



Session: 6

# *Formatting Using Style Sheets*



# Objectives

- List and explain text and font styles
- Describe inline spans
- Explain paragraph indentation and application of border
- Explain horizontal paragraph alignment
- Explain vertical spacing within a paragraph

# HTML5 Text and Font Style 1-2

- The text properties specify and control the appearance of the text in a Web page.
- A user can change the color of a text, increase or decrease the space between characters, align a text, and so on using the text properties.
- Following table lists different text properties.

Property	Description
<code>color</code>	It is used for specifying the color of the text.
<code>text-align</code>	It is used in specifying the horizontal alignment of text in an element.
<code>text-decoration</code>	It is used for specifying the decoration of the text in an element.
<code>text-indent</code>	It is used for specifying the indentation of first line of text in an element in <code>length</code> or <code>%</code> .
<code>text-transform</code>	It is used in specifying the casing of text in an element.
<code>word-spacing</code>	It is used for increasing or decreasing the space between words.

# HTML5 Text and Font Style 2-2

- The font properties allow you to specify the font for the text and change the different font attributes of the text such as font, size, and style of the text.
- Following table lists the different font properties.

Property	Description
<code>font-family</code>	It is used for specifying the font and can specify a generic family or a specific family name such as “Serif” or “Times New Roman”.
<code>font-size</code>	It is used for specifying the size of the font and can have an absolute or relative value.
<code>font-style</code>	It is used for specifying the style of the font.
<code>font-variant</code>	It is used for specifying whether the text should be displayed in small-caps.

# Text Styles 1-8

- The different text styles such as `text-align`, `text-indent`, and `text-transform` provide different values that allow specifying the alignment, indentation, and casing of text in an element.
- The `text-align` property allows the text to be centered, or left or right aligned, or justified.
- Following table lists the values of `text-align` property.

Value	Description
<code>left</code>	It is used for aligning the text to the left of the Web page.
<code>right</code>	It is used for aligning the text to the right of the Web page.
<code>center</code>	It is used for aligning the text in the middle of the Web page.
<code>justify</code>	It is used for justifying the text on both sides of the Web page.

# Text Styles 2-8

- The `text-indent` property is used for specifying the indentation of the text.
- Following table lists the values of `text-indent` property.

Value	Description
<code>length</code>	It is used in specifying fixed indentation and the default value is 0.
<code>%</code>	It is used to specify an indentation as a percentage of the width of the parent element which the selector element is defined.

- The `text-transform` property is for changing the case of letters in a text.
- Following table lists the values of `text-transform` property.

Value	Description
<code>none</code>	It is used in specifying that the text will be displayed with the same casing as written within the element.
<code>capitalize</code>	It is used in specifying that the first letter of each word will be capitalized.
<code>Uppercase</code>	It is used in specifying only uppercase letters.
<code>Lowercase</code>	It is used in specifying only lowercase letters.



# Text Styles 3-8

- Following figure shows DIV element HTML code.

```
<!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 6539</P>
</DIV>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

## ➤ CSS Code

- Following figure displays a CSS code that specifies the text styles for the DIV element.

```
div
{
text-align:left;
text-indent:2em;
text-transform:uppercase;
}
```

- The `text-align` property is set to `left`, which will align the text towards the left.
- The `text-indent` property is set to `2em`, which will indent the text with respect to the font size.
- The `text-transform` property is set to `uppercase`, which will display all the letters in uppercase.





## Text Styles 5-8

- The text specified in the `DIV` element is aligned towards the left and all the letters are displayed in uppercase.
- Following figure shows the output.



- The `text-decoration` and `word-spacing` properties provides different values that allow the user to specify the decoration and word spacing of text in an element.

# Text Styles 6-8

- Following table lists the values assigned to the `text-decoration` property.

Value	Description
<code>none</code>	It is used for displaying normal text without any formatting.
<code>underline</code>	It is used for displaying a line under the text.
<code>overline</code>	It is used for displaying a line over the text.
<code>line-through</code>	It is used for displaying a line through the text.
<code>blink</code>	It is used for flashing the text.

- Following table lists the values assigned to the `word-spacing` property.

Value	Description
<code>normal</code>	It is used in specifying normal spacing between words and it is the default value.
<code>length</code>	It is used in specifying fixed space between words.



# Text Styles 7-8

- Following figure shows the header and paragraph HTML code.

