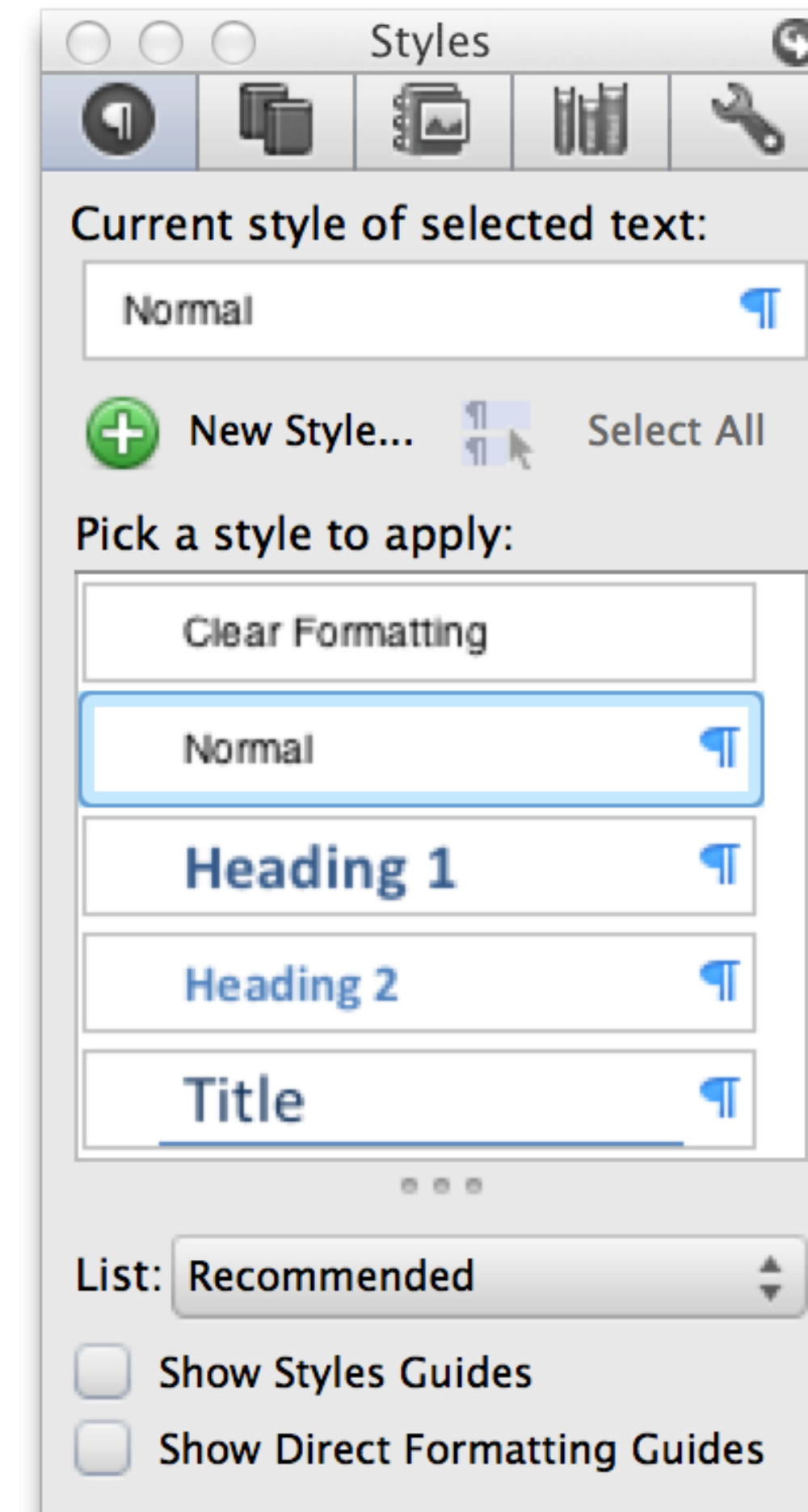


Web Programming

CSS Part I.

Using styles

- Most important benefit:
imposing consistency



CSS

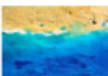
- Cascading Style Sheets
- Describe the appearance of HTML documents
- Main advantages
 - Separate content from presentation
 - Consistency
 - Easier website maintenance
- Main disadvantage
 - Browser support — cross-browser testing is a must!

A portrait of a man with short brown hair and glasses, smiling. He is wearing a dark blue t-shirt with the text 'browse me' in white, where the 'o' is a large red circle. The background is a clear blue sky.

Håkon Wium Lie

Generated content

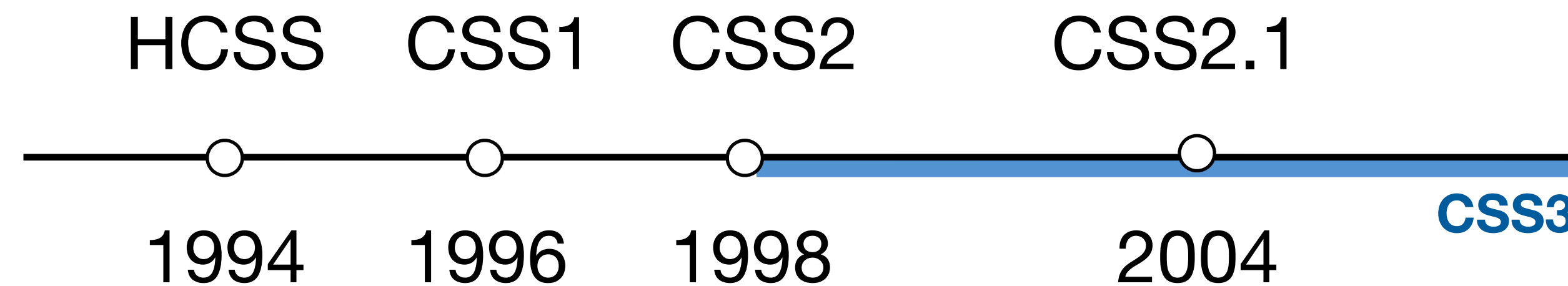
- (2013-02-28) Coming to an e-book or car near you: The Web
- (2013-02-13) Opera joins Google/Aple in-crowd with shift to WebKit and Chromium
- (2013-02-13) Hey Presto, Opera switches to WebKit
- (2013-02-13) Opera embraces WebKit in browser brain transplant
- (2013-02-13) Opera formally adopts Webkit as its Web browsers reach 300 million users
- (2012-06-19) Media Queries W3C Recommendation
- (2012-03-13) SXSW slides, Opera Reader
- (2012-01-27) [Interview] Håkon Wium Lie - CTO, Opera and Creator of CSS
- (2012-01-16) Catching up with Håkon Lie
- (2012-01-10) Opera focuses on browsers for TV sets
- (2011-10-31) MacWorld Opera CTO: Kill the browser scroll bar
- (2011-10-15) Wired's Webmonkey: CSS Paged Media Brings Book Smarts to the Web
- (2011-10-12) The Register: Opera brings fontdeslab-style reading to bog-standard web
- (2011-10-12) Slashdot: Opera Proposes Switching Browser Scrolling For Pages
- (2011-10-12) PCPro: Opera ditchess browser scrolling for "pages"
- (2011-10-12) CNet: Opera proposal brings a book look to the Web
- (2011-09-12) Google Native Client: The web of the future - or the past?
- longer list

