



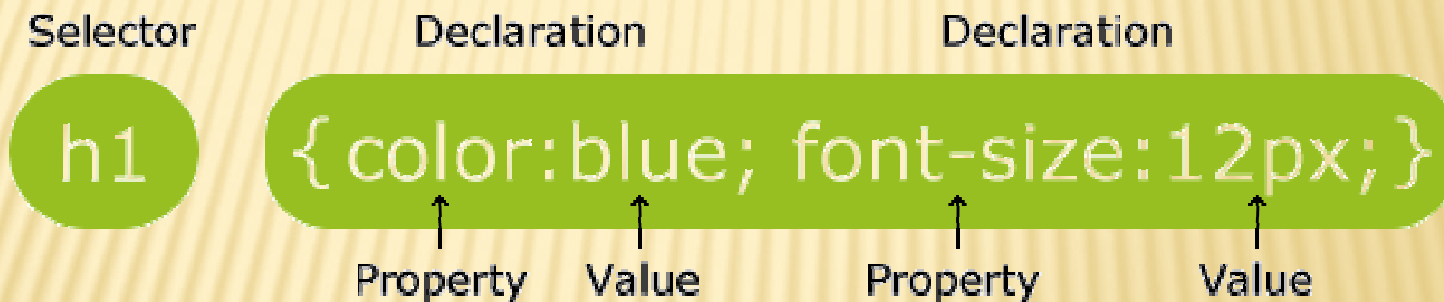
Dynamic HTML

# **CASCADING STYLE SHEET – CSS** (PART II)

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# CASCADING STYLE SHEET - CSS

## × CSS Syntax



# CASCADING STYLE SHEET - CSS

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```
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
<p style="color:green; text-align:center">Hello World!</p>
<p style="color:green; text-align:center">This paragraph is styled
with CSS.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

# CASCADING STYLE SHEET - CSS

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
P
{
    color:green;
    text-align:center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>Hello World!</p>
<p>This paragraph is styled with CSS.</p>
<p style="color:red; text-align:left; font-size:24"> this is another paragraph
with different format</p>
</body>
</html>
```



# CASCADING STYLE SHEET - CSS

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```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="my_style.css" />
```

my\_style.css

```
p  
{  
color:green;  
text-align:center;  
}
```

# CASCADING STYLE SHEET - CSS

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
#para1
{
text-align:center;
color:red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p id="para1">Hello World!</p>
<p>This paragraph is not affected by the style.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

# CASCADING STYLE SHEET - CSS

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
.center
{
text-align:center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 class="center">Center-aligned heading</h1>
<p class="center">Center-aligned paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

# CASCADING STYLE SHEET - CSS

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p.center
}
text-align:center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 class="center">Center-aligned heading</h1>
<p class="center">Center-aligned paragraph.</p>
<p>Default paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```



# CASCADING STYLE SHEET - CSS

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## × CSS Backgrounds

- + CSS background properties are used to define the background effects of an element.
- + CSS properties used for background effects:
  - × background-color
  - × background-image
  - × background-repeat
  - × background-attachment
  - × background-position

# CASCADING STYLE SHEET - CSS

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## × Background-color

- + With HTML you were able to set the background color only for an entire page or individual table cells. The CSS background-color property enables you to set a background color for any element.

- × `body {background-color: gold; }`

## × Background-image

- + With this property you can set a background image for any element; not just for a page.

- × `body {background-color: gold;`

# CASCADING STYLE SHEET - CSS

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## × Background-repeat

+ The values are repeat, repeat-x (horizontal), repeat-y (vertical), and no-repeat.

× background-image: url (weavetile2.gif);

× background-repeat: no-repeat; }

## × Background-attachment

+ you can use the background-attachment property. Your options are scroll or fixed.

× body {background-color: gold;

× background-image: url (weavetile2.gif);

× background-repeat: no-repeat;

× background-attachment: fixed; }



# CASCADING STYLE SHEET - CSS

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## × Background-position

+ With the background-position property you can specify where an image occurs in an element. You can describe the position in terms of top/center/bottom and left/center/right. In other words, you can specify an image to show up in the top right, center center, bottom left, and so on.

- × `body {background-color: gold;`
- × `background-image: url (weavetile2.gif);`
- × `background-repeat: no-repeat;`
- × `background-attachment: fixed;`
- × `background-position: center center;}`

# CASCADING STYLE SHEET - CSS

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## ✘ CSS Text

The text properties enable you to arrange your page with far greater precision than you ever could with HTML. For example, you can specify details such as the following:

- + Text Color
- + Text Alignment
- + Text Decoration
- + Text Transformation
- + Text Indentation



# CASCADING STYLE SHEET - CSS

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## ✘ Text Color

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

## ✘ Text Alignment

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

# CASCADING STYLE SHEET - CSS

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## × Text Decoration

- + a {text-decoration:none;}
- + h1 {text-decoration:overline;}
- h2 {text-decoration:line-through;}
- h3 {text-decoration:underline;}
- h4 {text-decoration:blink;}

## × Text Transformation

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

## × Text Indentation

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

# CASCADING STYLE SHEET - CSS

## × CSS Fonts:

- + CSS font properties define the font family, boldness, size, and the style of a text.



Generic family	Font family	Description
Serif	Times New Roman Georgia	Serif fonts have small lines at the ends on some characters
Sans-serif	Arial Verdana	"Sans" means without - these fonts do not have the lines at the ends of characters
Monospace	Courier New Lucida Console	All monospace characters have the same width



# CASCADING STYLE SHEET - CSS

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## ✘ 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:  $\text{pixels}/16=\text{em}$

- ✘ 

```
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 */
```

# CASCADING STYLE SHEET - CSS

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## ✘ 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:

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



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THANK

YOU