



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a CSS tutorial page. The page has a yellow background and contains several text alignment examples. A text box on the right explains the use of embedded styles. A source code window at the bottom shows the HTML and CSS code used on the page.

**Using color and font - Mozilla Firefox**

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Using color and font

www.pgrocet.net/Css44/HTML5/beginCSS/color

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**This code will be centered**

**This is not centered**

**Now I am centering again**

**You can use left to align as well although left is the default.**

**You can also right align using**

This Web Page has a non white background because the background color was set to #FFFC2. Note that #000000 is pure black. I randomly put in 000BBB for the text and got a blue coloring. For the list of different codes and colors, go to my Web site and look for a listing under colors. NOTE: code is not required in HTML.

**This gives me a large font**

**This gives me red text**

Note that for standard colors, I can assign the color red to the font. For shades, I can use the code for that color or one of the names associated about how colors are treated by browsers and true colors. In this example I used 00dd00 which gave me a shade of green.

Note that with the embedded style, I can have a semi-colon after the last one or leave it out.

Note that style within the body tags start out with style = and enclose the property and values in quotes.

**Using Cascading Style Sheets (CSS).**

This page uses two types of style. The style embedded in the head tag and the style embedded within tags in the body (not usually the preferred approach).

**Source of: http://www.pgrocet.net/Css44/HTML5/beginCSS/colorCSSnews5.html - Mozilla Firefox**

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <meta charset="utf-8">
4 <title>Using color and font</title>
5 <style type="text/css">
6 body {
7     background-color: #FFFC2;
8     color: #000BBB;
9 }
10 </style>
11 </head>
12 <body>
13 <h2 style="text-align: center">This code will be centered</h2>
14 <h2>This is not centered</h2>
15 <h2 style="text-align: center">Now I am centering again</h2>
16 <h2 style="text-align: left">You can use left to align as well although left is the default.</h2>
17
18 <h2 style="text-align: right">You can also right align using the align clause.</h2>
19
20 <p>This Web Page has a non white background because the background color was set to
21 #FFFC2. Note that #FFFFFF is pure white and #000000 is pure black.
22 I randomly put in 000BBB for the text and got a blue coloring.<br />
23 For the list of different codes and colors, go to my Web site and look for a listing
24 under colors. NOTE: The # in front of the color code is not required in HTML.</p>
25 <div style="font-size: 22pt">This gives me a large font</div>
26 <div style="font-size: 14pt; color: red">This gives me red text</div>
27 <div style="font-size: 14pt; color: #00dd00">Note that for standard colors, I can assign
28 the color red to the font. For more subtle shades, I can use the code for that color or one of
29 the names associated with it.
30 Read about how colors are treated by browsers and true colors. In this example I used
31 00dd00 which gave me a shade of green.</div>
32 Note that with the embedded style, I can have a semi-colon after the last one or leave it out.</div>

```

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a page titled "Using color and font". The page content includes several paragraphs demonstrating CSS styling:

- This code will be centered** (centered text)
- This is not centered** (left-aligned text)
- Now I am centering again** (centered text)
- You can use left to align as well although left is the default.** (left-aligned text)
- You can also right align using** (right-aligned text)

Below these examples, there is a paragraph explaining the background color: "This Web Page has a non white background because the background color was set to FFFFC2. Note that #000000 is pure black. I randomly put in 000BBB for the text and got a blue coloring. For the list of different codes and colors, go to my Web site and look for a listing under colors. NOTE: code is not required in HTML."

Further down, there is a paragraph about font size and color: "This gives me a large font" (large font), "This gives me red text" (red text), and "Note that for standard colors, I can assign the color red to the font. For shades, I can use the code for that color or one of the names associated with it. In this example I used 00dd00 which gave me a shade of green." (green text).

At the bottom, there is a paragraph about the embedded style: "Note that with the embedded style, I can have a semi-colon after the last one or leave it out."

Overlaid on the bottom right is a source code window showing the HTML/CSS code for the page:

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Using color and font</title>
6 <style type="text/css">
7   body {
8     background-color: #ffffc2;
9     color: #0000bb;
10  }
11 </style>
12 </head>
13 <body>
14 <h1 style="text-align: center;">This code will be centered</h1>
15 <h2>This is not centered</h2>
16 <h2 style="text-align: center;">Now I am centering again</h2>
17 <h2 style="text-align: left;">You can use left to align as well although left is the default.</h2>
18 <h2 style="text-align: right;">You can also right align using the align clause.</h2>
19 <p>This Web Page has a non white background because the background color was set to
20 FFFFC2. Note that #FFFFFF is pure white and #000000 is pure black.
21 I randomly put in 000BBB for the text and got a blue coloring.</p>
22 For the list of different codes and colors, go to my Web site and look for a listing
23 under colors. NOTE: The # in front of the color code is not required in HTML.</p>
24 <div style="font-size: 22pt;">This gives me a large font</div>
25 <div style="font-size: 14pt; color: red;">This gives me red text</div>
26 <div style="font-size: 18pt; color: #00dd00;">Note that for standard colors, I can assign
27 the color red to the font. For more subtle shades, I can use the code for that color or one of
28 the names associated with it.
29 Read about how colors are treated by browsers and true colors. In this example I used
30 00dd00 which gave me a shade of green.</div>
31 Note that with the embedded style, I can have a semi-colon after the last one or leave it out.</div>

```

Notice there are four <h2> tags that I style differently. The first one has no style. The second one is aligned to the center and the third is aligned to the left while the fourth is aligned to the right. Align to the left is the default if no text-align is stated.

**This code will be centered**

**This is not centered**

**Now I am centering again**

**You can use left to align as well although left is the default.**

**You can also right align using**

This Web Page has a non white background because the background color was set to FFFFC2. Note that #000000 is pure black. I randomly put in 000BBB for the text and got a blue coloring. For the list of different codes and colors, go to my Web site and look for a listing under colors. NOTE: code is not required in HTML.