Name	I'm Norwegian, my haptotype is II Ultra-Norse Type I. In my native country, my name is quite normal and I even have a famous namesake. In English, my first name is unpronounceable, my middle name is shortened to a single letter, and my last name does not build confidence. I therefore go by the name howcome which, although grammatically dubious, is the closest pronounceable approximation. It also makes for great email addresses, e.g., howcome@opera.com , which happens to be the one I use.	 														
Opera	I work for Opera Software as Chief Technology Officer. The Opera browser is smaller and faster than the one you know, and it has better support for standards. I currently working to make sure fonts and video finds their rightful place on the web using open standards. If you would like the Web to remain a place where no single vendor dominates, please consider using Opera. Opera also means multimedia; music, song and some strange plots. Some of us like both kinds of Opera. The selected few even like Wagner!	 														
CSS	I came to Opera from W3C (my old home page) where I was responsible for style sheets. In 1994 I invented a small language called Cascading Style Sheets (CSS). CSS describes how web pages are presented – on screens, in print, or read out loud. You can read about it in a book I co-authored with my co-inventor Bert Bos. The book written in HTML and CSS.	 														
Mentors	I'm a graduate of the MIT Media Lab where I was part of Walter Benders Electronic Publishing Group. The Media Lab did invent the Web. The Media Lab did, however, pioneer many of the applications that later have been built on the web, and the concept of Cascading in CSS is inspired by Media Lab principles. The web was invented at CERN. I heard the big bang and came running to the World Wide Web project where I worked with Tim Berners-Lee and Robert Cailliau. In 2001 I started writing up my PhD thesis with help and inspiration from Ole Hanseth and Gisle Hannemyr.	 														
Battles	I constantly prioritize my frustrations, and sometimes find battles worth taking on. In the neighborhood, I fight senseless graffiti, tasteless advertising, and motorways on the beach. On the city level (Oslo), I fight high-rise buildings in favor of classical elegance. On a national level (Norway) I fight for the right to read digital information and against the destruction of charm. On a European level, I fight against software patents, and for traditional building. On a global level, I fight for open standards and against Microsoft's pollution of the web. My political manifesto can be summed up in Global Information, local production! That is: one should freely exchange digital information at a global level, but stuff (including clothes, food, and furniture) should not be transported far and you should know the names of the people who make them for you. Spare parts should be printed locally, and fish should be programmed to swim to their destination. I'm a founding member of the Norwegian Pirate Party. I support CAPSoff. I oppose daylight saving time. After visiting Easter Island, I support OPT.															
Rituals	I like to design and make stuff from wood, especially from ash. I've made a sled, a dining room table, a common table, hymn-book-shelf on wheels, a shelf, and a leaky bathtub. I'm part owner of a woodworking studio in Oslo. I like farms, especially apple farms. I own a small one in the making.I like to paint. I observe two seasonal rituals to overcome fear: in the summer I jump into water from 10 meters, and in the winter I race down mountains on a snowboard. I brag about my personal speed record on snowboard: 94km/h. I sail in the summer and have participated in exactly one regatta. I have sailed on two of Norway's tall ships: Christian Radikm and Sørlændet. I listen to classical music and like to go to houses built for music, especially those with a grand chandelier. I like to go to church, especially where choirs sing and organs rejoice. I travel wide and far to see Wagner's Ring: New York, Bayreuth, Seattle, Berlin, London, New York, Copenhagen. I drive an electric car. My long term project is to build a pipe organ.															
Passions	I often find that my affections are paired with corresponding aversions. Here are some of the more articulated combinations: <table border="0"><tr><td>classical music</td><td>jazz</td></tr><tr><td>topyography</td><td>topyography in public spaces</td></tr><tr><td>soaring kites</td><td>high-rise buildings</td></tr><tr><td>feco batese</td><td>fcco acobitateuse</td></tr><tr><td>zoosibiz klitzze</td><td>nirbi-tizez dndidvifitibe</td></tr><tr><td>(f)bzoisabalyk</td><td>(f)bzoisabalyk yn bnrdic zbacoce</td></tr><tr><td>czaiceiozi mwaes</td><td>lajss</td></tr></table>	classical music	jazz	topyography	topyography in public spaces	soaring kites	high-rise buildings	feco batese	fcco acobitateuse	zoosibiz klitzze	nirbi-tizez dndidvifitibe	(f)bzoisabalyk	(f)bzoisabalyk yn bnrdic zbacoce	czaiceiozi mwaes	lajss	
classical music	jazz															
topyography	topyography in public spaces															
soaring kites	high-rise buildings															
feco batese	fcco acobitateuse															
zoosibiz klitzze	nirbi-tizez dndidvifitibe															
(f)bzoisabalyk	(f)bzoisabalyk yn bnrdic zbacoce															
czaiceiozi mwaes	lajss															

Paszionat

outdoor
jaka? pshakaw? zozazdz? zwiazki? gowarny? jenny jaka? szubienieczen? i quine ny kerzdacz: szw wly touff pass bzadzies ja po rzytja i habe czerpienicy: i jawe ro do ro czynacy? uduksieczy majnie czynia kwiy azuy oduray wybzocz: i tonyne miare spuz ozs za nye dzysieczny kwazy? jenny cyryczeksz gwarycy zwyz rzecznicy? i tanyne re czerpienicz wojusz jak rowe zo bo na tonyne rym roz nocyroz? uduksieczy ktorez mozu i dwukrot kawierkowac? czerpienich? i tonyne re czerpienicz wojusz jak rowe zo bo na tonyne rym roz nocyroz? uduksieczy ktorez mozu i dwukrot kawierkowac? czerpienich?
I often find that my affections are paired with corresponding aversions. Here are some of the more articulated combinations:

CSS development



- Currently: **CSS3**
 - Specification is maintained by W3C
 - Most properties have already been implemented in modern browsers

CSS levels

- Three levels
 - Inline
 - Document level
 - External
- +1: browser level
- Levels also reflect priorities

Inline

- Using the **style** attribute
 - can be used with almost all tags
 - exceptions: `<html>`, `<head>`, `<title>`, `<meta>`, `<param>`, `<style>`, `<script>`
 - property:value pairs separated with ;
 - overrides any style set globally

```
<p style="color:green;font-size:16px;">Large green text</p>
```

Large green text

CSS syntax

(document-level and external)

The diagram illustrates the components of a CSS rule. A light gray rectangular box contains the code: `p { font-family: Arial; color: blue; text-align: right; }`. A red dashed line encloses the `p {` portion, with the word "selector" in red text to its left. Another red dashed line encloses the three lines of styling inside the curly braces, with the word "declaration" in red text to its right.

```
selector p {  
    font-family: Arial;  
    color: blue;  
    text-align: right;  
}
```

- **Selectors** indicate which element(s) the rule applies to
- **Declarations** describe the styling
 - List of property: value pairs separated by a semicolon

Document level

- Defined in the **<head>** of the HTML document

```
<head>
  [...]
  <style>
    p {
      color: blue;
      text-align: right;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

External

- In a separate CSS file, linked from the HTML

HTML file

