

SOME REMINDERS ABOUT CSS

1 Timetable

Before going to CSS, I'd like you to get used to arrays (tags table, tr, td). First, please create a webpage containing your timetable (or a significant part of it). In the next sections, we'll review how to use CSS to embellish it.

2 Basic CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) lets you add some style to your webpages. You can in fact change some properties of your text. Here are some basic styles that you can change:

2.1 Colors and borders

- color: red; Element color (https://www.quackit.com/css/css_color_codes.cfm helps you choose colors)
- background-color: white; Background color of element
- background-image: url(image.gif); Background color of element
- border: 1px solid blue; Width, style and color of border defined together
- border-color: yellow; Border color of element

2.2 Text styles

- text-align: left; Horizontal alignment — left | center | right
- text-decoration: underline; Text decorations — e.g. none | underline | line-through
- font-family: fontname; Font face (Typeface) — e.g. Verdana, Arial, Helvetica
- font-size: 16pt; Font size or height — e.g. 12pt | 15px
- font-weight: bold; Font weight (Boldness) — e.g. bold | normal | 200

2.3 Size and layout

- width: 400px; Width of HTML element — e.g. 100px | 50%
- height: 100%; Height of HTML element — e.g. 20px | 100%
- margin: 5px; Margin — space around an element, or distance between two elements
- margin-top: 1px; Top Margin. Also try -bottom: -left: or -right:
- padding: 5px; Padding - distance between an elements contents and its border
- padding-top: 1px; Top Padding. Also try -bottom: -left: or -right:
- display: flex; turns the element into a flex container.
- justify-content: center; flex-start | flex-end; Places elements along a horizontal axis (Row)
- align-items: center; flex-start | flex-end; Places elements along a vertical axis (Row)

3 Do you remember...

Let's be back in S5, with Mr. Santos Pereira. Can you still do his December 2019 B Test?

http://www.barsamian.am/2022-2023/S7ICTB/TP2_2019_BTest.html

http://www.barsamian.am/2022-2023/S7ICTB/TP2_images.zip

1. HTML

- (a) Inside the body tag create a div tag.
e.g. `<div></div>`
- (b) Inside the div tag create a title using a h2 tag.
e.g. `<h2> Beautiful tree from Asia </h2>`
- (c) Write a small text using the p tag.
e.g. `<p> This tree flourishes before dying</p>`
- (d) Insert a picture from the files given (TP2_images.zip), using the img tag.
e.g. ``
- (e) Create a hyperlink to an external site.
e.g. ` Sequoias `
- (f) Give an ID to the div tag, and call it "card".
e.g. `<div id="card"> </div>`

2. CSS

- (a) Insert a style tag inside the head tag.
e.g. `<head> ... <style> </style> ... </head>`
- (b) Give a background-color to the body. Use rgb coding.
e.g. `body{... : rgb (...,...,...);}`
- (c) Give a background-color to the card.
e.g. `#card { ... : ... ;}`
- (d) Give a size to the card (width) percentage or pixels.
e.g. `#card { ... : ...px;}` or `#card {... :...%;}`
- (e) Give a color to the title of your card.
e.g. `h2 {... : ...;}`
- (f) Center the card at the middle of the screen.
e.g. `body { display:flex; ... : ... ; ... : ... ; }`

4 Timetable with style

Now, create one style per subject, and decorate your timetable with those styles, by assigning each td tag the wanted style.