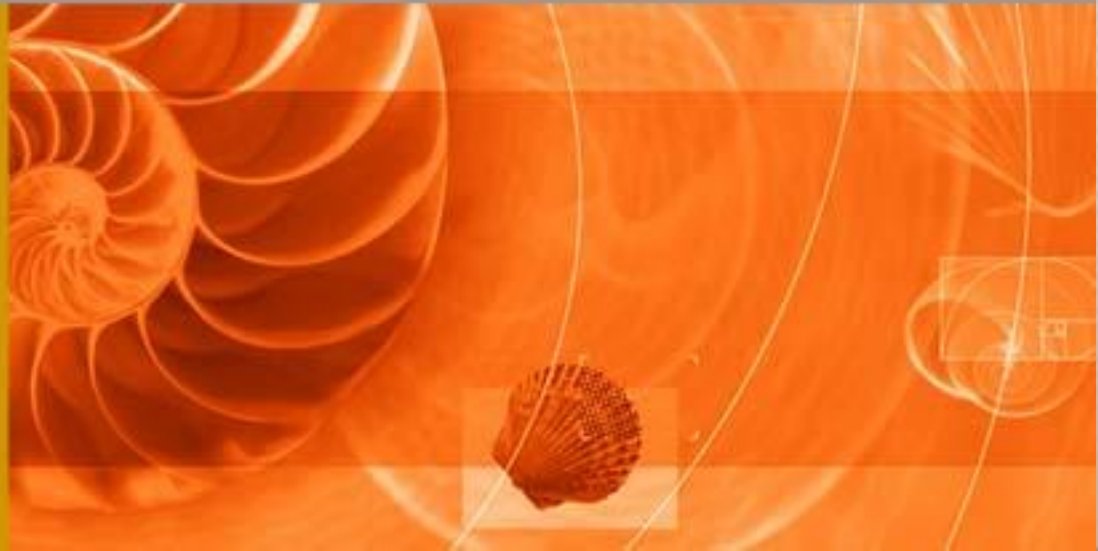


Fundamentals
of **WEB
DESIGN**



CSS Special Effects

Cascading Style Sheets

Hanging First Letter

- The example uses the float property twice to get the desired effect.
- Float left is applied to the letter "J" then float right is applied to the picture of Jerry Rice.
- Next, align is set to justified, which causes the text to line up on both the left and right edge.
- The line-height, padding, and margin setting played a big part in making this effect display correctly. You will likely need to adjust these settings to meet the needs of your application.

```
<div style="font-size : 72px;
line-height : 50px;
float : left;
padding-top : 2px;
padding-right : 2px;">J</div>
<img src ="images/rice.jpg" width="200" height="150"
style="float:right; margin: 5px 0px 10px 15px">
<div style="font-size: 14pt; text-align : justify;">
erry Rice did exactly what was needed to win the game.
```

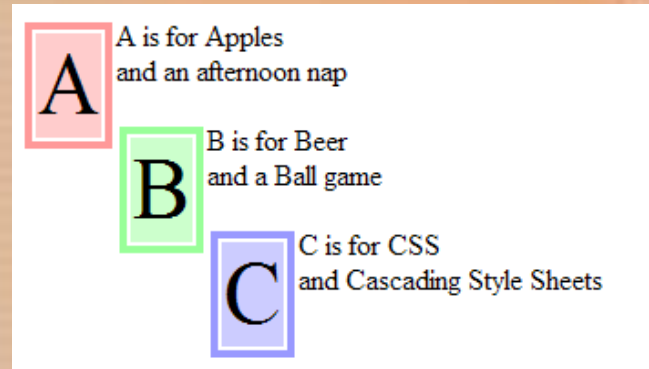
Jerry Rice did exactly what was needed to win the game. He also got exactly what he needed to become the first player with 1,000 career receptions Sunday night, November 3, 1996, in New Orleans. Rice caught a 36-yard touchdown pass, set up another San Francisco TD with his milestone catch and recovered an onside kick that sealed a 24-17 victory over the New Orleans Saints. Jerry entered the game three catches shy of his 1,000th catch, made the milestone reception when he grabbed a 9-yard pass from Steve Young with 11:47 left. The officials at first signaled touchdown when Rice caught the ball. It would have been his second of the night, but the ball was marked at the 2-yard line. Young sneaked in on the next play to put the 49ers (7-2) up 24-14 with 11:31 remaining.



Wrap Text Around a Table

- You probably remember from HTML that it was impossible to place anything to the right of a table unless you nested the table within another table.
- This example uses the float and color properties to get the desired effect. Float left is applied to each table then color was applied individually.

```
<table style = "float:left;  
        border-color : #ff9999;  
        border-style : solid;  
        margin: 2px 2px 2px 2px;">  
<tr><td style="background-color : #ffccecc">  
<font size=+5>A</font><br />  
</td></tr></table>  
A is for Apples<br />  
and an afternoon nap<br />  
<br />  
  
<table style = "float:left;  
        border-color : #99ff99;  
        border-style : solid;  
        margin: 2px 2px 2px 2px;">  
<tr><td style="background-color : #cceffcc">
```



Highlight Text

- An often desired feature within HTML was the ability to highlight text.
- The code below shows you how easy highlighting text is using CSS.

```
An often desired feature within HTML was the ability to  
<span style="background-color:yellow">highlight text</span>.<br />  
You have noticed that these courses use  
<span style="background-color:yellow">highlighted text</span>  
on a regular<br /> basis within the examples.  
The code below shows you how easy <br />  
<span style="background-color:yellow">highlighting text</span>  
is using CSS.
```

An often desired feature within HTML was the ability to highlight text. You have noticed that these courses use highlighted text on a regular basis within the examples. The code below shows you how easy highlighting text is using CSS.

Rollover Text Links

- The most common CSS effect found on the Internet is rollover text links.
- This is a link that highlights when the mouse is over it.
- This example uses the "hover" property, which takes effect when the mouse is over the link and changes the color to red.

```
<style>  
<!--  
a {color:blue}  
a:hover {color:red;}  
-->  
</style>
```

The link below will change from blue to red when the mouse is moved over it.

[The End Of The Internet](#)

Backlite Menu Bars

- The "hover" property, which takes effect when the mouse is over an area.
- In this example, the text buttons have a dark background color with white text.
- To remove the underline from the link the text-decoration property is set to none.
- When the mouse is over the text, the background lightens and the text changes color to yellow.

```
.buttons a {text-align : center;  
font-size : 30px;  
font-family : arial;  
padding : 0px 20px 0px 20px;  
color : #ffffff;  
background : #666666;  
text-decoration : none;}  
.buttons a:hover {  
color : #ffff00;  
background : #999999;}
```

Horizontal Menu Bar

Link 1 Link 2 Link 3 Link 4 Link 5

Vertical Menu Bar

Link 1
Link 2
Link 3
Link 4
Link 5

Changing Cursors

- This example is a table of all the cursor options available within CSS.
- Notice how the cursor changes as you move your cursor over the table rows to match the one being described.












```
<tr style="cursor: default">
<td><tt>cursor: default;</tt></td>
<td>

</td>
<td>The system's default cursor, usually an arrow</td>
</tr>

<tr style="cursor: crosshair">
<td><tt>cursor: crosshair;</tt></td>
<td>

</td>
<td>Crosshairs, usually used for precision placement</td>
</tr>

<tr style="cursor: move">
<td><tt>cursor: move;</tt></td>
```

Syntax	Cursor	Description
cursor: default;		The system's default cursor, usually an arrow
cursor: crosshair;		Crosshairs, usually used for precision placement
cursor: move;		Indicates a moveable object
cursor: text;		Selectable or editable text
cursor: wait;		An hourglass, used to show the system is busy and the user should wait
cursor: help;		A help question mark, to indicate help information
cursor: e-resize;		Resize right
cursor: ne-resize;		Resize up and right
cursor: n-resize;		Resize up
cursor: nw-resize;		Resize up and left
cursor: w-resize;		Resize left

Colorized Forms

- Complete control of colors within forms was a very nice addition.
- The focus property has been added to change the color of the input area that is the active one.
- In this example, all input boxes are light blue by default, but turn light yellow when they are the active input.

```
<style type="text/css">
<!--
input      { background-color: #ccccff }
textarea   { background-color: #ccccff }
select     { background-color: #ccccff }
input:focus { background-color: #ffffcc }
textarea:focus { background-color: #ffffcc }
select:focus { background-color: #ffffcc }
-->
</style>
```

