



**ICT in SES**

## **CSS styles**

Lesson №4

# Values in CSS

# Property values

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## Values in CSS

- Defined in pairs **property:value;**
- Modify the given property for all selected elements
- Semantically they could be colours, sizes, texts
- Syntactically they could be constants, expressions, compounds

# Colours in CSS

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## Defining colours

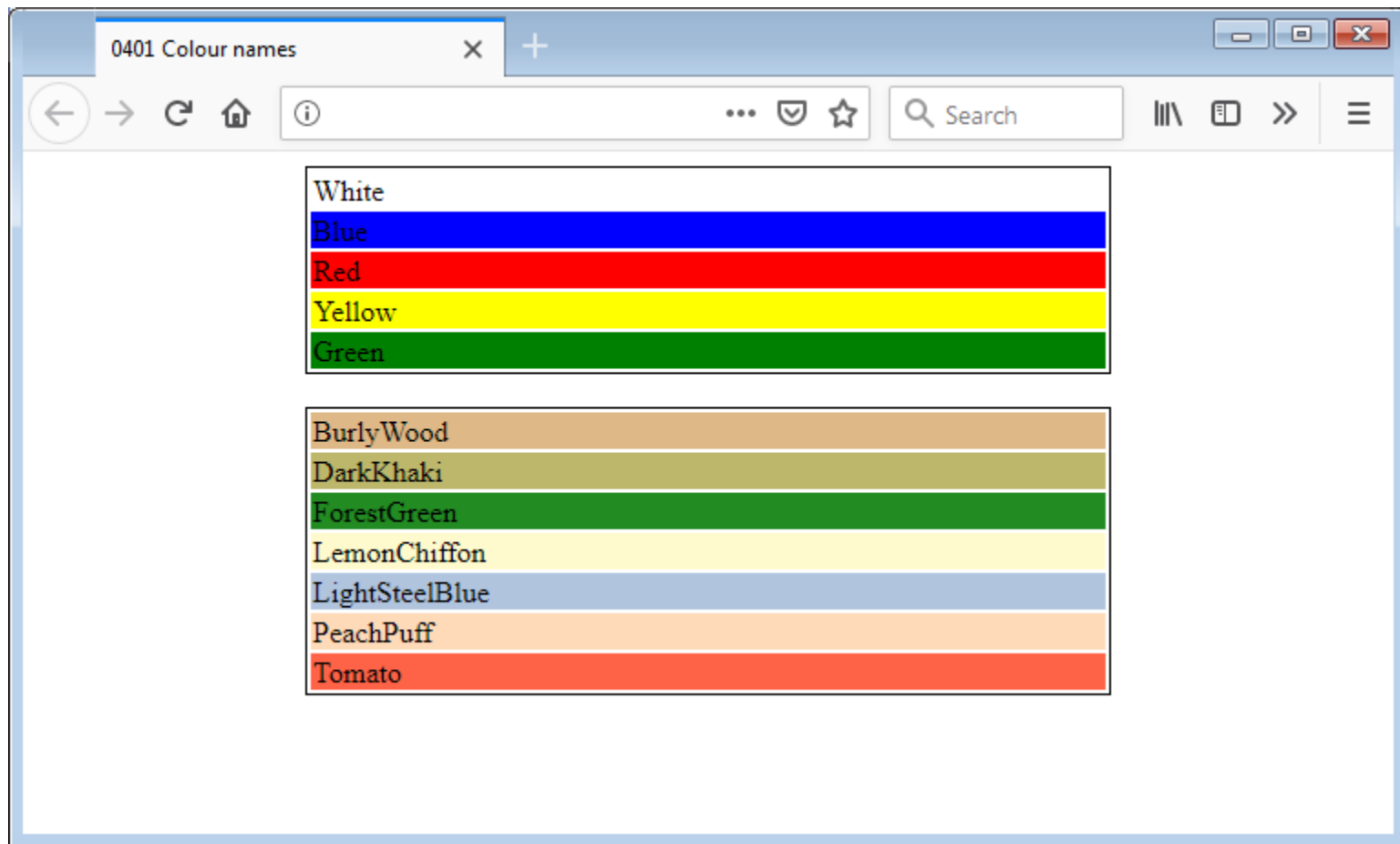
- Via descriptive name
- Via a hexadecimal number
- Via function RGB, RGBA, HSL or HSLA

# Colour names

- 17 standard colours: White, Black, Blue, Red, Green, Yellow, ...
- 123 additional colours: FireBrick, MintCream, Tomato,...
- The full list is here:

[http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css\\_colornames.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colornames.asp)

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td style="background-color:White;">White</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td style="background-color:Blue;">Blue</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

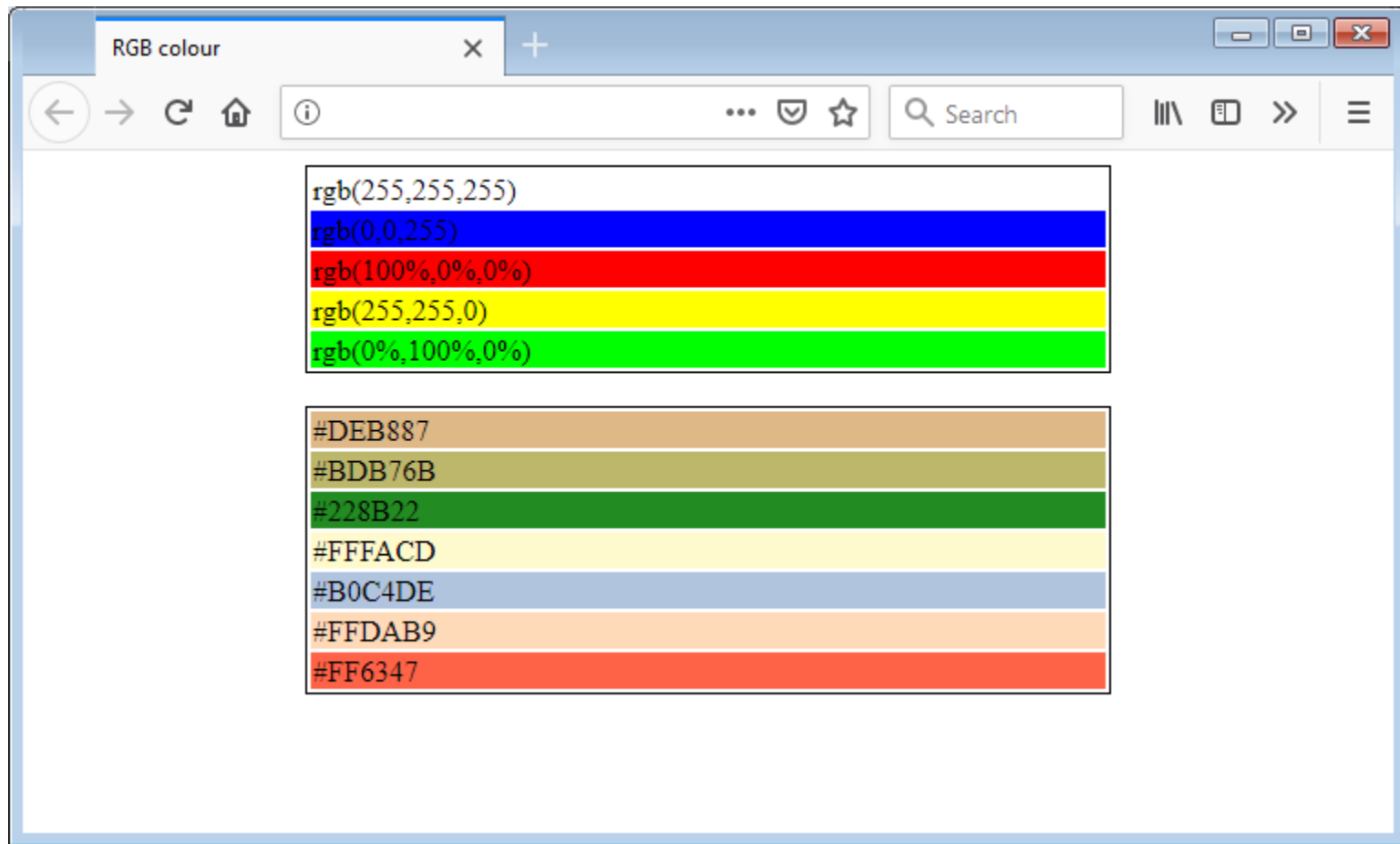


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# RGB colours

- Intensity of red, green and blue components of light
- Function `rgb(r,g,b)` with integer parameters 0–255
- Function `rgb(r%,g%,b%)` with percentage parameters 0%–100%
- A hexadecimal number `#rrggbb` with components #00–#FF

```
<td style="background-color:rgb(0,0,255)">...</td>  
<td style="background-color:rgb(0%,100%,0%)">...</td>  
<td style="background-color:#FF0000;">...</td>
```