```
<!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>
```



# Text Styles 8-8

- Following figure displays a CSS code that specifies the text properties for the BODY and H3 elements.

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

- The word-spacing property is set to 2px for the BODY element.
- The text-decoration property is set to underline for the H3 element.
- Following figure shows the header and paragraph HTML code.

### Nine Planets

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

- The header is underlined and each word in the header and the paragraph is displayed by leaving a distance of two pixels between them.

# Inline Span 1-2

- The `<span>` tag groups inline-elements in a document.
- For example, if one word in a sentence needs to be bold or colored without using the `<b>` tag then a `<span>` tag is used which can be present within an existing tag.
- The Code Snippet demonstrates CSS inline style for `<span>` tag.

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

**Or**

```
<span class="eyesonly">light blue</span>
```

- The Code Snippet demonstrates CSS external style for `<span>` tag.

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

- The span tag has different attributes; it supports JavaScript event attributes also.

# Inline Span 2-2

- Following table lists different attributes and values used in `<span>` tag.

Attribute	Value	Description
<code>class</code>	classname	It is used in specifying the text direction for the content in an element.
<code>dir</code>	rtl ltr	It is used in specifying the text direction for the content in an element.
<code>id</code>	id	It is used in specifying a unique id for an element.
<code>lang</code>	language_code	It is used in specifying a language code for the content in an element.
<code>style</code>	style_definition	It is used in specifying an inline style for an element.
<code>title</code>	text	It is used in specifying extra information about an element.
<code>xml:lang</code>	language_code	It is used in specifying a language code for the content in an element, in XHTML documents.

# HTML5 Indenting Paragraph 1-6

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

## ➤ First line indent

- The `text-indent` property is used in the CSS for indenting the first line of a paragraph.
- The Code Snippet demonstrates inline style for `<p>` tag and an internal CSS code for first line indent.

Inline style

```
<p style="text-indent: 50px">
```

Internal CSS

```
p {text-indent: 50px}
```

# HTML

## Indenting Paragraph 2-6

- The Code Snippet demonstrates the use of the `text-indent` property in the HTML file.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Font Gallery</title>
    <style>
      p {text-indent: 150px}
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>
      The font styles properties allow you to specify the font for the text. They allow
      you to change the different font attributes of the text such as font, size, and style
      of the text. The browser must support the font specified by the font properties.
      Otherwise, it will display the default font, which is dependent on the browser.
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```



# HTML5 Indenting Paragraph 3-6

- Following figure shows the output of text-indent property.

The font styles properties allow you to specify the font for the text. They allow you to change the different font attributes of the text such as font, size, and style of the text. The browser must support the font specified by the font properties. Otherwise, it will display the default font, which is dependent on the browser.

## ➤ Padding

- The `padding` property is used to add a specified amount of space between the border of an element and its contents.
- The Code Snippet demonstrates inline style for `<p>` tag and an internal CSS code for `padding` property.

Inline style

