Day 6-Workshop-Learning-Content

Description : - This document will talk about CSS text formatting like text-color, text-alignment, text-transformation, CSS fonts, CSS font families, CSS Links, CSS lists and tables.

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1. **CSS Text:** We use following properties to format style text.
   a. **color:** The color property is used to set the color of the text.

      For example: The default text color for a page is defined in the body selector.

      ```
      body {
        color: blue;
      }

      h1 {
        color: green;
      }
      ```

   b. **text-align:** The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text. A text can be left, right, centered, or justified.

      For example: The following example shows center, left and right aligned text.

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

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

      ```
      a {
        text-decoration: none;
      }
      ```

   d. **text-transform:** 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.

      For Example:

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

p.lowercase {
    text-transform: lowercase;
}

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

2. **CSS Font:** The CSS font properties define the font family, boldness, size, and the style of a text.

   a. **font-family:** The font-family property specifies a list of fonts, from highest priority to lowest. The font family of a text is set with the font-family property. The font-family property should hold several font names as a "fallback" system. If the browser does not support the first font, it tries the next font, and so on.

   For example: More than one font family is specified in a comma-separated list

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

   b. **font-size:** The font-size property sets the size of the text.

   For example:

   ```
   p {
       font-size: 14px;
   }
   ```

   c. **font-style:** The font-style property is mostly used to specify italic text. This property has three values:

   I. **normal** - The text is shown normally
   II. **italic** - The text is shown in italics
   III. **oblique** - The text is "leaning"
   For example:

   ```
   p.normal {
   ```

```css
        font-style: normal;
    }

    p.italic {
        font-style: italic;
    }

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

d. **font-weight:** The font-weight property specifies the weight of a font.

For example:

```css
p.normal {
    font-weight: normal;
}
p.thick {
    font-weight: bold;
}
```

e. **font:** The font shorthand property sets all the font properties in one declaration. The properties that can be set are (in order): "font-style font-variant font-weight font-size/line-height font-family" The font-size and font-family values are required. If one of the other values are missing the default values will be inserted, if any.

For example:

```css
    p {
        font: italic bold 12px/30px Georgia, serif;
    }
```

3. **CSS Links:** Links can be styled with any CSS property (e.g. color, font-family, background, etc.).
   For example:

```css
    a {
        color: red;
    }
```

In addition, links can be styled differently depending on what state they are in. The four links states are:

a. **a:link** - a normal, unvisited link
b. **a:visited** - a link the user has visited
c. **a:hover** - a link when the user mouse pointer is over it
d. **a:active** - a link the moment it is clicked

When setting the style for several link states, there are some order rules:

I. **a:hover** MUST come after a:link and a:visited
II. **a:active** MUST come after a:hover

For example:

```
/* unvisited link */
a:link {
    color: red;
}

/* visited link */
a:visited {
    color: green;
}

/* mouse over link */
a:hover {
    color: pink;
}

/* selected link */
a:active {
    color: blue;
}
```

4. **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
- Add background colors to lists and list items

a. **list-style-type:** The list-style-type property specifies the type of list item marker.

For example: The following example shows some of the available list item markers:

```
ul {
   list-style-type: circle;
}

ul {
   list-style-type: square;
}

ol {
   list-style-type: upper-roman;
}

ol {
   list-style-type: lower-alpha;
}
```

b. **list-style-image:** The list-style-image property specifies an image as the list item marker.

For example:

```
ul {
   list-style-image: url('sqpurple.gif');
}
```

c. **list-style-position:** The list-style-position property specifies whether the list-item markers should appear inside or outside the content flow.

For example:

```
ul {
   list-style-position: inside;
}
```

Remove Default Settings: The **list-style-type:none** property can also be used to remove the markers/bullets. Note that the list also has default margin and padding. To remove this, add **margin:0** and **padding:0** to <ul> or <ol>.

```
ul {
   list-style-type: none;
   margin: 0;
   padding: 0;
```

}

   d. **list-style:** The list-style property is a shorthand property. It is used to set all the list properties in one declaration. When using the shorthand property, the order of the property values are:

     I.   **list-style-type** (if a list-style-image is specified, the value of this property will be displayed if the image for some reason cannot be displayed)
     II.   **list-style-position** (specifies whether the list-item markers should appear inside or outside the content flow)
     III.   **list-style-image** (specifies an image as the list item marker)
     For example:

```
ul {
    list-style: square inside url("sqpurple.gif");
}
```

5. **CSS Tables:** We use following property to style tables.
   a. **border:** To specify table borders in CSS, use the border property.

     For example: The example below specifies a black border for <table>, <th>, and <td> elements.

```
table, th, td {
    border: 1px solid black;
}
```

   b. **border-collapse:** The border-collapse property sets whether the table borders should be collapsed into a single border.

     For example:

```
table {
    border-collapse: collapse;
}
```

```
table, th, td {
    border: 1px solid black;
}
```

c. **width:** Width a table are defined by the width property.

   For example:

   ```
   table {
       width: 100%;
   }
   ```

d. **height:** Height of a table is defined by the height property.

   For example:

   ```
   table {
       height: 50px;
   }
   ```

e. **text-align:** The text-align property sets the **horizontal alignment** (like left, right, or center) of the content in <th> or <td>. By default, the content of <th> elements are center-aligned and the content of <td> elements are left-aligned.

   For example: The following example left-aligns the text in <th> elements:

   ```
   th {
       text-align: left;
   }
   ```

f. **padding:** To control the space between the border and the content in a table, use the padding property on <td> and <th> elements.

   For example:

   ```
   th, td {
       padding: 15px;
       text-align: left;
   }
   ```