



Session 4

Introduction to Formatting Using Style Sheets





Session Overview

In this session, you will be able to:

- Use and apply Text and Font styles
- Use and apply properties of Inline elements
- Use and apply Border styles
- Use and apply various shorthand properties

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Introduction

- The earlier Web designers faced limitations while presenting text. The `` tags were used to change the color and typeface of text.
- Sizing was still a concern as the designers had to use the pre-defined font sizes.
- Effects such as boldness and strikethrough were possible only through basic forms of HTML tags.
- Even applying different colors to the borders and adjusting alignment of a paragraph was a concern. Since then, Web page presentation has become an important aspect of Web designing.





Text and Font Styles

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Text properties specify and control the appearance of text in a Web page.

- Text align: The different text styles such as text-align, text-indent, and text-transform provide different values specifying the alignment, indentation, and casing of text in an element. The text-align property allows the text to be centered, left or right aligned, or justified.
- Text indent: The text-indent property is used for specifying the indentation of the text.



Text and Font Styles

- Text transform: The text-transform property is used for changing the case of the letters in a text.
- Text decorations and word spacing: The text-decoration and word-spacing properties provide different values, allowing the user to specify the decoration and word spacing of the text in an element.
- Font Styles: The font properties allow specifying the font for the text. They allow changing the different font attributes of the text such as font, size, and style of the text. However, the browser must support the font specified by the font properties.



Text and Font Styles

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>

<LINK rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="TextProperties.css"/>

<TITLE>Client</TITLE>
</HEAD>

<BODY>
<H2>Client Contact Information</H2>

<DIV>
<H4>Dynamic Solutions</H4>
<P>Tel Number - 445 558 7744</P>
<P>Fax Number - 703 740 8539</P>
</DIV>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

DIV Element in an HTML Code

Text and Font Styles

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Solar System</TITLE>

<LINK rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
href="Txtproperties.css"/>

</HEAD>

<BODY>
<H3>Nine Planets</H3>

<P>Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus,
Neptune, Pluto</P>

</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Header and Paragraph HTML Code

Text and Font Styles

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```
body
{
  word-spacing:2px;
}
h3
{
  text-decoration:underline;
}
```

Text Properties for the BODY and H3 Elements

Nine Planets

Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn,
Uranus, Neptune, Pluto

Output of Text Properties



Inline Span

- The `` tag groups inline elements in a document.
- Code snippet 1 demonstrates a CSS inline style for `` tag and Code snippet 2 demonstrates a CSS external style for `` tag.

Code snippet 1:

```
<p>My mother has <span style="color: lightblue">light blue</span> eyes.</p>  
or  
<span class="eyesonly">light blue</span>
```

Code snippet 2:

```
.eyesonly {font-color: lightblue}
```





Indenting Paragraphs

Indenting is the process of setting-off text from its normal position, either to the left or to the right. In paragraph style, there are three types of indentation, which are as follows:

- First line indent: This text-indent property is used in the CSS for indenting the first line of a paragraph.
- Padding: The padding property is used to add a specified amount of space between the border of an element and its contents.
- Margin: The margin property is used to add a specified amount of white space on the outside of the entire element.



- Borders are rectangular outlines that surround an element. They are present around text and an image emphasize the content inside the text box. CSS border properties specify the style, color, and width of the border.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>MagnaSoftwares</TITLE>
<LINK rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css" />
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<DIV id="heading">
<H2>welcome to MagnaSoftwares</H2>
</DIV>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

HTML Code for Border Style

```
#heading
{
background:#FFFFCC;
text-align:center;
border-left-style:ridge;
border-right-style:groove;
border-top-style:dashed;
border-bottom-style:double;
}
```

CSS Code of Border Style

Explanation of the CSS code is as follows:

- `border-left-style: ridge;`: It applies a ridged border to the left.
- `border-right-style: groove;`: It applies a 3D grooved border to the right.
- `border-top-style: dashed;`: It applies a dashed border at the top.
- `border-bottom-style: double;`: It applies two borders at the bottom.



Border-color

- The border-color property in CSS applies colors to all the four borders.
- Different colors to each border can also be applied.
- There are other border-color properties that allow to individually specify the colors of the left, right, top, or bottom border.
- The border-color property accepts different color values that determine the different shades of color to be applied to the borders.





Border Shorthand

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- The border shorthand property in CSS specifies all the properties such as style, width, and color for all the four borders.
 - It allows the user to specify the different properties in just one declaration. These properties can be individually set by using the different border shorthand properties.
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Border Shorthand

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Important Note</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="imnote.css"/>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h3>Notice:</h3>
    <div class="imnote">
      <ul style="list-style:square">
        <li>Mobiles are not allowed during class hours.</li>
        <li>Each student should carry his/her identity card regularly.</li>
      </ul>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML Code for Border Shorthand Properties



Border Shorthand

```
.impnote
{
background-color:#FFFFCC;
border-top:dashed thin #FF0000;
border-bottom:ridge thick #0000FF;
border-right:dotted thin #FF8040;
border-left:inset medium #FF00FF;
}
```

CSS Code Using Different Border Shorthand Properties

Explanation for the code is as follows:

- border-top: dashed thin #FF0000;; It displays a thin top border with a dashed line in red color.
- border-bottom: ridge thick #0000FF;; It displays a thick ridged bottom border in blue color.
- border-right: dotted thin #FF8040;; It displays a thin right border with a dotted line in orange color.
- border-left: inset medium #FF00FF;; It displays a medium 3D inset left border in purple color.



Border Shorthand

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Corpse - Worlds Largest Flower</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <figure></figure>
    <h2>World's Largest Flower</h2>
    <p>Corpse flower is the world's largest flower.<br/>
    Its diameter is about a meter.<br/>
    It grows in openings in rainforests on limestone hills of Sumatra, Indonesia.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Sample HTML Code

```
.largest_flower
{
  border-style:groove inset outset dashed;
}
```

CSS Code of Shorthand Border Style Properties





World's Largest Flower

Corpse flower is the world's largest flower.

Its diameter is about a meter.

It grows in openings in rainforests on limestone hills of Sumatra, Indonesia.

Output of Shorthand Border Style Properties

- The text properties specify and control the appearance of the text in a Web page. Various text properties include:
 - color: It is used for specifying the color of the text.
 - text-align: It allows the text to be centered, left or right aligned, or justified. It is given in terms of length or percentage.
 - text-decoration: Various text decoration properties include underline, overline, line-through, and blink.
 - text-indent: It is used for specifying the indentation of the text. It is given in terms of length or percentage.
 - text-transform: It is used for changing the case of the letters in a text. It can be specified as capitalized, uppercase, and lowercase. No transform option is also available, which displays the text with the same casing as written within the element.



- The font properties allow specifying the font for the text. Various font properties include:
 - font-family
 - font-size
 - font-style
 - font-variant
- The `` tag groups inline elements in a document. The different attributes of `` tag include class, dir, id, lang, style, title, xml:lang. Various properties such as indentation, padding, and margin properties can be adjusted using this tag.



- CSS border properties specify the style, color, and width of the border.
- The shorthand property for setting the border is border-style, for setting the color of the border is border-color, and for setting the border is border-width.
- The border shorthand property in CSS specifies all the properties such as style, width, and color for all the four borders. It allows the user to specify the different properties in just one declaration.
- Images can also be given a border by using the image border property.