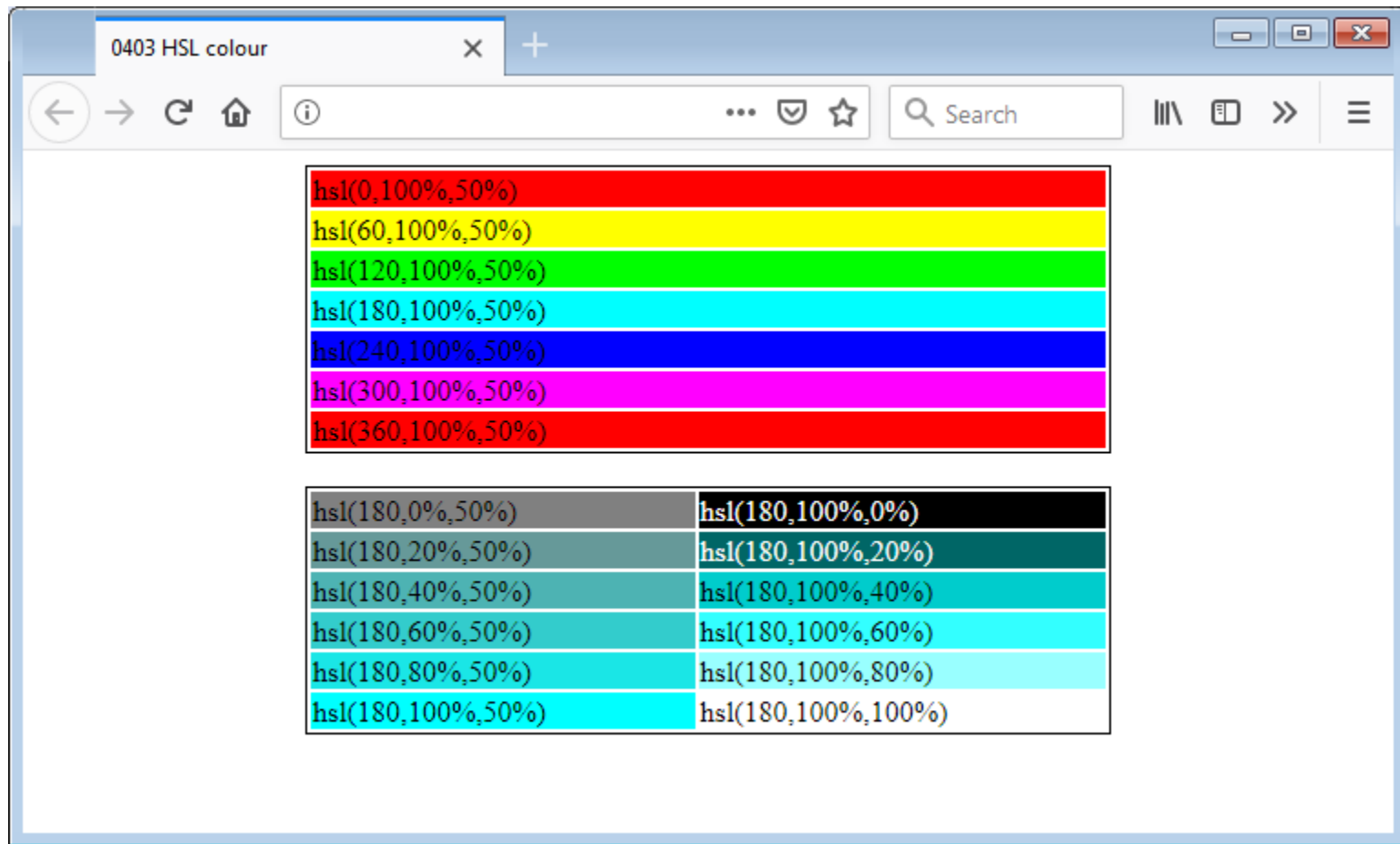
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# HSL colours

- Hue: 0–360 degrees, colours are in a circle
- Saturation: 0%(black-and-white)–100%(colourful)
- Lightness: 0%(black)–50%(colourful)–100%(white)
- Function `hsl(h,s%,l%)`

```
<td style="background-color:hsl(0,100%,50%)">...</td>  
<td style="background-color:hsl(180,40%,50%)">...</td>
```



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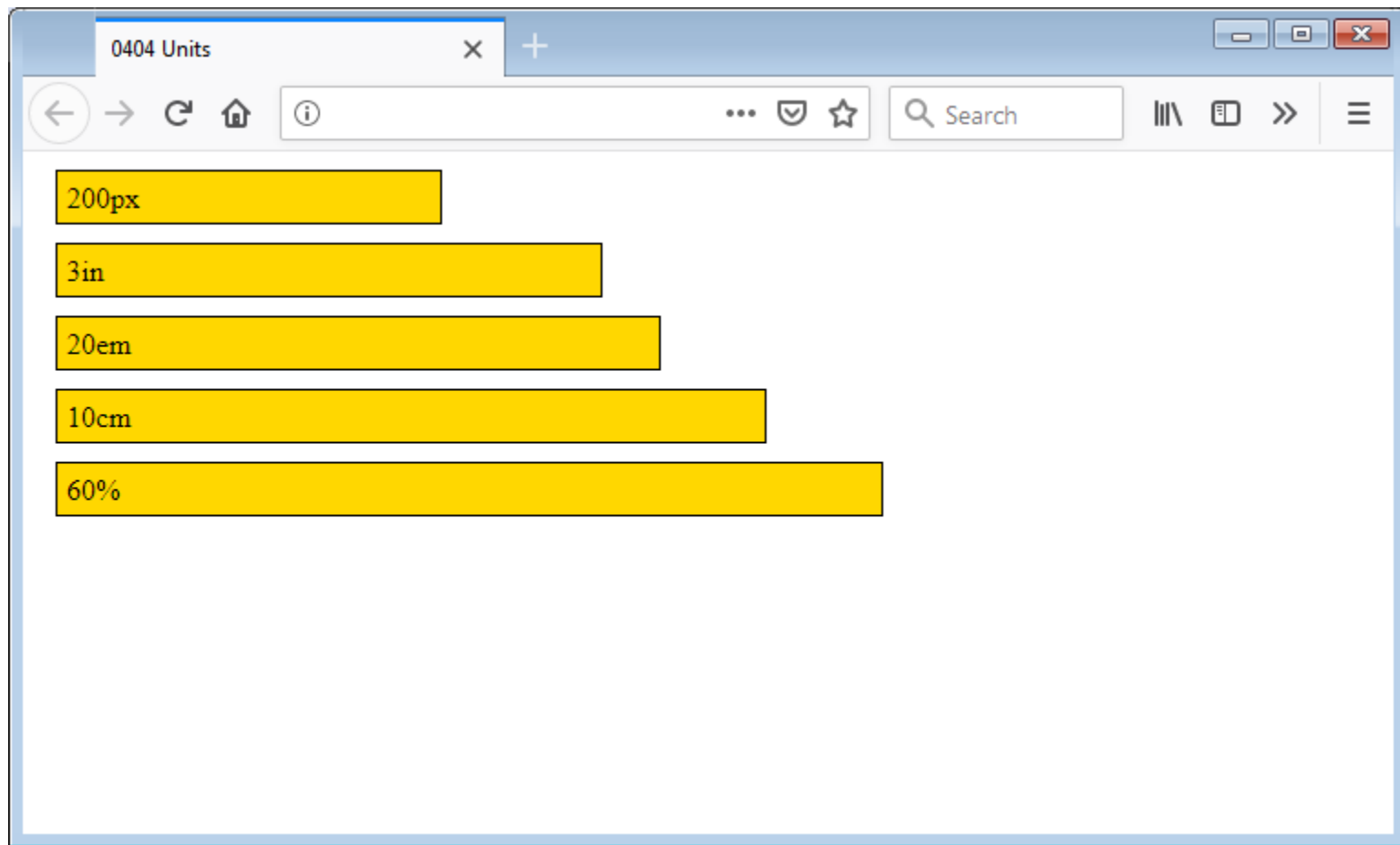
## Sizes, distances and lengths

- Relative units
  - em** – the width of M
  - %** – percentage based on the current size
- Absolute units
  - px** – pixels
  - cm** – centimeters
  - in** – inches

# Syntax

- Glued without spaces `<number><unit>`
- If 0, the unit may be skipped
- More info here: [http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css\\_units.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_units.asp)

```
<div style="width:200px">200px</div>  
<div style="width:3in">3in</div>  
<div style="width:20em">20em</div>  
<div style="width:10cm">10cm</div>  
<div style="width:50%">50%</div>
```



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# Compound properties

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## Property and subproperty

- Some properties contain subproperties

- Individual notation

property-subproperty<sub>1</sub>: subvalue<sub>1</sub>;

property-subproperty<sub>2</sub>: subvalue<sub>2</sub>;

property-subproperty<sub>3</sub>: subvalue<sub>3</sub>;

- Compound notation:

property: subvalue<sub>1</sub> subvalue<sub>2</sub> subvalue<sub>3</sub>;

- Example of compound properties **border**, **margin**, **padding**



# Formatting

# Formatting

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## Formatting with cascading styles

- Element background
- Texts and fonts
- Borders
- Blocks and positioning
- Sizes, margins, paddings



# Background

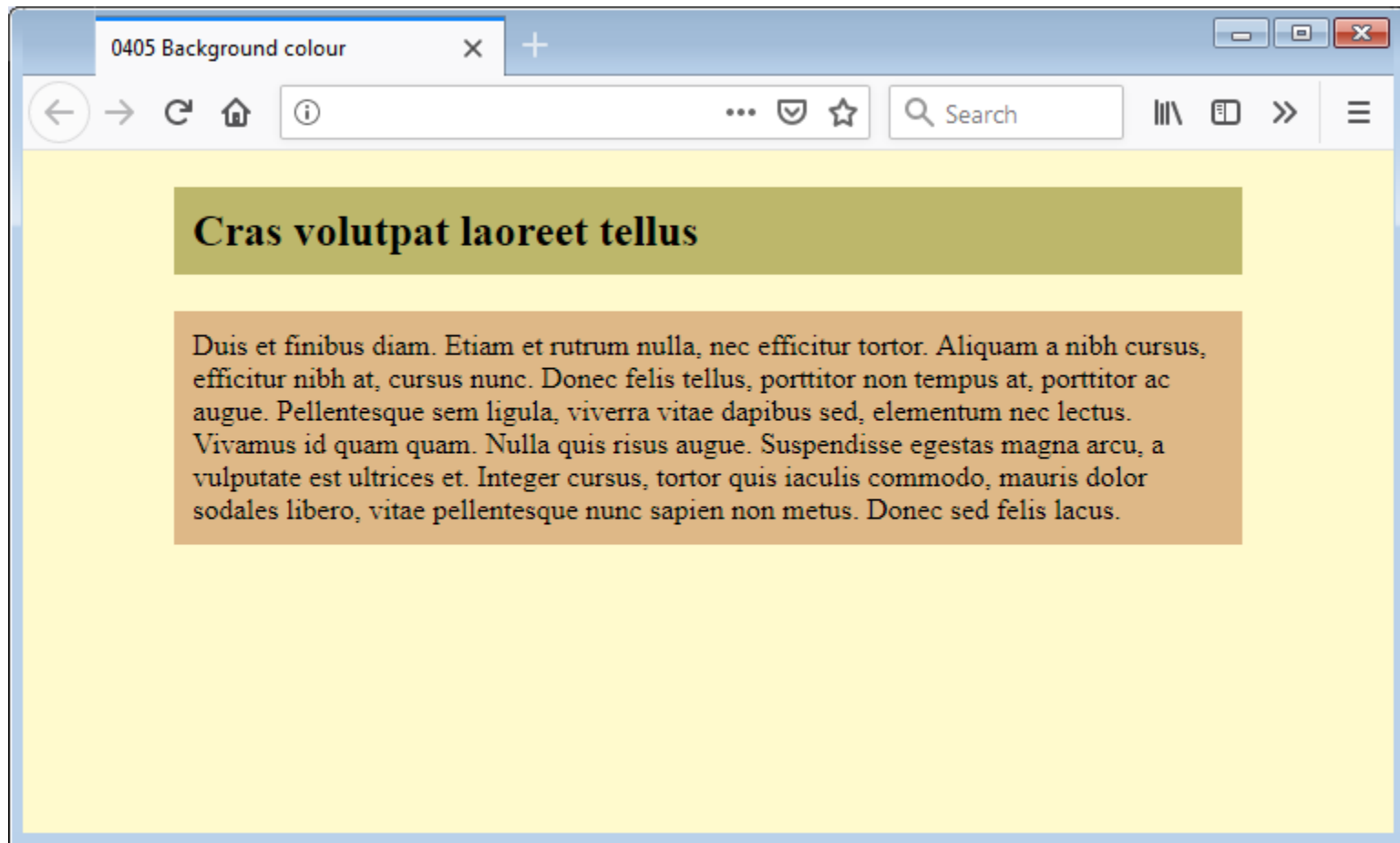
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## Background colour