```
<head>  
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" />  
</head>
```

CSS file

```
p {  
  color: blue;  
  text-align: right;  
}  
  
/* you can comment, too */
```

Advantages of having external CSS file(s)

- Separate content and structure from presentation
- Reduce repetition (remember: DRY)
- Enable multiple pages to share the same design
- Maintain site-wide consistency
 - Changes are to made in a single place
- Reduce bandwidth
 - CSS file is accessed only once, size of HTML files is reduced

Outline

- **Part I - Properties**
 - To customize the styling of elements
- **Part II - Selectors**
 - To select which elements to apply a style to
- **Part III - Positioning**
 - To set the alignment of elements and layout of a page

Today

- We only use document level and inline css
 - So that both HTML and CSS is in a single file
 - Normally, you should always use an external CSS file
- Use a text editor or the w3school try-it editor

Part I

Properties

Properties

- Among other things...
- Fonts
- Lists
- Text alignment
- Margins
- Colors
- Backgrounds
- Borders

Reference: w3schools

<http://www.w3schools.com/css/>

Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property

Property				
font-style	1.0	12.0	4.0	1.0

CSS Syntax

```
font-style: normal|italic|oblique|initial|inherit;
```

Property Values

Value	Description	
normal	The browser displays a normal font style. This is default	Play it »
italic	The browser displays an italic font style	Play it »
oblique	The browser displays an oblique font style	Play it »
initial	Sets this property to its default value. Read about initial	Play it »
inherit	Inherits this property from its parent element. Read about inherit	

CSS Property:

font-style:

- ☒ normal
☐ italic
☐ oblique
☐ initial

Result:

Play with different font styles!

Try different font styles by clicking the radiobuttons

CSS Code:

```
div {  
  font-style: normal;  
}
```

Click the property values above to see the result

[W3Schools.com](#) - Play it

Text

Text properties

- Font
 - Family, size, weight, style, stretch, spacing, ...
- Alignment
- Color
- Decoration
 - Underline, strike-through, ...

Font families

SERIF

Extra details on the ends of the main strokes of the letters. These details are known as serifs.

im

In print, traditionally used for long passages of text because they are considered easier to read.

SANS-SERIF

Straight ends to letters, therefore have a much cleaner design.

im

Screens have a lower resolution than print. If the text is small, sans-serif fonts can be clearer to read.

MONOSPACE

Every letter in a monospace (or fixed-width) font is the same width.

im

Monospace fonts are commonly used for code because they align nicely, making the text easier to follow.

Examples

SERIF

Times New Roman

Georgia

SANS-SERIF

Arial

Verdana

Helvetica

MONOSPACE

`Courier`

`Courier New`

`Lucida console`

Setting font family

- Property: **font-family**
- Value: name(s) of the font(s)
- Alternatives can be defined
 - In case the given font is not present on the user's computer, the next in the sequence will be used
 - Put the general font family as last in the list

```
h1 {  
  font-family: "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;  
}
```

First choice

Fall-back choice

Importing fonts

- Add at beginning of style file **@import url(address);**
 - Alternative: use **@font-face**
 - See http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_fonts.asp
- Great font resource: <https://www.google.com/fonts>

```
@import url(https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto);  
  
h2 {  
    font-family: "Roboto", sans-serif;  
}
```

How to use Google Fonts

Roboto
Christian Robertson (12 styles)

1. Select font

All their equipment and
instruments are alive.

1 Family Selected

2. Open panel

4. Copy-paste code into CSS

1 Family Selected

Your Selection [Clear All](#)

Roboto

EMBED

CUSTOMIZE

Load Time: Fast

Embed Font

To embed your se
HTML document.

STANDARD

@IMPORT

```
<style>
@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto');
</style>
```

Specify in CSS

Use the following CSS rules to specify these families:

```
font-family: 'Roboto', sans-serif;
```

For examples of how fonts can be added to webpages, see the [getting started guide](#).

Font size

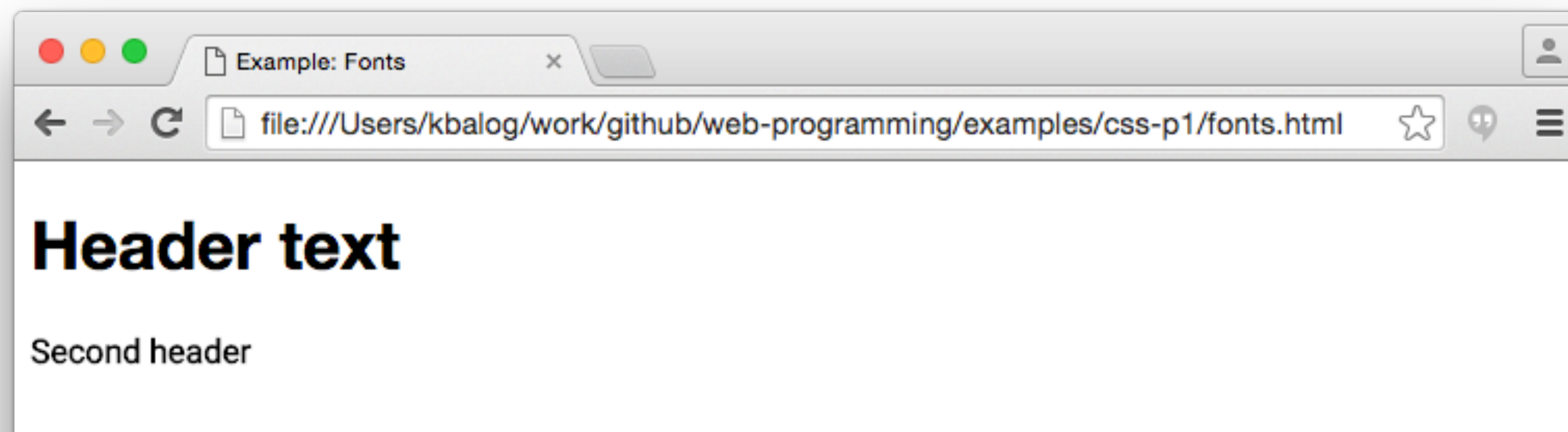
- Property: **font-size**
- Value: size in one of these units
 - Absolute
 - **cm**, **mm**, **in**
 - **px** pixels
 - **pt** points
 - Relative
 - **em** relative to the current font size (**recommended**)
 - % percentage
 - Keywords
 - **xx-small**, **x-small**, **small**, **medium**, **large**, **x-large**, **xx-large**

```
h1 {  
    font-size: 2em;  
}  
h2 {  
    font-size: 16pt;  
}  
h3 {  
    font-size: medium;  
}
```

Example

🔗 <examples/css/properties/fonts.html>

```
@import url(https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto);  
h1 {  
    font-family: "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;  
    font-size: 2em;  
}  
h2 {  
    font-family: "Roboto", sans-serif;  
    font-size: 12pt;  
}
```



Weight, style, stretch

WEIGHT

Light

Medium

Bold

Black

The font weight not only adds emphasis but can also affect the amount of white space and contrast on a page.

STYLE

Normal

Italic

Oblique

Italic fonts have a cursive aspect to some of the lettering. Oblique font styles take the normal style and put it on an angle.

STRETCH

Condensed

Regular

Extended

In condensed (or narrow) versions of the font, letters are thinner and closer together. In expanded versions they are thicker and further apart.

Weight, style, stretch

- Weight
 - Property: **font-weight**
 - Values: **normal**, **bold**, ...
 - http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_weight.asp
- Style
 - Property: **font-style**
 - Values: **normal**, **italic**, **oblique**
 - http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-style.asp

Weight, style, stretch (2)

- Stretch
 - Property: **font-stretch**
 - Values: **normal, condensed, expanded, ...**
 - http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_font-stretch.asp

Spacing

- Letter spacing
 - Property: **letter-spacing**
 - Value: length of extra space (px, cm, em, etc); negative values are allowed
 - http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_letter-spacing.asp
- Word spacing
 - Property: **word-spacing**
 - Value: length of extra space (px, cm, etc); negative values are allowed
 - http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_word-spacing.asp

Text alignment

- Property: **text-align**
- Values: **center, left, right, justify**
- http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-align.asp

```
<p style="text-align: right;">Right aligned text</p>
```

Right aligned text

Color

- Property: **color**
- Value: color given as
 - A HEX value, e.g., **#ff0000**
 - An rgb value, e.g., **rgb(255,0,0)**
 - A color name, e.g., **red**

```
<p style="color: #ff0000;">Red text</p>
```

Red text

Decoration

- Property: **text-decoration**
- Values: **none, underline, overline, line-through**
- http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-decoration.asp

```
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Cras  
a <span style="text-decoration: line-through;">maximus</span>  
diam.</p>
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
Cras a ~~maximus~~ diam.

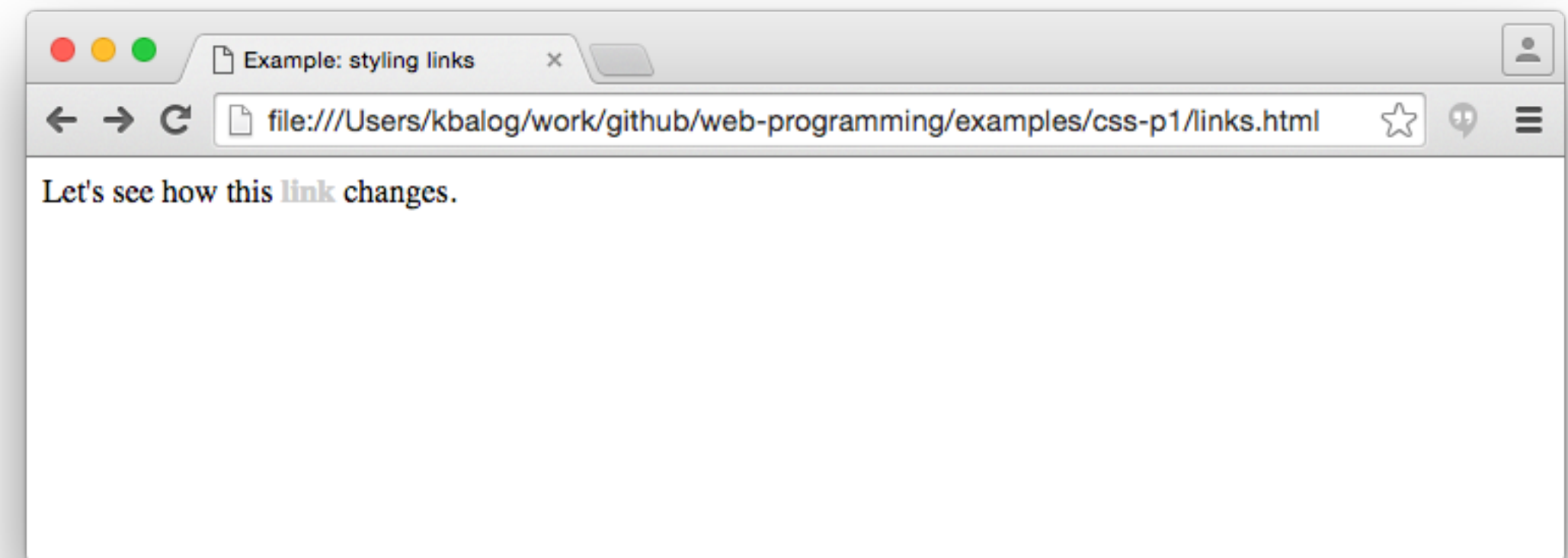
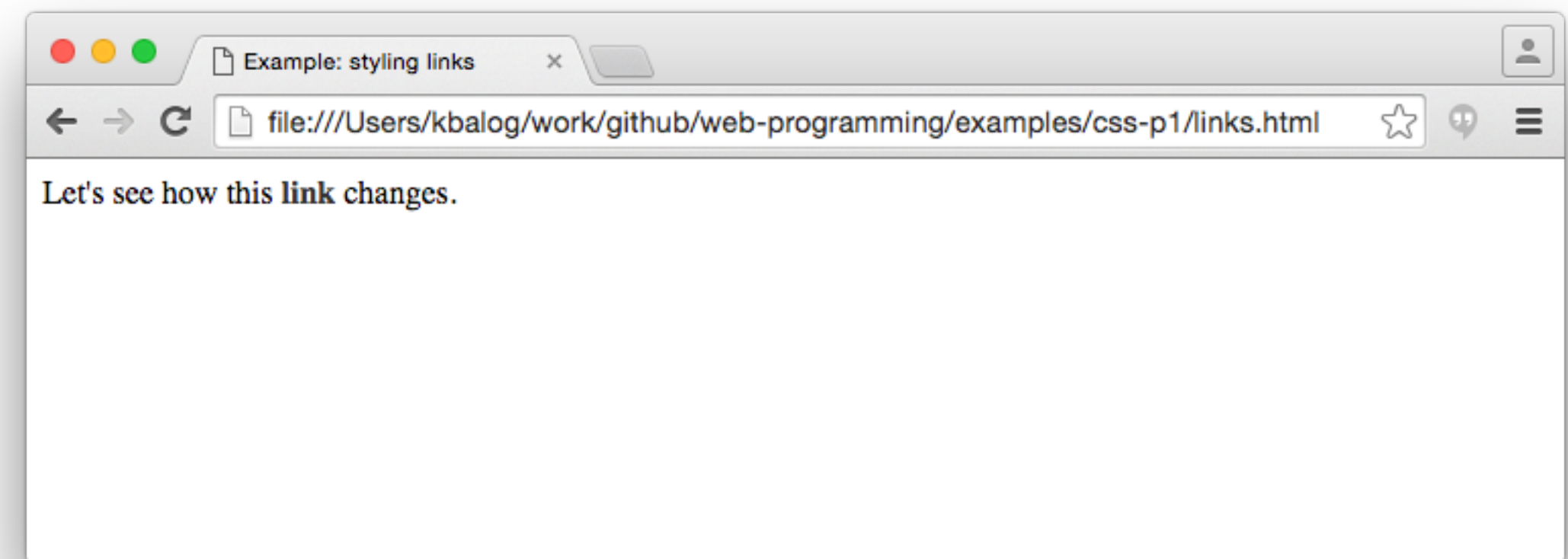
Links

- Links can be styled with any CSS property
- In addition, they can be styled differently based on their **state**
 - **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
- Default behavior:
 - normal: blue, underlined [link](#)
 - visited: purple, underlined [link](#)

Example

🐙 examples/css/properties/links.html

```
<style>
  a {
    color: #333333;
    font-weight: bold;
    text-decoration: none;
  }
  a:hover {
    text-decoration: underline;
  }
  a:visited {
    color: #cccccc;
  }
</style>
```



Colors and Backgrounds

Color

```
/* color name */  
h1 {  
    color: DarkCyan;  
}  
/* hex code */  
h2 {  
    color: #ee3e80;  
}  
/* rgb value */  
p {  
    color: rgb(100,100,90);  
}
```

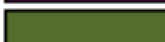
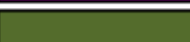
Background color

```
body {  
  background-color: rgb(200,200,200);  
}  
h1 {  
  background-color: DarkCyan;  
}  
p {  
  background-color: #ee3e80;  
}
```

Color values

- by name (**blue**)
- hex RGB code (**#0000FF**)
- see color names

<http://www.w3.org/TR/css3-color/#svg-color>

Named	Numeric	Color name	Hex rgb	Decimal
		<i>aliceblue</i>	#F0F8FF	240,248,255
		<i>antiquewhite</i>	#FAEBD7	250,235,215
		<i>aqua</i>	#00FFFF	0,255,255
		<i>aquamarine</i>	#7FFFD4	127,255,212
		<i>azure</i>	#F0FFFF	240,255,255
		<i>beige</i>	#F5F5DC	245,245,220
		<i>bisque</i>	#FFE4C4	255,228,196
		<i>black</i>	#000000	0,0,0
		<i>blanchedalmond</i>	#FFEBCD	255,235,205
		<i>blue</i>	#0000FF	0,0,255
		<i>blueviolet</i>	#8A2BE2	138,43,226
		<i>brown</i>	#A52A2A	165,42,42
		<i>burlywood</i>	#DEB887	222,184,135
		<i>cadetblue</i>	#5F9EA0	95,158,160
		<i>chartreuse</i>	#7FFF00	127,255,0
		<i>chocolate</i>	#D2691E	210,105,30
		<i>coral</i>	#FF7F50	255,127,80
		<i>cornflowerblue</i>	#6495ED	100,149,237
		<i>cornsilk</i>	#FFF8DC	255,248,220
		<i>crimson</i>	#DC143C	220,20,60
		<i>cyan</i>	#00FFFF	0,255,255
		<i>darkblue</i>	#00008B	0,0,139
		<i>darkcyan</i>	#008B8B	0,139,139
		<i>darkgoldenrod</i>	#B8860B	184,134,11
		<i>darkgray</i>	#A9A9A9	169,169,169
		<i>darkgreen</i>	#006400	0,100,0
		<i>darkgrey</i>	#A9A9A9	169,169,169
		<i>darkkhaki</i>	#BDB76B	189,183,107
		<i>darkmagenta</i>	#8B008B	139,0,139
		<i>darkolivegreen</i>	#556B2F	85,107,47

CSS3 colors: RGBA

- RGBA allows us to set opacity
 - alpha value between 0.0 and 1.0

```
.one {  
  background-color: rgb(0,0,0);  
  opacity: 0.5;  
}  
.two {  
  background-color: rgb(0,0,0);  
  background-color: rgba(0,0,0,0.5);  
}
```



result



result in older browsers

CSS3 colors: HSL/HSLa

- Specify colors using **H**ue, **S**aturation, and **L**ightness (and **a**lpha)



HUE

angle represents the color



Saturation

amount of grey (in %)



Lightness

white (100%) vs. black (0%)

CSS3 colors: HSL/HSLa

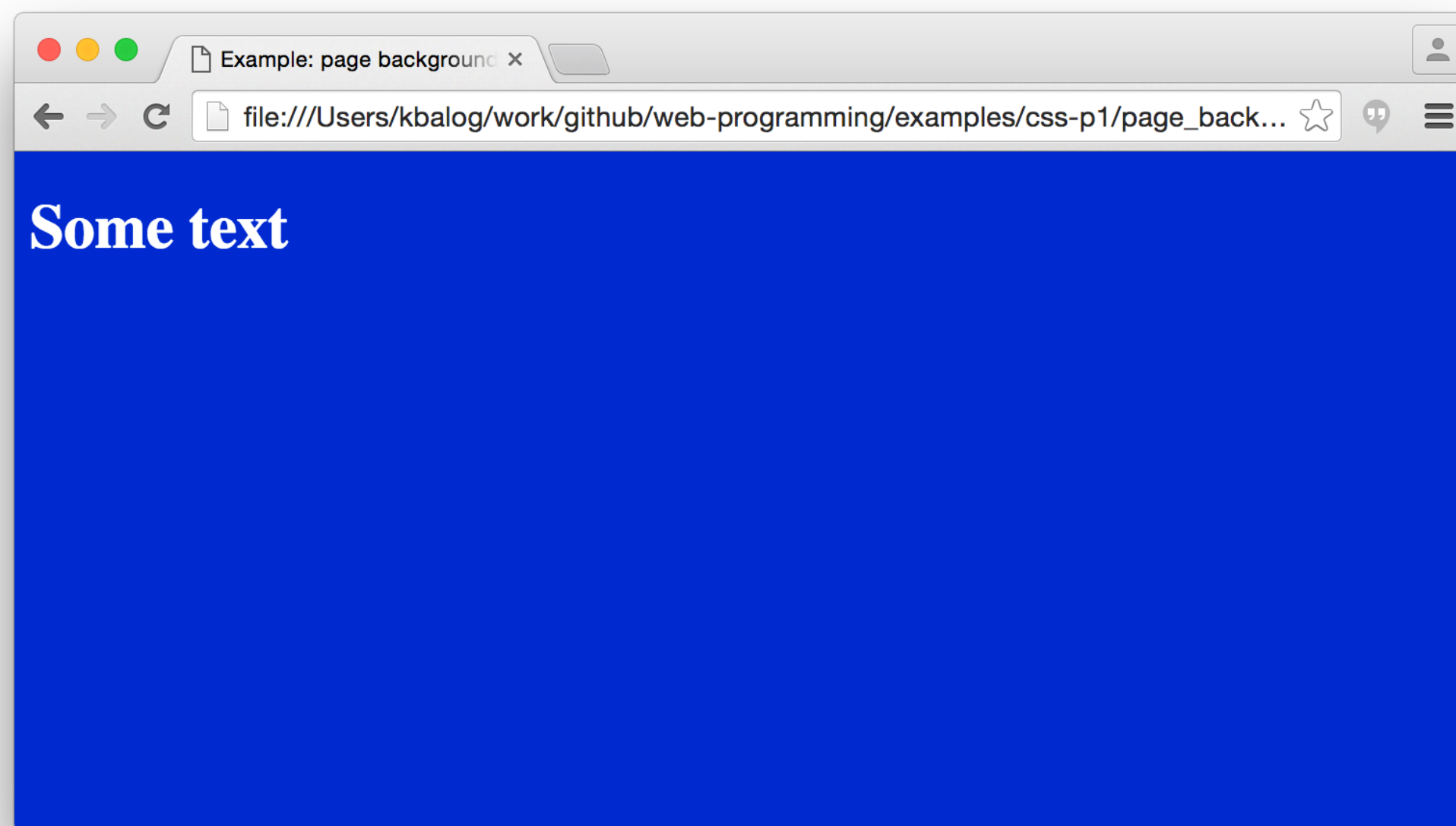
- HSLa allows us to set opacity
 - alpha value between 0.0 and 1.0

```
body {  
    background-color: hsl(0,0%,78%);  
}  
p {  
    background-color: hsla(0,100%,100%,0.5);  
}
```

Page background color

- Set the background-color property of the body tag

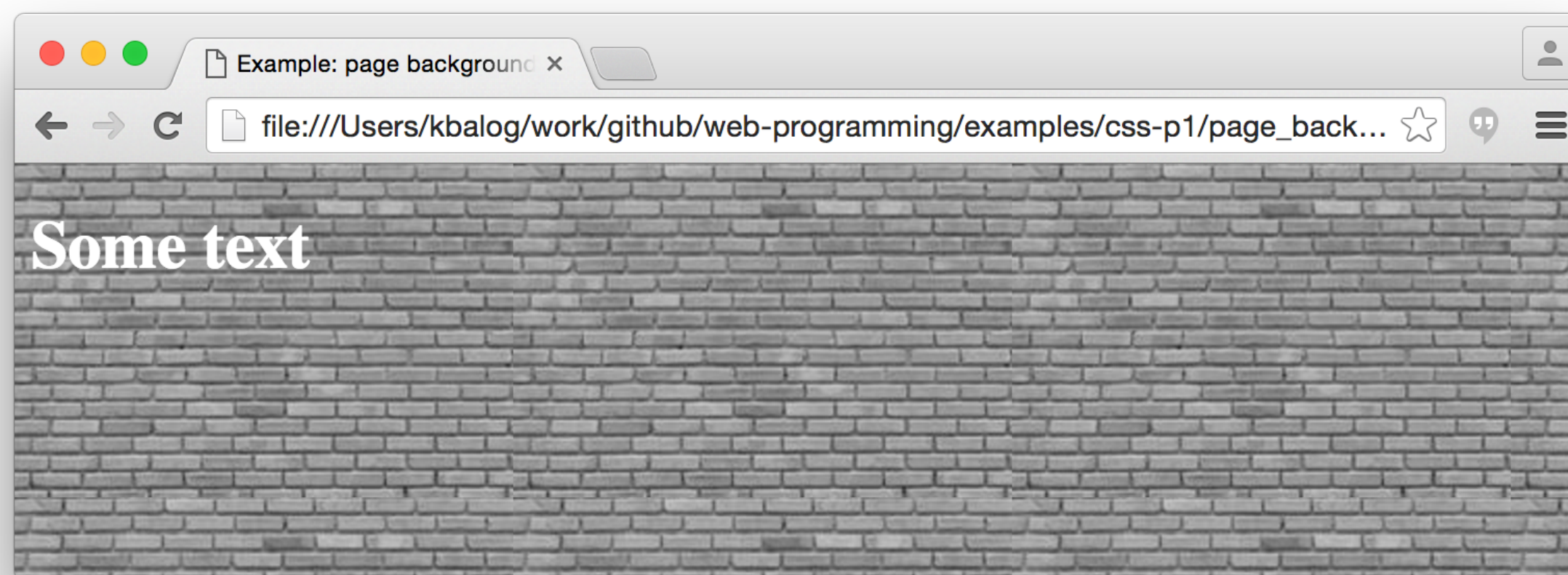
```
<body style="background-color: #0033cc;">
```



Background image

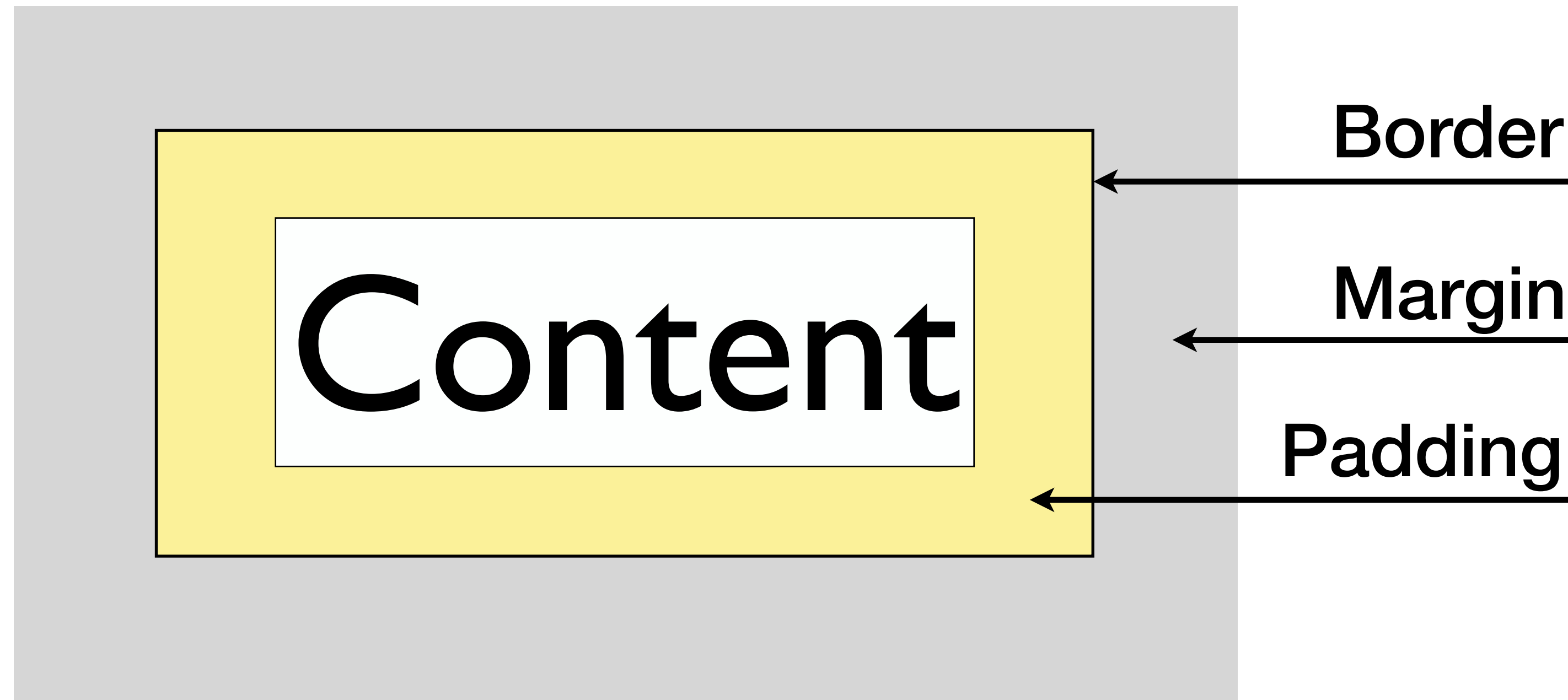
- Property: background-image
- See also background-repeat
 - http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-repeat.asp

```
body {  
    background-image: url("images/brick_pattern.jpg");  
}
```



Boxes

The Box Model



What margin and padding values were used here?

**margin: 0px;
padding: 0px;**

Newsitem #1

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Sed vestibulum non orci quis porta. Integer ac malesuada mauris, ut gravida metus. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas.

Newsitem #2

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Sed vestibulum non orci quis porta. Integer ac malesuada mauris, ut gravida metus. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac

**margin: 0px;
padding: 10px;**

Newsitem #1

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Sed vestibulum non orci quis porta. Integer ac malesuada mauris, ut gravida metus. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas.

Newsitem #2

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Sed vestibulum non orci quis porta. Integer ac malesuada mauris, ut gravida metus. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas.

**margin: 10px;
padding: 0px;**

Newsitem #1

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Newsitem #2

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**margin: 10px;
padding: 10px;**

Newsitem #1

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Newsitem #2

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Border width

- **border-width**

- in pixels (**1px**)
- or **thin, medium, thick**

- Possible to set values for each side

- **border-top-width, border-right-width, border-bottom-width, border-left-width**

- Shorthand

- **border-width: 2px 1px 1px 2px;**
- clockwise order: top, right, bottom, left

Border style

– border-style

solid

dotted

dashed

double

groove

ridge

inset

outset

Borders

- **border-color**

- Possible to control the color of each side separately

- **border-top-color**, **border-right-color**, ...

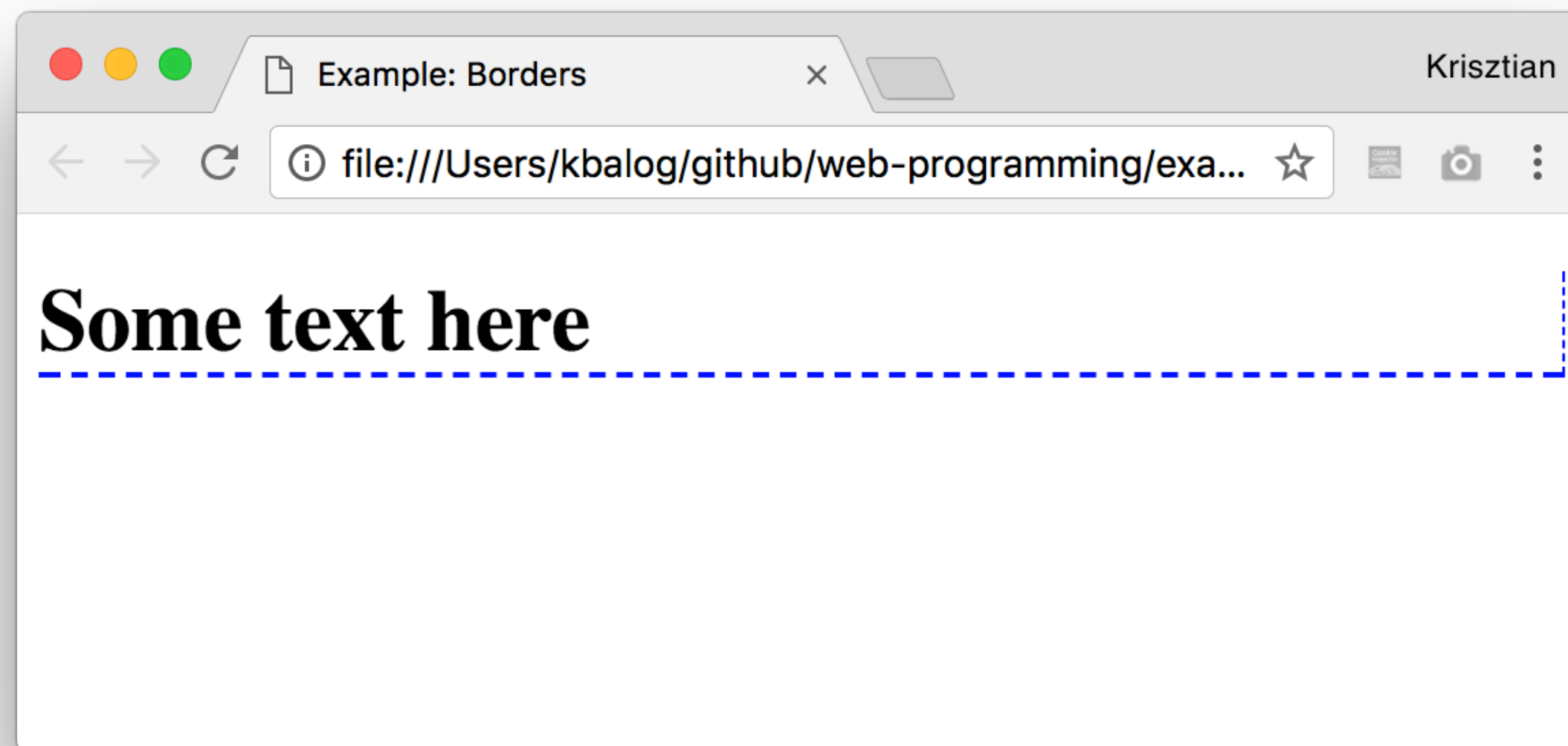
- Shorthand

- **border: 3px dotted #0088bb;**

Example

🔗 <examples/css/properties/borders.html>

```
<h1 style="border-width: 0px 1px 2px 0px; border-style: dashed; border-color: blue;">  
Some text here</h1>
```



