CSS PROPERTIES AND ATTRIBUTES

- Text Properties and Attributes
- Font Properties
- CSS Padding
- CSS Color
- List Properties
- Table Properties
- CSS Links

Text Properties

- **Text Color**

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

- 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"

- The default color for a page is defined in the body selector.

- **Example:**

    body {color:blue;}

    h1 {color:#00ff00;}

    h2 {color:rgb(255,0,0);}

Text Properties

- **Text Alignment**

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

−When text-align is set to "justify", each line is stretched so that every line has equal width, and the left and right margins are straight (like in magazines and newspapers).

−**Example**

       h1 {text-align:center;}

       p.date {text-align:right;}

       p.main {text-align:justify;}

Text Properties

• **Text Decoration**

− The text-decoration property is used to set or remove decorations from text.

− The text-decoration property is mostly used to remove underlines from links for design purposes:

− Example:

h1 {text-decoration:overline;}

h2 {text-decoration:line-through;}

h3 {text-decoration:underline;}

h4 {text-decoration:blink;}

Text Properties

- **Text Transformation**

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

- It can be used to turn everything into uppercase or lowercase letters, or capitalize the first letter of each word.

- **Example:**

p{text-transform:uppercase;}

p{text-transform:lowercase;}

p{text-transform:capitalize;}

Text Properties

- **Text Indent**
- The text-Indent property is used to specify indents of the first line.
- The value of indents should be in either px, in or %
- Example:

    p{text-indent: 1.5in;}

    p{text-indent: 10%;}

    p{text-indent: 50px;}

Text Properties

- **Text Vertical align**

− The text-vertical align property is used to specify vertical position.

− The value for Vertical align are Baseline, sub, super, top, text-top, middle, bottom, text-bottom, percentage

− Example:

p{vertical-align:top;}

p{vertical-align:bottom;}

Text Properties

•**Letter Spacing and Word Spacing**

‐Letter sapcing attribute is used to increase and decrease the

‐space between the characters of a word.

‐Word Spacing is used to increase and decrease the space

‐between words in text.

‐**Example:**

  h1{letter-spacing : 2px;}

  h2 { letter-spacing : -3px}

  p {word-spacing : 30px}

Text Properties

- **Line Height**

  - This attribute is used to set the distances between the lines in any text in a Web page.

  -

  - Example:

    p { line-height : 90%}

Font Attributes

• **Font Color**

- The color property is used to set the color of the text/font in the webpage. The Value provided to the color property will be the color of the font.

-

- Example:

p { color : red;}

h2 {color: #ff00f2; }

h3 {color: rgb(0, 255, 0); }

Font Attributes

• **Font Size**

⁻In CSS the font-size property is used to set or tweak the size of the font.

⁻It can have several values that can be absolute (eg.- xx-small, medium, xx-large.) or relative (larger, smaller, %) or length (numbered- 12px, 1em, etc.)

⁻<u>Example</u>

⁻p{ font-size: 20px; }

⁻p{ font-size: large; }

⁻p{font-size: 200%;}

⁻p{font-size: small;}

Font Attributes

•**Font Size With Em**

•To avoid the resizing problem with Internet Explorer, many developers use em instead of pixels.

•The em size unit is recommended by the W3C.

•1em is equal to the current font size. The default text size in browsers is 16px. So, the default size of 1em is 16px.

• The size can be calculated from pixels to em using this formula:

•pixels/16=em

• **Example:** h1 {font-size:2.5em;} /* 40px/16=2.5em */

Font Attributes

•**Font Style**

−CSS font-style property is used to define the style of font for the text content of an element.

− It may be italic, oblique, or normal(default)

−Example:

−p { font-style: normal; }

−p{ font-style: italic; }

−p { font-style: oblique; }

Font Attributes

•**Font Wieght:**

−The weight of the font refers to the thickness of the font i.e. how thick or thin the font will be on the webpage.

