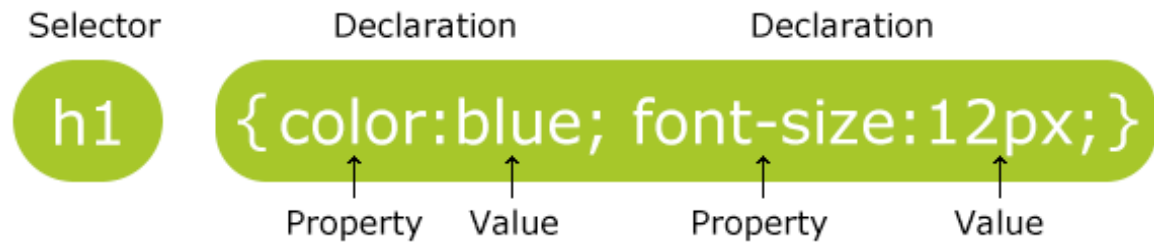


ADV3550

Instructor: Genevieve Hitchings

CSS Basics – continued



Color

On the computer screen is made up of pixels. Each pixel is made up of 3 dots of color: red, green and blue.

Each dot can have any value from 0 to 255. Colors are represented by specific combinations of the three above mentioned colors They are represented by numbers:

255 R, 255 G, 0B = Yellow

The best method for writing out these number codes is to use hexadecimal numbers. Hexadecimals are the 6 figure codes you see in Dreamweaver when you use the color picker.

```
h1 {background-color:#6495ed;}
```

CSS background

CSS background properties are used to define the background effects of an element. CSS properties used for background effects:

background-color

```
ex:  h1 {background-color:#6495ed;}
      p {background-color:#e0ffff;}
      div {background-color:#b0c4de;}
```

background-image

```
ex:  body {background-image:url('paper.gif');}
```

background-repeat

```
ex:  body
      {
        background-image:url('gradient2.png');
        background-repeat:repeat-x;
      }
```

background-position

```
ex:  body
      {
        background-image:url('img_tree.png');
        background-repeat:no-repeat;
        background-position:top right;
```

```
}
```

To shorten the code, it is also possible to specify all the properties in one single property. This is called a shorthand property.

ex: `body {background:#ffffff url('img_tree.png') no-repeat top right;}`

CSS Text

Text color

ex:

```
body {color:blue;}
h1 {color:#00ff00;}
h2 {color:rgb(255,0,0);}
```

Text alignment (centered, or aligned to the left or right, or justified.)

ex:

```
h1 {text-align:center;}
p.date {text-align:right;}
p.main {text-align:justify;}
```

Text transformation

(mostly used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text)

ex:

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

Text indentation

ex:

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

CSS Fonts

In CSS, there are two types of font family names:

1. generic family - a group of font families with a similar look (like "Serif" or "Monospace")
2. font family - a specific font family (like "Times New Roman" or "Arial")

Font Family

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. Start with the font you want, and end with a generic family, to let the browser pick a similar font in the generic family, if no other fonts are available. Note: If the name of a font family is more than one word, it must be in quotation marks, like font-family: "Times New Roman". More than one font family is specified in a comma-separated list:

ex:

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

Font Style

The font-style property is mostly used to specify italic text.

This property has three values:

- normal - The text is shown normally
- italic - The text is shown in italics
- oblique - The text is "leaning" (oblique is very similar to italic, but less supported)

ex:

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

Font Size

The font-size property sets the size of the text.

Being able to manage the text size is important in web design. However, you should not use font size adjustments to make paragraphs look like headings, or headings look like paragraphs. Always use the proper HTML tags, like <h1> - <h6> for headings and <p> for paragraphs.

ex:

```
h1 {font-size:40px;}
h2 {font-size:30px;}
p {font-size:14px;}
```

(Internet Explorer has trouble with pixels.)

Set Font Size With Em

To avoid the resizing problem with Internet Explorer, many developers use em instead of pixels. The em size unit is recommended by the W3C. 1em is equal to the current font size. The default text size in browsers is 16px. So, the default size of 1em is 16px. The size can be calculated from pixels to em using this formula: $pixels/16=em$

ex:

```
h1 {font-size:2.5em;} /* 40px/16=2.5em */
h2 {font-size:1.875em;} /* 30px/16=1.875em */
p {font-size:0.875em;} /* 14px/16=0.875em */
```

Use a Combination of Percent and Em

The solution that works in all browsers, is to set a default font-size in percent for the body element. It shows the same text size in all browsers, and allows all browsers to zoom or resize the text!

ex:

```
body {font-size:100%;}
h1 {font-size:2.5em;}
h2 {font-size:1.875em;}
p {font-size:0.875em;}
```

Styling Links

Links can be styled with any CSS property (e.g. color, font-family, background-color). Special for links are that they can be styled differently depending on what state they are in.

The four links states are:

- a:link - a normal, unvisited link
- a:visited - a link the user has visited
- a:hover - a link when the user mouses over it
- a:active - a link the moment it is clicked

ex:

```
a:link {color:#FF0000;} /* unvisited link */
a:visited {color:#00FF00;} /* visited link */
a:hover {color:#FF00FF;} /* mouse over link */
a:active {color:#0000FF;} /* selected link */
```

text-decoration property is mostly used to remove underlines from links for design purposes:

```
a:link {text-decoration:none;}
a:visited {text-decoration:none;}
a:hover {text-decoration:underline;}
a:active {text-decoration:underline;}
```

background-color property specifies the background color for links: a:link {background-color:#B2FF99;}

```
a:visited {background-color:#FFFF85;}
a:hover {background-color:#FF704D;}
a:active {background-color:#FF704D;}
```

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

In HTML, there are two types of lists:

- unordered lists - the list items are marked with bullets
- ordered lists - the list items are marked with numbers or letters

With CSS, lists can be styled further, and images can be used as the list item marker.

ex:

```
ul.a {list-style-type: circle;}
ul.b {list-style-type: square;}
```

```
ol.c {list-style-type: upper-roman;}
ol.d {list-style-type: lower-alpha;}
```