

CSS Presentation

CSS Typography, Fonts, Spacing,
Borders, Backgrounds, Opacity



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Technical Trainers

```
1. @font-face {  
2.   font-family: "Lobster";  
3.   src: local("Lobster"), url("lobster.woff") format("woff");  
4. }  
5. body {  
6.   font-family: "Lobster", "Comic Sans", cursive;  
7. }
```



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 - Fonts, Colors, Text Overflow
- Borders
- Backgrounds
 - Background color
 - Background image
 - Gradient Background
- Opacity

*text-indent: 50px;
font-family: Arial;
line-height: 50px;
letter-spacing: 2px;
color: green;
letter-spacing: 10px;
background: url('lines.png');
border: 0;
color: #2aa0bd;
opacity: 0.75;*

Text Shadow

Text-Related CSS Properties

CSS Rules for Fonts and Paragraphs (1)

- **color** – specifies the color of the text, e.g. **#A5E733**
- **font-size** – size of font: **xx-small**, **x-small**, **small**, **medium**, **large**, **x-large**, **xx-large**, **smaller**, **larger** or numeric value
 - Have different values in different browsers – Use pixels, em, rem, points
- **font-family** – comma separated font names
 - Example: "**Times New Roman**", **Verdana**, **sans-serif**, etc.
 - The browser loads the first one that is available
 - There should always be at least one generic font, e.g. "**sans-serif**", "**serif**", "**cursive**", "**fantasy**", "**monospace**"
 - <http://google.com/fonts> - Google free fonts
- **font-weight** – can be **normal**, **bold**, **bolder**, **lighter** or a number in range [**100** ... **900**]

CSS Rules for Fonts and Paragraphs (2)

- **font-style** – styles the font (**normal, italic, oblique**)
- **text-decoration** – decorates the text
 - Values: **none, underline, line-through, overline, blink**
- **text-align** – defines the alignment of text or other content
 - Values: **left, right, center, justify**
- **line-height** – defines the height of the font, e.g. **20px**
- **text-indent** – indents the start of the paragraph
- **letter-spacing, word-spacing**
- **text-transform** – **uppercase, lowercase, capitalize**

Shorthand Font Property

- CSS **font** property

```
font: italic normal bold 12px/16px Verdana
```



```
font-style: italic;  
font-variant: normal;  
font-weight: bold;  
font-size: 12px;  
line-height: 16px;  
font-family: Verdana;
```

***This paragraph has
long words
thisisaveryverylongw
ordthisisavery and
again very very long
word withnospace***

Font Embedding (1)

- Use **@font-face** to declare external fonts
- Call font with **font-family**
- Use font embedding instead of images
- Supported font formats:
 - TTF, OTF, WOFF



```
@font-face {  
    font-family: SketchRockwell;  
    src: url('SketchRockwell-Bold.ttf');  
}  
  
body {  
    font-family: SketchRockwell;  
    font-size: 3.2em;  
}
```

Font Embedding (2)

```
<h1>HTML & CSS Course</h1>
<h2>Normal Text</h2>
```

```
@font-face {
    font-family: SketchRockwell;
    src: url('fonts/SketchRockwell.ttf')
}
```

```
h1 {
    font-family: SketchRockwell;
    font-size: 3.5em
}
```



CSS Font Rules: Color

```
<h1>color</h1>
<p>Text with default color</p>
<p class="color-ddd">Text...</p>
<p class="color-coral">Text...</p>
<p class="color-rgba">Text...</p>
```



```
.color-ddd {
  color:#DDD;
}
```

```
.color-coral {
  color:coral;
}
```

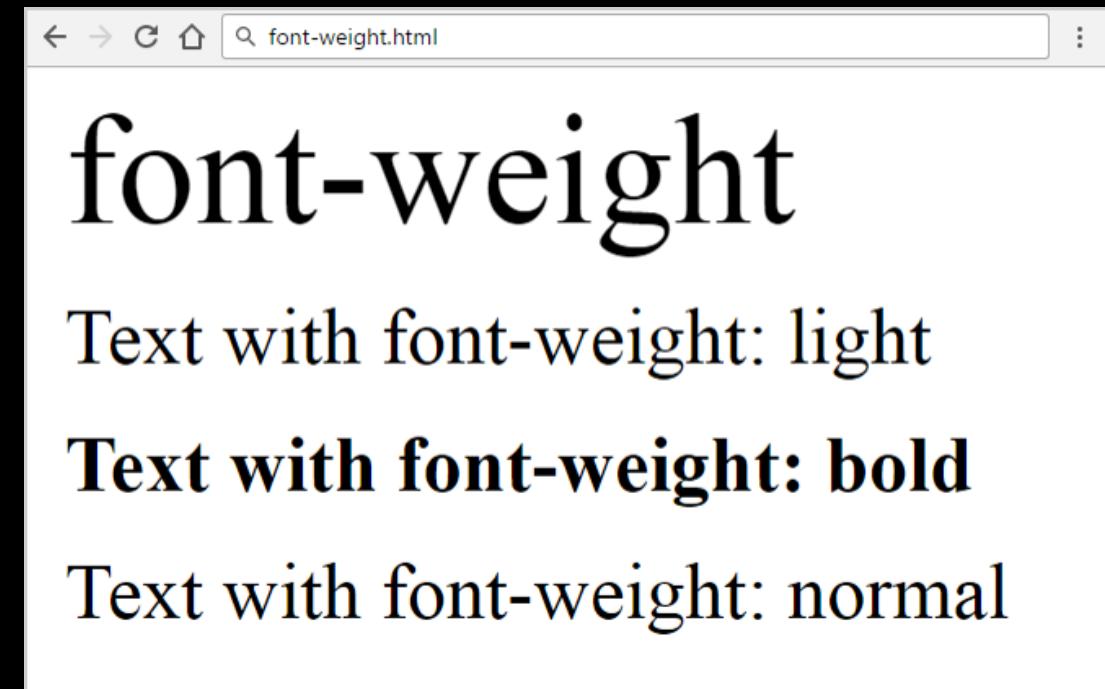
```
.color-rgba {
  color:
    rgba(30, 106, 255, 0.75)
}
```

CSS Font Rules: Font-Weight

```
<p class="weight-light">Text...</p>
<p class="weight-bold">Text...</p>
```

```
.weight-light {
    font-weight: light;
}
```

```
.weight-bold {
    font-weight: bold;
}
```



CSS Font Rules: Font-Style

```
<p class="font-style-italic">Text...</p>
<p class="font-style-oblique">Text...</p>
```

```
.font-style-italic {
  font-style: italic;
}
```

```
.font-style-oblique {
  font-style: oblique;
}
```

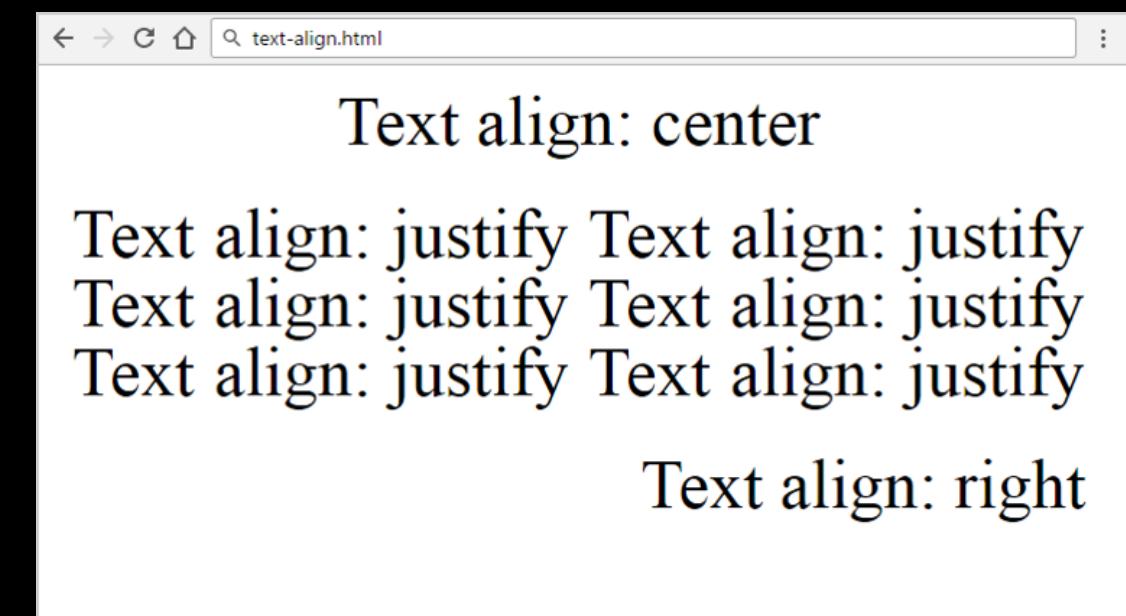


CSS Font Rules: Text-Align

```
<p class="text-align-center">Text...</p>
<p class="text-align-justify">Text...</p>
```

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

```
.text-align-justify {
    text-align: justify;
}
```

