

# COMPSCI 111 / 111G

*An introduction to practical computing*

CSS

# Font

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## font-family

- serif, sans-serif, cursive, fantasy, monospace

## font-size

- xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large, *length (e.g. 24pt)*

## font-style

- normal, italic

## font-variant

- normal, small-caps

## font-weight

- normal, bold

<http://www.w3.org/Style/Examples/007/fonts.en.html>

# Lengths

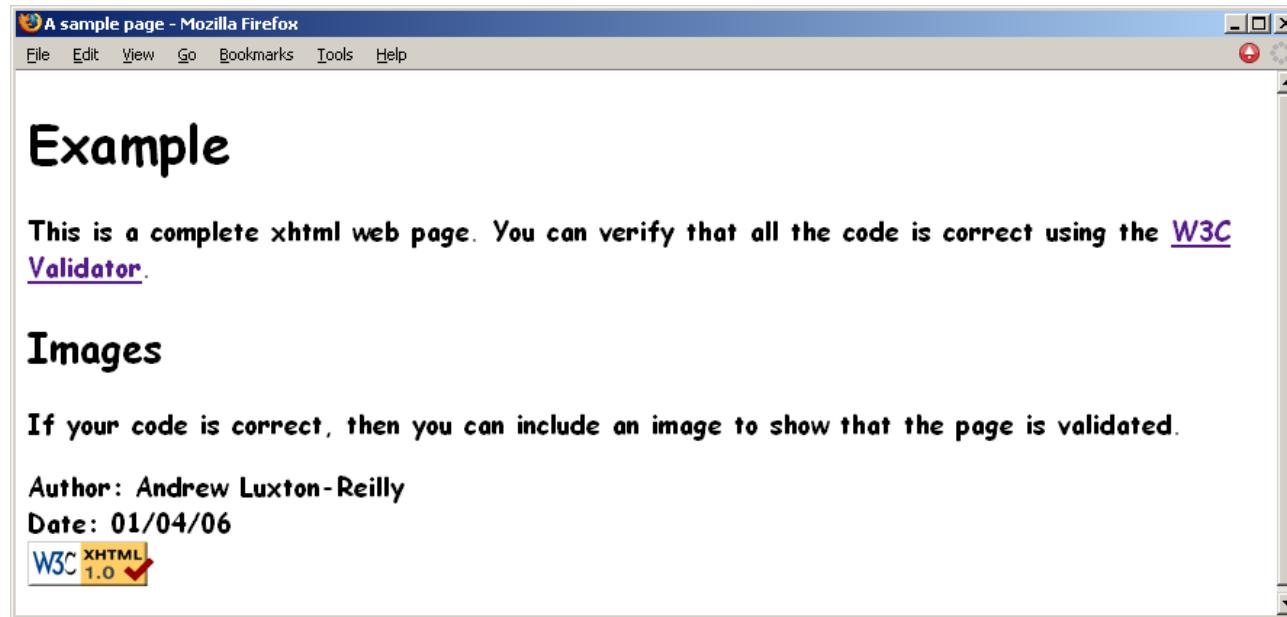
---

## Use a variety of units

- cm
- mm
- pt
- px

# Font example

```
body
{
    font-family: "Comic Sans MS", cursive;
    font-size: large;
    font-style: normal;
    font-variant: normal;
    font-weight: bold;
}
```



# Font Exercises

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***Exercise 1: Define a style that is applied to all paragraphs and changes the font so that it is 16pt and bold.***

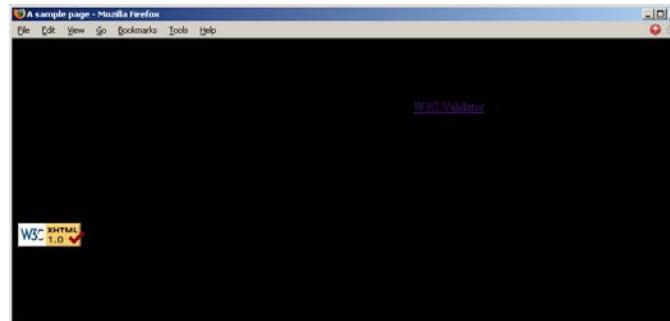
***Exercise 2: Define a style that is applied to all h2 headings and changes the font to small caps.***

***Exercise 3: Define the styles required to make all the text in the body of a document use italicised sans-serif font, preferably Verdana or Helvetica.***

# Background

## background-color

```
body
{
    background-color: black;
}
```



# Text

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## color

- black (default), red, green, blue, white, yellow, etc.

