

Lesson 7: Styling Lists – In HTML, lists are essential. It is important to style your lists properly so your website won't look cheap.

Step 1: Specify which list you want to style (You can do this by using classes or IDs) then insert the type of the list you want to style. Put opening and closing braces right after.

```
27 .randomClass ul{
28
29 }
```

Step 2: type "list-style:" inside the braces.

```
27 .randomClass ul{
28     list-style:
29 }
30
```

Step 3: Type the value (none, disc, square, decimal etc.) then close it with a semicolon.

```
27 .randomClass ul{
28     list-style: square;
29 }
```

OUTPUT:

Header of the HTML document

PARAGRAPH INSIDE P TAG. "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."

- list item 1
- list item 2
- list item 3

Lesson 8: Backgrounds

– Plain white background is way too boring sometimes. In this lesson, you will learn how to change the background of some of the elements in your HTML document with CSS.

Changing background-color

Step 1: Type “background-color:” inside the selector.

```
27 .randomClass ul{
28     background-color:
29     list-style: square;
30 }
```

Step 2: Insert the value of the color you want then close it with a semicolon.

```
27 .randomClass ul{
28     background-color: red;
29     list-style: square;
30 }
```

OUTPUT: Notice only the background of our list turned red because the unordered list was used as a selector.

Header of the HTML document

PARAGRAPH INSIDE P TAG. "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum."

- list item 1
- list item 2
- list item 3

Using an Image as a background

Step 1: Inside the selector where you want to modify the background, type “background-image: url(“”);”

```
11  body{
12      font-family:arial;
13      background-image: url("");
14  }
```

Step 2: In the quotation marks inside the parenthesis, put in the file name of the image. If the image is in another folder, put in the whole address where the image can be found.

```
11  body{
12      font-family:arial;
13      background-image: url("dog.jpg");
14  }
```

OUTPUT:



Background repeat - By default, the background-image property repeats an image both horizontally and vertically. Some images should only be repeated only horizontally or vertically, or they will look strange

Step 1: Inside the selector where you want to modify the background, type “background-repeat: repeat-”

```

11  body{
12      font-family:arial;
13      background-image: url("dog.jpg");
14      background-repeat: repeat-
15  }

```

Step 2: type the value("x" if you want the image to repeat horizontally only, "y" if you want the image to repeat vertically only, and "no-repeat" if you want the image to be displayed only once.) then close it with a semicolon.

```

11  body{
12      font-family:arial;
13      background-image: url("dog.jpg");
14      background-repeat: repeat-y;
15  }

```

OUTPUT:



Background image position – You’re going to want to know how to position your background image or your website might look like the output above.

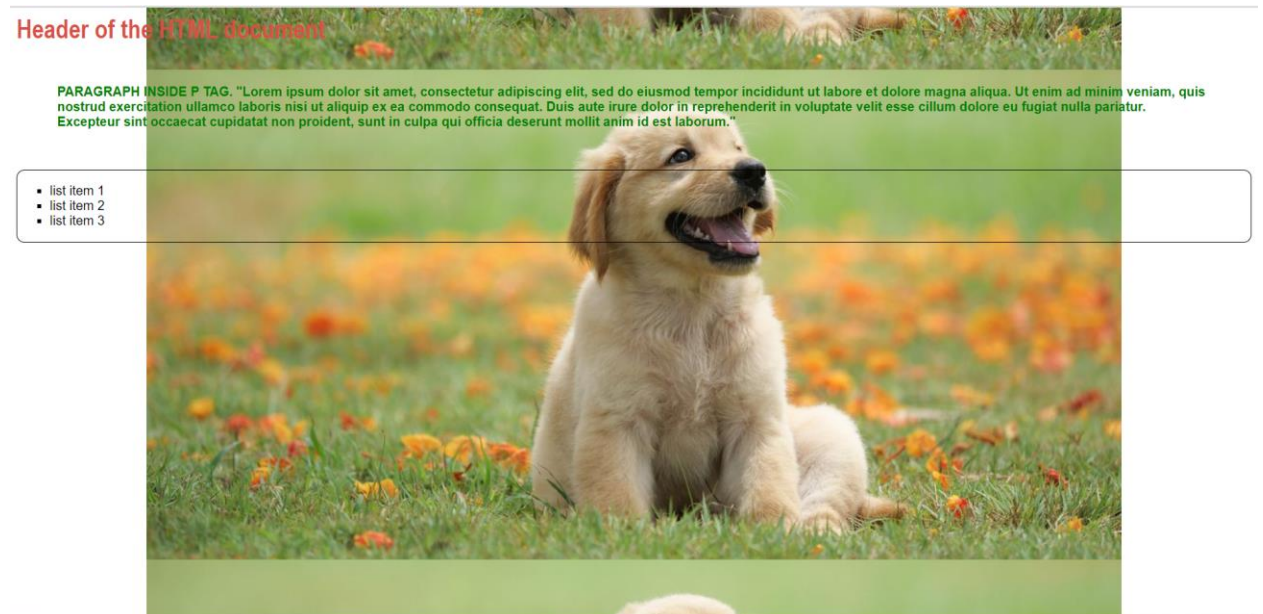
Step 1: Inside the selector where you want to modify the background, type “background-position:”

```
11  body{
12      background-position:
13      background-image: url("dog.jpg");
14      background-repeat: repeat-y;
15  }
```

Step 2: Type the value(possible values are: left, right, and center) you want after the colon then close it with a semicolon.

```
11  body{
12      background-position: center;
13      background-image: url("dog.jpg");
14      background-repeat: repeat-y;
15  }
```

OUTPUT:



Background-attachment –specifies whether the background image should scroll or be fixed (will not scroll with the rest of the page).

Step 1: Inside the selector where you want to modify the background, type “background-attachment:”

```
11 body{
12     background-position: center;
13     background-image: url("dog.jpg");
14     background-repeat: repeat-y;
15     background-attachment:
16 }
```

Step 2: Type the value(scroll or fixed) you want after the colon then close it with a semicolon.

```
11 body{
12     background-position: center;
13     background-image: url("dog.jpg");
14     background-repeat: repeat-y;
15     background-attachment: scroll;
16 }
```

OUTPUT:

