

SOUTH EAST ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, INC.

National Highway, Crossing Rubber, Tupi, South Cotabato

**COLLEGE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**

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**LEARNING MODULE**

**FOR**

**IT 123: WEB DEVELOPMENT 1**

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***WEEK 11***

**COURSE OUTLINE**

**COURSE CODE**  : IT 123

**TITLE**  : Web Development 1

**TARGET POPULATION** : All BS Information Technology Students

**INSTRUCTOR** : MS. CAROL KATE M. ESTACIO

**Overview:**

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language, and it is the most widely used language to write Web Pages.

• Hypertext refers to the way in which Web pages (HTML documents) are linked together. Thus, the link available on a webpage is called Hypertext.

• As its name suggests, HTML is a Markup Language which means you use HTML to simply "mark-up" a text document with tags that tell a Web browser how to structure it to display.

Originally, HTML was developed with the intent of defining the structure of documents like headings, paragraphs, lists, and so forth to facilitate the sharing of scientific information between researchers.

Now, HTML is being widely used to format web pages with the help of different tags available in HTML language.

**Content:**

**CSS**

* + **CSS Colors**
  + **CSS Background**
  + **CSS Text**

**Objectives:**

General Objective

* + To know how to use CSS color property.
  + To know how to add additional designs on your website using CSS Background and text.

**Instruction to the Learner**

Each chapter in this module contains a major lesson involving the basics of Web page coding and HTML editing tool. The units are characterized by continuity, and are arranged in such a manner that the present unit is related to the next unit. For this reason, you are advised to read this module. After each unit, there are exercises to be given. Submission of task given will be every Monday during your scheduled class hour.

**CSS Color**

The color property allows you to specify the color of text inside an element. You can specify any color in CSS one of three ways:

* RGB VALUES
  + These express colors in terms of how much red, green and blue are used to make it up. For example: ***rgb(100,100,90)***

p{

color: rgb(100,100,90);}

* HEX CODES
  + These are six-digit codes that represent the amount of red, green and blue in a color, preceded by a pound or hash # sign. For example: ***#ee3e80***

h2{

color: #ee3e80;}

* COLOR NAMES
  + There are 147 predefined color names that are recognized by browsers.

For example: ***DarkCyan***

h1{

color: DarkCyan;}

**Background Color**

*background-color*

CSS treats each HTML element as if it appears in a box, and the background-color property sets the color of the background for that box. You can specify your choice of background color in the same three ways you can specify foreground colors: RGB values, hex codes, and color names. If you do not specify a background color, then the background is transparent. By default, most browser windows have a white background, but browser users can set a background color for their windows, so if you want to be sure that the background is white you can use the background-color property on the <body> element.

**Example**

body {

background-color: rgb(200,200,200);}

h1 {

background-color: DarkCyan;}

h2 {

background-color: #ee3e80;}

p {

background-color: white;}

**Opacity**

*opacity, rgba*

**Opacity** property allows you to specify the opacity of an element and any of its child element and any of its child elements. The value is a number between 0.0 and 1.0 (so a value of 0.5 is 50% opacity and 0.15 is 15% opacity).

The CSS **rgba** property allows you to specify a color, just like you would with an RGB value, but adds a fourth value to indicate opacity. This value is known as an alpha value and is a number between 0.0 and 1.0 (so a value of 0.5 is 50% opacity and 0.15 is 15% opacity). The rgba value will only affect the element on which it is applied (not child elements).

**Example**

p.one {

background-color: rgb(0,0,0);

opacity: 0.5;}

p.two {

background-color: rgb(0,0,0);

background-color: rgba(0,0,0,0.5);}

*Note: Some browsers does not recognize RGBA colors.*

**CSS Backgrounds**

The CSS background properties are used to define the background effects for elements.

CSS background properties:

1. Background-color
2. Background-image
3. Background-repeat
4. Background-attachment
5. Background-position

***Background-color***

The background-color property specifies the background color of an element. The background color of a page is set like this:

body {  
    background-color: lightblue;}

With CSS, a color is most often specified by:

1. A valid color name – like “red”
2. A HEX value – like “#ff0000”
3. An RGB value – like “rgb(255,0,0)”

***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:

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

*Note: When using a background image, use an image that does not disturb the text.*

***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:

body {  
    background-image: url("gradient\_bg.png");  
}  
}

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

body {  
    background-image: url("gradient\_bg.png");  
    background-repeat: repeat-x;  
}

*Note: To repeat an image vertically set* ***background-repeat: repeat-y;***

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

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

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.

