

Third CSS Lecture

❖ CSS Font

The CSS font properties define the font family, boldness, size, and the style of a text.

• Font Family:

- The font family of a text is set with the font-family property.
- The font-family property should hold several font names as a "fallback" system. If the browser does not support the first font, it tries the next font, and so on.

Note: If the name of a font family is more than one word, it must be in quotation marks, like: "Times New Roman".

Ex:

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

• Font Style:

- The font-style property is mostly used to specify italic text.

Ex:

```
p.normal { font-style: normal; }  
p.italic { font-style: italic; }
```

• Font Size:

- The font-size property sets the size of the text.
- Set font size with pixels.

Ex:

```
p { font-size: 14px; }
```

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- **Font Weight:**

➤ The font-weight property specifies the weight of a font:

Ex:

```
p.normal { font-weight: normal; }
```

```
p.thick { font-weight: bold; }
```

- ❖ **CSS Links:**

➤ With CSS, links can be styled in different ways.

- **Styling Links:**

➤ Links can be styled with any CSS property (e.g. color, font family, background, etc.).

Ex: a { color: hotpink; }

➤ In addition, links can be styled differently depending on what state they are in.

The four links states are:

- a:link - a normal, unvisited link.
- a:visited - a link the user has visited.
- a:hover - a link when the user mouses over it.
- a:active - a link the moment it is clicked.

Ex:

```
/* unvisited link */
```

```
a:link { color: red; }
```

```
/* visited link */
```

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```
a:visited { color: green; }
```

```
/* mouse over link */
```

```
a:hover { color: hotpink; }
```

```
/* selected link */
```

```
a:active { color: blue; }
```

Note: When setting the style for several link states, there are some order rules:

- ✓ a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited
- ✓ a:active MUST come after a:hover

• Advanced - Link Buttons:

➤ This example demonstrates a more advanced example where we combine several CSS properties to display links as boxes/buttons:

Ex:

```
a:link, a:visited {
```

```
    background-color: #f44336;
```

```
    color: white;
```

```
    padding: 14px 25px;
```

```
    text-align: center;
```

```
    text-decoration: none;
```

```
    display: inline-block; }
```

```
a:hover, a:active { background-color: red; }
```

❖ **CSS Tables:**

➤ The look of an HTML table can be greatly improved with CSS:

• **Table Borders:**

➤ The example below specifies a black border for <table>, <th>, and <td> elements:

Ex:

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

• **Table Borders:**

➤ The border-collapse property sets whether the table borders should be collapsed into a single border:

Ex:

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

• **Table Horizontal Alignment:**

➤ The text-align property sets the horizontal alignment (like left, right, or center) of the content in <th> or <td>.

➤ By default, the content of <th> elements are center-aligned and the content of <td> elements are left-aligned.

Ex: th { text-align: left; }

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- **Hoverable Table:**

➤ Use the :hover selector on <tr> to highlight table rows on mouse over:

Ex: `tr:hover`
`{ background-color: #f5f5f5; }`

First Name	Last Name
Peter	Griffin
Lois	Griffin
Joe	Swanson

- **Striped Tables:**

➤ For zebra-striped tables, use the nth-child() selector and add a backgroundcolor to all even (or odd) table rows:

Ex:
`tr:nth-child(even) {`
`background-color: #f2f2f2;`
`}`

First Name	Last Name
Peter	Griffin
Lois	Griffin
Joe	Swanson