```
<p style="padding: 20px">
```

Internal CSS

```
p {padding: 20px}
```

# HTML

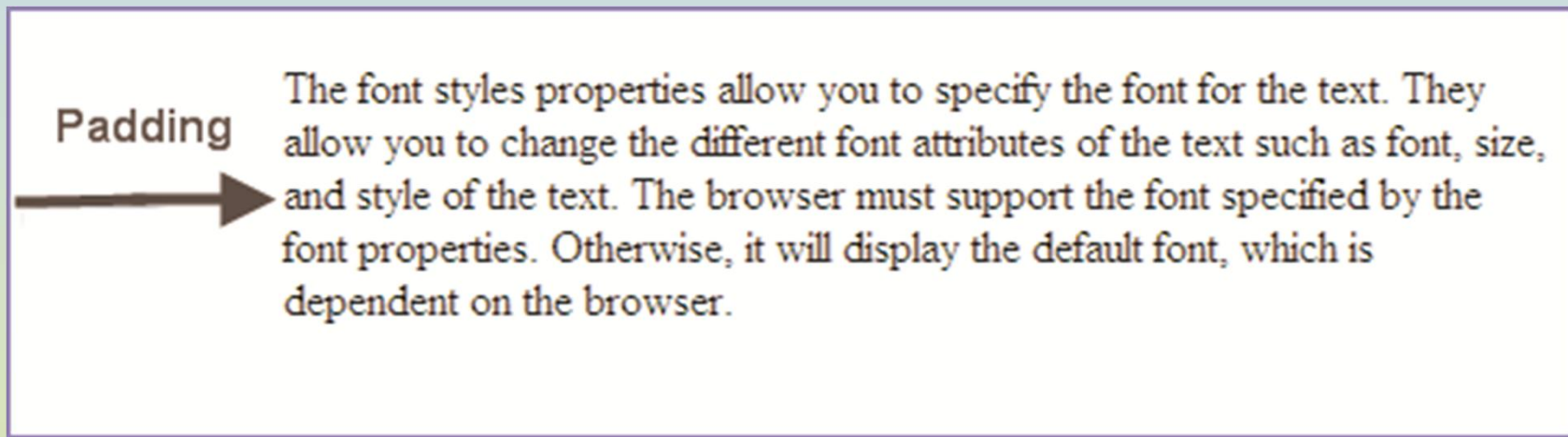
## Indenting Paragraph 4-6

- The Code Snippet demonstrates the use of the `text-indent` property in the html file.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Font Gallery</title>
    <style>
      p {padding: 20px }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>
      The font styles properties allow you to specify the font for the text. They allow you
      to change the different font attributes of the text such as font, size, and style of
      the text. The browser must support the font specified by the font properties.
      Otherwise, it will display the default font, which is dependent on the browser.
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

# HTML 5 Indenting Paragraph 5-6

- Following figure shows the padding property.



## ➤ Margin

- The `margin` property is used to add a specified amount of white space around an element, on the outside of the element.

# HTML5 Indenting Paragraph 6-6

- Following code snippet demonstrates inline style for <p> tag and an internal CSS code for margin property.

Inline style

```
<p style="margin: 20px">
```

Internal CSS

```
p {margin: 20px}
```

- Following figure shows the output of margin property.

margin	The font styles properties allow you to specify the font for the text. They allow you to change the different font attributes of the text such as font, size, and style of the text. The browser must support the font specified by the font properties. Otherwise, it will display the default font, which is dependent on the browser.
--------	--

# Border Style 1-7

- Borders are rectangular outlines that surround an element.
- Borders 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.
- Following table lists the border-style properties.

Property	Description
<code>border-left-style</code>	It sets an element's left border.
<code>border-right-style</code>	It sets an element's right border.
<code>border-top-style</code>	It sets an element's top border.
<code>border-bottom-style</code>	It sets an element's bottom border.

# Border Style 2-7

- Following table lists the values of the `border-style` properties.

Value	Description
Dashed	It is used for specifying a dashed border.
Dotted	It is used for specifying a dotted border.
Double	It is used for specifying two borders.
groove	It is used for specifying a 3D grooved border.
Inset	It is used for specifying a 3D inset border.
outset	It is used for specifying a 3D outset border.
ridge	It is used for specifying a ridged border.
solid	It is used for specifying a solid border.



# Border Style 3-7

- Following figure shows an HTML code.

```
<!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>
```

- Following figure shows CSS code of border style.

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

# Border Style 4-7

- **Explanation for code.**

```
border-left-style: ridge;
```

- Applies a ridged border to the left.

```
border-right-style: groove;
```

- Applies a 3D grooved border to the right.

```
border-top-style: dashed;
```

- Applies a dashed border at the top.

```
border-bottom-style: double;
```

- Applies two borders at the bottom.

- Following figure shows the output of `border-style` properties.







# Border Style 5-7

## ➤ Shorthand property

- To make the code concise CSS allows certain shorthand properties to reduce the length of the code.
- The shorthand property for setting the border is `border-style`.
- Following figure shows Sample HTML Code.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Corpse - Worlds Largest Flower</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="flower.css"></link>
  </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 metre.<br/>
It grows in openings in rainforests on limestone hills of Sumatra, Indonesia.</p></td>
  </body>
</html>
```

## Border Style 6-7

- Following figure shows CSS code of shorthand `border-style` properties.

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

- **Explanation for code.**

`border-style: groove inset outset dashed;`

- Applies a 3D grooved border at the top, 3D inset border at the right, 3D outset border at the bottom, and dashed border at the left.

# Border Style 7-7

- Following figure shows output of shorthand `border-style` properties.



## World's Largest Flower

Corpse flower is the world's largest flower.

Its diameter is about a metre.

