

COMPSCI 111 / 111G

An introduction to practical computing

CSS

Font

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

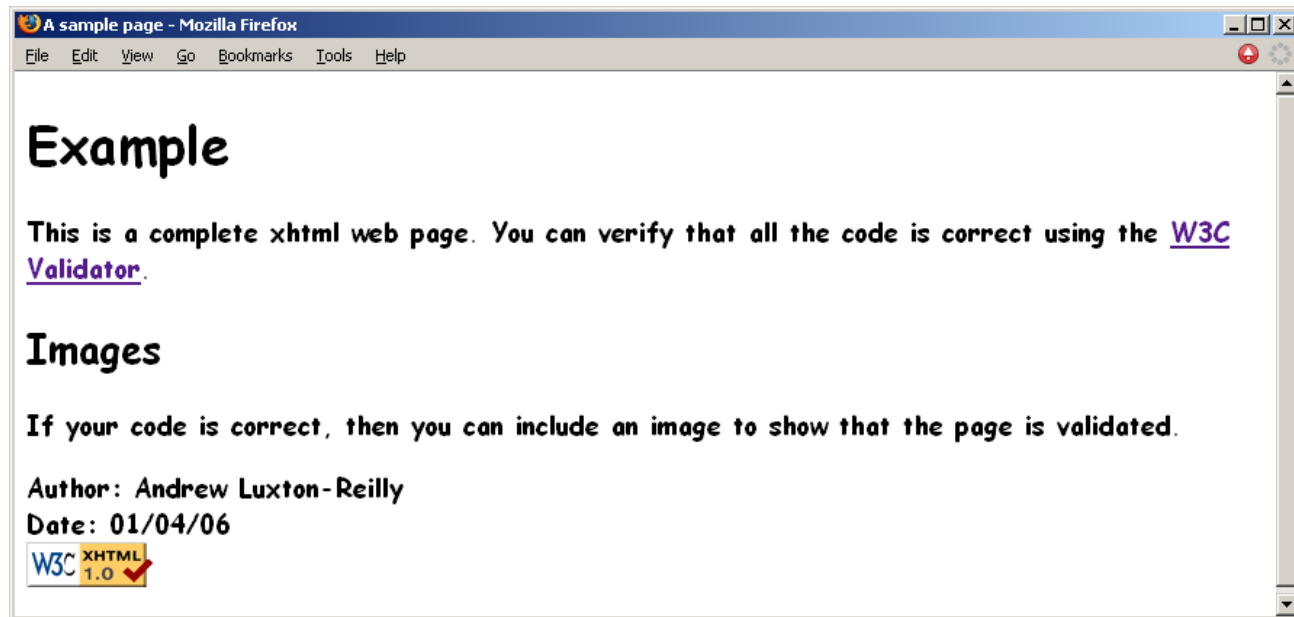
Lengths

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

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

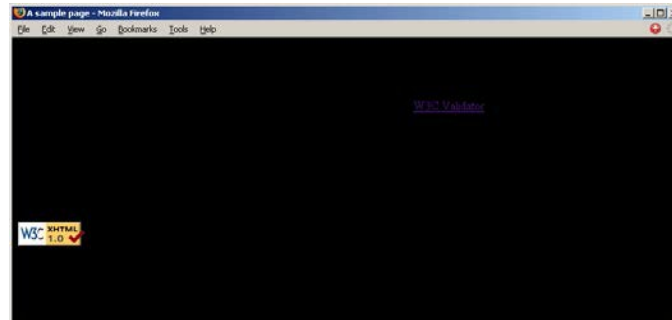
Exercise 2: Define a style that is applied to all h2 headings and changes the font to small caps.