- Property **background-color** with colour value

```
body { background-color:LemonChiffon; }  
h2   { background-color:DarkKhaki; }  
p    { background-color:BurlyWood; }
```



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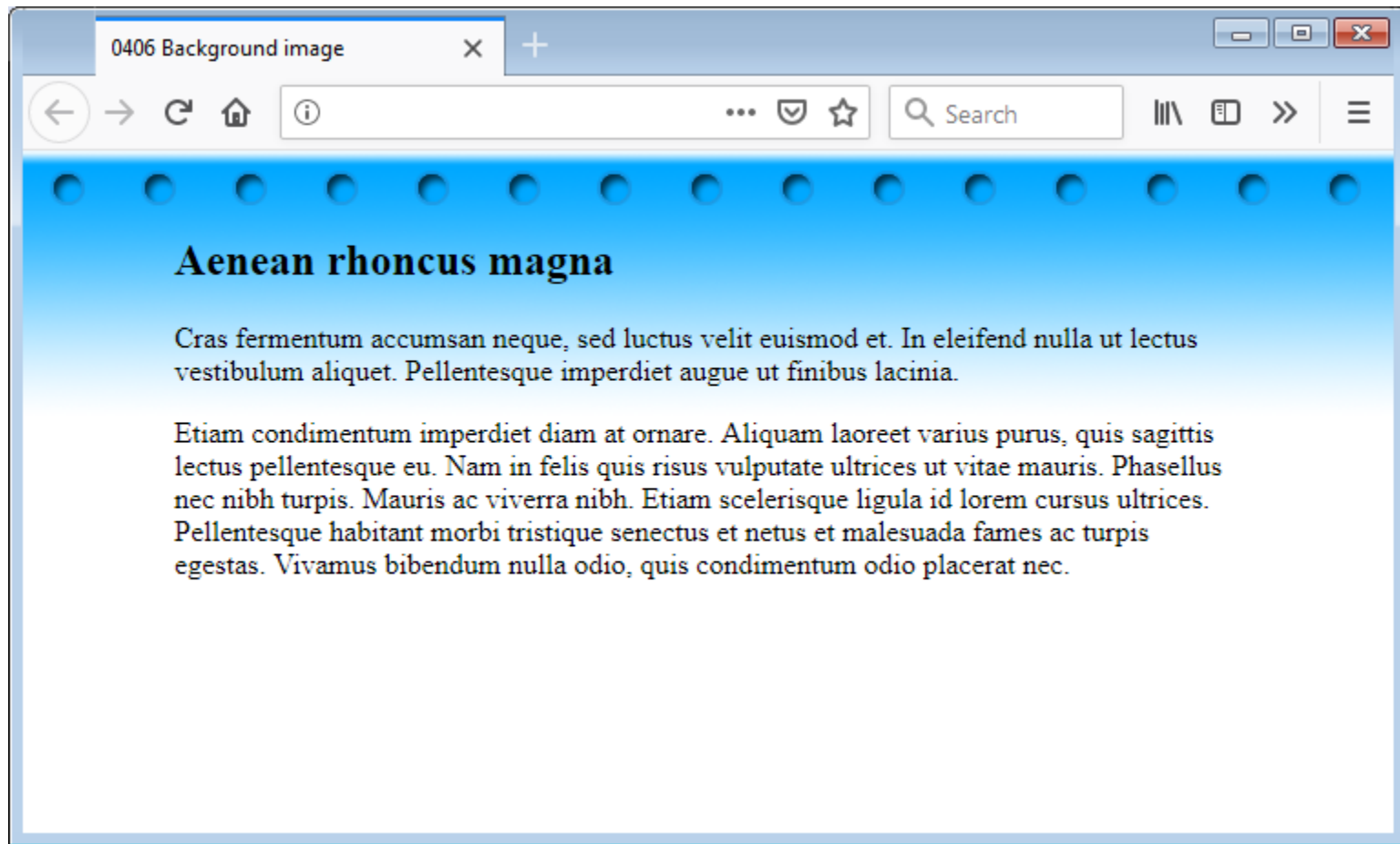
## Background image

- Property **background-image: url(... )** with image address
- Image repeating with **background-repeat** and values **repeat-x**, **repeat-y** or **no-repeat**

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

## Compound property

- The compound name is used, the subvalues are listed  
**background: #FF2A55 url('image.png') no-repeat;**



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# Text formatting

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## Text colour

- Property **color** and a colour value

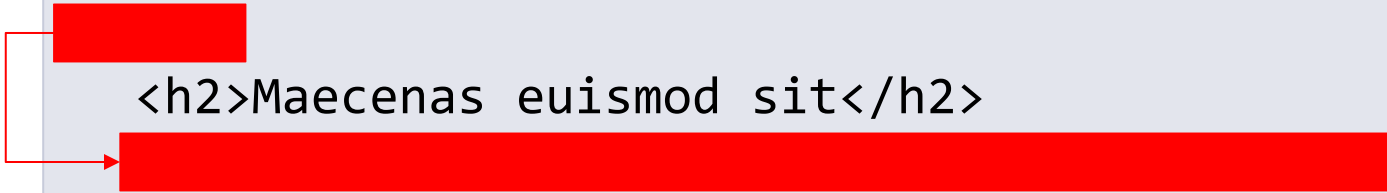
## Text alignment

- Aligns text in the box where it is
- Alignment with **text-align** and values **center**, **right**, **justify**, ...
- Indentation with **text-indent** and distance values

# Cascading

- The colour of <body> cascades down to all nested elements, like paragraphs <p>

```
body    { color: #006000; }  
p       { text-indent: 2em; text-align: justify;}  
.quote  { text-indent: 0em;  
          text-align: center;  
          color: red; }
```



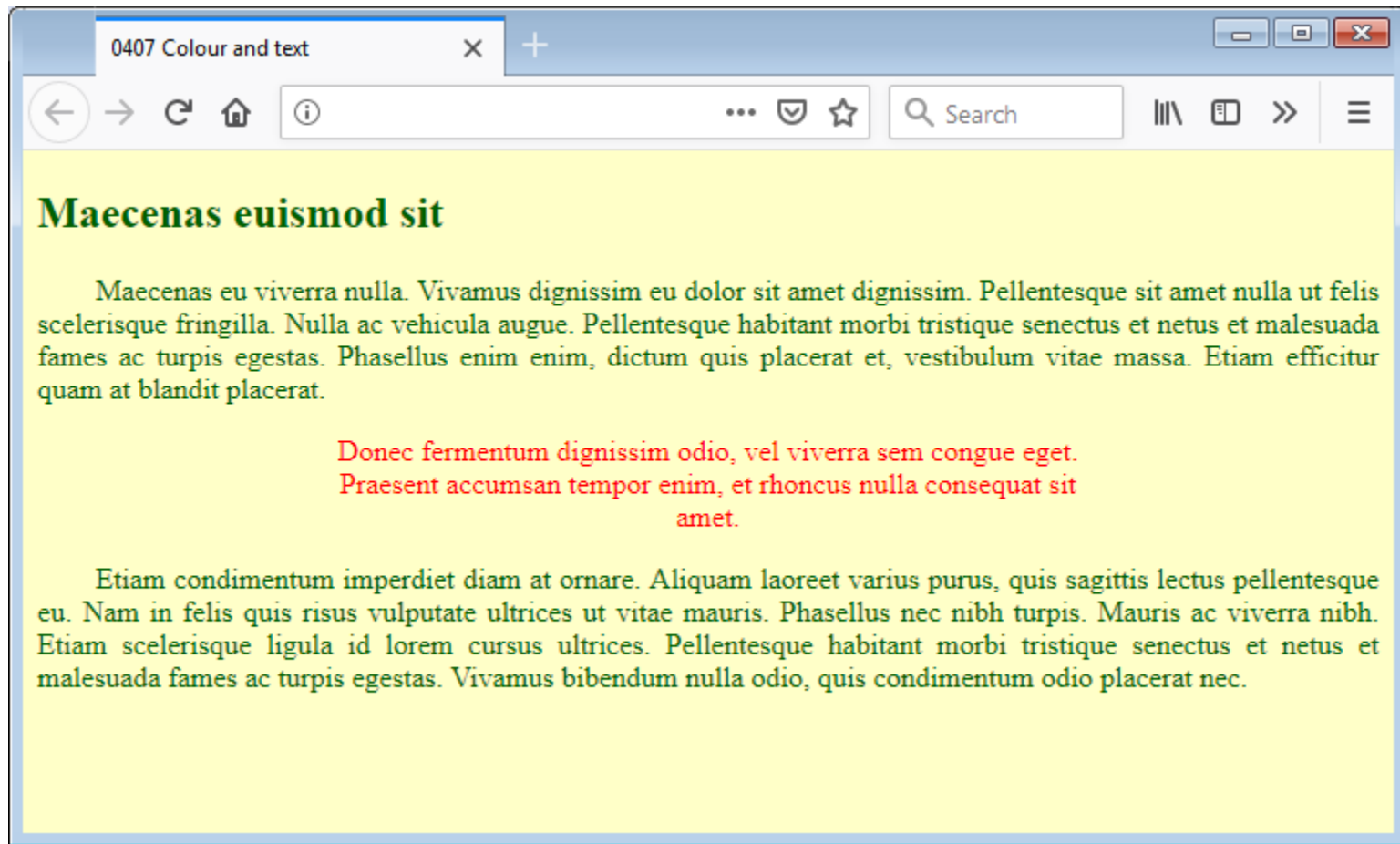
The diagram illustrates the cascading of the 'color' property. A red box at the top left represents the 'body' selector. A red arrow points from this box to a red box below it, which represents the 'p' selector. This visualizes how the 'color' property defined for 'body' cascades down to 'p' elements.

```
<h2>Maecenas euismod sit</h2>
```

```
<p class="quote">Donec fermentum dignissim</p>
```

```
<p>Etiam condimentum imperdiet diam ornare</p>
```

```
</body>
```