**This gives me a large font**

**This gives me red text**

Note that for standard colors, I can assign the color red to the font. For shades, I can use the code for that color or one of the names associated about how colors are treated by browsers and true colors. In this example I used 00DD00 which gave me a shade of green.

Note that with the embedded style, I can have a semi-colon after the last one or leave it out.

Source of: <http://www.pgrocer.net/Cis44/HTML5/beginCSS/colorCSSnews5.html> - Mozilla Firefox

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <meta charset="utf-8">
4 <title>Using color and font</title>
5 <style type="text/css">
6   body {
7     background-color: #ffffc2;
8     color: #0000bb;
9   }
10 </style>
11 </head>
12 <body>
13 <h1 style="text-align: center;">This code will be centered</h1>
14 <h2>This is not centered</h2>
15 <h2 style="text-align: center;">Now I am centering again</h2>
16 <h2 style="text-align: left;">You can use left to align as well although left is the default.</h2>
17
18 <h2 style="text-align: right;">You can also right align using the align clause.</h2>
19 <p>This Web Page has a non white background because the background color was set to
20 FFFFC2. Note that #FFFFFF is pure white and #000000 is pure black.
21 I randomly put in 000BBB for the text and got a blue coloring.</p>
22 For the list of different codes and colors, go to my Web site and look for a listing
23 under colors. NOTE: The # in front of the color code is not required in HTML.</p>
24 <div style="font-size: 24pt;">This gives me a large font</div>
25 <div style="font-size: 14pt; color: red;">This gives me red text</div>
26 <div style="font-size: 18pt; color: #00DD00;">Note that for standard colors, I can assign
27 the color red to the font. For more subtle shades, I can use the code for that color or one of
28 the names associated with it.
29 Read about how colors are treated by browsers and true colors. In this example I used
30 00DD00 which gave me a shade of green.</div>
31 Note that with the embedded style, I can have a semi-colon after the last one or leave it out.</div>

```

