

# **Cascading Style Sheets, part IV**

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Web Design in a Nutshell, Third Edition

Chapter 20

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# Objectives

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- Learn about Web colors
  - Learn about Hex values for color
  - Learn about CSS and Images
  - Using CSS to apply color to backgrounds
  - Layering Techniques
  - Putting it all together
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# Colors

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- Web Colors are best defined using hexadecimal values that represent Red, Green, and Blue values, aka RGB, as opposed to the CMYK or Cyan, Magenta, Yellow and Black colors used for printing
- A handful of colors — **red**, **orange**, **blue**, etc. — are supported, but results can vary by browser
- Colors are used to set foreground and background colors

```
body { color: black; background-color: white}
```

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# Hex Colors

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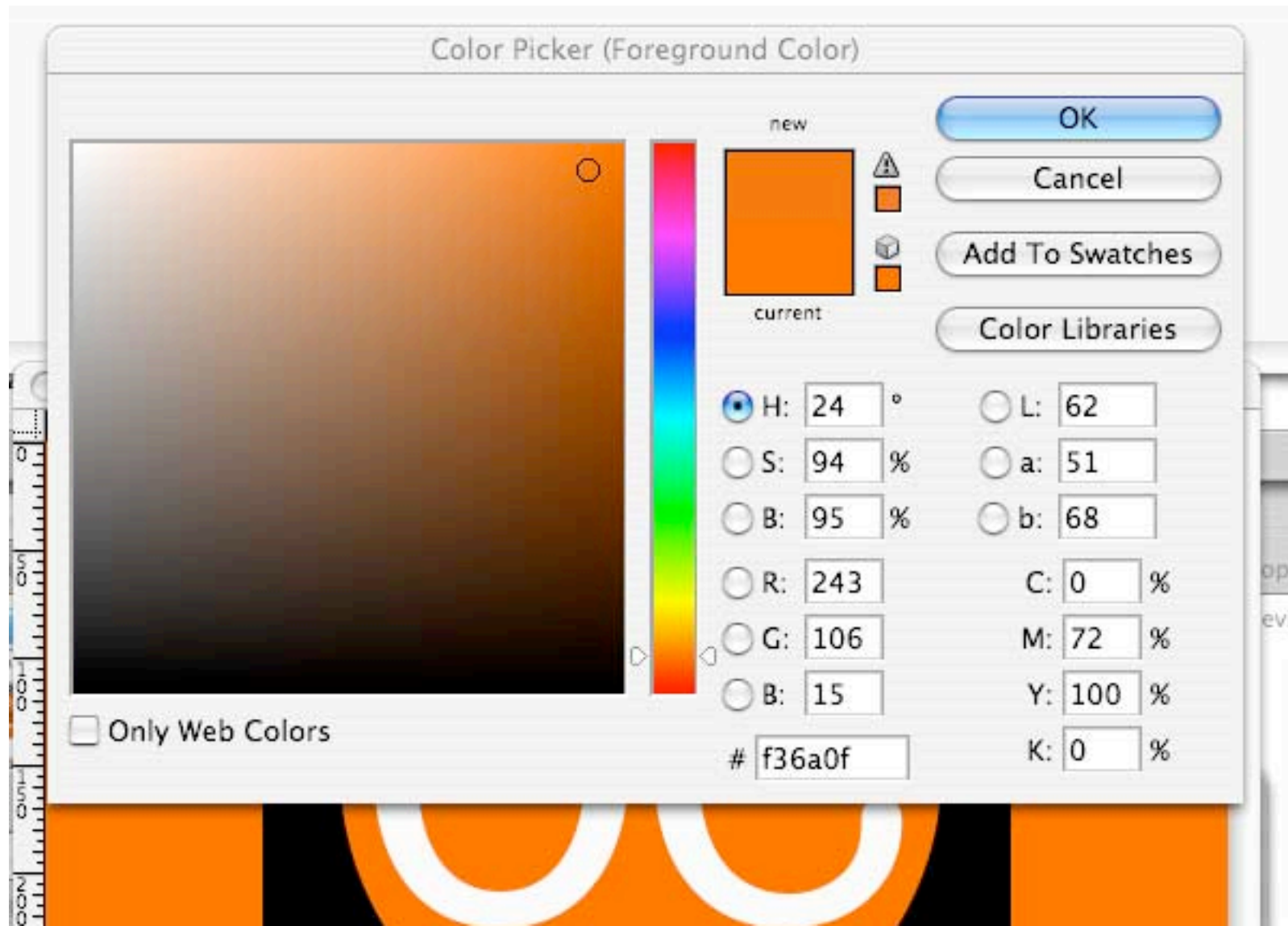
- HTML uses hexadecimal numbers to express RGB color values
- Hexadecimal color values are six-digit numbers; the first two define the red value, the second two define the green, and the third two define the blue
- Browser or web safe hexadecimal colors are always made up of the following 2-digit color values: 00, 33, 66, 99, CC, and FF