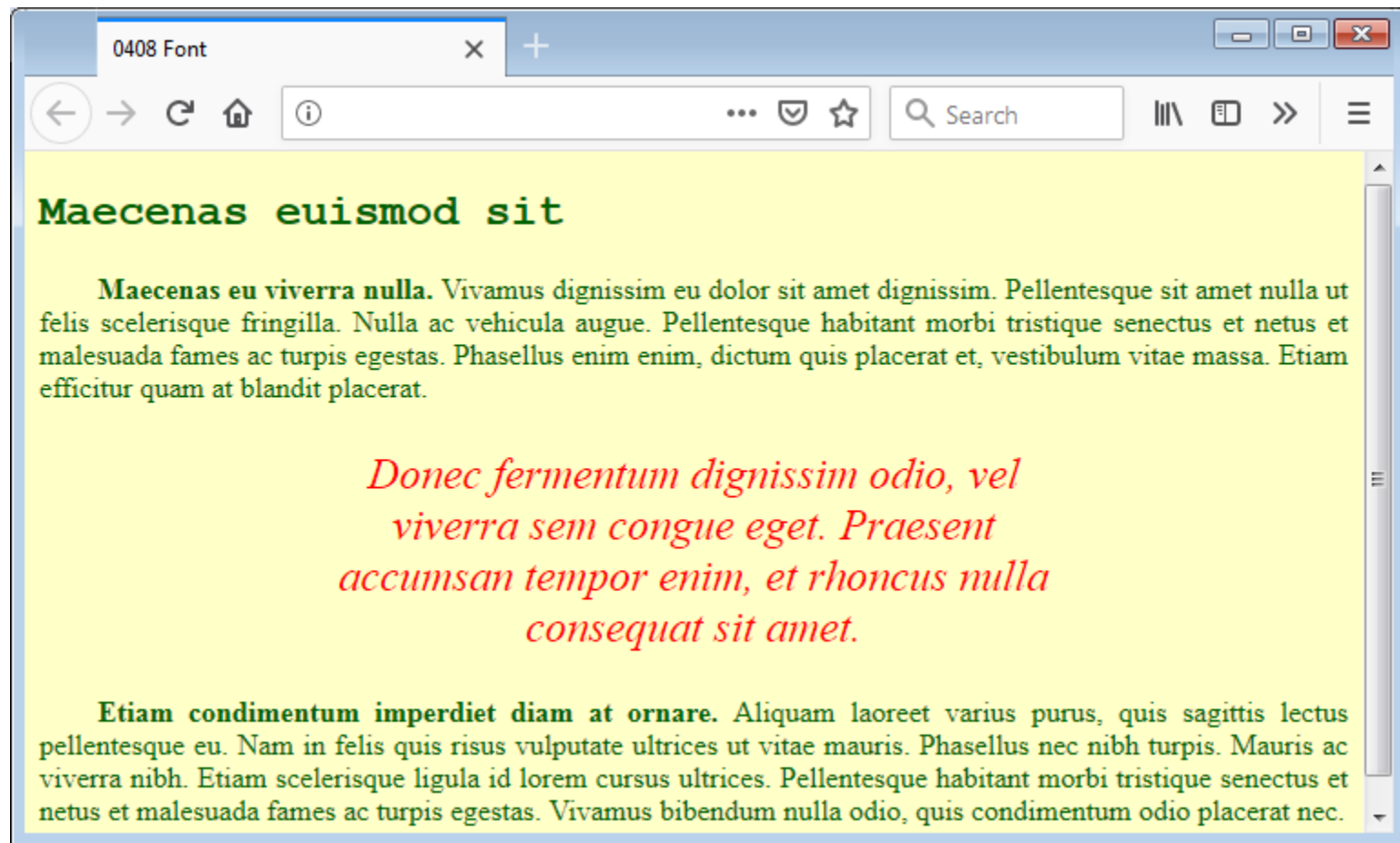
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# Font

- Size with **font-size** and length value (or % value)
- Italics text with **font-style: italic**, bold with **font-weight: bold**
- Font with **font-family** and values the names like **Times**, **Serif**, **Monospace**
- Several names could be used, the browser selects the first available name

```
h2      { font-family: 'Courier New', monospace; }  
.bold   { font-weight: bold; }  
.quote  { font-style: italic;  
          font-size: 150%; }
```





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# Borders

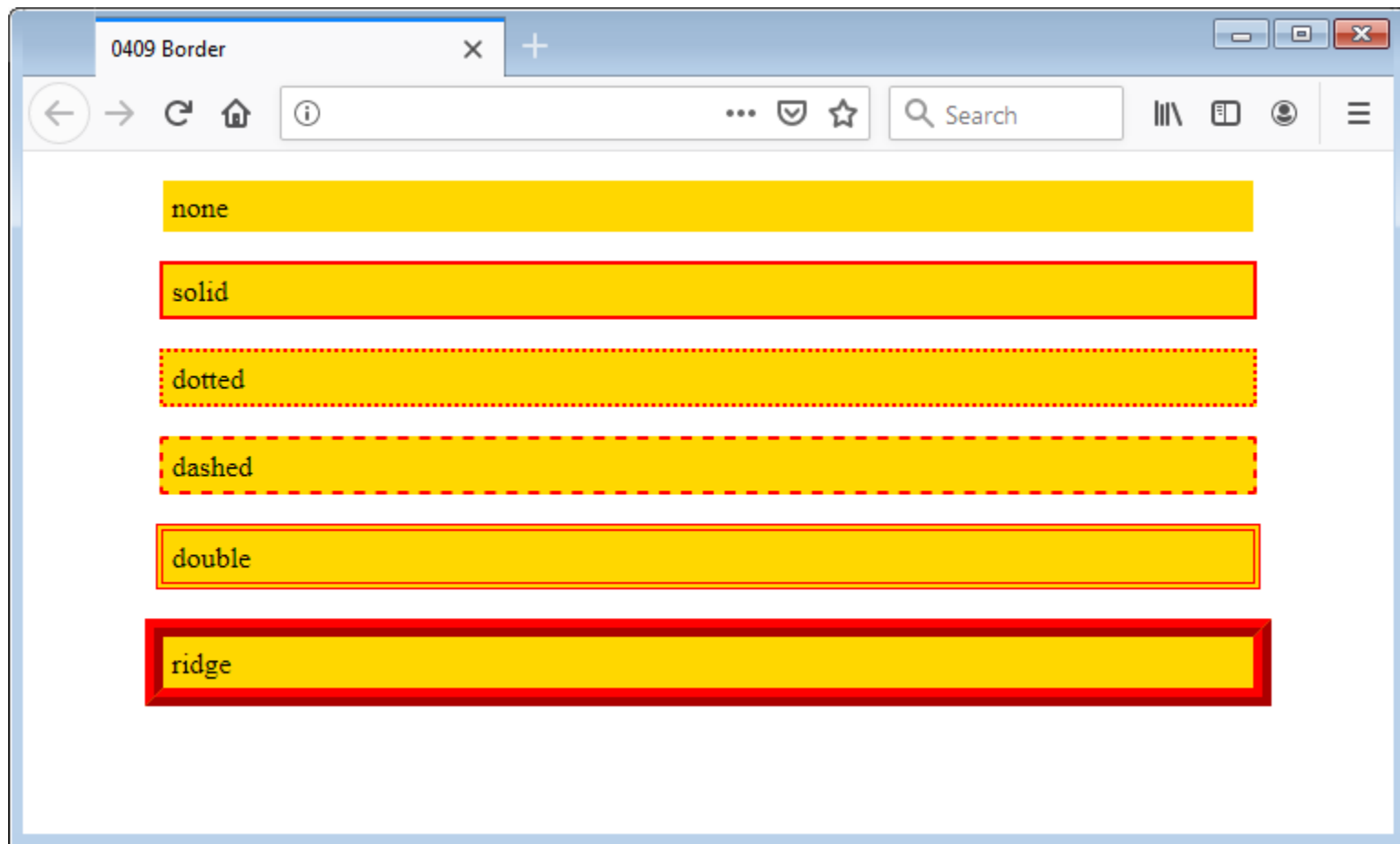


## Drawing a border around an element

- Border colour with **border-color**
- Width (in pixels) with **border-width**
- Style with **border-style** and values **solid**, **dashed**, **ridge**

```
div { border: 2px red; }
```

```
<div style="border-style:none">none</div>  
<div style="border-style:dashed">dashed</div>  
<div style="border-style:ridge; border-width:10px">  
  ridge  
</div>
```



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# Compound border

- Three subproperties **border: size style colour**

## Individual borders

- The style of each border can be controlled individually
- Property **border-style: top right bottom left**

```
h2      { border: 1px none #006000;
           border-bottom-style: dashed;
        }

.quote  { border-style: none solid none solid;
           border-width: 1em;
        }
```

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## Maecenas euismod sit

**Maecenas eu viverra nulla.** Vivamus dignissim eu dolor sit amet dignissim. Pellentesque sit amet nulla ut felis scelerisque fringilla. Nulla ac vehicula augue. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Phasellus enim enim, dictum quis placerat et, vestibulum vitae massa. Etiam efficitur quam at blandit placerat.

*Donec fermentum dignissim odio, vel viverra sem congue eget. Praesent accumsan tempor enim, et rhoncus nulla consequat sit amet.*

**Etiam condimentum imperdiet diam at ornare.** Aliquam laoreet varius purus, quis sagittis lectus pellentesque eu. Nam in felis quis risus vulputate ultrices ut vitae mauris. Phasellus nec nibh turpis. Mauris ac viverra nibh. Etiam scelerisque ligula id lorem cursus ultrices.