There are three divisions. One just gives a font size and the other two give a font size and a color with a semi-colon between the two elements of the style. It is a good idea to end with a semi-colon as well, but that is not required.

CSS Color Names - Mozilla Firefox

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www.w3schools.com/cssref/css\_colornames.asp

css colors

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CSS Color Values

CSS Color Names

CSS Color HEX

CSS3 Browser Support

CSS Properties

align-content

align-items

align-self

animation

animation-delay

animation-direction

animation-duration

animation-fill-mode

animation-iteration-count

animation-name

animation-play-state

animation-timing-function

backface-visibility

background

background-attachment

background-clip

background-color

background-image

background-origin

background-position

background-repeat

Color Names Supported by All Browsers

140 color names are defined in the HTML and CSS color specification (17 standard colors plus 123 more). The table below lists them all, along with their hexadecimal values.

Tip: The 17 standard colors are: aqua, black, blue, fuchsia, gray, green, lime, maroon, navy, olive, orange, purple, red, silver, teal, white, and yellow.

Sorted by Color Name

This allows you to select a color and use it as a style. You can use either the color name or the hex value.

Colors sorted by HEX values

Click on a color name (or a hex value) to view the color as the background-color along with different text colors:

Color Name	HEX	Color	Shades	Mix
AliceBlue	#F0F8FF		Shades	Mix
AntiqueWhite	#FAEBD7		Shades	Mix
Aqua	#00FFFF		Shades	Mix
Aquamarine	#7FFFD4		Shades	Mix
Azure	#F0FFFF		Shades	Mix
Beige	#F5F5DC		Shades	Mix
Bisque	#FFE4C4		Shades	Mix

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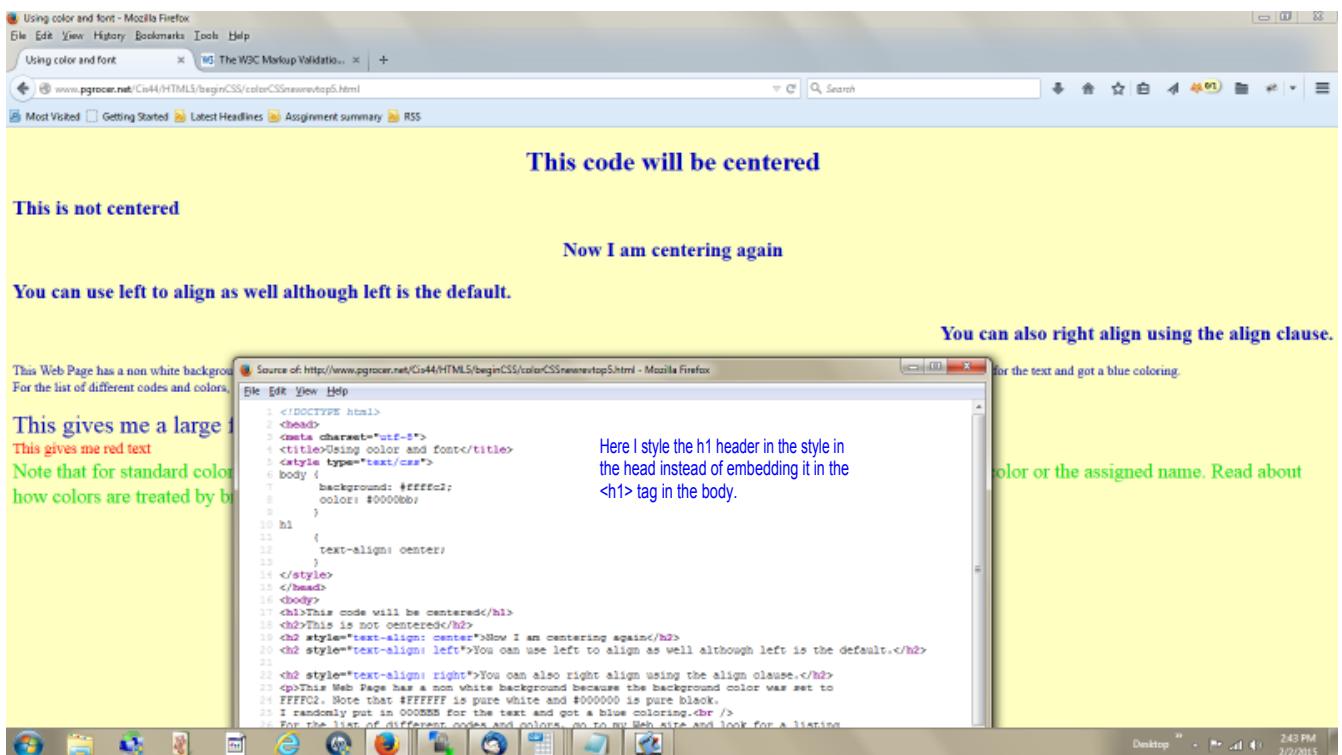
REPLAY

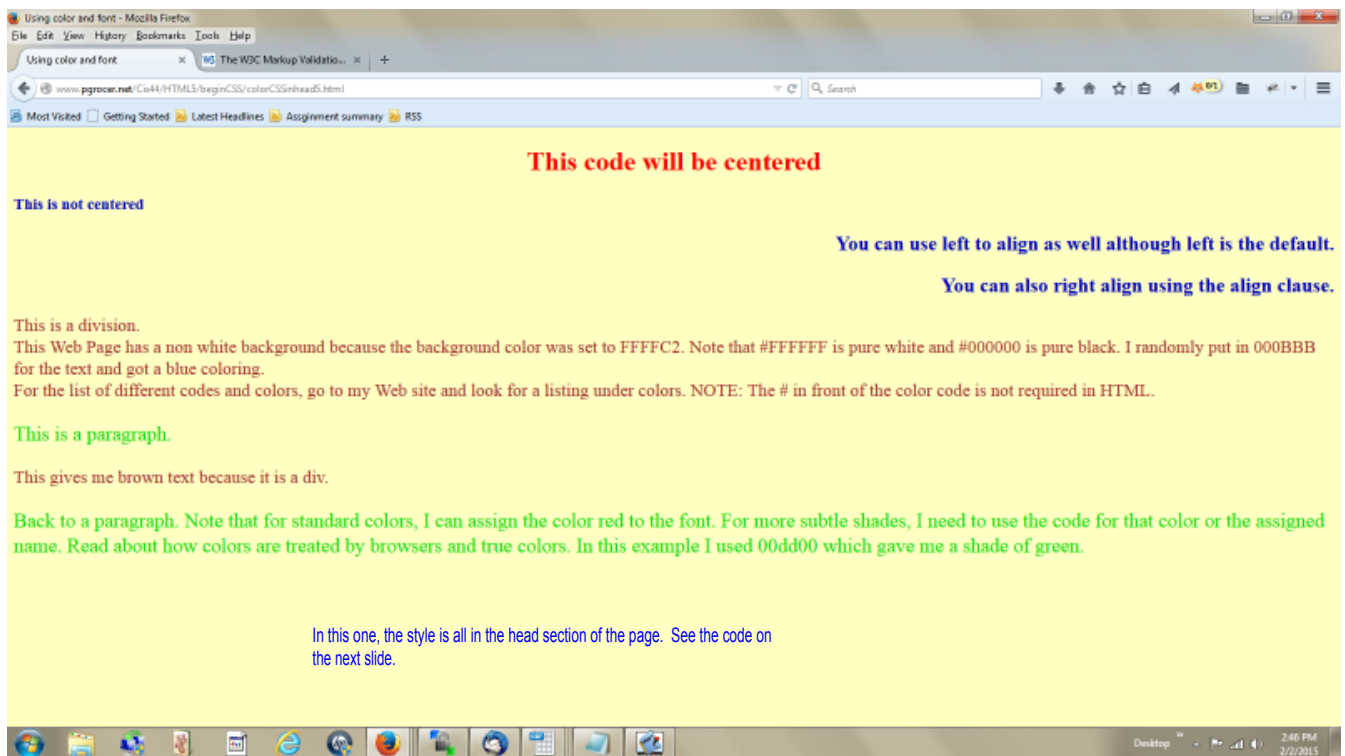
Desktop

2:41 PM

2/2/2015

5





The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a CSS tutorial page. The page has a yellow background and contains several paragraphs of text and a code editor. The code editor shows the following HTML and CSS code:

```

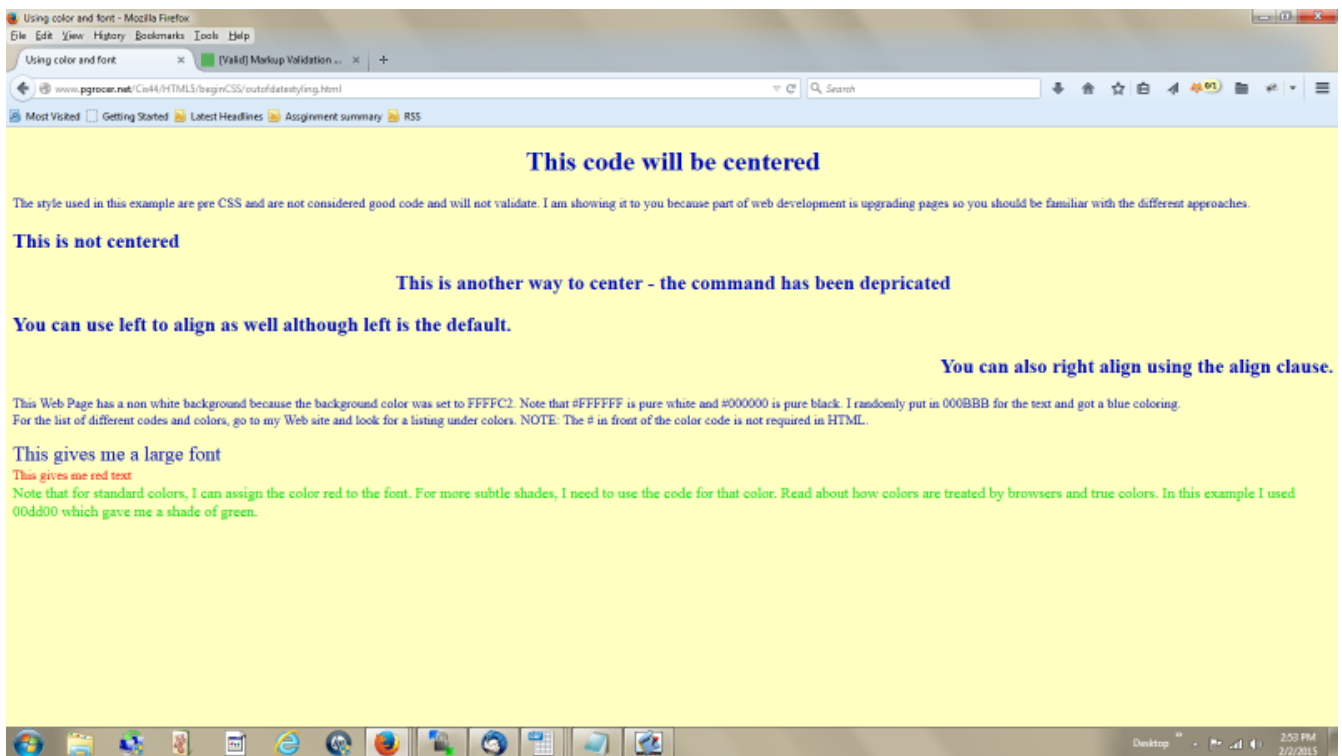
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Using color and font</title>
6 <style type="text/css">
7 body {
8     background: #ffffc2;
9     color: #000000;
10 }
11 h1 {
12     text-align: center;
13     color: red;
14 }
15 h2 {
16     text-align: right;
17 }
18 p {
19     font-size: 18pt;
20     color: #000000;
21 }
22 div {
23     font-size: 16pt;
24     color: brown;
25 }
26 </style>
27 </head>
28 <body>
29 <h1>This code will be centered</h1>
30 <h2>This is not centered</h2>
31 <h2>You can use left to align as well although left is the default.</h2>
32 <h2>You can also right align using the align clause.</h2>
33 <div>This is a division.</div>
34 <div>This Web Page has a non white background because the background color was set to
35 #ffffc2. Note that #ffffff is pure white and #000000 is pure black.
36 I randomly put in #000000 for the text and got a blue coloring.</div>
37 For the list of different codes and colors, go to my Web site and look for a listing
38 under colors. NOTE: The # in front of the color code is not required in HTML.</div>
39 <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
40 <div>This gives me brown text because it is a div.</div>
41 <p>Back to a paragraph. Note that for standard colors, I can assign
42 the color red to the font. For more subtle shades, I need to use the code for that color or
43 the assigned name.
44 Read about how colors are treated by browsers and true colors. In this example I used
45 #000000 which gave me a shade of green.</p>
46 </body>

```

Annotations on the page include:

- "This is not centered" (in blue text, pointing to the first h2).
- "All <h2> will be aligned to the right." (in blue text, pointing to the second h2).
- "All paragraphs (tag <p>) will be 18pt and have a color of #00dd00. All divisions will have a font size of 16pt and will be brown." (in blue text, pointing to the p and div tags).
- "can use left to align as well although left is the default." (in blue text, pointing to the third h2).
- "You can also right align using the align clause." (in blue text, pointing to the fourth h2).
- "are white and #000000 is pure black. I randomly put in #000000" (in blue text, pointing to the first div).
- "the color code is not required in HTML." (in blue text, pointing to the second div).
- "shades, I need to use the code for that color or the assigned" (in blue text, pointing to the third div).
- "gave me a shade of green." (in blue text, pointing to the fourth div).
- "Note this is the way of writing the break tag <br /> in XHTML. Clearly I copied and pasted to this page in HTML5, but it works!" (in blue text, pointing to the first div).





**Using color and font**

This code will be centered

The style used in this example are pre CSS and are not considered good code and will not validate. I am showing it to you because part of web development is upgrading pages so you should be familiar with the different approaches.

**This is not centered**

**This is another way to center - the command has been deprecated**

**You can use left to align as well although left is the default.**

**You can also right align using the align clause.**

This Web Page has a non white background because the background color was set to FFFFC2. Note that #FFFFFF is pure white and #000000 is pure black. I randomly put in 000BBB for the text and got a blue coloring. For the list of different codes and colors, go to my Web site and look for a listing under colors. NOTE: The # in front of the color code is not required in HTML.

**This gives me a large font**

**This gives me red text**

Note that for standard colors, I can assign the color red to the font. For more subtle shades, I need to use the code for that color. Read about how colors are treated by browsers and true colors. In this example I used 00dd00 which gave me a shade of green.

This uses style prior to CSS - not the way things should be done today.

**Source of: http://www.pgrocet.net/Css44/HTML5/beginCSS/outofdatestyling.html - Mozilla Firefox**

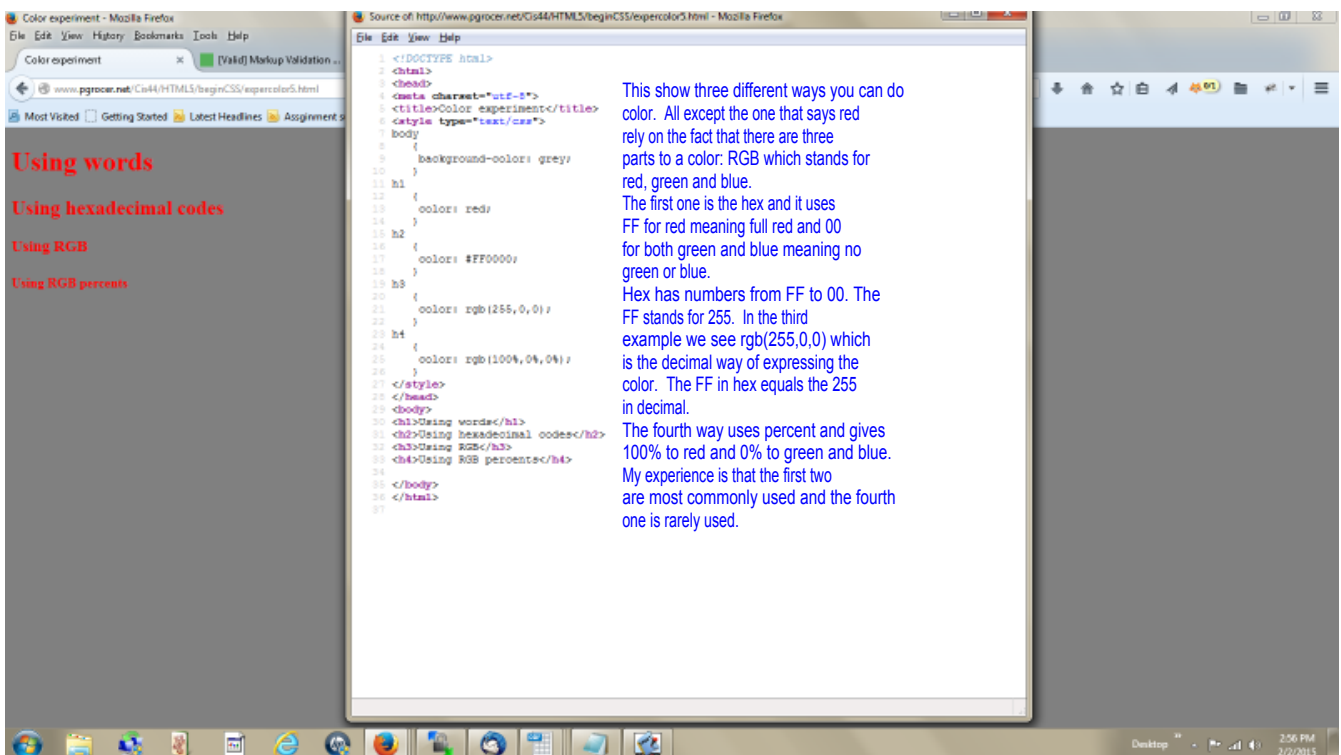
```