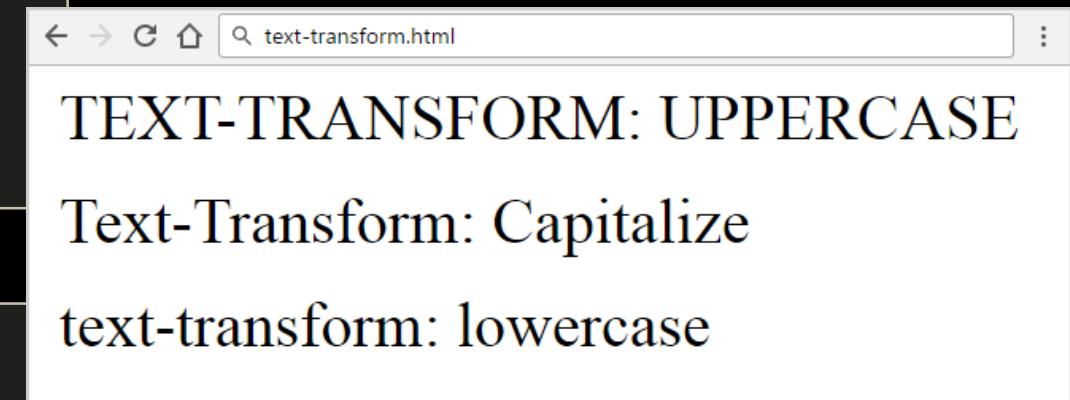


CSS Font Rules: Text-Transform

```
<p class="uppercase">Text...</p>
<p class="capitalize">Text...</p>
```

```
.uppercase {
    text-transform: uppercase;
}
```

```
.capitalize {
    text-transform: capitalize;
}
```



Text Shadow

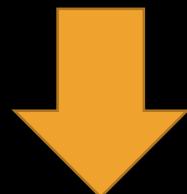
```
p {  
  text-shadow: 2px 2px 7px #000;  
}
```

<horizontal
distance>

<vertical
distance>

<blur
radius>

<shadow
color>



Text Overflow

- Specifies what should happen when text overflows the containing element
 - **ellipsis** – displays ellipses (...) to represent the clipped text

```
text-overflow: ellipsis;
```

This is some long text that...

- **clip** – default value, clips the text

```
text-overflow: clip;
```

This is some long text that wi

- **string** – displays custom string as clipped text

- Only supported by Firefox

```
text-overflow: '...';
```

This is some long text that..

Word Wrapping

- Allows long words to be broken and wrap onto the next line
- Possible values:

```
word-wrap: normal;
```

This paragraph has long words
thisisaveryverylongwordthatistreallyoneword
and again a
longwordwithnospacesinit

```
word-wrap: break-word;
```

This paragraph has long words
thisisaveryverylongwordthatistreallyoneword and again a
longwordwithnospacesinit

- Supported in all major browsers

Problem: Briard History

briard-history.html

Briards

A Heart Wrapped in Fur

Briard History



They were originally bred to herd as well as guard flocks of sheep. And they were often left to their own devices in order to accomplish their assigned tasks. This makes the Briard different from those breeds that only guard and those that only herd. The breeds that just herd are often smaller in size, agile, and swift of foot. Those breeds that just guard are usually larger and heavier. Briards were used in all types of herding situations, having the ability to learn many commands and fulfill the jobs expected of them. The Briard was most commonly used as a farm dog in the more crowded farming valleys of France, where row crops were grown. Sheep were allowed to graze the grass strips between crops and Briards were responsible for keeping the sheep moving along these strips, and preventing the sheep from eating the crops. The Briard moved the sheep daily from the farm to the graze areas and back again at night.

by Ivy Duckett

Solution: Briard History (HTML)

```
<main>
  <h1>Briards</h1>
  <h2>A Heart wrapped <span>in</span> fur</h2>
  <article>
    <header>
      <h3><a class="breed"
          href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Briard">
          Briard History</a></h3>
    </header>
    
    <p><!--TODO put the text here...--></p>
    <p class="credits">by Ivy Duckett</p>
  </article>
</main>
```



Solution: Briard History (CSS)

```
@import  
url("https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Lobster");  
html { font-size: 16px; }  
main {  
  margin: 0 auto;  
  width: 800px;  
  padding: 20px; }  
h1, h2, h3, a {  
  font-weight: normal;  
  color: #0088dd;  
  margin: 0;  
  text-align: center;  
  font-size: 2.1rem;
```