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

# Border Color 1-6

- The `border-color` property in CSS applies colors to all the four borders.
- One can also apply four different colors to four borders.
- There are other border color properties that allow a user to individually specify colors of the left, right, top, or bottom border.
- Following table lists the different border color properties.

Property	Description
<code>border-bottom-color</code>	It is used to specify the color for the bottom border.
<code>border-left-color</code>	It is used to specify the color for the left border.
<code>border-right-color</code>	It is used to specify the color for the right border.
<code>border-top-color</code>	It is used to specify the color for the top border.

# Border Color 2-6

- The `border-color` property accepts different color values that determine the different shades of color to be applied to the borders.
- Following table lists the values of the different border-color properties.

Value	Description
<code>color</code>	It is used in specifying the color to be applied to the border by using either the RGB or hexadecimal value, or the color name itself.
<code>transparent</code>	It is used for specifying that the border is transparent.



# Border Color 3-6

- Following figure shows an HTML code with properties.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML >
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>HealthCare</TITLE>
<LINK rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="Tips.css" />
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<DIV class="tips">
<H2>Five Essential Health Tips</H2>
<OL>
<LI>Quit Smoking</LI>
<LI>Reduce Stress</LI>
<LI>Protect yourself from Pollution</LI>
<LI>Avoid Excessive Drinking</LI>
<LI>Regular Exercise</LI>
</OL>
</DIV>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

# Border Color 4-6

- Following figure shows the CSS code of border-color properties.

```
.tips
{
background:#FFDDDD;
border-bottom-color:#FF0000;
border-top-color:#FF0000;
border-right-color:#0000FF;
border-left-color:#0000FF;
}
```

- **Explanation for code.**

border-bottom-color: #FF0000;

- Displays the bottom border in red color.

border-top-color: #FF0000;

- Displays the top border in red color.

border-right-color: #0000FF;

- Displays the right border in blue color.

border-left-color: #0000FF;

- Displays the left border in blue color.





# Border Color 5-6

## ➤ Shorthand property

- The shorthand property for setting the color of the border is `border-color`.
- Following figure shows an HTML code of a table with border-color properties.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Car Gallery</TITLE>
<LINK rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="Gallery.css" />
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2>Car Gallery</H2>
<TABLE border="1">
<TR>
<TD><B>Ferrari</B><BR/><IMG alt="Ferrari" class="carmodel"
src="Ferrari.jpg" /></TD>
<TD><B>Chevrolet</B><BR/><IMG alt="Chevrolet" class="carmodel"
src="Chevrolet.jpg" /></TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```



## Border Color 6-6

- Following figure shows CSS code off shorthand `border-color`.

```
body
{
text-align:center;
}
.carmodel
{
border-style:solid;
border-color: Red Blue Green Yellow;
}
```

- **Explanation for code.**

`border-color: Red Blue Green Yellow;`

- Displays the top border in red, right border in blue, bottom border in green and left border in yellow color.

# Border Width 1-7

- The border-width property is a shorthand property used to specify the width for all the four borders.
- There are other border-width properties that allow a user to individually specify the left, right, top, or bottom borders.
- Following table lists the different border-width properties.

Property	Description
<code>border-bottom-width</code>	It is used to specify the width of the bottom border.
<code>border-left-width</code>	It is used to specify the width of the left border.
<code>border-right-width</code>	It is used to specify the width of the right border.
<code>border-top-width</code>	It is used to specify the width of the top border.

# Border Width 2-7

- The values of the border width properties specify the way the border will appear.
- Following table lists the values of the different `border-width` properties.

Value	Description
<code>medium</code>	It is used in specifying a medium border.
<code>length</code>	It is used in accepting an explicit value that specifies the thickness of border.
<code>thick</code>	It is used for displaying a thick border.
<code>thin</code>	It is used in specifying a thin border.



# Border Width 3-7

- Following figure shows an HTML code for border-width properties.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>EasyBank</TITLE>
<LINK rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="banner.css" />
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<DIV class="banner">
<H2>EasyBank - whole world one Bank</H2>
</DIV>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

- Following figure shows the CSS code of border-width properties .

```
.banner
{
text-align:center;
background-color:#C0C0C0;
border-style:solid;
border-right-style:none;
border-left-style:none;
border-top-width: thick;
border-bottom-width: thick;
font-family:fantasy;
}
```

# Border Width 4-7

- Explanation for code.

```
border-top-width: thick;
```

- Displays a thick top border.

```
border-bottom-width: thick;
```

- Displays a thick bottom border.