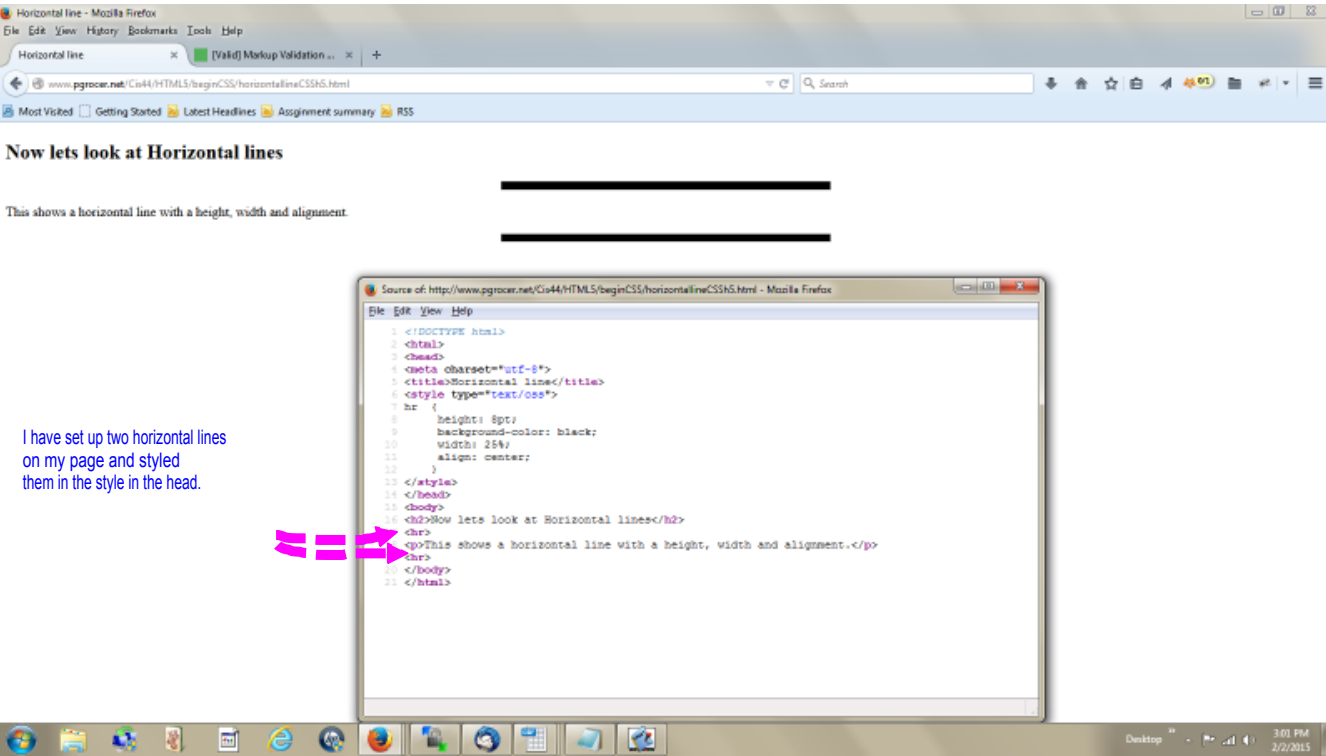
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <meta charset="utf-8">
4 <title>Using color and font</title>
5 </head>
6 <body bgcolor="#ffffc2" text="#000000">
7 <h1 align="center">This code will be centered</h1>
8 <p>The style used in this example are pre CSS and are not considered good code and will
9 not validate. I am showing it to you because part of web development is upgrading pages
10 so you should be familiar with the different approaches.</p>
11 <h2>This is not centered</h2>
12 <h2 align="center">This is another way to center - the command has been deprecated</h2>
13 <h2 align="left">You can use left to align as well although left is the default.</h2>
14 <h2 align="right">You can also right align using the align clause.</h2>
15 <p>
16 <p>This Web Page has a non white background because the background color was set to
17 FFFFC2. Note that #FFFFFF is pure white and #000000 is pure black.
18 I randomly put in 000BBB for the text and got a blue coloring.<br>
19 For the list of different codes and colors, go to my Web site and look for a listing
20 under colors. NOTE: The # in front of the color code is not required in HTML.</p>
21 <p>
22 <font size="6">This gives me a large font</font><br>
23 <font size="3" color="red">This gives me red text</font><br>
24 <font size="4" color="#00dd00">Note that for standard colors, I can assign the color red
25 to the font. For more subtle shades, I need to use the code for that color. Read about how
26 colors are treated by browsers and true colors. In this example I used 00dd00 which gave me
27 a shade of green.</font></p>
28 </body>
29 </html>
30
31