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## Two types of elements

- Depending on their placing in the web page
- Text (inline) elements – part of the text in a line
- Paragraph (block) elements – on individual lines

## By default

- Each HTML element is (usually) one of these two types
- Examples of text elements `<span>`, `<img>` and `<a>`
- Examples of block elements `<p>`, `<div>` and `<h1>`

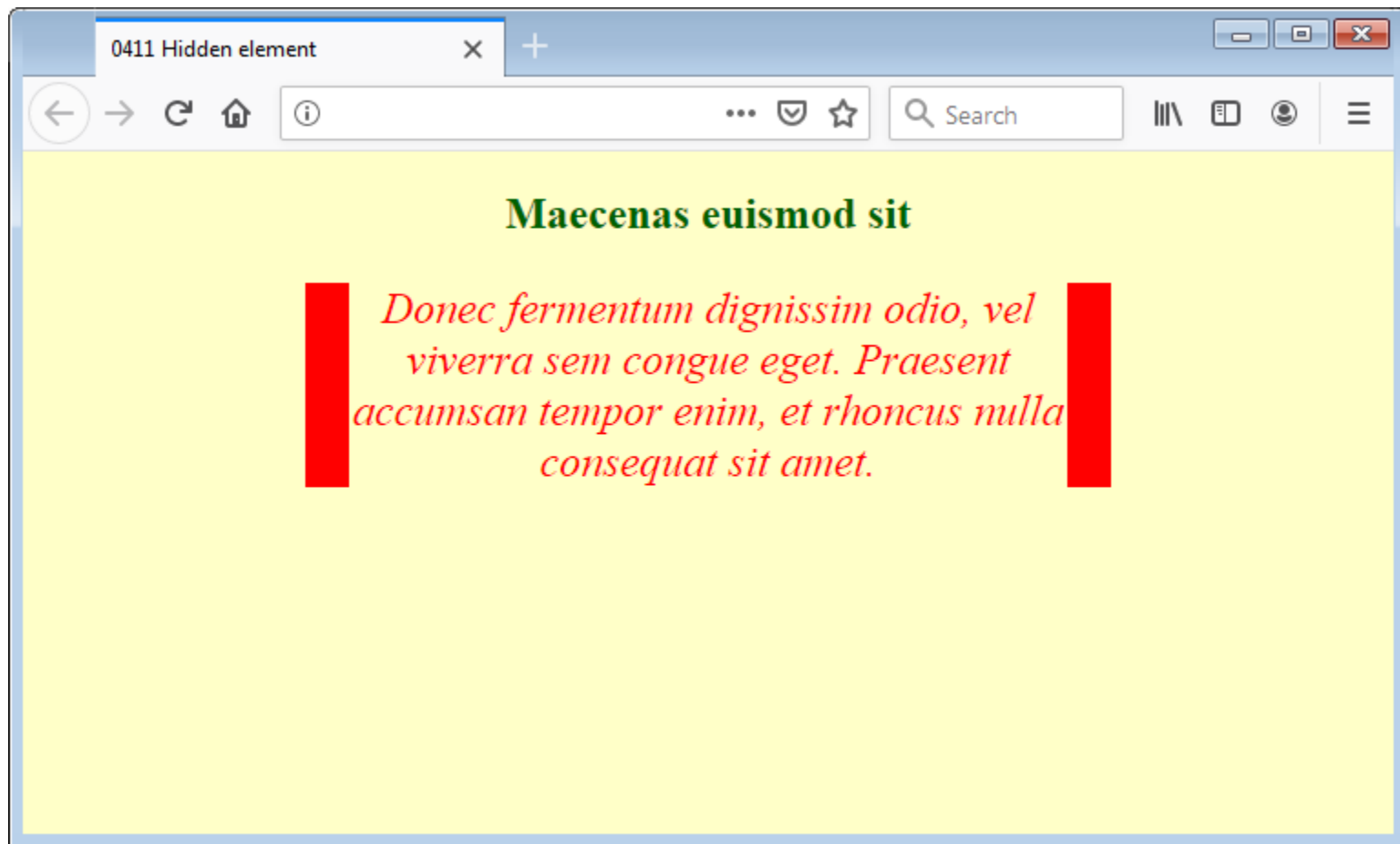
# Property display

- Defines the type of the element
- Hidden elements with **none**
- Element is shown as text element with **inline**
- Element is shown as block element with **block**

## Usage

- Hiding or showing an element
- Changing the type of the element

```
p      { display: none; }  
.quote { display: block; }
```



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# Positioning

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## Positioning of block elements

- Fixed in respect to the window **position: fixed**
- Relative in respect to the current position **position: relative**
- Absolute in respect to the parent element **position: absolute**
- Specific location defined by properties **top** and **left**

```
div { position: fixed;  
      left: 30%;  
      top: 100px;  
}
```

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## Maecenas euismod sit

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**Maecenas eu viverra nulla.** Vivamus dignissim eu dolor sit amet dignissim. Pellentesque sit amet nulla ut felis scelerisque fringilla. Nulla ac vehicula augue. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egesta

Quisque condimentum eleifend magna, non vestibulum vitae massa. Etiam efficitur quam at blandit placerat.

Quisque condimentum eleifend magna, non efficitur arcu sollicitudin eu. Suspendisse in sapien felis. Nullam porta est ac erat rhoncus, ut dignissim lectus posuere.

*Do viverra sem congue eget. Praesent accumsan tempor enim, et rhoncus nulla consequat sit amet.*

**Etiam condimentum imperdiet diam at ornare.** Aliquam laoreet varius purus, quis sagittis lectus pellentesque eu. Nam in felis quis risus vulputate ultrices ut vitae mauris. Phasellus nec nibh turpis. Mauris ac viverra nibh. Etiam scelerisque ligula id lorem cursus ultrices.

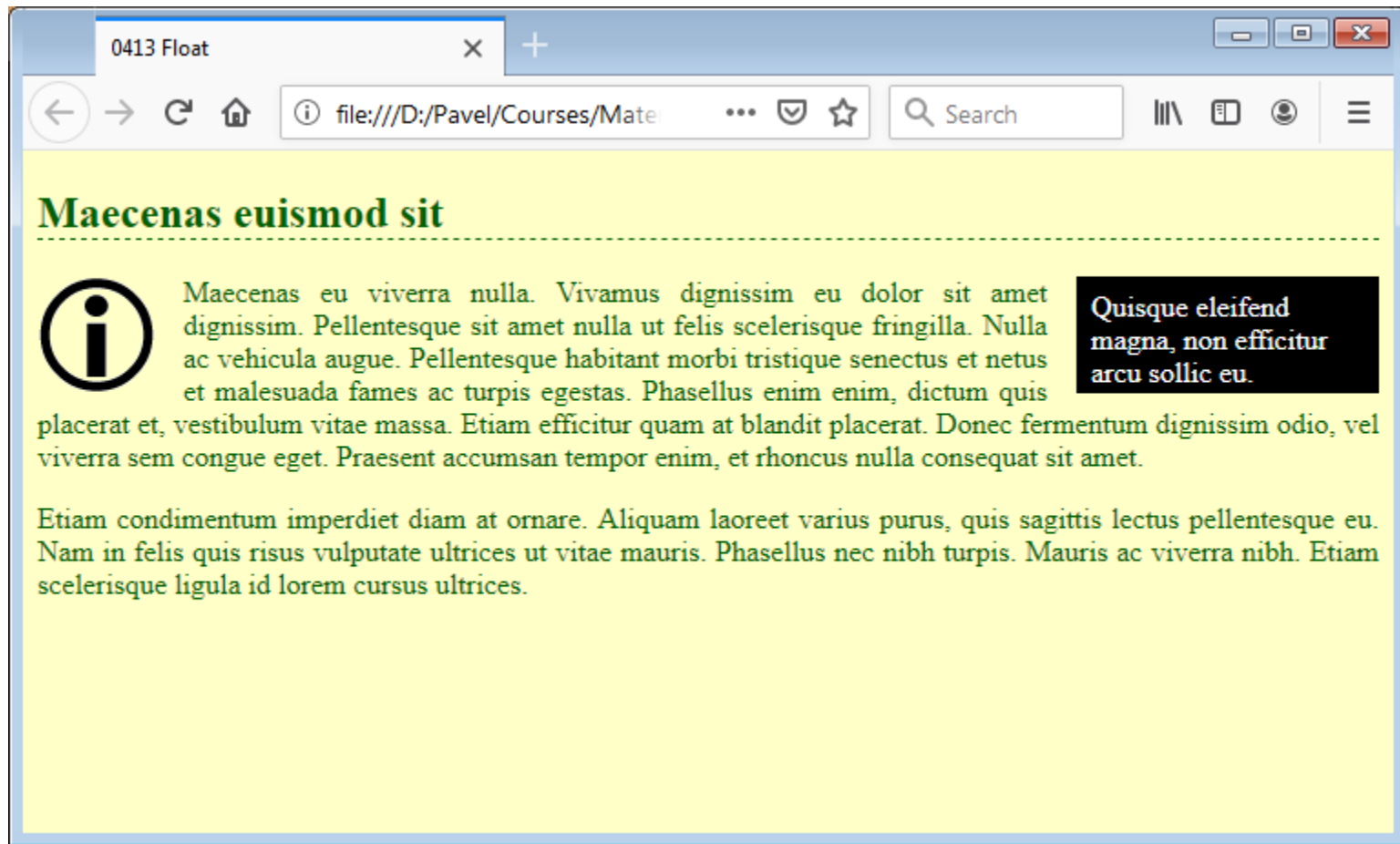
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# Positioning text elements

- Very limited
- Could be move to the left or to the right side with **float: left** and **float: right**

```
.left { float: left; margin-right: 1em; }  
.right { float: right; margin-left: 1em; }
```

```
<p>  
    
  <span class="right">Quisque eleifend magna, non  
    efficitur arcu sollicitudin eu.</span>  
  Maecenas eu viverra nulla. Vivamus dignissim  
  eu dolor sit amet dignissim.  
</p>
```