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

color

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

text-align

- left (default), right, center, justify

text-indent

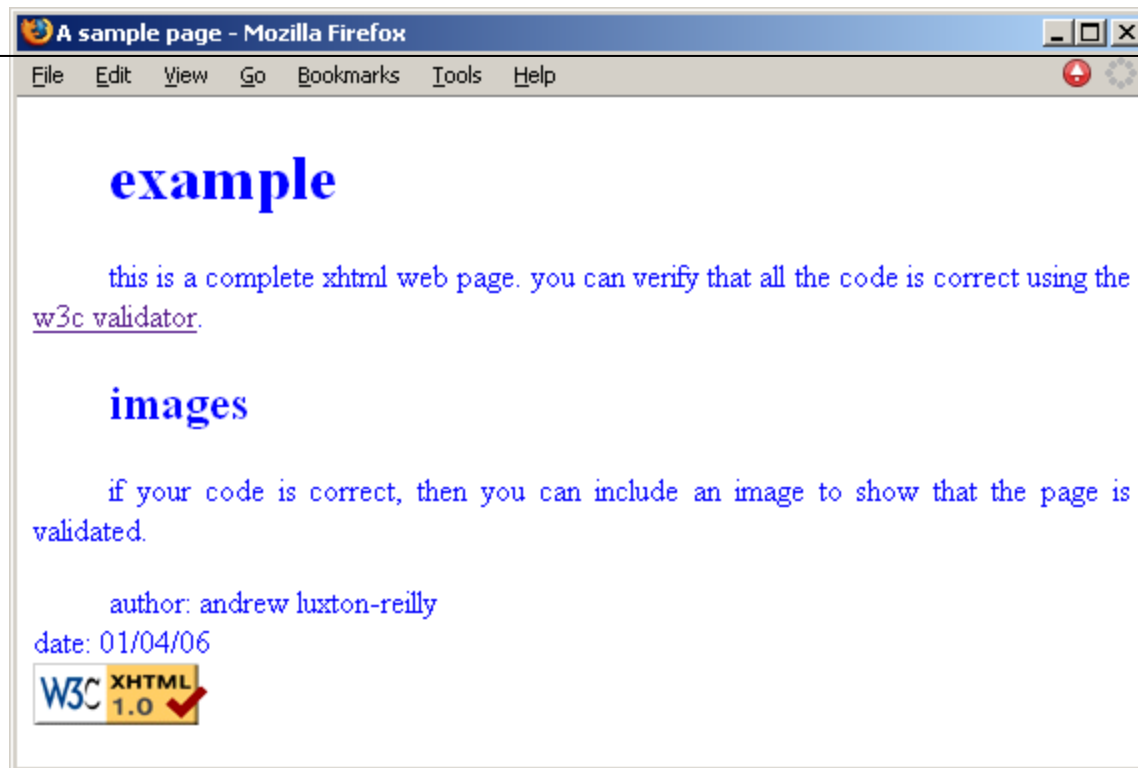
- length

text-transform

- none (default), capitalize, uppercase, lowercase
-

Text example

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



Colours

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

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

`border-color`

- `color`

`border-style`

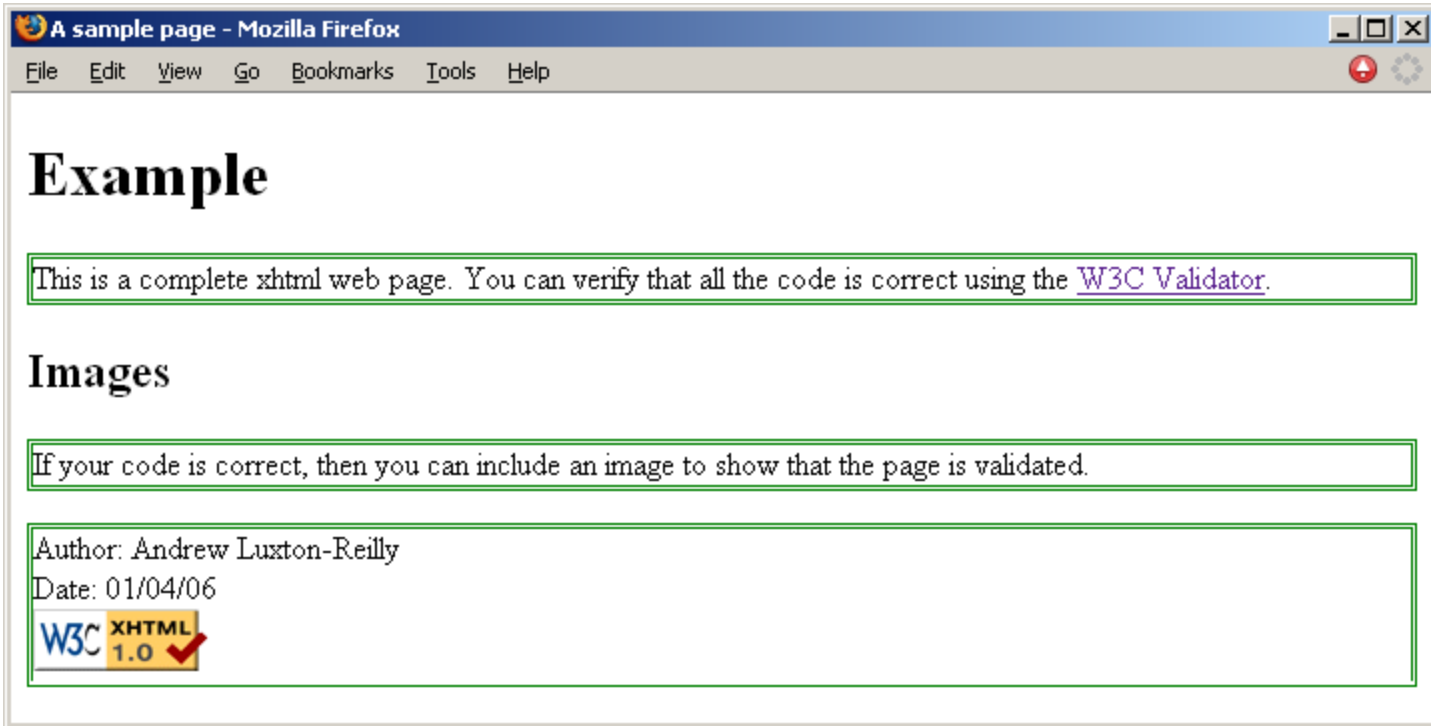
- `none (default), dotted, dashed, solid, double, etc.`

`border-width`

- `thin, medium, thick, length`
-

Borders

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



Borders

- 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

- 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;  
}
```