- Following figure shows the output of `border-width` properties.





# Border Width 5-7

## ➤ Shorthand property

- The shorthand property for setting the border is `border-width`.
- Following figure shows an HTML code using the shorthand `border-width` properties.

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>UNICEF</TITLE>
<LINK rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="UNICEF.css" />
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2>About UNICEF</H2>
<P class="aboutus">
UNICEF is an organization that supports and works for children's
rights, development and protection.
</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```



# Border Width 6-7

- Following figure shows the CSS code using the shorthand property, border-width.

```
.aboutus
{
text-align:justify;
background-color:#FFFFCC;
border-style:solid;
border-width: thick thin thick thin;
}
```

- **Explanation for code.**

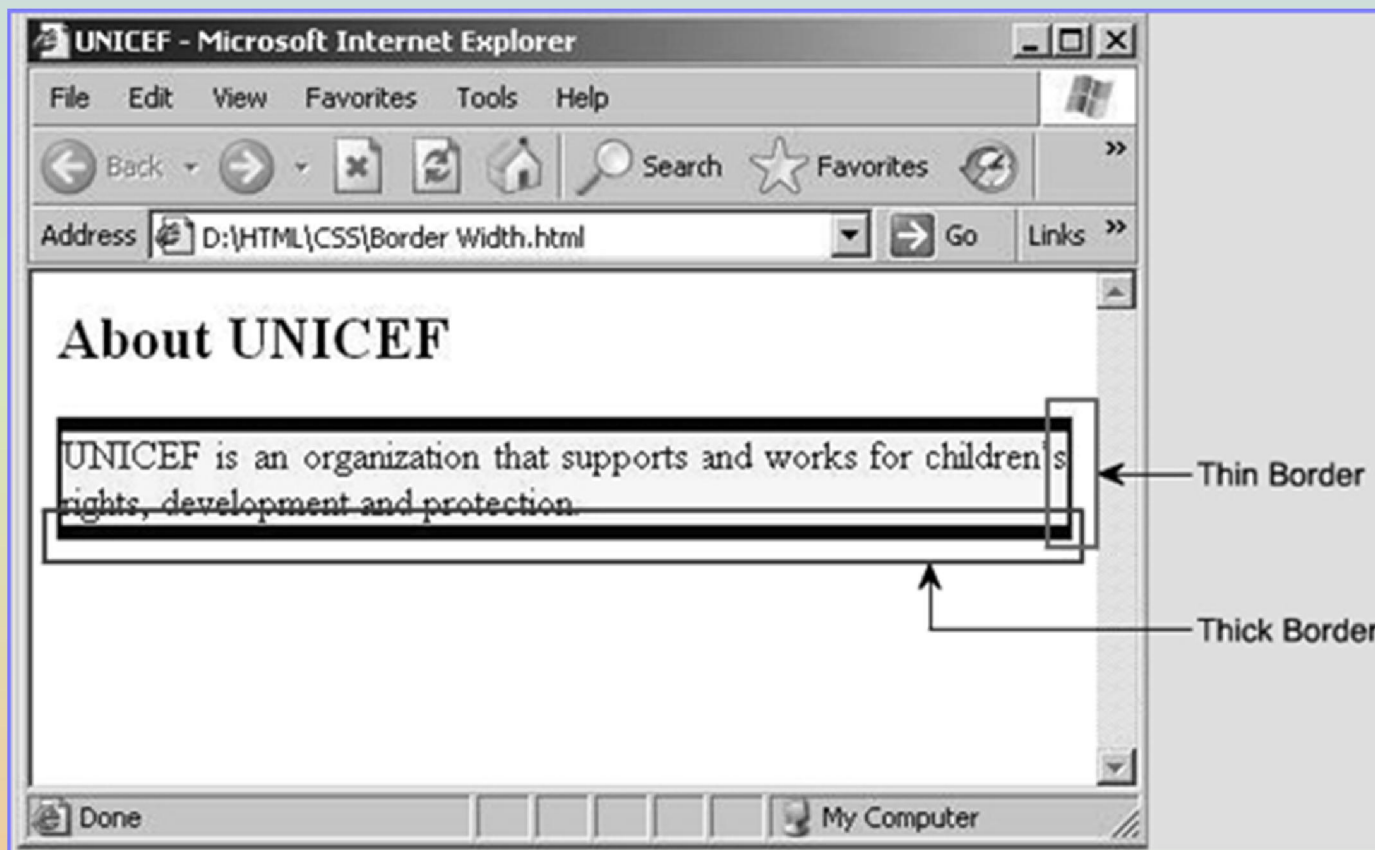
border-width: thick thin thick thin;

- Specifies a top and bottom border as thick and right and left border as thin.