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# Sizes

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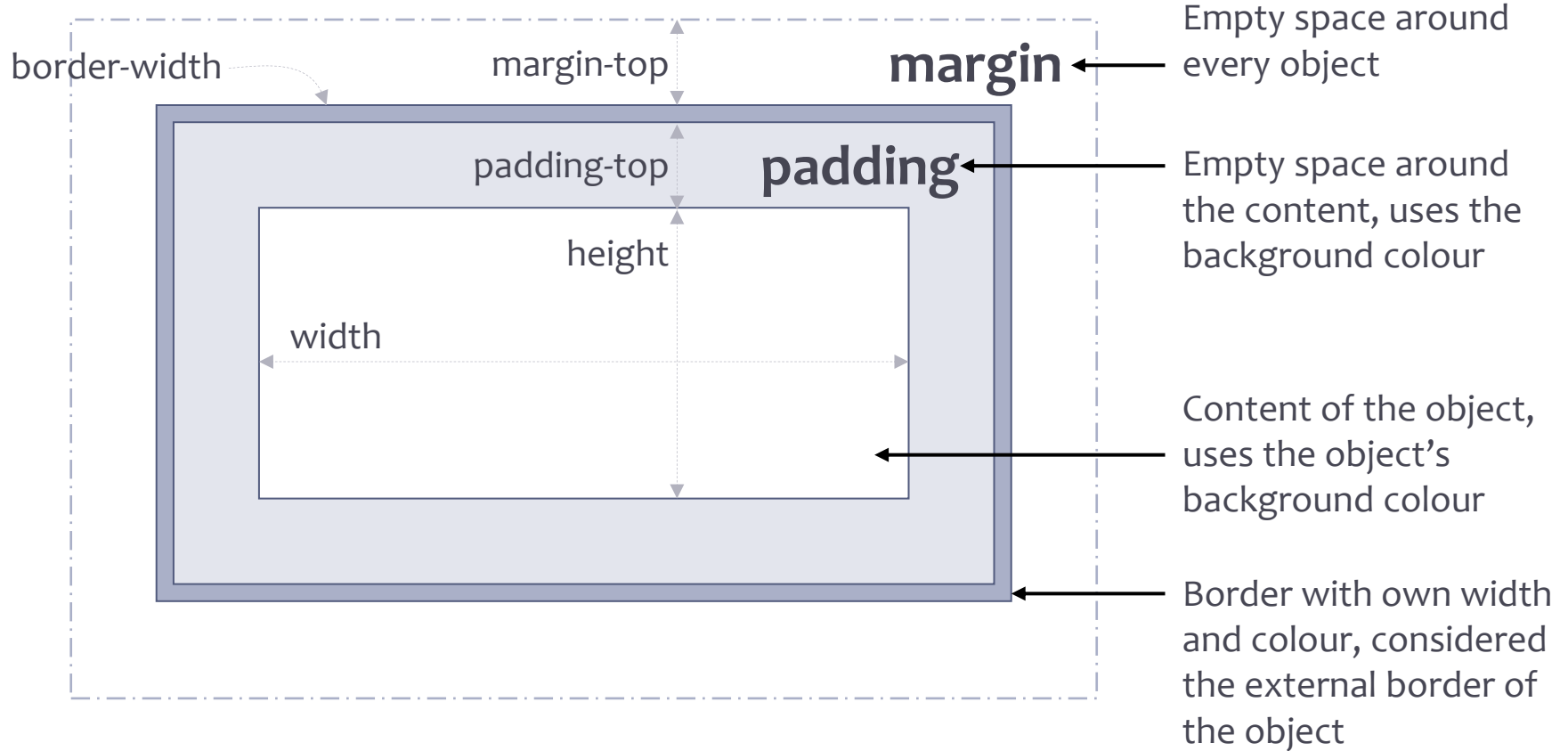


## Size of block elements

- Define element's size
- Define distance to surrounding elements
- Define distance to content

## Container model

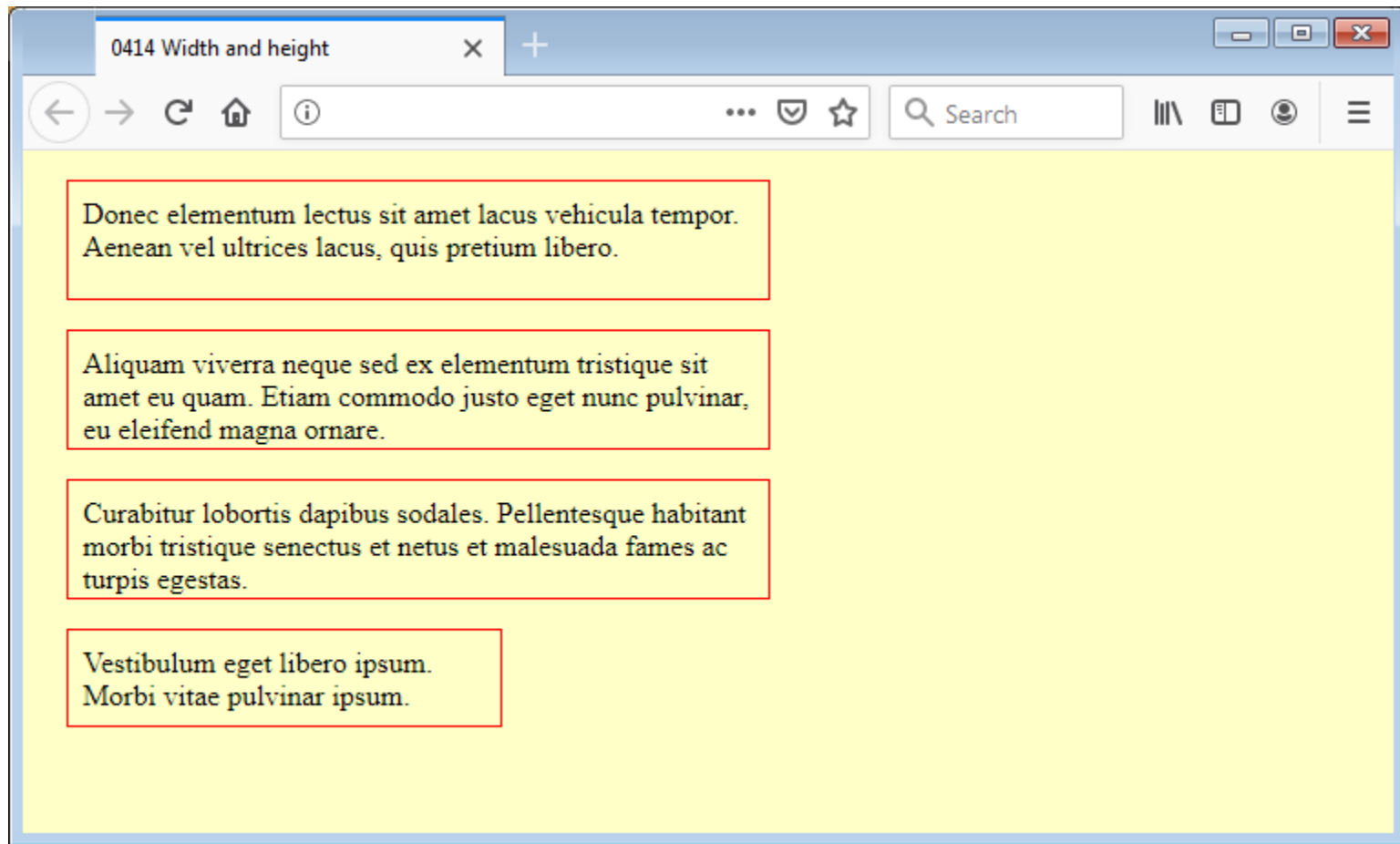
- Every element is in a rectangular container
- Sizes apply to this container



# Sizes

- Properties **width** and **height** define the size of the content
- A size in percentage is relative to the parent element
- To invalidate cascading size and revert to the default size, use value **auto**

```
div      { width: 50%;  
          height: 3em;  
        }  
  
div.small { width: 30%;  
          height: auto;  
        }
```



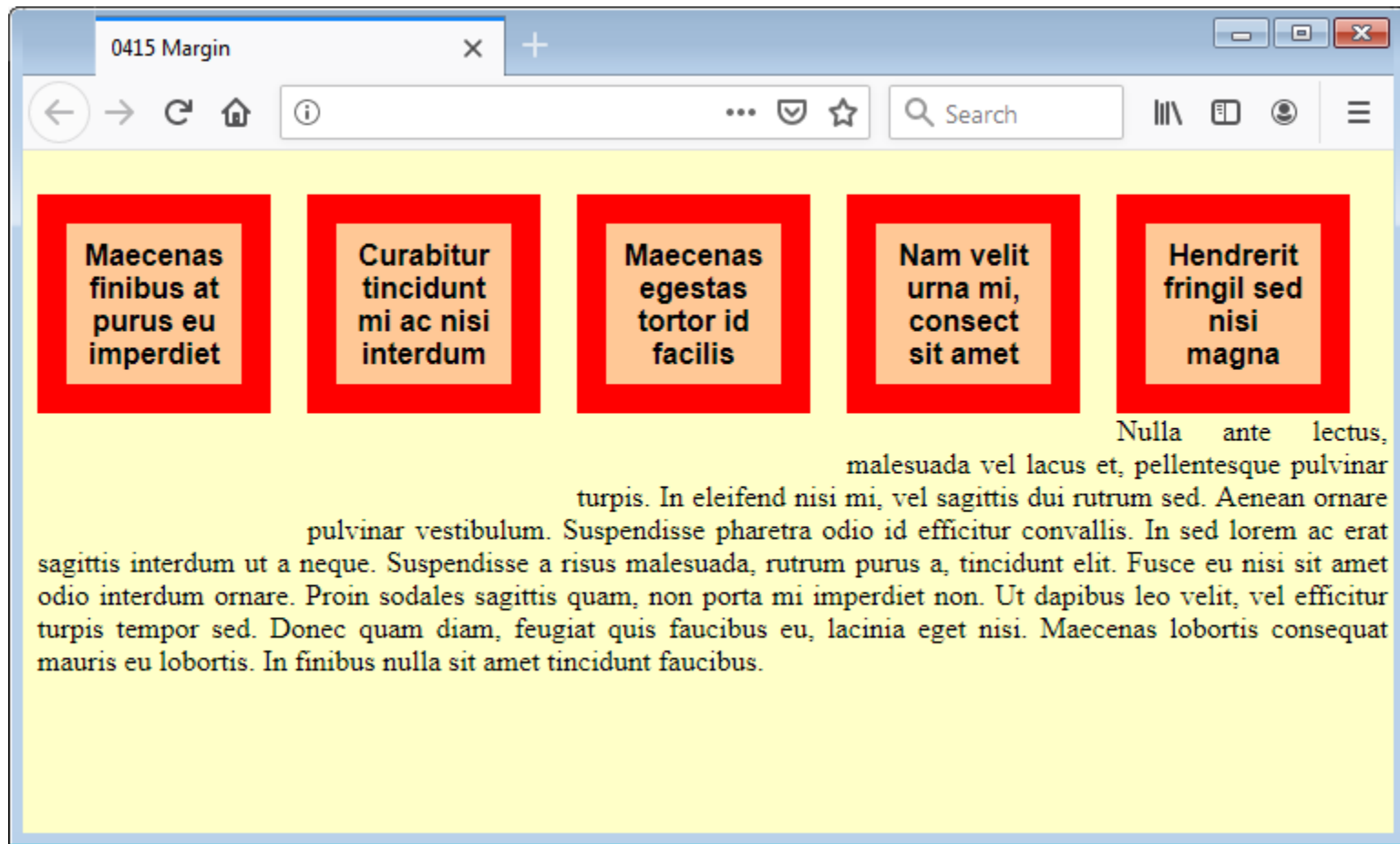
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# Margin

