

Lesson: 02 (Basic CSS)

CSS Syntax

The CSS syntax is made up of three parts: a selector, a property and a value:

```
selector {property:valueS}
```

The selector is normally the HTML element/tag you wish to define, the property is the attribute you wish to change, and each property can take a value. The property and value are separated by a colon, and surrounded by curly braces:

```
body {color:black}
```

Grouping: You can group selectors. Separate each selector with a comma.

```
h1,h2,h3,h4,h5,h6{color:green}
```

The class Selector: With the class selector you can define different styles for the same type of HTML element.

Say that you would like to have two types of paragraphs in your document: one right-aligned paragraph, and one center-aligned paragraph.

```
p.right {text-align:right}
```

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

You have to use the class attribute in your HTML document:

```
<p class="right">This paragraph will be right-aligned.</p>
```

```
<p class="center">This paragraph will be center-aligned.</p>
```

The id Selector: You can also define styles for HTML elements with the id selector. The id selector is defined as a #.

```
#green {color:green}
```

CSS Padding

The CSS padding properties define the space between the element border and the element content. The top, right, bottom, and left padding can be changed.

Property	Description	Values
padding	A shorthand property for setting all of the padding properties in one declaration	<i>padding-top, padding-right, padding-bottom, padding-left</i>
padding-bottom	Sets the bottom padding of an element	<i>length %</i>
padding-left	Sets the left padding of an element	<i>length %</i>
padding-right	Sets the right padding of an element	<i>length %</i>

PHP Basic with CSS, JavaScript & MySQL

<i>padding-top</i>	Sets the top padding of an element	<i>length %</i>
--------------------	------------------------------------	-----------------

Note: Example One

CSS Border

The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style and color of an element's border. In HTML we use tables to create borders around a text, but with the CSS border properties we can create borders with nice effects, and it can be applied to any element.

Property	Description	Values
<i>border</i>	A shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the four borders in one declaration	<i>border-width, border-style border-color</i>
<i>border-bottom</i>	A shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the bottom border in one declaration	<i>border-bottom-width border-style, border-color</i>
<i>border-bottom-color</i>	Sets the color of the bottom border	<i>border-color</i>
<i>border-bottom-style</i>	Sets the style of the bottom border	<i>border-style</i>
<i>border-bottom-width</i>	Sets the width of the bottom border	thin, medium thick, <i>length</i>
<i>border-color</i>	Sets the color of the four borders, can have from one to four colors	<i>color</i>
<i>border-left</i>	A shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the left border in one declaration	<i>border-left-width border-style, border-color</i>
<i>border-left-color</i>	Sets the color of the left border	<i>border-color</i>
<i>border-left-style</i>	Sets the style of the left border	<i>border-style</i>
<i>border-left-width</i>	Sets the width of the left border	thin, medium thick, <i>length</i>
<i>border-right</i>	A shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the right border in one declaration	<i>border-right-width border-style, border-color</i>
<i>border-right-color</i>	Sets the color of the right border	<i>border-color</i>
<i>border-right-style</i>	Sets the style of the right border	<i>border-style</i>
<i>border-right-width</i>	Sets the width of the right border	thin, medium thick, <i>length</i>
<i>border-style</i>	Sets the style of the four borders, can have from one to four styles	none, hidden, dotted dashed, solid, double groove, ridge, inset, outset
<i>border-top</i>	A shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the top border in one declaration	<i>border-top-width border-style, border-color</i>
<i>border-top-color</i>	Sets the color of the top border	<i>border-color</i>
<i>border-top-style</i>	Sets the style of the top border	<i>border-style</i>
<i>border-top-width</i>	Sets the width of the top border	thin, medium thick, <i>length</i>
<i>border-width</i>	A shorthand property for setting the width of the four borders in one declaration, can have from one to four values	thin, medium thick, <i>length</i>

Note: Example Two

CSS Margin

The CSS margin properties define the space around elements. The top, right, bottom, and left margin can be changed independently using separate properties.

Property	Description	Values
<i>margin</i>	A shorthand property for setting the margin properties in one declaration	<i>margin-top, margin-right margin-bottom, margin-left</i>
<i>margin-bottom</i>	Sets the bottom margin of an element	auto <i>length</i> %
<i>margin-left</i>	Sets the left margin of an element	auto <i>length</i> %
<i>margin-right</i>	Sets the right margin of an element	auto <i>length</i> %
<i>margin-top</i>	Sets the top margin of an element	auto <i>length</i> %

CSS Text

The CSS text properties define the appearance of text.

Text Color: The color property is used to set the color of the text.

- name - specify a color name, like "red"
- RGB - specify an RGB value, like "rgb(255,0,0)"
- Hex - specify a hex value, like "#ff0000"

Example:

```
body {color:blue}

h1 {color:#00ff00}

h2 {color:rgb(255,0,0)}
```

Text Alignment: The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text. It can be centered, or aligned to the left or right, or justified.

Example

```
h1 {text-align:center}

p.date {text-align:right}

p.main {text-align:justify}
```

Text Decoration: The text-decoration property is used to set or remove decorations from text.

Note: Example Four

Text Transformation: The text-transform property is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text.

Note: Example Four

CSS Font

The CSS font properties define the font in text. Those allow you to change the font family, boldness, size, and the style of a text.

