

A close-up, low-angle shot of a computer desk. In the foreground, a silver and blue wired computer mouse sits on a wooden desk surface. To its left, a portion of a white computer keyboard is visible. In the background, a black computer monitor is partially visible, and to the right, a black speaker with a glowing green light sits on the desk. The scene is dimly lit, with the primary light source coming from the left, casting soft shadows.

CSS More to try

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Transfer HTML skills to CSS

- We have looked at a number of HTML elements and how to control them
- Now we can look at them again to see how we can expand upon the style into CSS



CSS Links

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

Example:

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



Link states

Links can be styled differently depending upon what state they are in; the 4 states are:

`a:link` ... a normal, unvisited link

`a:visited` ... user has already visited

`a:hover` ... user mouse is over the link

`a:active` ... the moment the link is clicked



CSS Lists

The list-style-type property specifies the type of list item marker to be used, for example, circle or square for unordered lists and number types for ordered lists.

Example for an unordered list and an ordered list:

```
ul.a {  
    list-style-type: circle;  
}
```

```
ul.b {  
    list-style-type: square;  
}
```

```
ol.c {  
    list-style-type: lower-alpha;  
}
```



CSS Tables

Tables can be greatly improved with CSS.

Here's some examples for use:

```
table {  
    border-collapse: collapse;  
}
```

```
table, th, td {  
    border: 2px solid black;  
}
```



More CSS for tables to try

- width (in pixels)
- height (in pixels)
- text-align
(by default, the content of <th> elements are centre-aligned and the content of <td> elements are left-aligned)
- vertical-align
(by default, the content of a table for vertical alignment is middle for both <th> and <td> elements)
- padding (in pixels, try something like 20 px)



Block Level Elements

- Block-level elements start on a new line and take up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can go)
- The `<div>` element is a block-level element
- A list of block-level elements you can include in CSS:
 - `<div>`
 - `<h1>` through to `<h6>`
 - `<p>`
 - `<form>`
 - `<header>`
 - `<footer>`
 - `<section>`



CSS Layout

Horizontal & Vertical Alignment

To horizontally centre a block element (like a `<div>`), use `margin: auto;`

Setting the width of an element will prevent it from stretching out to the edges of its container

Try this on a `<div>`

```
.center {  
    margin: auto;  
    width: 40%;  
    border: 2px solid blue;  
    padding: 10px;  
}
```



CSS Layout – Centre an image

To centre an image, set the left and right margin to auto and make it a block element

Example:

```
img {  
    display: block;  
    margin-left: auto;  
    margin-right: auto;  
    width: 50%;  
}
```