# Border Width 7-7

- Following figure shows output using shorthand code of border-width properties.





# HTML5 Shorthand Border 1-6

- 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.
- One can also set these properties individually by using the different shorthand border properties.
- Following table lists the different shorthand border properties.

Property	Description
<code>border-bottom</code>	It is used to specify the width, style, and color of the bottom border.
<code>border-left</code>	It is used to specify the width, style, and color of the left border.
<code>border-right</code>	It is used to specify the width, style, and color of the right border.
<code>border-top</code>	It is used to specify the width, style, and color of the top border.

# HTML Shorthand Border 2-6

- Following figure shows an HTML code for shorthand border properties.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Important Note</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="impnote.css"/>
  </head>
  <body>
<h3>Notice:</h3>
<div class="impnote">
<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>
```

# Shorthand Border 3-6

- Following figure shows a CSS code using different shorthand border properties.

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

- **Explanation for code.**

`border-top: dashed thin #FF0000;`

- Displays a thin top border with a dashed line in red color.

`border-bottom: ridge thick #0000FF;`

- Displays a thick ridged bottom border in blue color.

# HTML Shorthand Border 4-6

```
border-right: dotted thin #FF8040;
```

- Displays a thin right border with a dotted line in orange color.

```
border-left: inset medium #FF00FF;
```

- Displays a medium 3D inset left border in purple color.

- Following figure shows the output of border properties.

## Notice:

- Mobiles are not allowed during class hours.
- Each student should carry his/her identity card regularly.

# Shorthand Border 5-6

- Following figure shows an HTML and CSS code of image border property.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Flower Gallery</title>
    <style>
      .flower
      {
        border:solid thin #FF0000;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
<h2>Flower</h2>
<table>
<tr>
<td>
</img>
</td>
<td valign="top"><h1>Lilac is a species of flowering plants in the olives family. They
are shrubs that ranges from 2 to 10m in height.</h1></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
</img>
</td>
<td valign="top"><h1>Sunflower is a flowering plants whose stem can grow as high as 3m
tall.</h1></td>
</tr>
</table>
  </body>
</html>
```