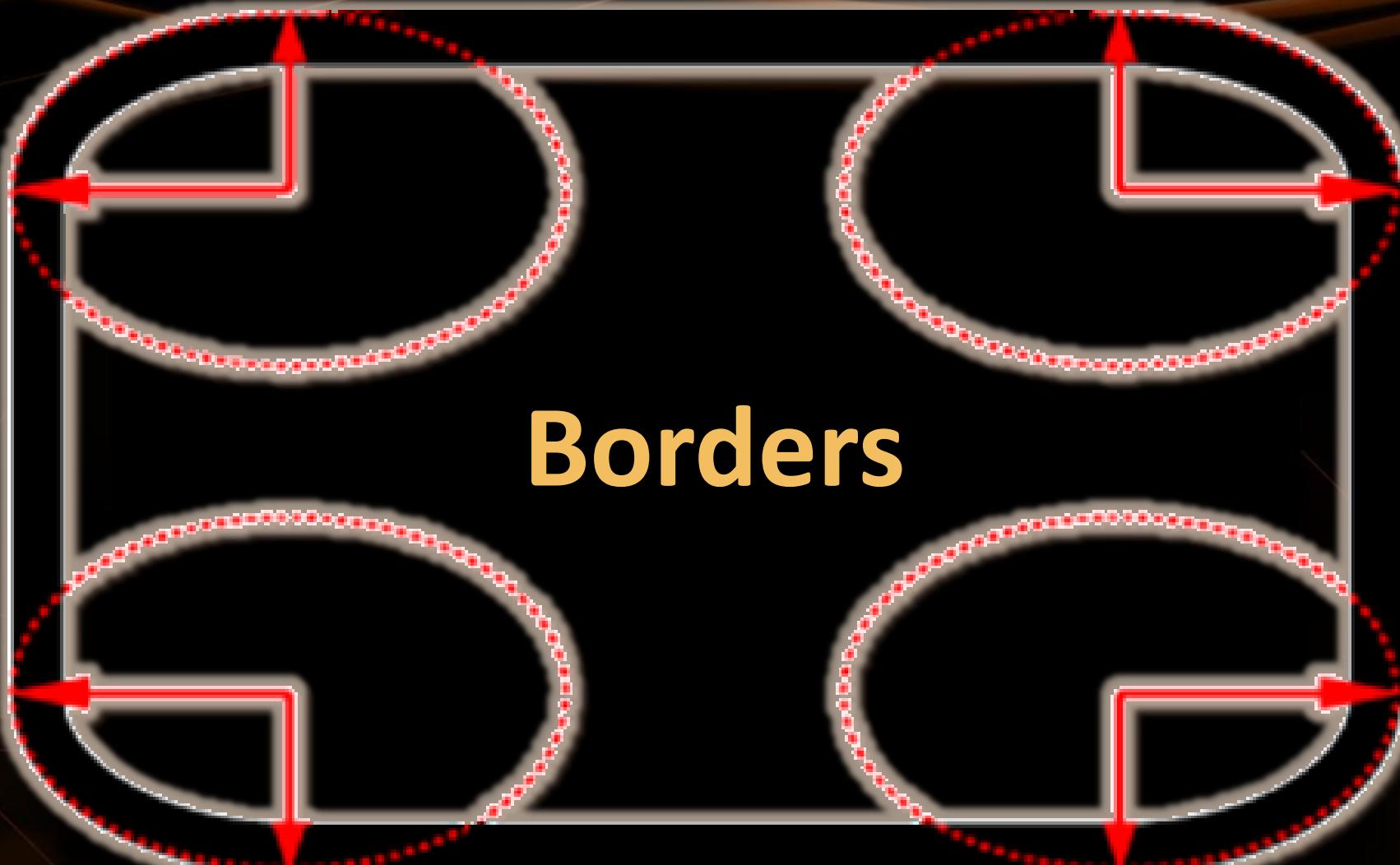
```
text-decoration: none; }  
h1 {  
  font-family: Georgia,Times,serif;  
  font-size: 3.5em;  
  text-shadow: 2px 4px 4px #666666;  
  padding-bottom: 10px;  
  text-transform: capitalize; }  
h2 {  
  font-family: Arial,sans-serif;  
  font-size: 2.3rem;  
  text-transform: capitalize;  
  letter-spacing: 0.3rem }  
h2 span {  
  text-transform: none; }
```

Solution: Briard History (More CSS)

```
article {  
    margin-top: 20px;  
    text-align: justify; }  
  
p {  
    font-family: Arial,  
    Verdana, sans-serif;  
    line-height: 30px;  
    color: #665544;  
    font-size: 1.4rem;  
}  
  
.credits {  
    font-style: italic;  
    text-align: right;  
}
```

```
header {  
    margin-bottom: 20px;  
}  
  
img {  
    width: 200px;  
    float: left;  
    margin-right: 20px;  
}  
  
p:first-of-type:first-letter {  
    font-weight: bold;  
    font-size: 3.8rem;  
    font-family: 'Lobster', cursive;  
    text-transform: uppercase;  
}
```