−The font-weight property of CSS is used to set the weight/thickness/boldness of the font.

−Example:

−p{font-weight: normal;}

−p{font-weight: lighter;}

−p{font-weight: bold;}

−p{Font-weight: 600;}

Font Attributes

•**Font Variant**

−The font-variant property in CSS allows you to transform the specific line of text or paragraph into small caps,normal,initial & inherit.

−In a small-caps font, all lowercase letters are converted to uppercase letters. However, the converted uppercase letters appears in a smaller font size than the original uppercase letters in the text.

−**Example:**

−p{font-variant:small-caps;}

−p{font-variant:normal;}

CSS Padding Properties

• The CSS padding properties are used to generate space around content.

• The padding properties set the size of the white space between the element content and the element border.

• There are CSS properties for setting the padding for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left):

⁻padding-top

⁻padding-right

⁻padding-bottom

⁻padding-left

CSS Padding Properties

- The CSS padding properties define the white space between the element content and the element border.

- All the padding properties can have the following values:

− length - specifies a padding in px, pt, cm, etc.

− % - specifies a padding in % of the width of the containing element.

− The following example sets different padding for all four sides of a <p> element:

− P {

− padding-top: 50px;

− padding-right: 30px;

− padding-bottom: 50px;

− padding-left: 80px; }

CSS Padding - Shorthand Property

• To shorten the code, it is possible to specify all the padding properties in one property.

• **Example:**

‾p {

‾padding: 50px 30px 50px 80px;

‾}

• If the padding property has four values:

• – Eg : padding: 25px 50px 75px 100px;

‾top padding is 25px

‾right padding is 50px

‾bottom padding is 75px

‾left padding is 100px

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**

– With CSS, lists can be styled further, and images can be used

– as the list item marker.

CSS Lists

- **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.

CSS 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 Lists

- **Listing Positioning**
  - The list-style-position property specifies the position of the list-item markers.

  - list-style-position: outside; means that the bullet points will be outside the list item. The start of each line of a list item will be aligned vertically:

  - list-style-position: inside; means that the bullet points will be inside the list item. As it is part of the list item, it will be part of the text and push the text at the start:

CSS Position Property

- **Listing Positioning**
    - The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element.
    - There are four different position values:
        - – static
        - – relative
        - – fixed
        - – absolute

    - Elements are then positioned using the top, bottom, left, and right properties.:

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 - 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 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;
width: 300px;
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

• **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; }
```

CSS Tables

•**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; }

The vertical-align property sets the vertical alignment, like top, bottom, or middle:

Example:
td{ height:50px; vertical-align:bottom; }

CSS Tables

•**Table Padding**

• To control the space between the border and content in a table, use the padding property on td and th elements:

    <u>Example:</u>
  td { padding:15px; }

Table Color

• The example below specifies the color of the borders, and the text and background color of th elements:

    • <u>Example:</u>
  table, td, th { border:1px solid green; } th { background-color:green; color:white; }

CSS Background

- **Table Padding**

  • TCSS 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

CSS Background

• **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;}

  • With CSS, a color is most often specified by:

  • 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;}

CSS Background

• **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.

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

  • Example:

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

CSS Background

- **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:

    - <u>Example:</u>

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

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

    - <u>Example:</u>

        - Body { background-image:url('gradient2.png');

        - background-repeat:repeat-x; }

CSS Background

- **Background Image - Set position and no-repeat**

- Showing the image only once is specified by the background repeat property:

  - <u>Example:</u> 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 mage, so that it does not disturb the text too much.

- 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; }

UNIT - 4 CSS Properties and Attributes

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:link {color:#FF0000;}

    •a:visited - a link the user has visited   → a:visited {color:#00FF00;}

    •a:hover - a link when the user mouses over it → a:hover {color:#FF00FF;}

    •a:active - a link the moment it is clicked   → a:active {color:#0000FF;}

UNIT-4

COMPLETE