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

body {  
    background-image: url("img\_tree.png");  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-position: right top;  
}

***Background Image – Fixed Position***

To specify that the background image should be fixed (will not scroll with the rest of the page), use the ***background-attachment*** property:

body {  
    background-image: url("img\_tree.png");  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-position: right top;  
    background-attachment: fixed;  
}

All CSS Background Properties

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Property | Description |
| background | Sets all the background properties in one declaration |
| background-attachment | Sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page |
| background-color | Sets the background color of an element |
| background-image | Sets the background image for an element |
| background-position | Sets the starting position of a background image |
| background-repeat | Sets how a background image will be repeated |

**CSS Text**

**Text Color**

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

With CSS, a color is most often specified by:

1. A color name – like red
2. A HEX value – like “#ff000”
3. An RGB value – like “rgb (255,0,0)”

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

**Example**

body {  
    color: blue;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    color: green;  
}

*Note: If you define the* ***color*** *property, you must also define the* ***background-color*** *property.*

**Text Alignment**

The *text-alignment* property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text. A text can be left or right aligned, centered, or justified. The following example shows center aligned, and left and right aligned text (left alignment is default if text direction is left-to-right, and right alignment is default if text direction is right-to-left):

h1 {  
    text-align: center;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    text-align: left;  
}  
  
h3 {  
    text-align: right;  
}

When the *text-align* property 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):

div {  
    text-align: justify;  
}

**Text Decoration**

The *text-decoration* property is used to set or remove decorations from text. The value text-decoration: none; is often used to remove underlines from links:

a {  
    text-decoration: none;  
}

The other *text-decoration* values are used to decorate text:

h1 {  
    text-decoration: overline;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    text-decoration: line-through;  
}  
  
h3 {  
    text-decoration: underline;  
}

**Text Transformation**

The *text-transformation* 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:

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

**Text indention**

The *text-indent* property is used to specify the indention of the first line of a text:

p {  
    text-indent: 50px;  
}

**Letter Spacing**

The *letter-spacing* property is used to specify the space between the characters in a text. The following example demonstrates how to increase or decrease the space between characters:

h1 {  
    letter-spacing: 3px;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    letter-spacing: -3px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](file:///D:\main\Documents\Softwares\ZIPS\www.w3schools.com\css\tryit3123.html?filename=trycss_letter-spacing)

**Line Height**

The *line-height* property is used to specify the space between lines:

p.small {  
    line-height: 0.8;  
}  
  
p.big {  
    line-height: 1.8;  
}

**Text Direction**

The *direction* property is used to change the text direction of an element:

div {  
    direction: rtl;  
}

**Word Spacing**

The word-spacing property is used to specify the space between the words in a text. The following example demonstrate how to increase or decrease the space between words:

h1 {  
    word-spacing: 10px;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    word-spacing: -5px;  
}

**All CSS Text Properties**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Property | Description |
| color | Sets the color of text |
| direction | Specifies the text direction/writing direction |
| letter-spacing | Increases or decreases the space between characters in a text |
| line height | Sets the line height |
| text-align | Specifies the horizontal alignment of text |
| text-decoration | Specifies the decoration added to text |
| text-indent | Specifies the indentation of the first line in a text-block |
| text-shadow | Specifies the shadow effect added to text |
| text-transformation | Controls the capitalization of text |
| unicode-bidi | Used together with the direction property to set or return whether the text should be overridden to support multiple languages in the same document |
| vertical-align | Sets the vertical alignment of an element |
| white-space | Specifies how white-space inside an element is handled |
| word-spacing | Increases or decreases the space between words in a text |

**Challenge 1**

1. Open your “mySTyle.css” file.
2. Try to input the following codes on the said file.

/\* myStyle.css \*/

body {

background-color: #333300;

color: #FFFFFF;

}

h1 {

color: #FFFF33;

text-align: center;

}

p {

background-color: #FFFF33;

color: #333300;

}

1. Open the “AboutMyself.html” file and see how CSS affects the output of the said file.

**Challenge 2**

1. Now try to apply CSS on your website structure. (I prefer you use the external CSS)
2. Add some Background colors and color on the text. (Remember if you’re combining 3 or more colors make sure it compliments with each other).
3. See how it affects your html files and how it adds additional designs on it.