The Dream Finder Network
The Ultimate Friend Finder Network

Name

Email

Comments

Age	Marital Status	Race	Sex
18-21 22-26 27-31 32-36 37-41	Single Married Divorced Widowed Common Law	Asian Black Hispanic Oriental White	M F

Shadow Letters

- In HTML, shadow letters were only possible using a graphic.
- In this CSS example, four layers are used to create shadowed text. The inner two layers hold the colored text and the shadow of the colored text, where as the outside two layers help control positioning.

```
<div style="position: relative;
width : 1px;
height : 1px;">
  <div style="font-weight : 800;
color : #666666;
position : absolute;
font-size : 30px;
font-family : 'arial black';
left : -193px;
top : 3px;
width : 400px;
height : 100px;">
    <b>SHADOW HEADERS</b>
  <br />
  <div style="font-weight : 800;
color : #0000ff;
position : absolute;
font-size : 30px;
font-family : 'arial black';
left : -3px;
top : -3px;
width : 400px;
height : 100px;">
    <b>SHADOW HEADERS</b>
  <br />
</div>
</div>
```

SHADOW HEADERS

Flying Banners

- Inserting the JavaScript
- The JavaScript should be placed within the head section of the page. The JavaScript starts with the `<script>` tag and ends with the `</script>` tag. You are not required to make any changes to the JavaScript to make it work in your pages.

```
<title>Untitled</title>
<script language="JavaScript"><!--
var speed   = 5;    // move every 5 milliseccs
var step    = 2;    // move two pixels at a time
var hide    = 5000; // 1000 = 1 second delay
var startat = -500; // -500 starts off the screen
var moveto  = 200;  // where the message should stop

function startmessage(){
if (document.layers) {
document.layers['message'].pageX = window.pageXOffset + startat;
startat+=step;
    if (startat<moveto) { setTimeout('startmessage()',speed); }
    else { setTimeout('closemessage()',hide); }
}
else {
    document.getElementById('message').style.left=startat+'px';
    startat+=step;
    if (startat<moveto) { setTimeout('startmessage()',speed); }
    else { setTimeout('closemessage()',hide); }
}
}
function closemessage(){
if (document.layers){
document.layers['message'].visibility='hidden';
}
else {
document.getElementById('message').style.visibility='hidden';
}
}
//-->
</script>
</head>
```

Using the Banner

- The javascript has been written specifically to work with the id="message" attribute.
- In this example, the "id" has been added to the <div> tag. You can place whatever you want between the opening and closing <div> tags. The content between these tags will move as a group when the banner is started. There just happens to be an image and a link, but you can put whatever you want in its place.

```
<!-- This is the flying message box -->  
<div id="message"  
    style="top:100px; position:absolute; text-align:center">  
<a href=lesson08-10-vr-a.htm>  
  
<br />  
Please Visit Our Sponsor</a><br />  
<br />  
</div>
```

Starting the Banner

- To start the banner when the page loads, the "onload" attribute is added to the <body> tag. This tells the JavaScript to start once the page has loaded. Each time the page is reloaded or revisited, the banner will display.

```
<body onLoad="startmessage () ">
```

Controlling the Banner

- At the beginning of the JavaScript are some controls for the banner. You can control the speed, step, hide delay, start location and end location. Each are described below.
- Speed - This is the delay between movements of the banner. The default is 5 millisecs, meaning it will move 200 times in a second.
- Step - This is how far the banner will progress per move. The default is 2 screen pixels per move.
- Hide - This is how long to wait before making the banner disappear. The default is 5000 millisecs, or 5 seconds.
- Startat - This is the banner starting location. The default is -500 pixels, which is off the screen to the left.
- Moveto - This is the banner ending location. The default is 200 pixels, which should stop it in the display area of all browsers.

```
var speed    = 5;    // move every 5 millisecs
var step     = 2;    // move two pixels at a time
var hide     = 5000; // 1000 = 1 second delay
var startat  = -500; // -500 starts off the screen
var moveto   = 200;  // where the message should stop
```