Borders



`solid`

`dashed`

`dotted`

`double`

`groove`

`ridge`

`inset`

`outset`

`none`

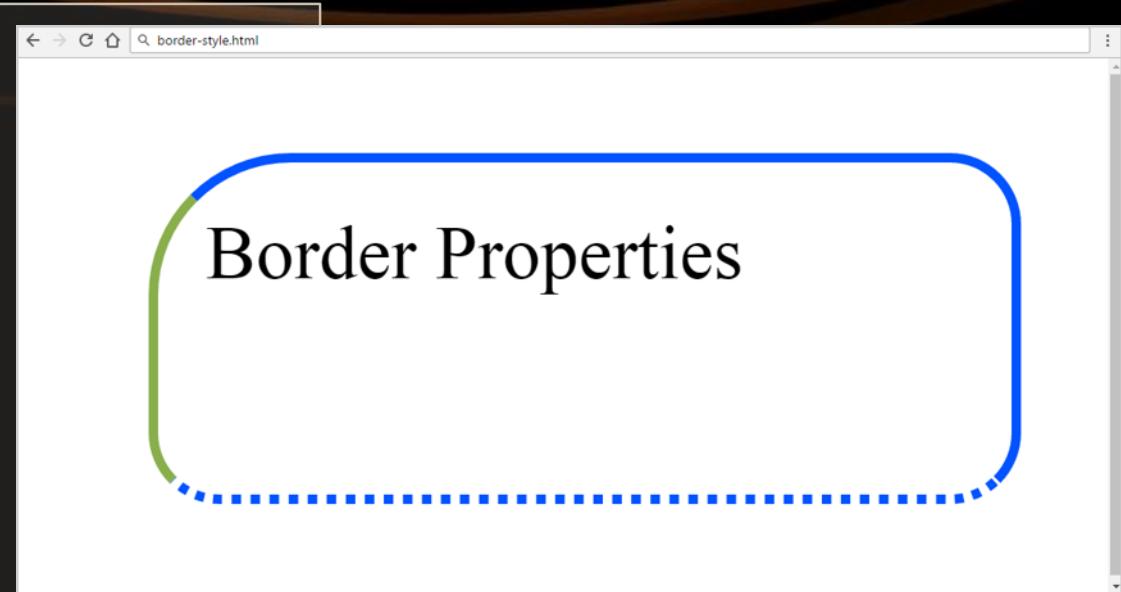
CSS Borders

Borders

- **border-width:** thin, medium, thick, numeric (e.g. 10px)
- **border-color:** color alias or RGB value, e.g. #AAFFEE
- **border-style:** none, hidden, dotted, dashed, solid, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset
- Can be defined separately for left, top, bottom and right
 - **border-top-style, border-left-color, border-bottom-color, border-right-color**

Border Properties

```
div {  
    width: 160px;  
    height: 50px;  
border-width: 2px;  
border-style: solid;  
border-color: #0053ff;  
border-radius: 15px;  
border-top-left-radius: 30px;  
border-bottom-style: dotted;  
border-left-color: #89AF4C;  
}
```



Border Shorthand Property

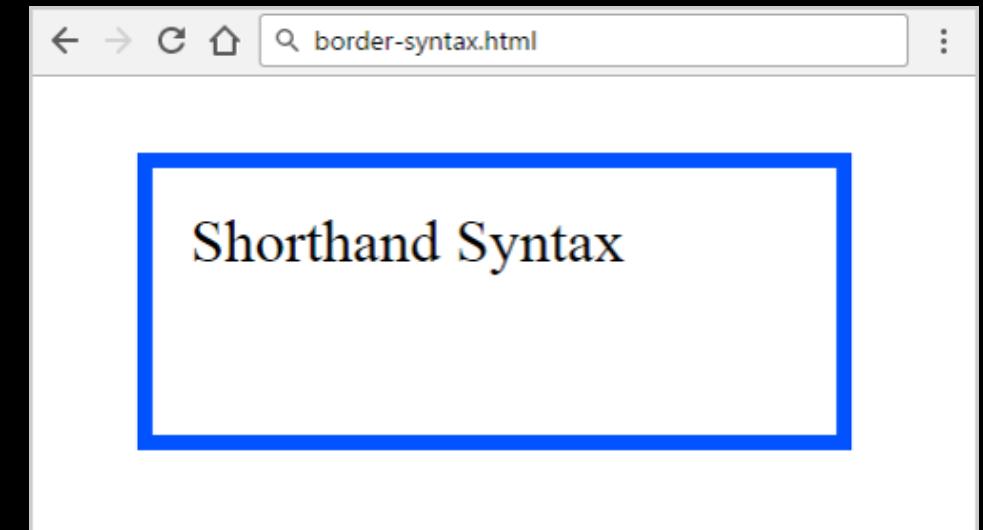
<div>Short Syntax</div>

border-width

border-style

```
div {  
    border: 4px solid #0053ff;  
    width: 160px;  
    height: 50px;  
}
```

border-color



Border Shorthand Property

- **border**: shorthand rule for setting border properties at once:

```
border: 1px solid red;
```

is equal to writing:

```
border-width: 1px;  
border-color: red;  
border-style: solid;
```

- Specify different borders for the sides via shorthand rules:
 - **border-top**, **border-left**, **border-right**, **border-bottom**
 - Skip the border: **border:none** or **border:0**

Border Radius (1)

- Rounded corners are a part of CSS 3
 - Supported in all major browsers
- Done by the **border-radius** property

```
border-radius: [<length>|<%>][<length>|<%>]?
```