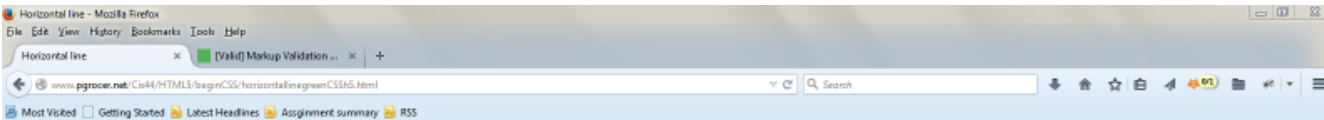
```

The bgcolor and text color are embedded in the body tag.

The h2 tags have align inside the tag to make the alignment and in one case there is instead a separate center tag which has been deprecated and definitely should not be used. The font tags specify a size and a color with the font and are stand alone tags. You will no longer see those. All of this needs to be done with CSS.

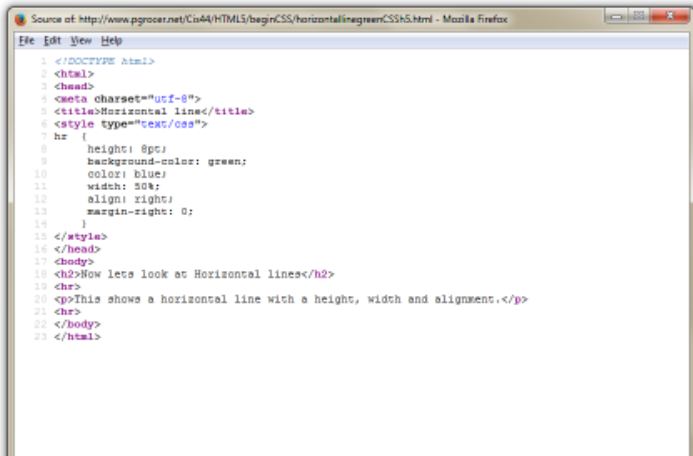




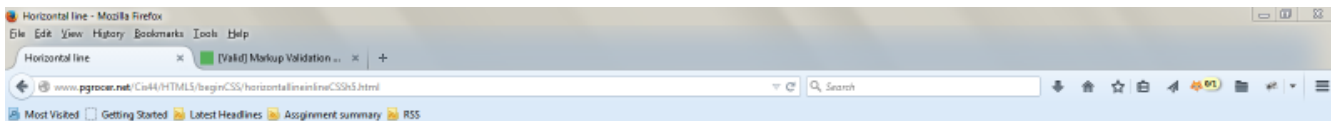


Now lets look at Horizontal lines

This shows a horizontal line with a height, width and alignment.



Another horizontal line example.

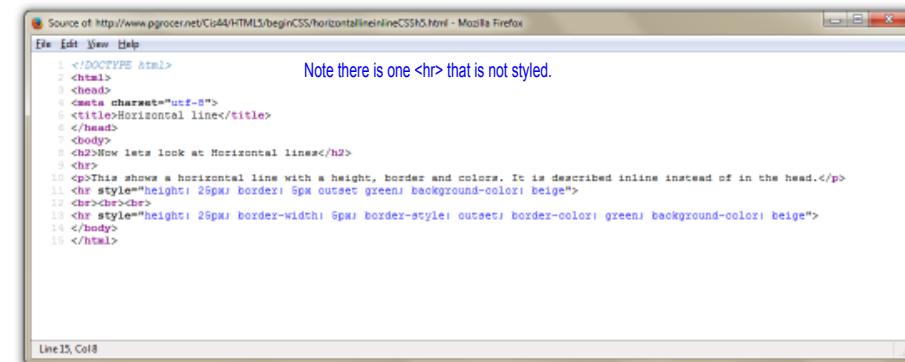


### Now lets look at Horizontal lines

This shows a horizontal line with a height, border and colors. It is described inline instead of in the head.



This time I put the style in the <hr> tags in the body.



Note there is one <hr> that is not styled.

Note the different ways that border is handled. In one I talk about border and list its elements and in the other I specify which is which, the width, the style and the color.

Next we will look at border specs and then look at these specifications done in the style in the head.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "CSS border property - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar shows the URL "www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr\_border.asp". The page content is from w3schools.com, featuring a navigation menu with links to HTML, CSS, JAVASCRIPT, SQL, PHP, JQUERY, BOOTSTRAP, ANGULAR, XML, TUTORIALS, REFERENCES, EXAMPLES, and FORUM. The main heading is "CSS border Property". Below it, there are links for "« Previous", "Complete CSS Reference", and "Next »". An "Example" section shows a code snippet: 

```
p { border: 5px solid red; }
```

 with a "Try it yourself »" button. The "Definition and Usage" section explains that the border shorthand property sets all the border properties in one declaration. It lists the properties that can be set: border-width, border-style, and border-color. It also notes that it does not matter if one of the values above are missing, e.g. border:solid #ff0000; is allowed. A table shows the "Default values" as "medium none color" and "Inherited" as "no". A "continued on next slide" link is present. On the right side, there are advertisements for "WEB HOSTING", "WEB BUILDING", and "Crosswalk® WebView". The browser's status bar at the bottom shows "Desktop" and the time "3:09 PM 2/2/2015".

CSS border property - Mozilla Firefox

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www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr\_border.asp

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CSS Reference

CSS Selectors

CSS Reference Aural

CSS Web Safe Fonts

CSS Units

CSS PX-EM Converter

CSS Colors

CSS Color Values

CSS Color Names

CSS Color HEX

CSS3 Browser Support

CSS Properties

align-content

align-items

align-self

animation

animation-delay

animation-direction

animation-duration

animation-fill-mode

animation-iteration-count

animation-name

animation-play-state

animation-timing-function

backface-visibility

background

background-attachment

CSS border Property

« Previous Complete CSS Reference Next »

Example

Set the style of the four border:

```
p { border: 5px solid red; }
```

Try it yourself »

Definition and Usage

The border shorthand property sets all the border properties in one declaration.

The properties that can be set, are (in order): border-width, border-style, and border-color.

It does not matter if one of the values above are missing, e.g. border:solid #ff0000; is allowed.

Default values: medium none color

Inherited: no

continued on next slide

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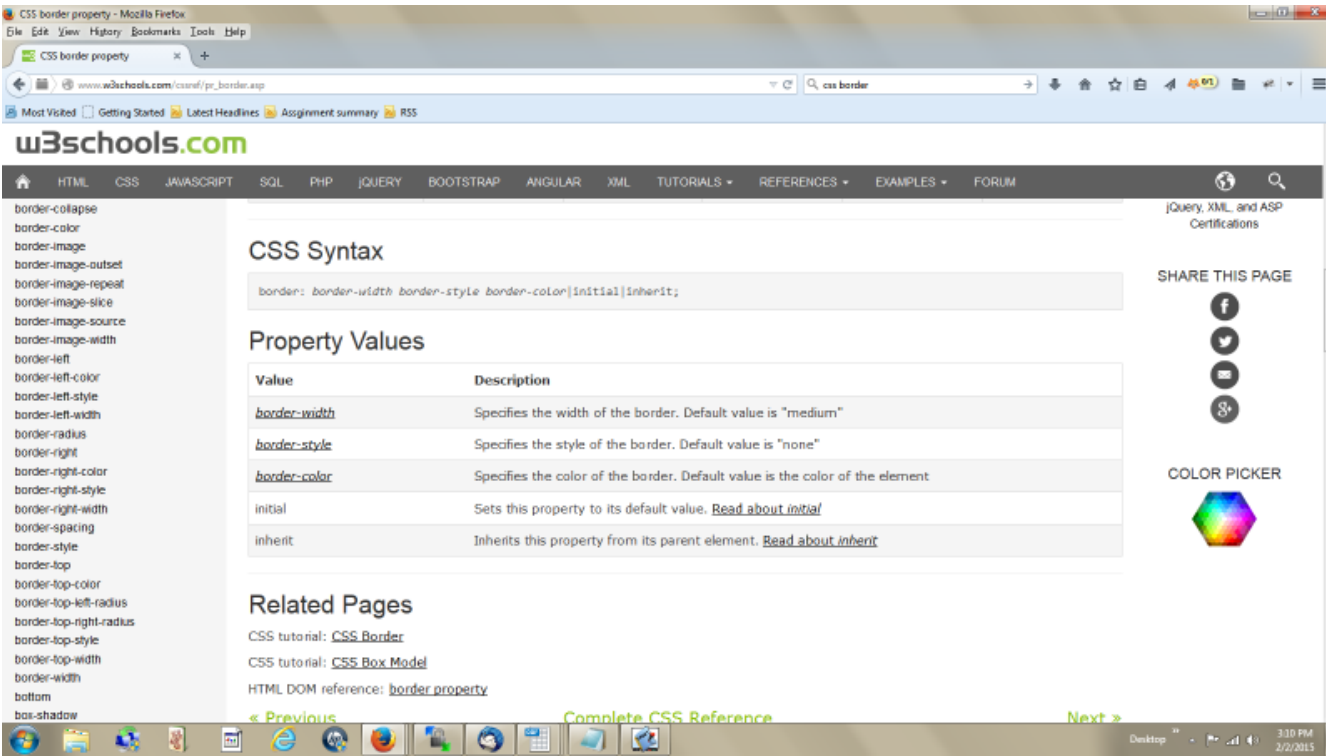
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Desktop 3:09 PM 2/2/2015





The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the w3schools.com website. The address bar shows the URL `www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp`. The page title is "CSS Border". A blue text annotation above the page content reads: "I suggest going to this page and reading more about how borders can be handled." The website's navigation bar includes links for HTML, CSS, JAVASCRIPT, SQL, PHP, JQUERY, BOOTSTRAP, ANGULAR, XML, TUTORIALS, REFERENCES, EXAMPLES, and FORUM. The left sidebar lists various CSS topics, with "CSS Border" highlighted. The main content area is titled "CSS Border" and includes a "Previous" link, a "Watch video of this tutorial" link, and a "Next Chapter" link. Below this is a section titled "CSS Border Properties" with a description: "The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, size, and color of an element's border." This section is followed by a "Border Style" section, which states: "The border-style property specifies what kind of border to display." A note box contains the text: "Note: None of the border properties will have ANY effect unless the border-style property is set!" Below the note is a section titled "border-style values:" which lists five values: "none: Defines no border", "dotted: Defines a dotted border", "dashed: Defines a dashed border", "solid: Defines a solid border", and "double: Defines two borders. The width of the two borders are the same as the border-width value". Each value is accompanied by a visual example of the border style. The right sidebar contains advertisements for "WEB HOSTING", "WEB BUILDING", and "FULL SAIL UNIVERSITY". The browser's status bar at the bottom shows the time as 3:31 PM on 2/2/2015.