- Each side is individually controlled with **margin-top**, **margin-right**, **margin-bottom**, **margin-left**
- Compound property **margin: top right bottom left**, when margins are the same **margin: value**

```
span    { margin: 8px 20px 0.5em 0em; }  
  
.info4  { margin-bottom: 4em; }  
.info3  { margin-bottom: 3em; }  
.info2  { margin-bottom: 2em; }  
.info1  { margin-bottom: 1em; }  
.info0  { margin-bottom: 0em; }
```

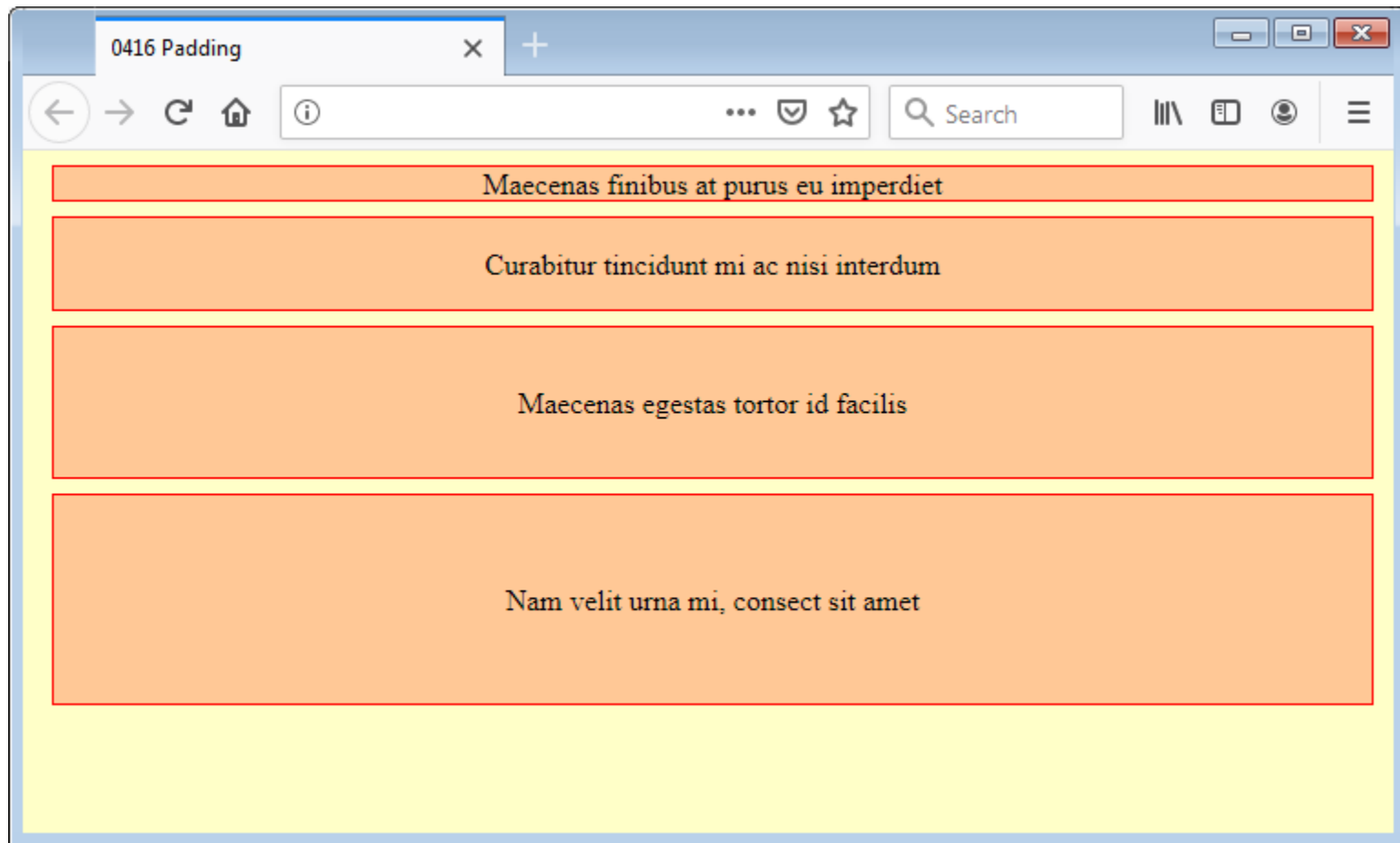


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# Padding

- Each side is individually controlled with `padding-top`, `padding-right`, `padding-bottom`, `padding-left`
- Compound property `padding: top right bottom left`, when paddings are the same `padding: value`

```
.info3 { padding: 3em;}  
.info2 { padding: 2em;}  
.info1 { padding: 1em;}  
.info0 { padding: 0em;}
```



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# Example

# Example page

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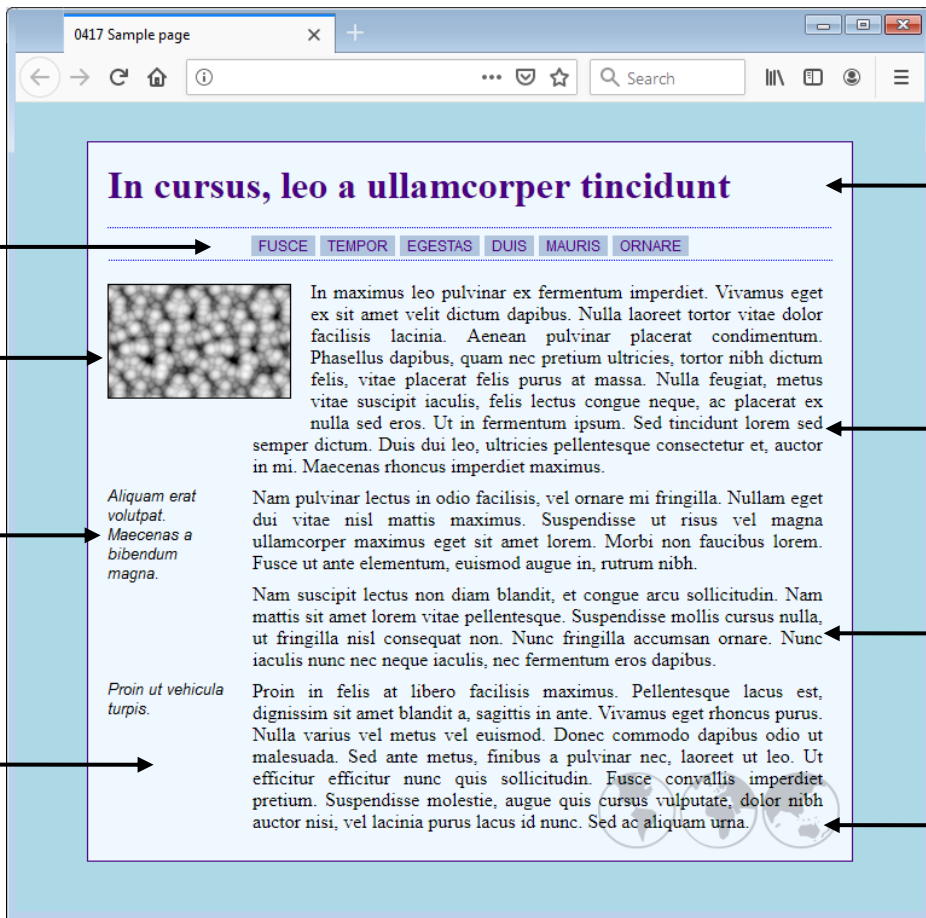


## Requirements

- Page content is as a centered sheet
- There is a menu at the top and a logo bottom-right
- There is a column with additional information at the left
- There is a title, several paragraphs and an image at the left

## Cascading styles

- Only in external CSS file
- Contain the complete formatting style



A menu reacting when the mouse hovers over its items

An image pushing away the text from the main column

Comments represented as additional left column

All the styling is done with cascading styles in external file

The content is as a paper sheet centered within the page

The main text is in a column occupying vertically most of the page

There is sufficient space around all elements – title, menu, text, ...

The logo is at the background, behind the main text

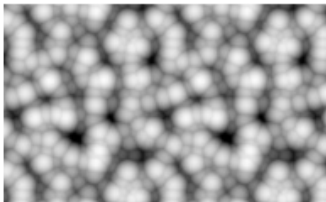
# Implementation

- The HTML file contains only the content

The title is `<h1>` → **In cursus, leo a ullamcorper tincidunt**

The menu is `<ul>` list with menu items as `<a>` inside `<li>` → 

- [Fusce](#)
- [Tempor](#)
- [Egestas](#)
- [Duis](#)
- [Mauris](#)
- [Ornare](#)

The image is `<img>` → 

The page has a linear structure and default styling →

The paragraphs are `<p>` → 

In maximus leo pulvinar ex fermentum imperdiet. Vivamus eget ex sit amet velit dictum dapibus. Nulla laoreet tortor vitae dolor facilisis lacinia. Aenean pulvinar placerat condimentum. Phasellus dapibus, quam nec pretium ultricies, tortor nibh dictum felis, vitae placerat felis purus at massa. Nulla feugiat, metus vitae suscipit iaculis, felis lectus congue neque, ac placerat ex nulla sed eros. Ut in fermentum ipsum. Sed tincidunt lorem sed semper dictum. Duis dui leo, ultricies pellentesque consectetur et, auctor in mi. Maecenas rhoncus imperdiet maximus.

