



# CSS1: CSS CHO CÁC PHẦN TỬ HTML

FDP 5.0



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# Background

## Background-color

- ❖ background-color
- ❖ background-image
- ❖ background-repeat
- ❖ background-attachment
- ❖ background-position

```
<div class="third">
  <h1>opacity 0.6</h1>
</div>
<div>
  <h1>opacity 1 (default)</h1>
</div>
</body>
```

```
<head>
<style>
div {
  background-color: green;
}
div.first {
  opacity: 0.1;
}
div.second {
  opacity: 0.3;
}
div.third {
  opacity: 0.6;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="first">
  <h1>opacity 0.1</h1>
</div>
<div class="second">
  <h1>opacity 0.3</h1>
</div>

<div class="third">
  <h1>opacity 0.6</h1>
</div>
```

opacity 0.1

opacity 0.3

opacity 0.6

**opacity 1 (default)**

# Background

## Background-image/repeat

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-image: url("img_tree.png");
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  //background-repeat: repeat-x;
  background-position: right top;
  margin-right: 200px;
  background-attachment: scroll;
  //background-attachment: fixed;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<h1>The background-attachment
```

```
<p>The background-attachment property specifies whether the background image should scroll or be fixed (will not scroll with the rest of the page).
```

## The background-attachment Property

The background-attachment property specifies whether the background image should scroll or be fixed (will not scroll with the rest of the page).

**Tip:** If you do not see any scrollbars, try to resize the browser window.



# Border

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.one {
  border-style: solid;
  border-width:10px;
  border-color: red green blue yellow; /* red top, green right, blue bottom and
yellow left */
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>The border-color Property</h2>
<p>The border-color property can have from one to four values (for the top
border, right border, bottom border, and the left border):</p>

<p class="one">A solid multicolor border</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## The border-color Property

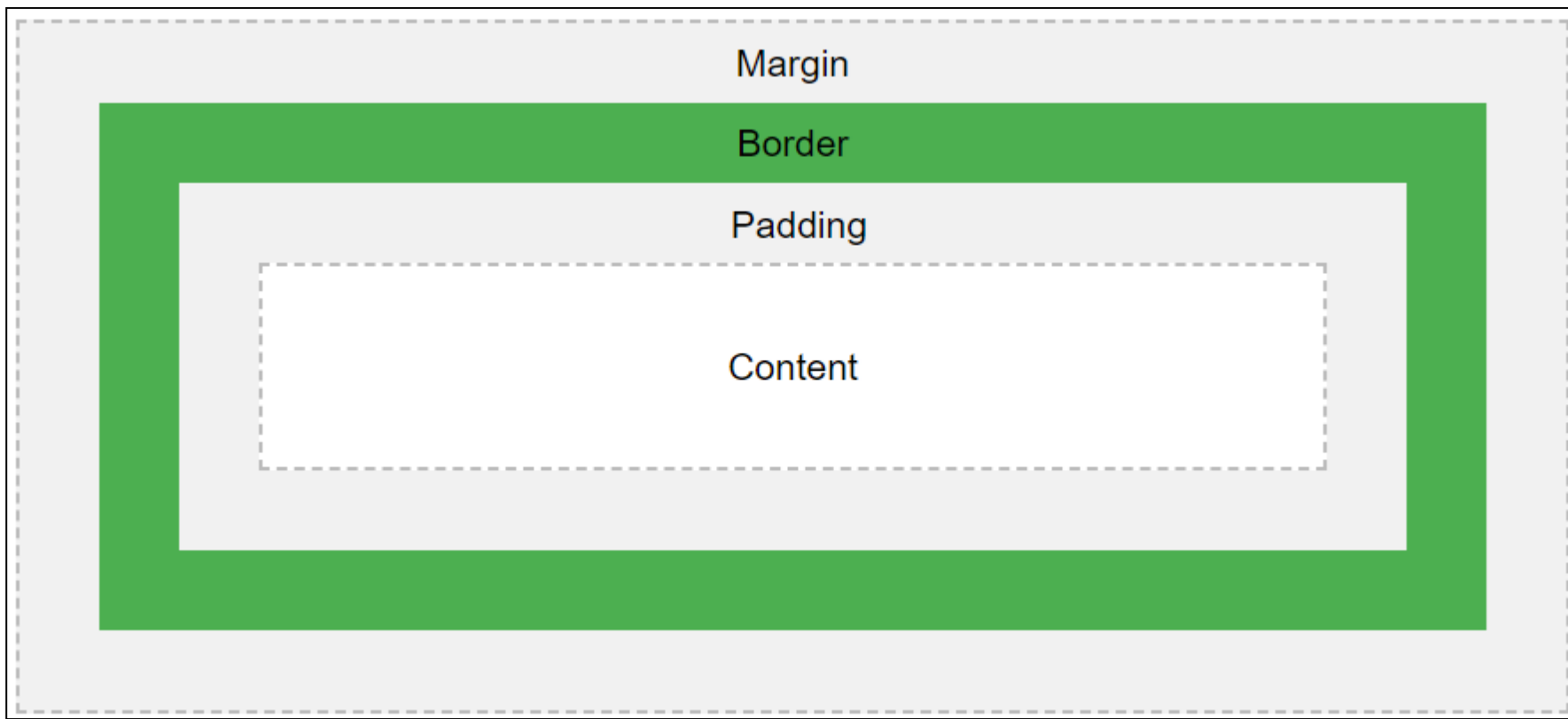
The border-color property can have from one to four values (for the top border, right border, bottom border, and the left border):

A rectangular box with a solid multicolor border. The top border is red, the right border is green, the bottom border is blue, and the left border is yellow.

A solid multicolor border

# Box model

❖ Mọi phần tử HTML đều được xem là box



# Box model

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 320px;
  padding: 10px;
  border: 5px solid gray;
  margin: 0;
}
```

```
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<h2>Calculate the total width:</h2>
```

```

<div>The picture above is 350px wide. The total width of this element is also
350px.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Calculate the total width:



The picture above is 350px wide. The total width of this element is also 350px.

# Outline

❖ Là đường thẳng được vẽ bên ngoài phần tử

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.ex1 {
  border: 1px solid black;
  outline-style: solid;
  outline-color: red;
  outline-width: thin;
}
```

```
p.ex2 {
  border: 1px solid black;
  outline-style: solid;
  outline-color: red;
  outline-width: medium;
}
```

```
p.ex3 {
  border: 1px solid black;
  outline-style: solid;
  outline-color: red;
  outline-width: thick;
}
```

```
p.ex4 {
  border: 1px solid black;
  outline-style: solid;
  outline-color: red;
  outline-width: 4px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>The outline-width Property</h2>

<p class="ex1">A thin outline.</p>
<p class="ex2">A medium outline.</p>
<p class="ex3">A thick outline.</p>
<p class="ex4">A 4px thick outline.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## The outline-width Property

A thin outline.

A medium outline.

A thick outline.

A 4px thick outline.



# Text

---

- ❖ Color: red, blue, ...
- ❖ Text-align: center, left, right, center, justify
- ❖ Direction: rtl
- ❖ unicode-bidi: bidi-override;
- ❖ Vertical-align: top, middle, bottom
- ❖ Text-decoration: none, overline, line-through, underline
- ❖ Text-transform: uppercase, lowercase, capitalize
- ❖ Text-indent: 50px,
- ❖ Letter-spacing: 3px, -3px
- ❖ Text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px red -> (ngang, dọc, độ mờ, màu)

# Text