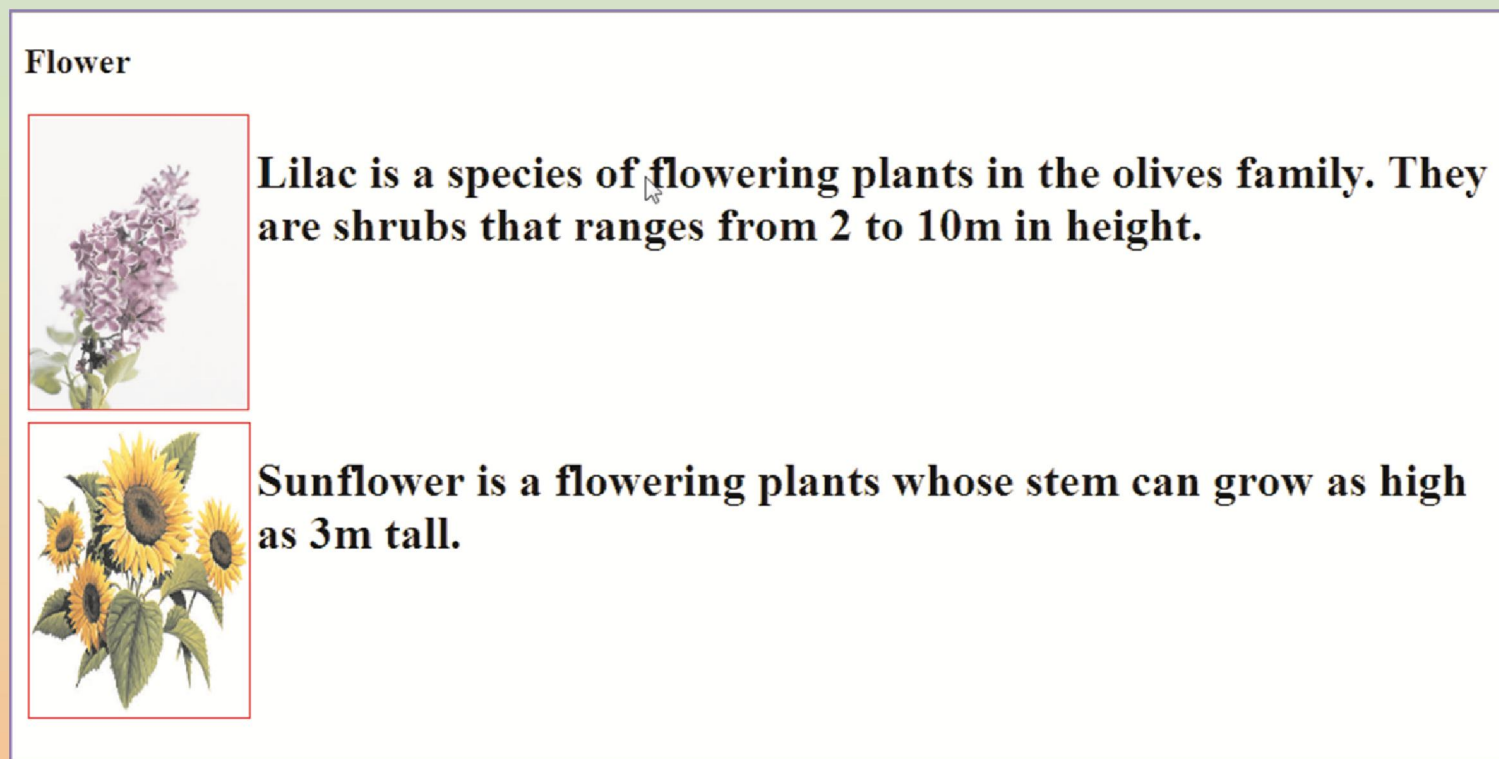
# HTML Shorthand Border 6-6

- **Explanation for code.**

```
border: solid thin #FF0000;
```

- Specifies that all the four borders must be solid in style, thin by width, and red in color.

- Following figure shows the output of Image Border property.



# HTML5 Horizontal Alignment 1-2

- In CSS, `text-align` property is used for horizontal alignment of text in an element.
- This property aligns the inline content of a block.
- Following table lists all values of text-align property.

Value	Description
<b>left</b>	Aligns the text to the left.
<b>right</b>	Aligns the text to the right.
<b>center</b>	Centers the text.
<b>justify</b>	Aligns text to both left and right margins by adding space between words (like in newspapers and magazines).
<b>inherit</b>	Specifies that the value of the text-align property should be inherited from the parent element.

# HTML Horizontal Alignment 2-2

The `text-align` property applies only to block-level elements, such as paragraphs.

Hence, `text-align` cannot change the alignment of a single word without changing the alignment of the entire line.

For Western languages, which are read from left to right, the default value of `text-align` is left.

The text aligns on the left margin and has a ragged right margin.

Languages such as Hebrew and Arabic has default align to right since they are read from right to left.



# Vertical Alignment

- In CSS `line-height` property is used for vertical alignment of text in an element.
- This property is also a component of the '`font`' shorthand property.
- It can be applied on block-level elements, table cells, table caption, and so on.

Value	Description
<b>normal</b>	A normal line height. This is default.
<b>number</b>	A number that will be multiplied with the current font size to set the line height.
<b>length</b>	A fixed line height in px, pt, cm, and so on.
<b>%</b>	A line height in percent of the current font size.
<b>inherit</b>	Specifies that the value of the line-height property should be inherited from the parent element.

- The text styles specify and control the appearance of the text in a Web page.
- Indenting is the process of offsetting text from its normal position, either to the left or to the right.
- CSS border property specifies the style, color, and width of the border.
- The border-color property accepts different color values that determine the different shades of color to be applied to the borders.
- The values of the different border properties determine the type of effect to be applied to the borders.
- In CSS, text-align property is used for horizontal alignment of text in an element.
- In CSS, line-height property is used for vertical alignment of text in an element.