Property	Description	Values
<i>font</i>	A shorthand property for setting all of the properties for a font in one declaration	<i>font-style, font-variant, font-weight, font-size/line-height, font-family</i> , caption, icon, menu, message-box, small-caption, status-bar
<i>font-family</i>	A prioritized list of font family names and/or generic family names for an element	<i>family-name, generic-family</i>
<i>font-size</i>	Sets the size of a font	xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large, smaller, larger, <i>length %</i>
<i>font-size-adjust</i>	Specifies an aspect value for an element that will preserve the x-height of the first-choice font	none, <i>number</i>
<i>font-stretch</i>	Condenses or expands the current font-family	normal, wider, narrower, ultra-condensed, extra-condensed, condensed, semi-condensed, semi-expanded, expanded, extra-expanded, ultra-expanded
<i>font-style</i>	Sets the style of the font	normal, italic, oblique
<i>font-variant</i>	Displays text in a small-caps font or a normal font	normal, small-caps
<i>font-weight</i>	Sets the weight of a font	normal, bold, bolder, lighter, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900

Note: Example Five

CSS List

The CSS list properties allow you to place the list-item marker, change between different list-item markers, or set an image as the list-item marker.

Note: Example Six

CSS Table

The CSS table properties allow you to set the layout of a table.

Note: Example Seven

Background

The CSS background properties define the background effects of an element.

All CSS Background Properties

Property	Description	Values	CSS
background	A shorthand property for setting all background properties in one declaration	<i>background-color</i> <i>background-image</i> <i>background-repeat</i> <i>background-attachment</i> <i>background-position</i>	1
background-attachment	Sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page	scroll fixed	1
background-color	Sets the background color of an element	<i>color-rgb</i> <i>color-hex</i> <i>color-name</i> transparent	1
background-image	Sets an image as the background	url(URL) none	1
background-position	Sets the starting position of a background image	top left top center top right center left center center center right bottom left bottom center bottom right x% y% xpos ypos	1
background-repeat	Sets if/how a background image will be repeated	repeat repeat-x repeat-y no-repeat	1

Note: Example Eight

PHP Basic with CSS, JavaScript & MySQL

Examples:

Example one: <pre><html> <head> <style type="text/css"> td.test1 {padding:1.5cm} td.test2 {padding:0.5cm 2.5cm} </style> </head> <body> <table border="1"> <tr> <td class="test1"> This is a tablecell with equal padding on each side. </td> </tr> </table>
 <table border="1"> <tr> <td class="test2"> This tablecell has a top and bottom padding of 0.5cm and a left and right padding of 2.5cm. </td> </tr> </table> </body> </html></pre>	Example Two: <pre><html> <head> <style type="text/css"> p.one { border-style: solid; border-width: 5px } p.two { border-style: solid; border-width: thick } p.three { border-style: solid; border-width: 5px 10px } p.four { border-style: solid; border-width: 5px 10px 1px } p.five { border-style: solid; border-width: 5px 10px 1px medium } </style> </head> <body> <p class="one">Some text</p> <p class="two">Some text</p> <p class="three">Some text</p> <p class="four">Some text</p> <p class="five">Some text</p> </body> </html></pre>	Example Three: <pre><html> <head> <style type="text/css"> p.margin {margin: 2cm 4cm 3cm 4cm} </style> </head> <body> <p>This is a paragraph with no specified margins</p> <p class="margin">This is a paragraph with specified margins</p> <p>This is a paragraph with no specified margins</p> </body> </html></pre>
---	---	---

Example Four:

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1 {text-decoration:underline}
h2 {text-decoration:line-through}
h3 {text-decoration:underline}
p.uppercase {text-
transform:uppercase}
p.lowercase {text-
transform:lowercase}
p.capitalize {text-
transform:capitalize}
body {color:blue}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
<p class="uppercase">This is some
text in a paragraph</p>
<p class="lowercase">This is some
text in a paragraph</p>
<p class="capitalize">This is some
text in a paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Example Five:

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h3 {font-family:times}
p1
{
font:italic small-caps 900
12px arial;
}
p.sansserif {font-family:sans-
serif}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h3>This is header 3</h3>
<p1>This is a paragraph</p>
<p class="sansserif">This is a
paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Example Six:

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
ul.disc {list-style-type: disc}
ul.circle {list-style-type: circle}
ul.square {list-style-type: square}
ul.none {list-style-type: none}
ul.decimal {list-style-type:
decimal}
ul.lower-roman {list-style-type:
lower-roman}
ul.upper-roman {list-style-type:
upper-roman}
ul.lower-alpha {list-style-type:
lower-alpha}
ul.upper-alpha {list-style-type:
upper-alpha}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<ul class="disc">
<li>Disc type</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>

<ul class="circle">
<li>Circle type</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>

<ul class="square">
<li>Square type</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>

<ul class="none">
<li>The "none" type</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>

<ul class="decimal">
<li>Decimal type</li>
```

		<pre> Tea Coca Cola <ul class="lower-roman"> Lower-roman type Tea Coca Cola <ul class="upper-roman"> Upper-roman type Tea Coca Cola <ul class="lower-alpha"> Lower-alpha type Tea Coca Cola <ul class="upper-alpha"> Upper-alpha type Tea Coca Cola </body> </html> </pre>
Example Seven: <pre> <html> <head> <style type="text/css"> table.one { table-layout: automatic } table.two { table-layout: fixed } </style> </head> <body> <table class="one" border="1" width="980px"> <tr> <td> </pre>	Example Eight: <pre> <html> <head> <style type="text/css"> body { background-color:yellow; } h1 { background-color:#00ff00; } p { background- color:rgb(255,0,255); } </style> </head> </pre>	

<pre>width="20%">10000000000000000000 000000000000</td> <td width="40%">10000000</td> <td width="40%">100</td> </tr> </table>
 <table class="two" border="1" width="980px"> <tr> <td width="20%">10000000000000000000 000000000000</td> <td width="40%">10000000</td> <td width="40%">100</td> </tr> </table> </body> </html></pre>	<pre><body> <h1>This is heading 1</h1> <p>This is a paragraph.</p> </body> </html></pre>
---	---