

Cascading Style Sheets

CONTINUED...

Colour keywords

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- Colour keywords: aqua, black, blue, fuchsia, gray, green, lime, maroon, navy, olive, orange, purple, red, silver, teal, white, and yellow.



RR GG BB
is the format for mixing red/green/blue.
If the two hexadecimal digits of the colour are the same, then you can specify the one digit.
e.g. white is #fff or #ffffff
alternative RGB formats:
rgb(255, 255, 255) or
rgb(100%, 100%, 100%) = white

<http://www.w3.org/TR/SVG/types.html#ColorKeywords>

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HLS Notation

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- CSS 3 introduced the HLS colour notation
- H = hue L = lightness S = saturation
- RGB colour notation is hardware-oriented (based on CRT monitors)
- RGB is not intuitive beyond the basic colours
- Hue is the **angle** of the colour circle
- 0% lightness is black; 100% lightness is white
- 100% is full saturation; 0% saturation is grey

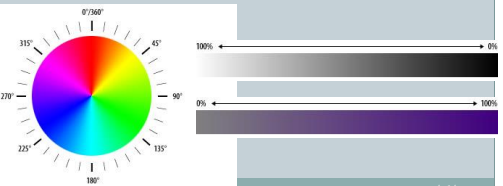
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HLS Notation

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- Examples,
strong { color: hsl(**0**, 100%, 50%) } /* red */
p { color: hsl(**120**, 100%, 50%) } /* green */
div { color: hsl(**240**, 100%, 50%) } /* blue */



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Transparency – Alpha channel

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- Another CSS 3 technique is using the **alpha** channel in RGB or HSL
- ```
background-color: rgba(100, 155, 164, 0.4); /* alpha=0.4 */
background-color: hsla(200, 40%, 20%, 0.4);
```
- Using this method the settings do not affect child elements as **opacity** property does.

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## Lengths

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- Fonts scaled using the **font-size** property
- Two types of length units: relative and absolute
  - Relative lengths units specify a length relative to another length property – also called 'elastic' or 'fluid'
    - More easily scaled from one display device to another
    - ✖ **em** – the 'font-size' of the relevant font (1em=12pt font)
    - ✖ **%** – current 'font-size' is 100% (ie. 12pt = 100%)
    - ✖ **px** – not scalable – fixed pixel-perfect representation
    - ✖ **pt** – not scalable, used for physical print (avoid)

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## Lengths

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- Absolute lengths units are useful only when the physical properties of the output device (e.g. printer) are known – do not use for video display

- ✦ **in** – inches
- ✦ **cm** – centimeters
- ✦ **mm** – millimeters
- ✦ **pt** – points – 72 points equal one inch – only for print
- ✦ **pc** – picas – 1 pica equals 12 points—only for print

**1em = 12pt = 16px = 100%**  
(generally by default unless you change the working font)

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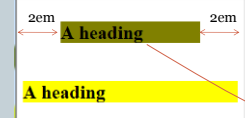
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## Lengths

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`<h1 style="margin:2em;">`

Defines a margin space around the h1 heading. The space is twice the length of the font's lower-case m as a heading.



2 em is the width measurement of two letter m's of the selected font.

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## CSS Lengths - Example

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- Define four boxes in CSS – each with a different margin: 1em, 2em, 10px, and 40 px

```
<style type="text/css">
.box1 { margin:1em;
 background-color:yellow;
}
.box2 { margin:2em;
 background-color:red;
}
.box3 { margin:10px;
 background-color:green;
}
.box4 { margin:40px;
 background-color:orange;
}
</style>
</head>
<body style="border:solid 1px black">
 <p class="box1">
 The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.
 </p>
 <p class="box2">
 The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.
 </p>
 <p class="box3">
 The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.
 </p>
 <p class="box4">
 The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.
 </p>
</body>
</html>
```

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## CSS Lengths - Example

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The yellow and red boxes have different margin widths because the font used has a different "m" width.

But the green and orange boxes use the same margin widths because the CSS style used is "px" = pixel.

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### Fonts in CSS

Proportional  
Monospace

- A font is a typeface used to display text
- A font is an operating system resource, not a browser resource
- CSS recognizes five *generic font families*: **serif**, **sans-serif**, **monospace**, **cursive**, and **fantasy**
- Monospace is a fixed size font; serif and sans-serif are typically proportionally spaced fonts
- **Serif** fonts have flared or tapered ends to the letters; sans-serif fonts do not.

AaBbCc AaBbCc AaBbCc

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### Fonts in CSS

- **Serif** family of fonts include: Times New Roman, Century Schoolbook and Garamond
- Most widely used of the font families for print books, magazines
- But sans-serif considered easier to read on computer screens
- <http://www.w3.org/TR/CSS2/fonts.html>

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## Fonts in CSS

- Sans-serif font family includes: Arial and Verdana
  - Much easier to read on monitors as the "serifs" can blur on lower resolution screens
  - Verdana was invented for use on the web
- Monospace: Courier New, Lucida, Consolas
  - Also called "fixed pitched" fonts because all characters have the same width
  - Use for showing programming code or implying typewritten text
  - Before CSS this was required for text alignment in table format especially for columns of dollar amounts (decimal point alignment)
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samples\\_of\\_Monospaced\\_typefaces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samples_of_Monospaced_typefaces)

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## Fonts in CSS

- Download the Webfont Kit of fonts you want to use on your website.

<http://www.fontsquirrel.com/>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n58nd6484L8>

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## Fonts in CSS

- When specifying the font family, list your preference first, and the most generic last
- If the font name has multiple words, put it in double quotes, or in single quotes if using the style attribute

```
p { font-family: "Courier New",
 Courier, monospace }
```

```
h1 { font-family: Verdana, Geneva,
 Arial, sans-serif }
```

```
h2 { font-family: "Courier New",
 Courier, monospace }
```

```
h3 { font-family: "Times New Roman",
 Times, serif }
```

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## Fonts in CSS

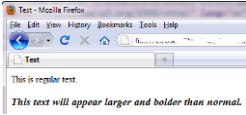
- **font-weight** sets the level of 'thickness' of the characters in text
  - Default is normal (or use number 400)
  - bold, bolder, lighter same as values 700, 800 and 300
- **font-style** indicates the style
  - Default is normal
  - italic, oblique
- **font-size** sets the size of the font
  - Can use a length value (e.g. 12px or 1.2em or 120%)

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## Fonts in CSS

```
<style type="text/css">
p { font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
 font-weight: bold;
 font-style: oblique;
 font-size: 18px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
This is regular text.
<p>This text will appear larger and bolder than normal.
</p>
</body>
```



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## CSS Text Properties

- **line-height** refers to amount of space between lines of text
- **text-decoration** can be set to normal, underline, line-through, or none
- **text-transform** can be none, capitalize, uppercase or lowercase
- **text-align** can be left, right, center, justify
- **text-indent** is amount of indented space

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## Web friendly Fonts

- Can a custom font be used in a web page?
- CSS level 2 introduced the @font-face property to allow the HTML to access different fonts - still accepted in CSS3!

```
@font-face {font-family: 'MyWebFont';
src: url('WebFont.eot');
src: url('WebFont.eot?iefix') format('eot'),
url('WebFont.woff') format('woff'),
url('WebFont.ttf') format('truetype'),
url('WebFont.svg#webfont') format('svg');
}
```

```
HTML div {
font-family: myWebFont, serif;
}
```

- Font technologies: Embedded OpenType

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web\\_typography](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_typography)

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## Three paragraph examples

```
<style>
h1 { text-decoration: underline;}
h2 { text-decoration: line-through;}
h3 { text-decoration: underline;}
</style>
```

**This is heading 1**

~~This is heading 2~~

This is heading 3

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## CSS Property Shortcuts

- For defining background, border, font, margin, or padding properties, there is a shortcut to collapse all the sub-properties into one.
- Order of the values does not matter

```
p {font-weight: bold; font-family: Verdana, sans-serif;
font-size: 2em; line-height: 1.2em;}
=
p {font: bold 2em/1.2em Verdana, sans-serif; }
```

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## CSS Property Shortcuts

- Another example:

```
style="padding-top:5px; padding-right:10px;
padding-bottom:8px; padding-left:12px;"
```

```
style = "padding: 5px 10px 8px 12px;"
```

The order is: **T R B L** (clockwise from noon) - or **TRouBL**e

```
style = "padding: 5px 10px;" means 5px for top
and bottom; 10px for left and right
```


```
style = "padding: 5px;" means 5px all around
```

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## Opacity

- Visual elements on a web page can be made transparent with the CSS **opacity** property
- Non-** IE browsers:



```
opacity: 1.0; /* opaque */
opacity: 0.7;
opacity: 0.5;
opacity: 0.2;
opacity: 0.0; /* transparent */
```

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## Opacity

- IE browsers ( IE v6-8) use the **filter** property if the element uses the has the layout property (e.g. table, img, input, button, textarea)

```
filter: alpha(opacity=40);
```

For IE 8 use the -ms-filter property:

```
-ms-filter:
"progid:DXImageTransform.Microsoft.Alpha
(opacity=40)";
```

To work in all IE versions, define the **filter** property after the -ms-filter property.

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## URL value

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- URLs to image files are values to CSS properties – use the *url* CSS function
- URL may be single-quoted or double-quoted or not quoted

```
body { background:
 url("http://www.example.com/forest.jpg") }

li { list-style:
 url(http://www.example.com/redBullet.png) }
```

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## Background Properties

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- **color** sets the text colour
- **background-color** can be transparent or a colour value
- **background-image** can be none or a URL value
- **background-attachment** can be scroll or fixed
- **background-repeat** can be no-repeat, repeat, repeat-x, repeat-y
- **background-position** can be a length, top, center, bottom, left, or right

Shorthand:

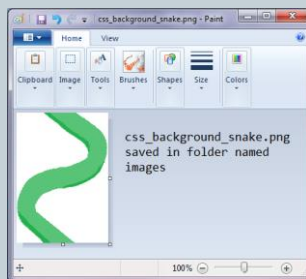
background: #00ff00 url('smiley.gif') no-repeat fixed center;

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## CSS Background - Image

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## CSS Background - Style

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```
1 <html>
2 <style>
3 body { background: white url(../images/css_background_snake.png);
4 background-repeat: repeat-y;
5 background-position: center;
6 }
7 </style>
8 <body>
9 <p> The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.
10
11 </p>
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

White background with image as the background.

Repeat image along the Y-axis (vertical)

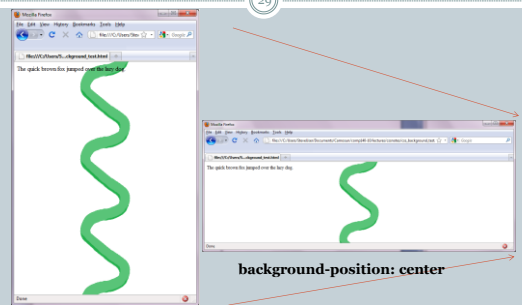
Center the background image within the browser window

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## CSS Background - Resize Window

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background-position: center

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## Inherent CSS

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- What this means is that you may define different styles for the same tag

```
1 <html>
2 <head>
3 <title>testpage</title>
4 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="text.css">
5 <style type="text/css">
6 p { color: green; }
7 </style>
8 </head>
9 <body>
10 <p style="font-size: 20pt;"> First paragraph </p>
11 Example text.
12

13 </body>
14 </html>
```

This file contains the line:

p { font-style: italic; }

The properties are 20pt and font style italic and green.

First paragraph

Example text.

