links:
- **Example:**

```
a:link {text-decoration:none;}  
a:visited {text-decoration:none;}  
a:hover {text-decoration:underline;}  
a:active {text-decoration:underline;}
```

CSS Links (Contd...)

- **Background Color**
- The background-color property specifies the background color for links:
- **Example:**

```
a:link {background-color:#B2FF99;}  
  a:visited {background-color:#FFFF85;}  
  a:hover {background-color:#FF704D;}  
  a:active {background-color:#FF704D;}
```