## text-align

- left (default), right, center, justify

## text-indent

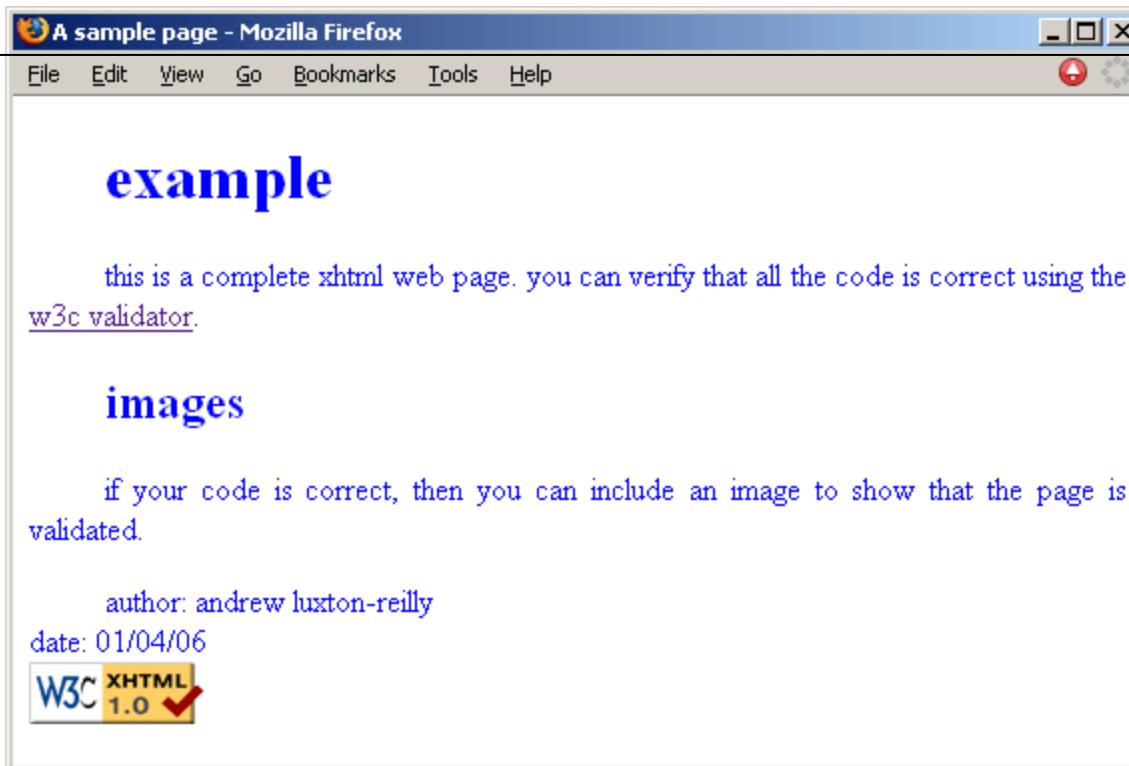
- length

## text-transform

- none (default), capitalize, uppercase, lowercase

# Text example

```
body
{
    color: blue;
    text-align: justify;
    text-indent: 1cm;
    text-transform: lowercase;
}
```



# Colours

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## Sixteen colour names

- black, red, green, blue, white, yellow, aqua, fuchsia, gray, lime, maroon, navy, olive, purple, silver, teal

## RGB values

- `rgb(xxx, xxx, xxx)`
- `xxx` = 0 – 255

## Hex values

- `#rrggbb`
- `rr`, `gg`, and `bb` = 0 – 255
- values represented in hexadecimal (base 16): 0 – ff

# Color Exercises

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***Exercise 4: Define the styles required to make the background of the entire page silver, and the text coloured black. The main heading should have a black background and white font.***

***Exercise 5: Define a style for an id selector called “greenText” so that any element that uses it has green font. You must use hex values for the color. Write a fragment of HTML5 code that applies the style you have defined to the word “grass” in the paragraph “The grass is green”.***

# Borders

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## **border-color**

- **color**

## **border-style**

- **none (default), dotted, dashed, solid, double, etc.**

## **border-width**

- **thin, medium, thick, length**

# Borders

```
p  
{  
    border-color: green;  
    border-style: double;  
    border-width: medium;  
}
```

A screenshot of a Mozilla Firefox browser window. The title bar says "A sample page - Mozilla Firefox". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Go, Bookmarks, Tools, and Help. The main content area displays the word "Example" in large, bold, black serif font. Below it is a green-bordered box containing the text: "This is a complete XHTML web page. You can verify that all the code is correct using the [W3C Validator](#)". Further down is another green-bordered box with the text: "If your code is correct, then you can include an image to show that the page is validated.". At the bottom of the page, there is author information: "Author: Andrew Luxton-Reilly" and "Date: 01/04/06". A W3C XHTML 1.0 validation logo is also present.

This is a complete XHTML web page. You can verify that all the code is correct using the [W3C Validator](#).

If your code is correct, then you can include an image to show that the page is validated.

Author: Andrew Luxton-Reilly  
Date: 01/04/06

W3C XHTML 1.0 ✓

# Borders

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- Can set borders individually for each side of the element:
  - xxx = left, right, top, bottom

**border-xxx-color**

- As for border-color

**border-xxx-style**

- As for border-style

**border-xxx-width**

- As for border-width

# Table Borders

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- Property:
  - Border
- Value:
  - width style colour
  - E.g. 1px solid black
- Should be specified for all table elements:

```
table, tr, td {  
    border: 1px solid black;  
}
```