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## CSS errors

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- If the CSS property is **unknown**, the user agent ignores it  
`h1 { color: blue; angle: 30deg; }`  
 is treated as `h1 { color: blue; }`
- If the CSS declaration uses an **illegal value**, the user agent ignores it  
`img { float: left here } is ignored`
- If the CSS declaration is **malformed**, the user agent tries to work around it  
`p { color: blue; color } uses p { color: blue }`

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## Tags **div** and **span**

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- The **div** element defines a **block-level** region which may contain text or other content  
`<div style="color:blue;">`  
 This is a line of blue text.  
`</div>`
- The **span** element defines an **inline** region  
 The Delicious apple  
 is `<span style="color:red;"> red </span>`.

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## Div Element

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- Nesting elements within a div element  
`<div style="color:blue;">`  
`<p>This is the first paragraph.</p>`  
`<p style="color:red;">`  
 This is the second paragraph.  
`</p>`  
`</div>`

Note that there are  
`<p>` elements nested  
 inside this `<div>` element.

This is the first paragraph.

This is the second paragraph.

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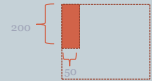
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## Image Clipping

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- Images can be "clipped" in CSS but only on **absolutely** positioned elements

```
img { position: absolute;
 clip: rect(0 50 200 0); }
```



Clip the image start at top edge to 50 pixels to right,  
 200 pixels to the bottom and 0 to the left

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## CSS Rules

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- With these rules CSS needs a formula to determine which styles to apply if a selector has a class style, an ID style and an HTML style.

```
<style type="text/css">
 #info { color: blue; }
 p.note { color: red; }
 p { color: green; }
</style>
</head>

<body>
 <p id="info" class="note">
 This will appear blue.
 </p>
</body>
```

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## Style Priority

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- When multiple styles can apply to content, the **ID style overrides a class style**, and the **class style overrides an HTML style**
- Style defined within the tag's style attribute overrides all others.
- This is relevant only when the same properties are defined; otherwise, the properties are all applied

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## CSS Rule of Specificity

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- CSS has rules to determine which selector's styles will be applied to an element
- Each **HTML** element counts as 1, each **class** style counts as 10, **ID** styles count as 100 – highest total wins

```
<head>
<style = "text/css">
 div strong {color: blue;} ← sum is two (div =1, p =1)
 strong{ color: red; } ← sum is one (p =1)
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>
 This will appear blue.
</div>
```

Because 2 > 1, this text is displayed in blue not red.

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## Positional presentation

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- By default CSS uses **normal flow** to place elements on the page
- Or, elements can be placed relative to other elements (**relative positioning**)
- Or, elements can be allowed to float to the edge of the page
- Or, elements can be positioned on the page with (x, y) location (**absolute positioning**)
- We don't normally use absolute positioning and by default everything is already relative.
- Use margins and floats – they are more responsive friendly and inherently relative position

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## Normal flow

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- Any element not specifying **position: absolute** or **position: fixed** and **not floated**
- Block boxes flow vertically starting at the top of their containing block. Inline boxes flow horizontally from left to right.
- The vertical margins of adjoining block boxes are collapsed.

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## Relative positioning

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- The browser first lays out the element as in normal flow, then the element is displaced by the amount specified by the left or right or top or bottom properties.

```
#content { border: 1px solid;
 position: relative;
 left: 100px;
 top: 120px;
}
```

Shifting the content box to the right by 100 pixels and down by 120 pixels.

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## CSS Position property - relative

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- Relative positioning shifts the referenced item

```
<style type="text/css">
 p.moveright {position: relative; right: -5em;}
 p.moveleft {position: relative; left: -5em;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
 <p> Normal paragraph.</p>
 <p class="moveright">Paragraph shifted right.</p>
 <p class="moveleft">Paragraph shifted left.</p>
```

Normal paragraph.  
Paragraph shifted right.  
Shifted left.