CSS Border - Mozilla Firefox

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www.w3schools.com/css/css\_border.asp

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I suggest going to this page and reading more about how borders can be handled.

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CSS How To  
CSS Backgrounds  
CSS Text  
CSS Fonts  
CSS Links  
CSS Lists  
CSS Tables  
CSS Box Model  
**CSS Border**  
CSS Outline  
CSS Margin  
CSS Padding  
CSS Dimension  
CSS Display  
CSS Positioning  
CSS Floating  
CSS Align  
CSS Combinators  
CSS Pseudo-class  
CSS Pseudo-element  
CSS Navigation Bar  
CSS Image Gallery  
CSS Image Opacity  
CSS Image Sprites  
CSS Media Types  
CSS Attr Selectors

CSS Border

« Previous Watch video of this tutorial Next Chapter »

CSS Border Properties

The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, size, and color of an element's border.

Border Style

The border-style property specifies what kind of border to display.

**Note:** None of the border properties will have ANY effect unless the **border-style** property is set!

border-style values:

none: Defines no border

dotted: Defines a dotted border

dashed: Defines a dashed border

solid: Defines a solid border

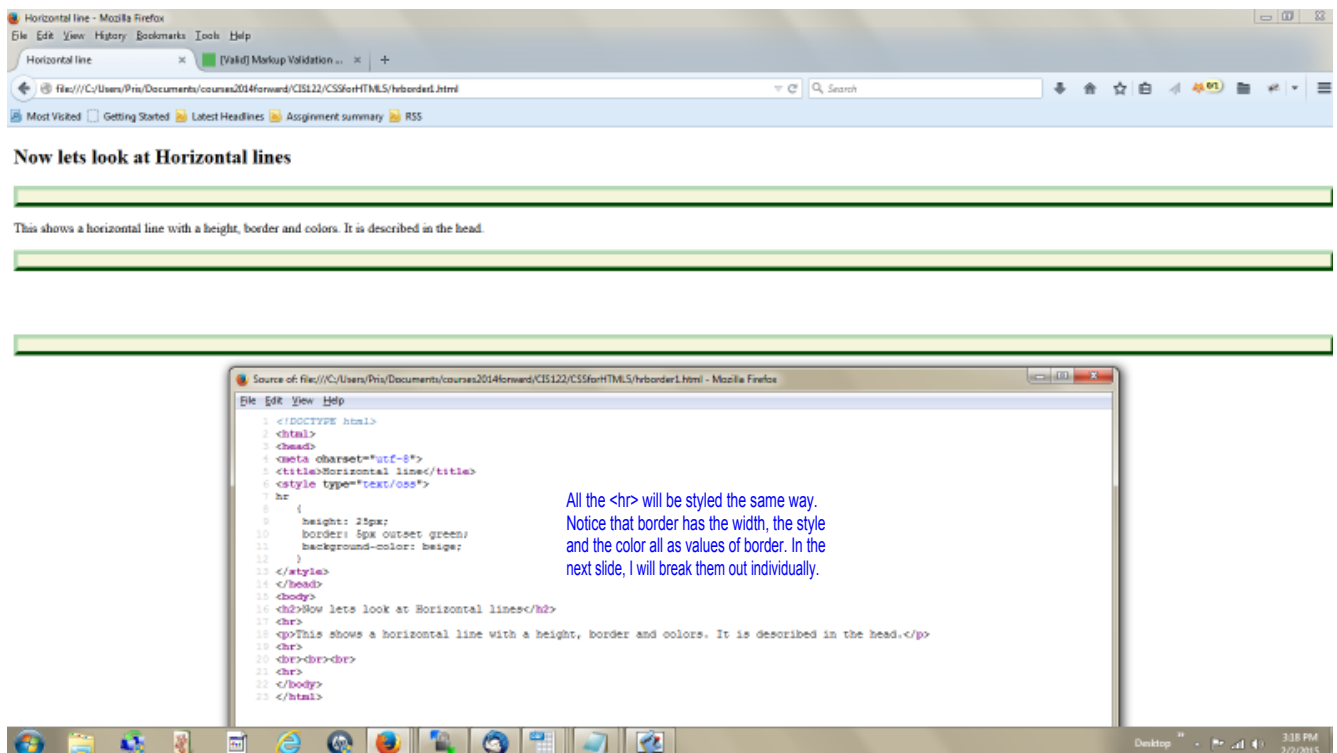
double: Defines two borders. The width of the two borders are the same as the border-width value

WEB HOSTING  
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WEB BUILDING  
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Free HTML5 Templates

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Online

Desktop 3:31 PM 2/2/2015



The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying a horizontal line. The address bar shows the file path: `file:///C:/Users/Pris/Documents/course2014/forward/CIS122/CSSforHTML5/hborder.html`. Below the browser window, the source code of the HTML file is shown in a text editor. The code defines a style for the `hr` element with a height of 25px, a green border, and a beige background color. The text in the browser window reads: "Now lets look at Horizontal lines" followed by "This shows a horizontal line with a height, border and colors. It is described in the head."

Horizontal line - Mozilla Firefox

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Horizontal line x [Valid] Markup Validation ... +

file:///C:/Users/Pris/Documents/course2014/forward/CIS122/CSSforHTML5/hborder.html

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### Now lets look at Horizontal lines

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This shows a horizontal line with a height, border and colors. It is described in the head.

Source of file:///C:/Users/Pris/Documents/course2014/forward/CIS122/CSSforHTML5/hborder.html - Mozilla Firefox

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="utf-8">
5 <title>Horizontal line</title>
6 <style type="text/css">
7 hr
8 {
9     height: 25px;
10    border: 5px outset green;
11    background-color: beige;
12 }
13 </style>
14 </head>
15 <body>
16 <h2>Now lets look at Horizontal lines</h2>
17 <hr>
18 <p>This shows a horizontal line with a height, border and colors. It is described in the head.</p>
19 <hr>
20 <hr><hr><hr>
21 <hr>
22 </body>
23 </html>
```

All the `<hr>` will be styled the same way.  
Notice that border has the width, the style and the color all as values of border. In the next slide, I will break them out individually.