```
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-color: lightgrey;
  color: blue;
}

h1 {
  background-color: white;
  color: green;
  text-align:center;
  text-decoration:line-through;
  text-transform:capitalize;
  letter-spacing:10px;
  text-shadow:2px 2px 2px red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>nguyen van teo</h1>
<p>This page has a grey background color and a blue text.</p>
<p>Another paragraph.</p>

</body>
```

~~Nguyen Van Teo~~

This page has a grey background color and a blue text.

Another paragraph.

# Font

- ❖ Font-Family: “Times New Roman”, Times, Arial, ...
- ❖ Font-style: normal, italic, oblique (xiên)
- ❖ Font-weight: bold, normal
- ❖ Font-Variant: normal, small-caps
- ❖ Font-size: 40px, 2.5em (->2.5x16=40px)

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  Font-Family:Arial;
  Font-style:italic;
  Font-weight:bold;
  font-size: 40px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>nguyen van teo </p>
</body>
</html>
```

***nguyen van teo***

# Link

❖ Link có thể được định dạng với nhiều loại thuộc tính CSS, như: color, font-family, text-decoration, ...

❖ Có thể định dạng trạng thái của Link:

- A:link
- A:visited
- A:hover (đứng sau link và visited)
- A:active (đứng sau hover)

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
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;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Link Button</h2>
<p>A link styled as a button:</p>
<a href="default.asp" target="_blank">This is a link</a>

</body>
</html>
```

## Link Button

A link styled as a button:

This is a link

# List

- ❖ List-style-type: circle, square, upper-roman, lower-alpha
- ❖ List-style-image: url("phuoc.gif")
- ❖ List-style-position: outside, inside
- ❖ list-style: square inside url("sqpurple.gif");

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
  list-style: square inside url("sqpurple.gif");
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola



# Table

---

- ❖ `border: 1px solid black;`
- ❖ `Border-collapse:collapse;`
- ❖ `Width: 10px;`
- ❖ `Height:10px;`
- ❖ `Text-align:left;`
- ❖ `Vertical-align:bottom;`
- ❖ `Padding:15px;`
- ❖ `Border-bottom:1px solid red;`
- ❖ `Tr:hover{background-color:green;}`
- ❖ `tr:nth-child(even) {background-color: #f2f2f2;}`

# Table