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## Fixed positioning

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- Like absolute positioning but the block does not move when a web page is scrolled as other elements do

```
#content { position:fixed;
}
```

- Useful for keeping key navigation controls present on screen at all times
- Usually for backgrounds.

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## CSS Position property - fixed

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- For items that need to stay at specified coordinates regardless of scrolling (IE7 strict mode and Firefox only)

```
<style type="text/css">
 #stay { position: fixed; left:5px; right:5px; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
 <div id="stay"> Fixed in window.</div>
</body>
```

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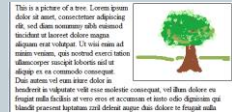
## Float property

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- Float** property is usually applied to an **image** to make it appear to the left or right of surrounding text. You should float **block level elements** only – not inline elements.

`` This is a picture of a tree. ...

Recall block level elements are images, paragraphs, divisions, and lists. Inline elements include spans and line breaks.



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## Float property

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- Adding in **margin** property  
`` This is a picture of a tree. ...

top=0 and right=0  
bottom and left=10 pixels



- Adding in **padding** property and **border**  
`` This is a picture of a tree. ...

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## CSS Position property - absolute

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- Position property directs where the item is to appear on the display
- Example using absolute positioning:

```
<style>
img {
 position: absolute;
 left: 0px;
 top: 0px;
 z-index: -1;
}
p {
 position: absolute;
 z-index: -2;
}
</style>
```



The z-index property indicates the stack level for layered effects. Lower z-index values are on bottom.

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## Clear property

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- CSS property **clear** indicates which sides of other **floating elements** are not allowed – useful when window is resized
- ```
clear : right; /* no floating elements on right */
clear : left; /* no floating elements on left */
clear : both; /* no floating elements adjacent */
clear : none; /* default – adjacent floating elements allowed */
```
- Clear is inherent, however, may need to overwrite a previous more general rule using the other clear parameters

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Display property

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- The display property controls the type of box an element generates
- For example you may want to force some **inline** elements into **block** elements
- inline-block** makes the element generate a block box that is laid out as if it were an inline box.
- None** means no display and makes the object disappear... unlike the visibility property.
- Check it:
http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_display&preval=block

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Making the visible, invisible

```
...
h1.visible {
  visibility: visible;
}

h1.hidden {
  visibility: hidden;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

This is a visible heading

Notice that the invisible heading still takes up space.

```
<h1 class="visible">This is a visible heading</h1>
<h1 class="hidden">This is an invisible heading</h1>
<p>Notice that the invisible heading still takes up
space.</p>
...
```

Display property example

CSS

```
p { display: inline;}
a.next-line { display: block; }
p.hidden { display: none; }
h1 { display: inline-block; }
```

HTML

```
...
<p>This is a paragraph. Find out more <a
href="cssreferences.html" class="next-
line">display</a> here.</p>
<p class="hidden">This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is the second paragraph.</p>
<p>This is the third paragraph.</p>
<h1>This is a heading.</h1>
```

This is a paragraph. Find out more
[display](#)

here. This is the second paragraph. This is the third paragraph. **This is a heading.**

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Lists

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- Applies to the list item element for unordered and ordered lists
- **list-style-type** can be disc, circle, square, decimal, lower-roman, upper-roman, lower-alpha, upper-alpha, none
- **list-style-image** can be none or a URL value
- **list-style-position** can be inside or outside

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List style type

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- List style types can be **alphabetic**, **numeric**, or **symbols**