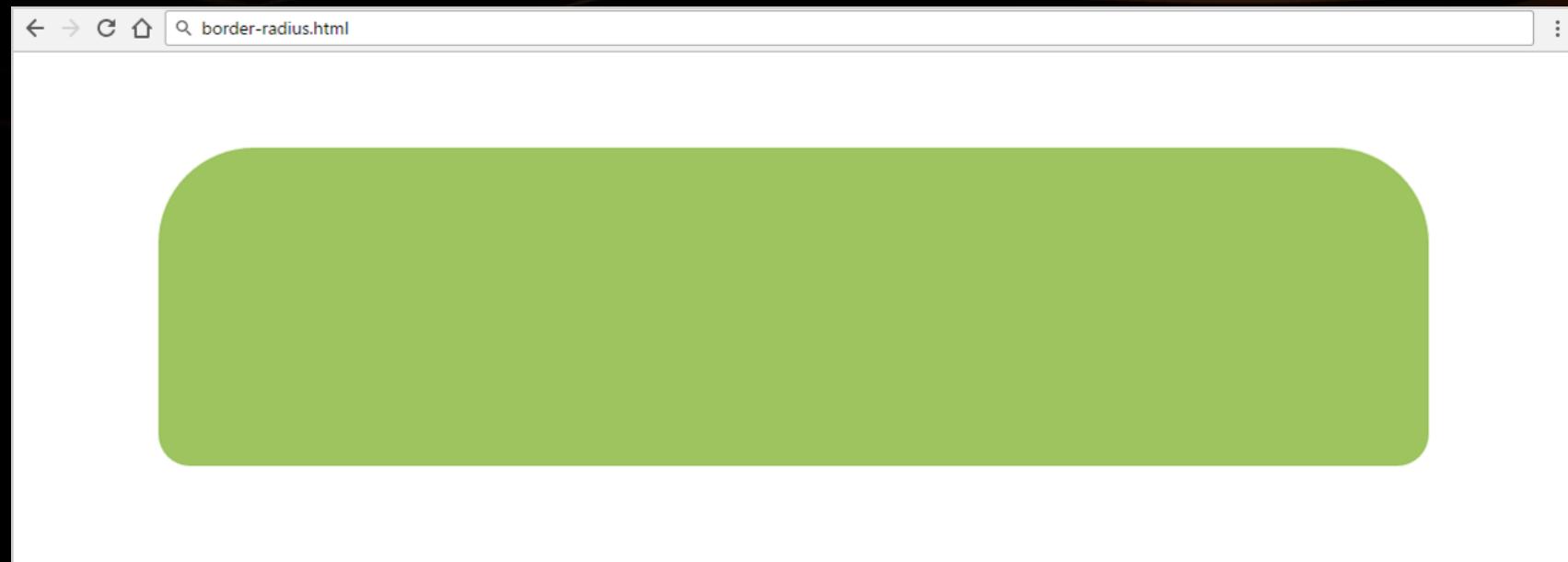
- Three ways to define corner radius:

```
border-radius: 15px;
```

```
border-radius: 15px 15px 15px 10px;
```

```
border-radius: 15px 20px;
```

Border Radius (2)



```
.rounded {  
    border-radius: 15px 15px 5px 5px;  
}
```

top-left

top-right

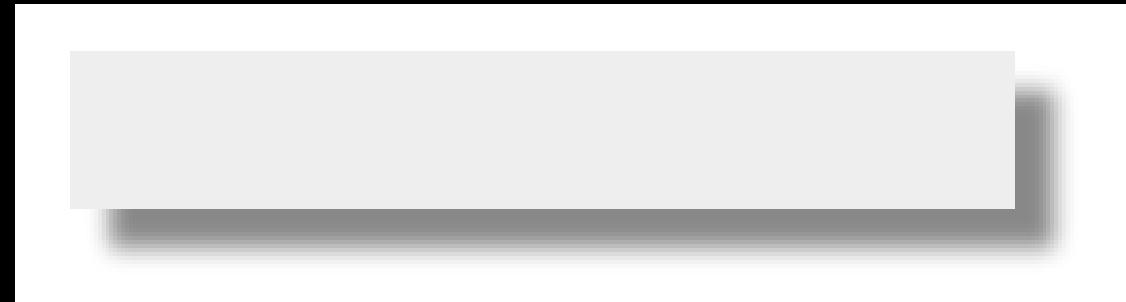
bottom-right

bottom-left

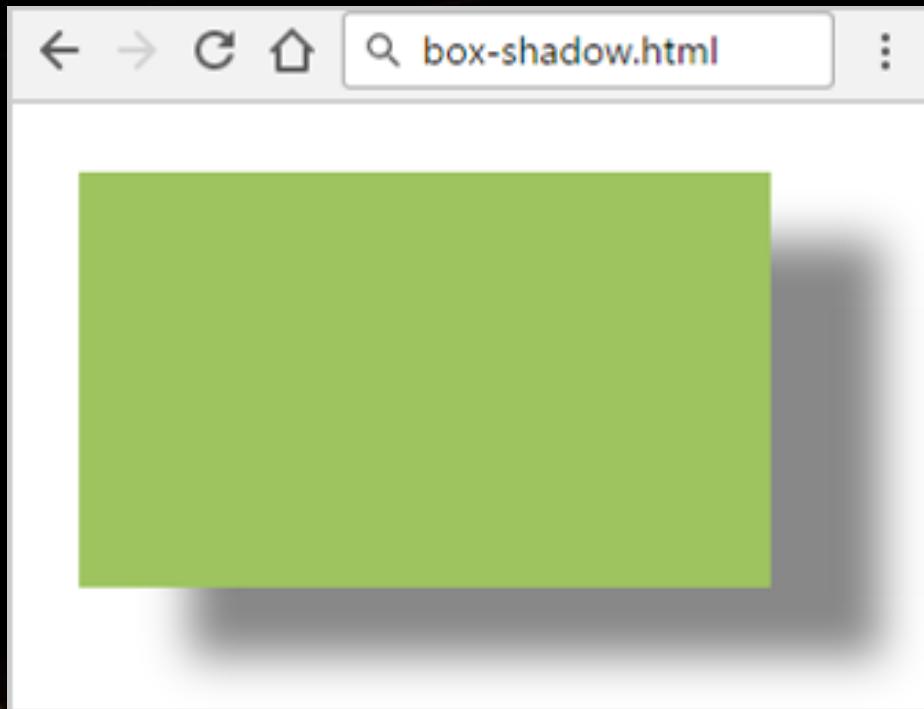
Box Shadow (1)

