

# CSS Styling

## Styling Backgrounds

<b>background-color</b>	Background color corresponds to a HEX value like '#ff0000', an RGB value like 'rgb(255,0,0)' or a color name like "red". <i>Example: div {background-color:#b0c4de;}</i>
<b>background-image</b>	To set background image, do <i>body {background-image:url('T.gif');}</i> where T is name of pic
<b>background-repeat</b>	To repeat vertically, do <i>background-repeat:repeat-y;</i> To repeat horizontally, do <i>background-repeat:repeat-x;</i> For no repeat, do <i>background-repeat:no-repeat;</i>
<b>background-attachment</b>	For an image that scrolls with rest of page, do <i>background-attachment:scroll;</i> For a fixed image, do <i>background-attachment:fixed;</i>
<b>background-position</b>	To position background do, " <i>background-position: X Y;</i> " where X can be left, right or center and Y can be top, bottom or center. Example: <i>background-position: right top;</i>

The shorthand property for background is **background**. Example:  
*{background:#ffffff url('img\_tree.png') no-repeat right top;}*

## Styling Text

<b>Color</b>	To change the font color, add command " <i>color: some color;</i> " where "some color" is a HEX value, RGB value or name. Example: <i>div {color:#b0c4de;}</i>
<b>text-align</b>	To align text to left, do <i>text-align:left</i> To align text to right, do <i>text-align:right</i> To center text, do <i>text-align:center</i> To stretch the lines so that each line has equal width, do <i>text-align:justify</i>
<b>text-decoration</b>	To add line below text, do <i>text-decoration:underline</i> To add line above text, do <i>text-decoration:overline</i> To add strikethrough, do <i>text-decoration:line-through</i> Example: <i>text-decoration:overline;</i>

## Styling Fonts

Here are some fonts available in CSS:

Generic Family	Font Family	Description
Serif	Times New Roman Georgia	Serif fonts have lines at the end of some characters
Sans-Serif	Arial Verdana	“Sans” means without – these fonts do not have lines at the ends of characters
Monospace	Courier New Lucida Console	All monospace characters have the same width

When specifying the font, you should have several font names as a “fallback” system. If the browser does not support the first font, it tries the next font.

Start with the font you want, and end with a generic family, to let the browser pick a similar font in the generic family, if no other fonts are available.

Example: `p{font-family:"Times New Roman", Times, serif;}`

<b>font-family</b>	To specify font, do “ <i>font-family: F;</i> ” where F is a(re) font name(s).
<b>font-style</b>	To display text in italics, do <i>font-style:italic;</i> To display text normally, do <i>font-style:normal;</i>
<b>font-size</b>	To specify font size, do “ <i>font-size: SIZE;</i> ” where size can be xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large
<b>font-weight</b>	To specify font weight, do “ <i>font-weight:W</i> ” where W can be bold, bolder, lighter

The shorthand property for fonts is **font**. The properties can be set in this order:  
font-style font-weight font-size font-family  
Example: `font:italic bold 12px/30px Georgia, serif;`

## Styling Lists

<b>list-style-type</b>	To specify the type of item marker, do “ <i>list-style-type:T;</i> ” where T can be circle, square, upper-roman, and upper-latin
<b>list-style-image</b>	To make item marker an image, do <i>list-style-image:url("T.gif");</i> where T is the picture’s name

The shorthand property for list-style is **list-style**. The properties can be set in this order: list-style-type, list-style-image.

*Example: `ul{list-style: square url("sqpurple.gif");}`*

## Styling Tables

To style tables, you will use properties introduced earlier.

### Table Borders

To specify table borders in CSS, use the border property.

*Example:*

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

*Sample Result:*

Firstname	Lastname
Peter	Griffin
Lois	Griffin

Notice that the table in the example above has double borders. This is because both the table, th, and td elements have separate borders. To display a single border for the table, use the border-collapse property.

### Collapse Borders

To collapse borders, do `border-collapse:collapse;`

Here is the code above, with the new command:

*Example:*

```
table
{border-collapse:collapse;}
table,th, td
{border: 1px solid black;}
```

*Sample Result:*

Firstname	Lastname
Peter	Griffin
Lois	Griffin

### Table Width and Height

Width and height of a table is defined by the width and height properties.

*Example:*

```
table
{width:100%;}
th
{height:50px;}
```

*Sample Result:*

Firstname	Lastname	Savings
Peter	Griffin	\$100
Lois	Griffin	\$150
Joe	Swanson	\$300
Cleveland	Brown	\$250

## Table Text Alignment

The text in a table is aligned with the `text-align` and `vertical-align` properties.

The `vertical-align` property sets the vertical alignment, like `top`, `bottom`, or `middle`.

*Example*

`td`

```
{height:50px;  
vertical-align:bottom;}
```

*Sample Result:*

Firstname	Lastname	Savings
Peter	Griffin	\$100
Lois	Griffin	\$150
Joe	Swanson	\$300
Cleveland	Brown	\$250

## Table Padding

To control the space between the border and content in a table, use the `padding` property on `td` and `th` elements:

*Example:*

```
td{padding:15px;}
```

*Sample Result:*

Firstname	Lastname	Savings
Peter	Griffin	\$100
Lois	Griffin	\$150
Joe	Swanson	\$300
Cleveland	Brown	\$250

## Table Color

You can specify the color of the borders, the text and background color of the elements using `border`, `background-color`, and `color` properties.

*Example:*

`table`, `td`, `th`

```
{border:1px solid green;}
```

`th`

```
{background-color:green;
```

```
color:white;}
```

*Sample Result:*

Firstname	Lastname	Savings
Peter	Griffin	\$100
Lois	Griffin	\$150
Joe	Swanson	\$300
Cleveland	Brown	\$250