The comments are `<div>` → Aliquam erat volutpat. Maecenas a bibendum magna.

No logo → Nam pulvinar lectus in odio facilisis. vel ornare mi fringilla. Nullam eget dui vitae nisl mattis maximus. Suspendisse ut risus vel magna ullamcorper maximus



# Styling with cascading styles

- Some remarks about the solution
- The page has fixed width (**600px**) and is horizontally centered, because has top and bottom margins **2em** and the same **auto** left and right margins

```
width: 600px;  
margin: 2em auto;
```

- The paragraphs have a big left margin – this place will host the comments

```
margin: 0 0.5em 0.5em 120px;
```

- The image is floating and is shifted further to the left to be outside the text column

```
float: left;  
left: -100px;
```

- The comments had fixed widths and absolute positions

```
position: absolute;  
width: 100px;
```

- The menu links are without the default underlining – this is done with the property **text-decoration**

```
text-decoration: none;
```

- The menu is represented as a list with dotted borders from top and bottom
- `border-top: dotted blue 1px;`  
`border-bottom: dotted blue 1px;`
- List elements are menu items
- Their default block type is changed, so that they are position in a single line
- All letters in the menu are uppercase with `text-transform`

```
display: inline;  
text-transform: uppercase;
```



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# Another example

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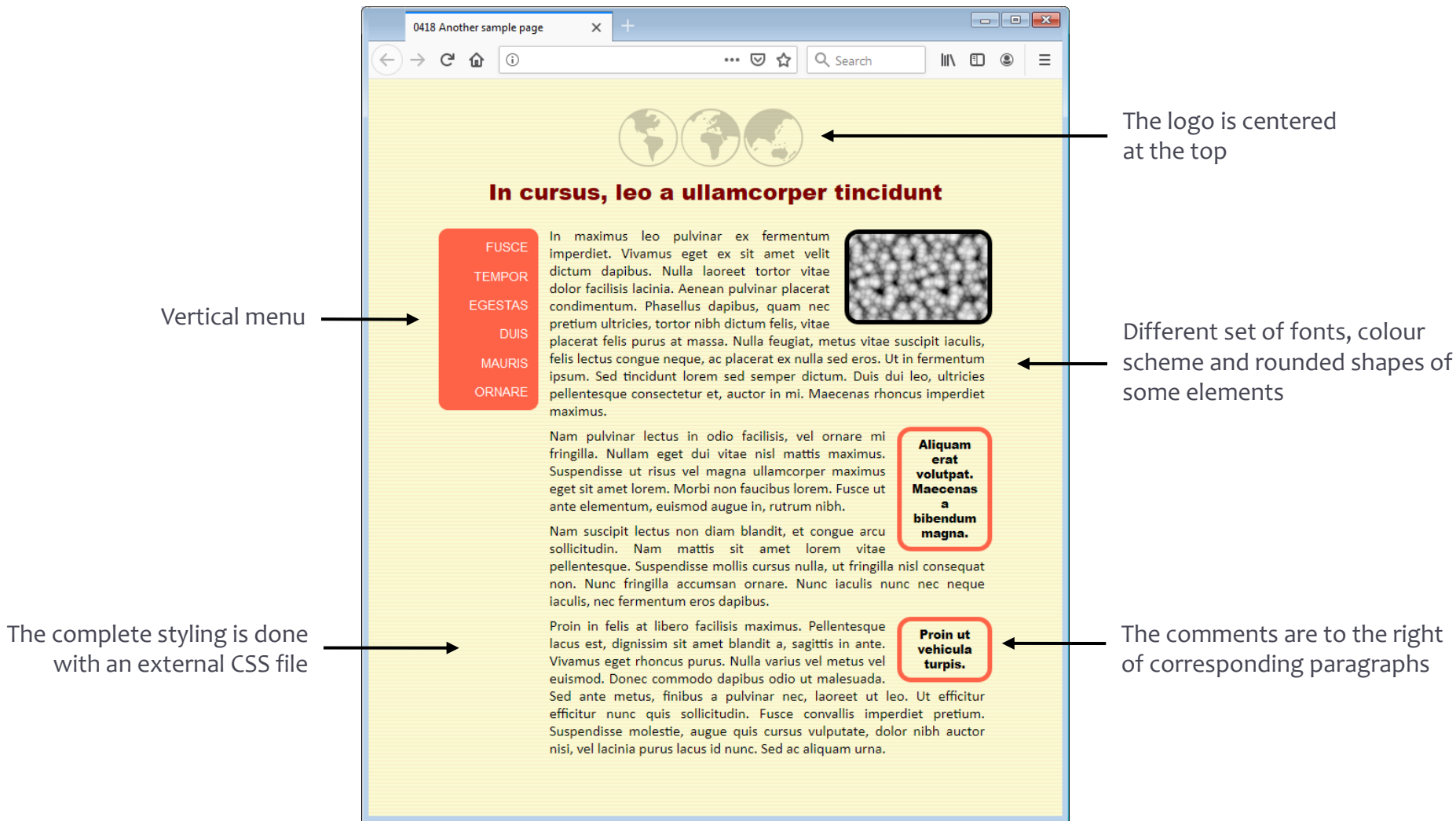


## Demonstration of CSS

- The same HTML page is used
- The appearance will be changed with a new CSS file

## Changes

- Another colour scheme and fonts
- Vertical menu
- Different locations of elements



# Styling with cascading styles

- Rounded corners is with **border-radius**, which some browsers treat as an extension property

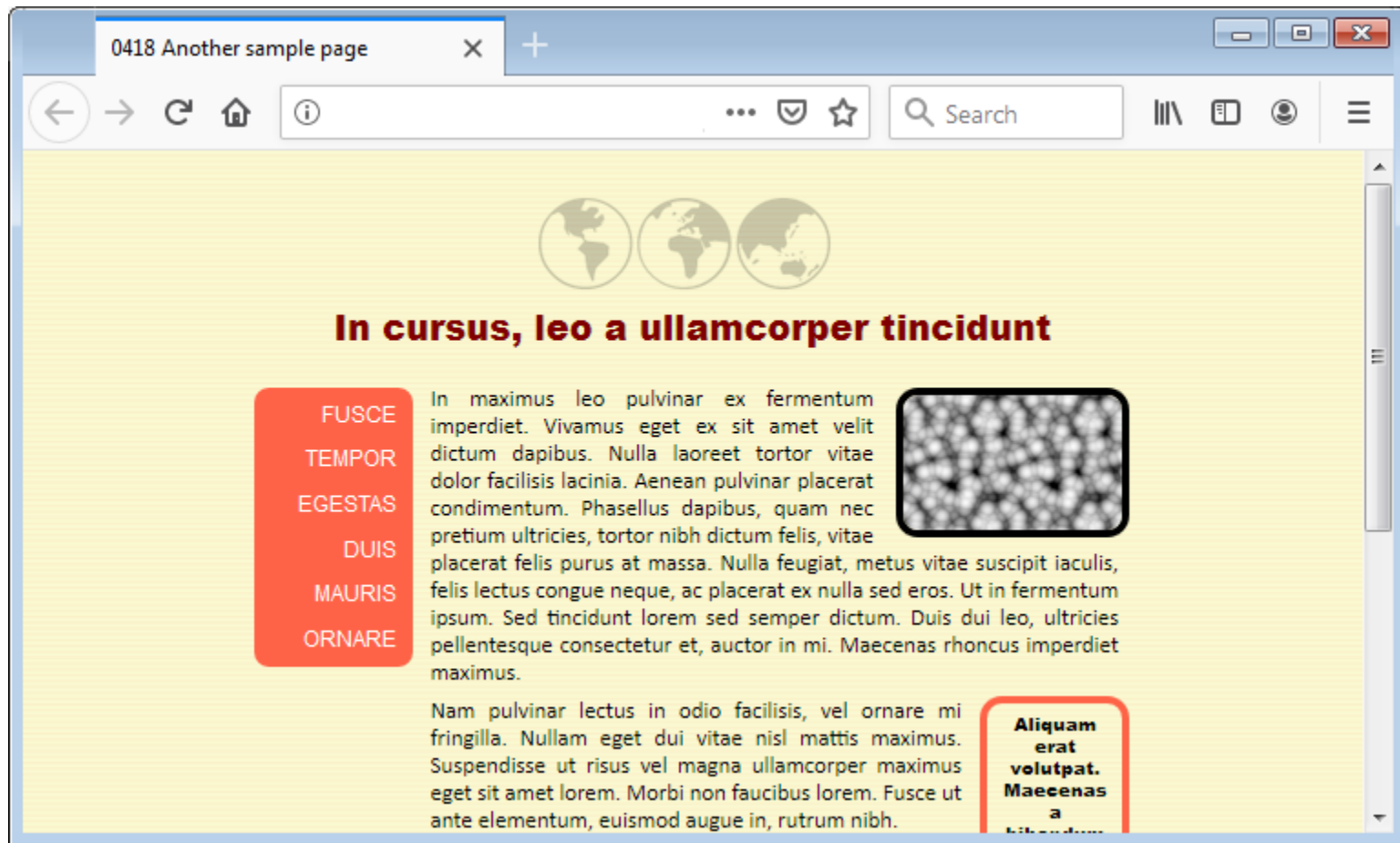
```
-moz-border-radius: 15px;  
border-radius: 15px;
```

- Links type is change to blocks, so the link effects apply to the whole area of the link

```
display: block;
```

- No bullets in front of list elements with **list-style-type**

```
list-style-type: none;
```



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# Summary

# Basic properties

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## Values

- Colours are defined via names, numbers or function **rgb**
- Sizes and distances are measured in some unit

## Styling

- Texts use properties **text** and **font**
- Borders are defined with **border**
- Position and type are set by **display**, **position** and **float**
- White spaces are controlled by **margin** and **padding**

# More

---



## Additional information

- Here: <http://www.w3schools.com/css>
- And there: <http://www.w3schools.com/cssref>

## Advice

- Have a look at all properties, not only the ones shown here
- It is good to know what styling is possible with CSS



**ICT in SES**

**The end**

Comments, questions