- Allows to easily implement multiple drop shadows (outer or inner) on box elements
- Specifying values for offset, size, blur and color
- Example:

```
box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #888;
```



Box Shadow (2)



```
.box {  
    margin: 5px;  
    width: 50px;  
    height: 30px;  
    background: #9DC45F;  
    box-shadow: 8px 5px 5px #888;  
}
```

blur

color

offset-x

offset-y

CSS Background Properties



Backgrounds

- **background-image**
 - URL of image to be used as background, e.g.:

```
background-image: url('background.gif');
```
- **background-color**
 - E.g. **#6DB3F2**
- **background-repeat**
 - **repeat-x, repeat-y, repeat, no-repeat**
- **background-attachment**
 - **fixed / scroll** – background scrolls with the text / stays fixed

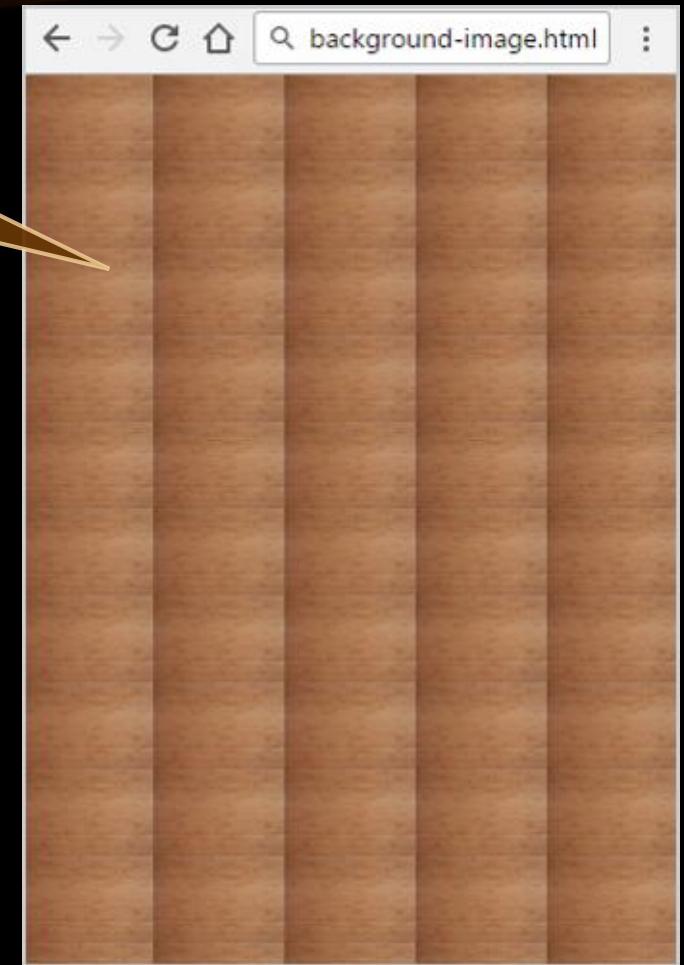
Background (Background-Image)

```
body {  
background-image: url(img/bgr.png);  
background-repeat: repeat;  
background-repeat: repeat-x;  
background-repeat: repeat-y;  
background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}
```

repeat



repeat-x



Backgrounds Position

- **background-position**: specifies vertical and horizontal position of the background image
 - Vertical position: **top**, **center**, **bottom**
 - Horizontal position: **left**, **center**, **right**
 - Both can be specified in percentage or other numerical values
 - Examples:

```
background-position: top left;
```

```
background-position: -5px 50%;
```

Background Shorthand Property

- **background**: shorthand for setting all background properties:

```
background: #FFF0C0 url("back.gif") no-repeat fixed top;
```

is equal to writing:

```
background-color: #FFF0C0;  
background-image: url("back.gif");  
background-repeat: no-repeat;  
background-attachment: fixed;  
background-position: top;
```

- Some browsers will not apply BOTH color and image for background if using the shorthand rule