```
list-style-type: none
• list-style-type: disc
○ list-style-type: circle
▪ list-style-type: square
1. list-style-type: decimal
i. list-style-type: lower-roman
I. list-style-type: upper-roman
a. list-style-type: lower-alpha
A. list-style-type: upper-alpha
```

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Cursors

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- Cursor property specifies the type of cursor to display when pointing on an element
- cursor can be default (arrow), crosshair, pointer, move, url, text, wait, help
- cursor can also be e-resize (resize left-right), n-resize (resize up-down), nw-resize, ne-resize, se-resize, sw-resize
- `help
`

I auto	✚ move	🖱 no-drop	⛶ col-resize
⬮ all-scroll	👉 pointer	⛔ not-allowed	⛶ row-resize
+ crosshair	📏 progress	↔ e-resize	↕ ne-resize
🖱 default	I text	⬆ n-resize	↖ nw-resize
🔍 help	↔ vertical-text	⬆ s-resize	↘ se-resize
I inherit	⌛ wait	↔ w-resize	↙ sw-resize

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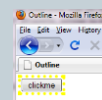
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Outlines

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- It may be appropriate to provide an **outline** surrounding a visual object like a button or an active form field to make them stand out

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC
"-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<title>
Outline
</title>
<style type="text/css">
input { outline: dotted thick yellow; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<form>
<input type="submit" name="clickme" value="clickme" />
</form>
</body>
</html>
```



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Outlines

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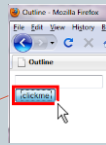
```

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC
  "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html>
<head>
  <title>
    Outline
  </title>
<style type="text/css">
  input:focus { outline: dotted thick yellow; }
  input:active { outline: thick solid red; }
</style>
</head>
<body>

  <form>
    <input type="text">
    <br />
    <input type="submit" name="clickme" value="clickme" />
  </form>

</body>
</html>

```



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CSS Strings

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- A string can be written with **double quotes** or **single quotes** (no mixing though)
- A **double quotes** can appear inside a double quoted string but the **double quotes** is **escaped** by preceding it with a **backslash**. Similarly for **single quotes**

```

"here is my 'string'"
"this is another \"string\""
'another "string"'
'yet another \'string\''

```

```

div:after {
  content:"Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur
  adipiscing elit. Integer nec odio. Praesent libero. Sed
  cursus ante dapibus diam. Sed nisi. Nulla quis sem at
  nibh elementum imperdiet.";
}

```

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Overflow

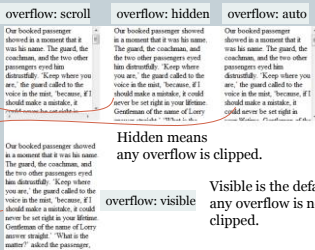
66

- When text won't fit the size of the given box, what do you want happen?

```

<style type="text/css">
#1 {
  overflow: scroll;
  width: 200px;
  height: 200px;
  float: left;
}
#2 {
  overflow: hidden;
  width: 200px;
  height: 200px;
  margin-left: 30px;
  display: inline-block;
}
#3 {
  overflow: auto;
  width: 200px;
  height: 200px;
  margin-left: 30px;
  display: inline-block;
}
#4 {
  overflow: visible;
  width: 200px;
  height: 200px;
  margin-top: 40px;
}
</style>

```



Hidden means
any overflow is clipped.

overflow: visible
Visible is the default
any overflow is not
clipped.

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Overflow CSS3

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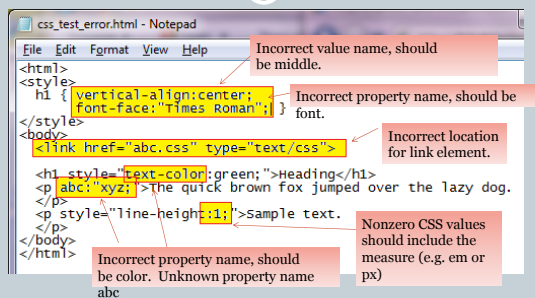
- overflow-x overflow-y
- Overflow-x** determines clipping at the left and right edges (scrollbar is horizontal)
- Overflow-y**, at top and bottom edges (scrollbar is vertical)
- CSS3 has defined an **overflow-style** but no browser supports this property yet

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Find the CSS Errors

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W3C Validator

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W3C Markup Validation Service
Check the markup (HTML, XHTML) of Web documents

Validate by URI Validate by File Upload Validate by Direct Input

Validate by URI:
Validate a document online:
Address:

More Options

Check

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Review CSS Questions

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