# Common Hex Colors

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- #000000 is black
- #FFFFFF is white
- #CCCCCC is a neutral or Netscape gray; #333333, #666666 and #999999 are varying shades of gray
- Where the R, G and B values are two digits, e.g. #FF6600, you can use the shortcut value of just three letters, #F60 or #000 or #FFF or #CCC, etc.

# Color in Photoshop



# Images in HTML

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- Design elements are normally defined in CSS, but images for content are usually defined with the image tag:

```

```



# Img Element Attributes

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```

```

- **src** = URL for the image
  - **height** = height in pixels the image will be displayed
  - **width** = width in pixels the image will be displayed
  - **alt** = text describing the image
  - **vspace/hspace** = vertical or horizontal space around the image
  - **border** = size in pixels of the border, if any
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# Images in HTML

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- Many attributes can be defined in CSS:

```

```

- But mainly, you might want to set some generic properties for all the images on your site in a stylesheet:

```
img {  
    margin: 1em;  
    border: 1px black solid;  
}
```

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# CSS and Images

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- Images can also be used as the background of any element, including div, span, headers, paragraphs, etc.

```
#header { background: #f60 url(images/bg.gif); }
```

- Images are like any other block element in that they have margins and can be floated left or right with text wrapping around it which provides a nice way to layout pages:

```
img src="chick.jpg" alt="a picture of a chicken"  
style="float: left; margin-right: 1em;" />
```

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# CSS and Images

## CELEBRITY FIREWORK

LATEST CELEBRITY GOSSIP

### Owen & Kate Can't Hide It Anymore!

*Thursday, April 5, 2007*



After months of playing it cool, Kate Hudson and Owen Wilson are turning up the heat on their romance - with his brother Luke's blessing

"He seems very happy," says Owen's younger brother, actor Luke Wilson. "Kate is a very nice girl."

Hudson, 27, and Owen Wilson, 38, have

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# Using Backgrounds

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- Cascading Style Sheets allow you more control over backgrounds than standard HTML
- To apply a background color or image to an entire page, use the <body> as the selector to apply the background properties such as background-color, background-image, background-repeat and background-position.
- The CSS background shortcut can set those all properties:

```
body { background: #f60 url(images/bg.gif)  
repeat-x top; }
```

# CSS Background Properties

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- **background-color:** sets the color of the background of any block or inline element. The default is transparent.
- **background-repeat:** sets how a background repeats, e.g. repeat-x repeats across the page, repeat-y repeats down the page and no-repeat doesn't repeat at all. The default is for the image, if specified, to repeat up and down the page.
- **background-attachment:** Specifies whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page. You can specify fixed position backgrounds that behave similar to frames.

# CSS Background Properties

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- **background-image:** sets the url of the background image. The default is none.
- **background-position:** sets the starting position of a background element. Default is top left. Other values:  
  
top center, top right, center left, center center, center right, bottom left, bottom center, bottom right, x% y% (position in percentage) and xpos ypos (position in units, e.g. 10 pixels from the top and 10 pixels from the left)

# Summary

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- Web colors are usually expressed in hexadecimal values representing red, green and blue.
  - The `img` tag is used to specify a url for a graphic in the html for a page. You should always include an `alt` tag describing the image for those who are visually impaired.
  - CSS Allows for more flexibility than html when it comes to background images with a myriad of creative possibilities.
  - Using the `body` tag as a selector in your style sheet will allow you to set a background color or image for the entire page
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