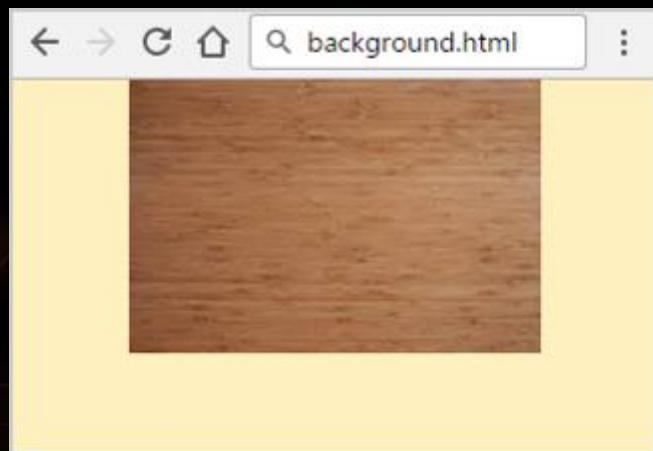
Background Shorthand Property

background-color

background-image

background-repeat

```
body {  
  background: #FFF0C0 url(img.jpg) no-repeat fixed top;  
}
```



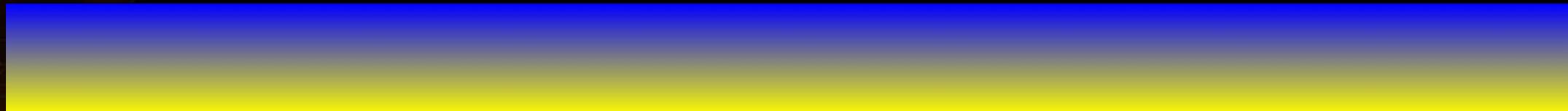
background-attachment

background-position

Gradient Backgrounds

- Gradients are smooth transitions between two or more colors
- CSS gradients can replace images and reduce download time
 - Lots of gradient generators on the Web
- Create a more flexible layout, and look better while zooming

```
background: linear-gradient(#0000FF, #FFFF00);
```



Multiple Backgrounds

- CSS3 allows multiple background images
- Simple comma-separated list of images
- Comma separated list for the other properties

```
background-image: url(sheep.png), url(grass.png);
```



Opacity



Opacity:

Opacity

- **opacity**: specifies the opacity of the element
 - Floating point number from **0** to **1**
 - For old Mozilla browsers use **-moz-opacity**
 - For IE use **filter:alpha(opacity=value)** where value is from **0** to **100**; also, "binary and script behaviors" must be enabled and **hasLayout** must be triggered, e.g. with **zoom:1**

```
opacity: 0.5;
```

CSS Sprites: Multiple Images in a Single File

```
<br><br>
Home<br><br>
Right
```

```
#home {
    width: 46px; height: 44px;
    background: url(img_navsprites.gif) 0 0;
    vertical-align: middle; }
```

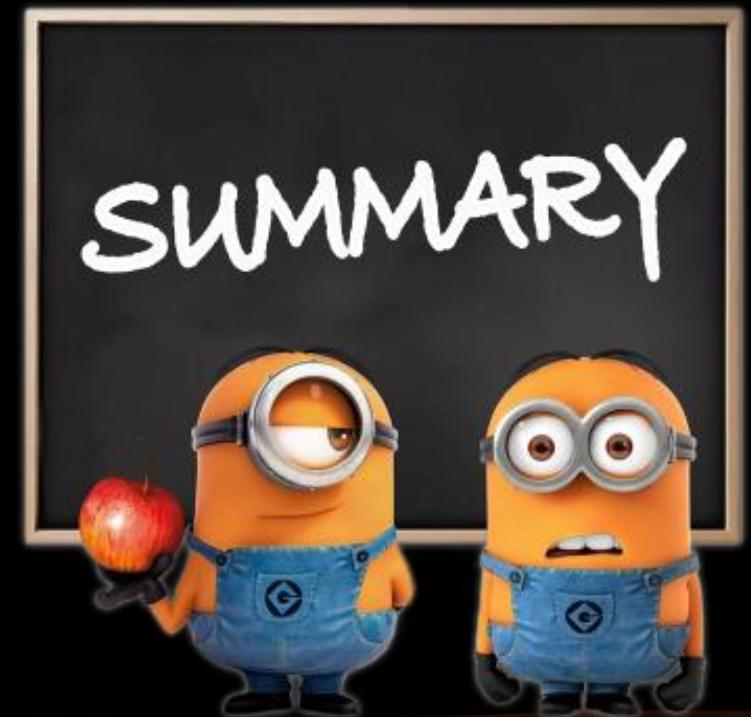
```
#next {
    width: 43px;
    background: url(img_navsprites.gif) -91px 0;
    vertical-align: middle; }
```

Use negative value:
move left by 91px



Summary

- Text-related properties define
 - Fonts, colors, text overflow, paragraphs
- Borders
 - Border Radius
- Backgrounds
 - Images, gradients, multiple images
- Opacity – 0%...100%



CSS Presentation



Questions?

