



CSS: Properties

```
171 #content .article img.left.border {
172     padding: 0 9px 9px 0;
173     border-right: 1px dotted #999;
174     border-bottom: 1px dotted #999; }
175 #content .article blockquote {
176     margin-left: 10px;
177     padding-left: 10px;
178     border-left: 3px solid #252525; }
179 #content .article ul {
180     padding-left: 1em;
181     list-style-type: circle; }
```

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Text-related CSS Properties

- ◆ `color` – specifies the color of the text
- ◆ `font-size` – size of font: `xx-small`, `x-small`, `small`, `medium`, `large`, `x-large`, `xx-large`, `smaller`, `larger` or numeric value
- ◆ `font-family` – comma separated font names
 - ◆ Example: `verdana`, `sans-serif`, etc.
 - ◆ The browser loads the first one that is available
 - ◆ There should always be at least one generic font
- ◆ `font-weight` can be `normal`, `bold`, `bolder`, `lighter` or a number in range [100 .. 900]

CSS Rules for Fonts (2)

- ◆ `font-style` – styles the font
 - ◆ Values: `normal`, `italic`, `oblique`
- ◆ `text-decoration` – decorates the text
 - ◆ Values: `none`, `underline`, `line-through`, `overline`, `blink`
- ◆ `text-align` – defines the alignment of text or other content
 - ◆ Values: `left`, `right`, `center`, `justify`

Shorthand Font Property

◆ font

- ◆ Shorthand rule for setting multiple font properties at the same time

```
font:italic normal bold 12px/16px verdana
```

is equal to writing this:

```
font-style: italic;  
font-variant: normal;  
font-weight: bold;  
font-size: 12px;  
line-height: 16px;  
font-family: verdana;
```

Backgrounds

- ◆ **background-image**

- ◆ URL of image to be used as background, e.g.:

```
background-image:url("back.gif");
```

- ◆ **background-color**

- ◆ Using color and image and the same time

- ◆ **background-repeat**

- ◆ repeat-x, repeat-y, repeat, no-repeat

- ◆ **background-attachment**

- ◆ fixed / scroll

Backgrounds (2)

- ◆ **background-position**: specifies vertical and horizontal position of the background image
 - ◆ Vertical position: top, center, bottom
 - ◆ Horizontal position: left, center, right
 - ◆ Both can be specified in percentage or other numerical values Examples:

```
background-position: top left;
```

```
background-position: -5px 50%;
```

Background Shorthand Property

- ◆ **background**: shorthand rule for setting background properties at the same time:

```
background: #FFF0C0 url("back.gif") no-repeat  
fixed top;
```

is equal to writing:

```
background-color: #FFF0C0;  
background-image: url("back.gif");  
background-repeat: no-repeat;  
background-attachment: fixed;  
background-position: top;
```

Some browsers will not apply BOTH color and image for background if using shorthand rule

Background-image or ?

- ◆ Background images allow you to save many image tags from the HTML
 - ◆ Leads to less code
 - ◆ More content-oriented approach
- ◆ All images that are not part of the page content (and are used only for "beautification") should be moved to the CSS

Borders

- ◆ `border-width`: thin, medium, thick or numerical value (e.g. 10px)
- ◆ `border-color`: color alias or RGB value
- ◆ `border-style`: none, hidden, dotted, dashed, solid, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset
- ◆ Each property can be defined separately for left, top, bottom and right
 - ◆ `border-top-style`, `border-left-color`, ...

Border Shorthand Property

- ◆ **border:** shorthand rule for setting border properties at once:

```
border: 1px solid red
```

is equal to writing:

```
border-width: 1px;  
border-color: red;  
border-style: solid;
```

- ◆ Specify different borders for the sides via shorthand rules: **border-top**, **border-left**, **border-right**, **border-bottom**

Width and Height

- ◆ `width` – defines numerical value for the width of element, e.g. `200px`
- ◆ `height` – defines numerical value for the height of element, e.g. `100px`
 - ◆ By default the height of an element is defined by its content
 - ◆ Inline elements do not apply height, unless you change their `display` style.