```
<body>
<h2>Colored Table Header</h2>
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Peter</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Lois</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
    <td>$150</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Joe</td>
    <td>Swanson</td>
    <td>$300</td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
table {
  border-collapse: collapse;
  width: 100%;
}
th, td {
  text-align: left;
  padding: 8px;
}
tr:nth-child(even){background-color: #f2f2f2}
th {
  background-color: #4CAF50;
  color: white;
}
</style>
</head>
```

## Colored Table Header

| Firstname | Lastname | Savings |
|-----------|----------|---------|
| Peter     | Griffin  | \$100   |
| Lois      | Griffin  | \$150   |
| Joe       | Swanson  | \$300   |

# Display

---

- ❖ Mỗi phần tử HTML đều có cách hiển thị mặc định: block hoặc inline
- ❖ Block: div, h1->h6, p, form, header, footer, section.
- ❖ Inline: span, a, img
- ❖ Display:none, inline, block
- ❖ Max-width: 500px -> tự động thu nhỏ width trên thiết bị nhỏ

```
div.ex2 {  
  max-width: 500px;//width:500px;  
  margin: auto;  
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}
```

# Position

## ❖ Position: static, relative, fixed, absolute, sticky

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.relative {
  position: relative;
  left: 30px;
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>position: relative;</h2>

<p>An element with position: relative; is positioned relative to its normal
position:</p>

<div class="relative">
This div element has position: relative;
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

```
<style>
div.fixed {
  position: fixed;
  bottom: 0;
  right: 0;
  width: 300px;
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
</style>
```

```
<div class="relative">This div element has position: relative;
  <div class="absolute">This div element has position: absolute;</div>
</div>
```

```
<style>
div.relative {
  position: relative;
  width: 400px;
  height: 200px;
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}

div.absolute {
  position: absolute;
  top: 80px;
  right: 0;
  width: 200px;
  height: 100px;
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
</style>
```

This div element has position: relative;

This div element has position: absolute;

# Position

```
<style>
div.sticky {
  position: -webkit-sticky;
  position: sticky;
  top: 0;
  padding: 5px;
  background-color: #cae8ca;
  border: 2px solid #4CAF50;
}
</style>
```

```
<div class="sticky">I am sticky!</div>
```

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
  position: absolute;
  left: 0px;
  top: 0px;
  z-index: -1;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```



## This is a heading

Because the image has a z-index of -1, it will be placed behind the text.

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<p>Because the image has a z-index of -1, it will be placed behind the text.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

# Overflow

- ❖ Overflow:
  - visible, hidden, scroll, auto
- ❖ Overflow-x:
  - hidden;
- ❖ Overflow-y:
  - scroll;

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  background-color: #eee;
  width: 200px;
  height: 50px;
  border: 1px dotted black;
  overflow: auto;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>CSS Overflow</h2>
<p>The auto value is similar to scroll, only it add scrollbars when necessary:
</p>

<div>You can use the overflow property when you want to have better control of
the layout. The overflow property specifies what happens if content overflows
an element's box.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

## CSS Overflow

The auto value is similar to scroll, only it add scrollbars when necessary:

You can use the overflow property when you want to have better control of the

# Float

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
.div1 {
  float: left;
  width: 100px;
  height: 50px;
  margin: 10px;
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
```

```
.div2 {
  border: 1px solid red;
}
```

```
.div3 {
  float: left;
  width: 100px;
  height: 50px;
  margin: 10px;
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
```

```
.div4 {
  border: 1px solid red;
  clear: left;
}
```

## ❖ Float: left, right, none, inherit

- Ví dụ: `img{float:right;}`

## ❖ Clear: left, right, both, none, inherit

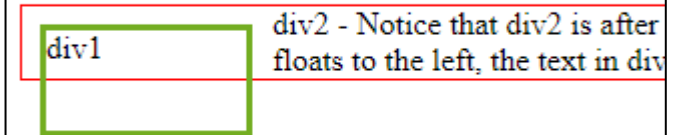
```
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Without clear</h2>
<div class="div1">div1</div>
<div class="div2">div2 - Notice that di
However, since div1 floats to the left,
</div>
<br><br>

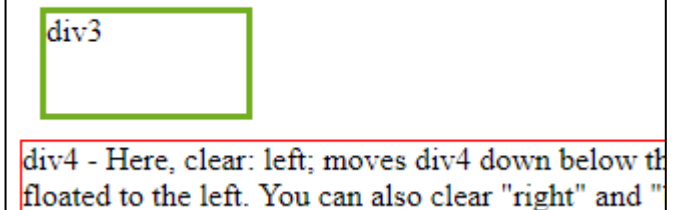
<h2>With clear</h2>
<div class="div3">div3</div>
<div class="div4">div4 - Here, clear: l
floating div3. The value "left" clears
also clear "right" and "both".</div>

</body>
</html>
```

### Without clear



### With clear



**Thank you and  
happy learning**

**!!!**