Margin, padding

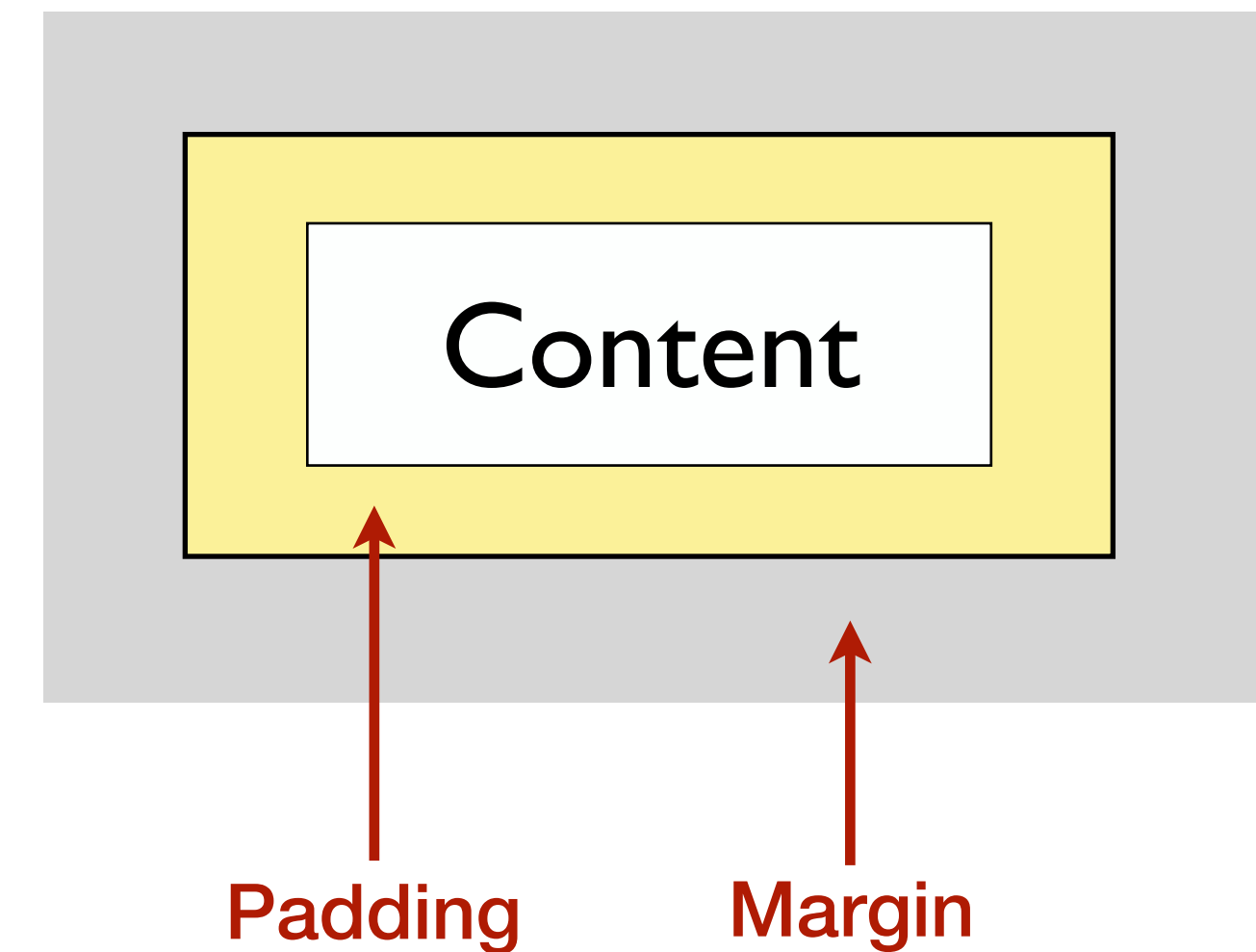
– margin, padding

- Value specified in px, pt, cm, em, etc.

```
margin: 0.2em;  
padding: 5px;
```

- Possible to set values for each side separately
 - margin-top, margin-right, ...
 - padding-top, padding-right, ...
- Shorthand: specify values for each side in a single declaration
 - Clockwise order: top, right, bottom, left

```
padding: 10px 5px 3px 1px;
```



Box dimensions

- **width, height**
 - pixels, percentages, or em
- For designs that adjust depending on the size of the browser window
 - **min-width, max-width**
 - The smallest/widest a box can stretch
 - **min-height, max-height**
 - Limit minimum and maximum height

CSS3: box shadow

- **box-shadow: 3px 3px 2px #777777;**
 - horizontal offset
 - vertical offset
 - blur distance (optional)
 - color

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CSS3: rounded corners

- **border-radius: 5px**
 - Size of the radius in pixels

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Lists and Tables

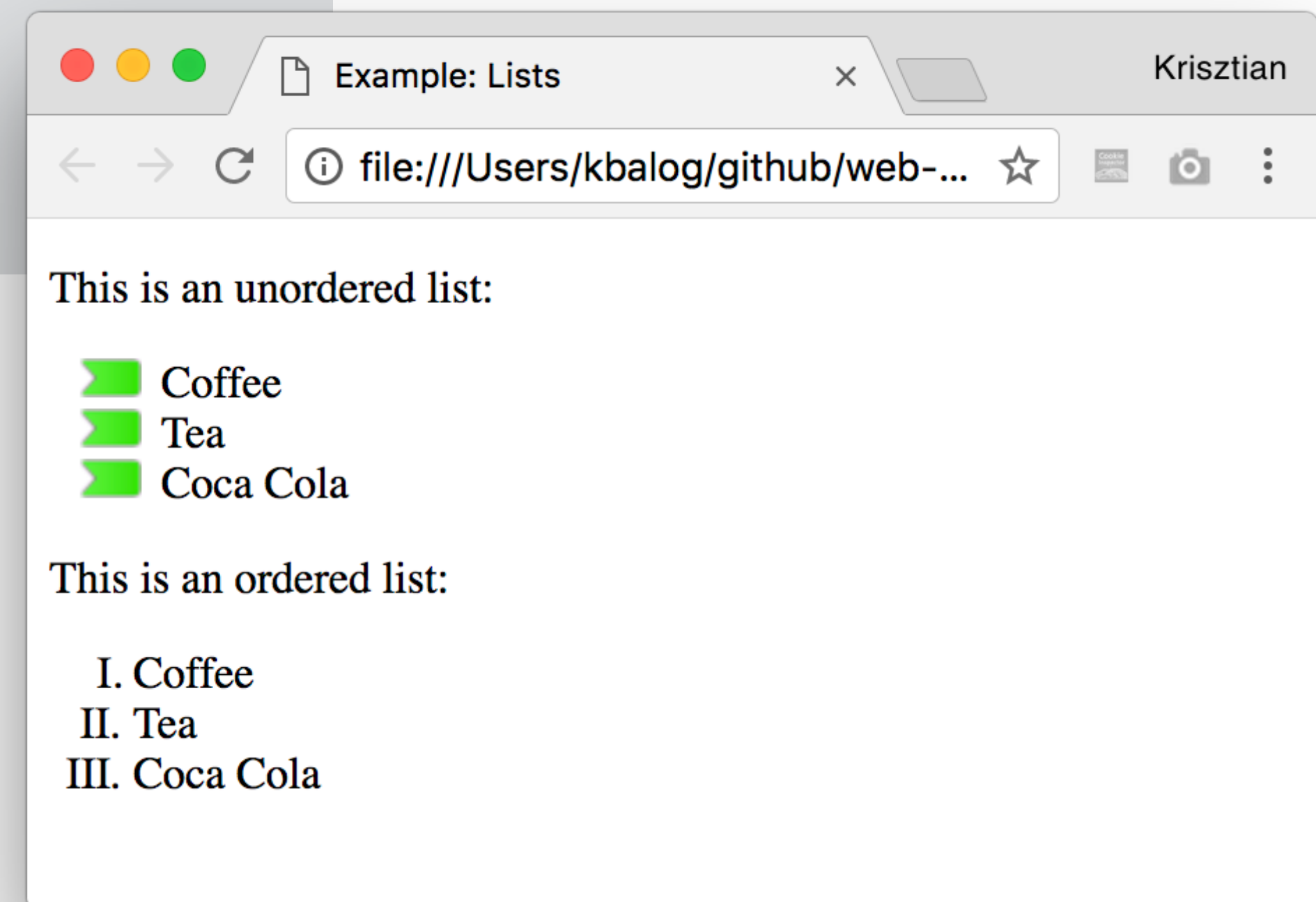
List properties

- Shape of list item markers
 - Property: **list-style-type**
 - Values for unordered lists:
 - **circle, square, ...**
 - Values for ordered lists:
 - **upper-roman, lower-alpha, ...**
- Remove list markers
 - **list-style-type: none**
- Using an image as the list item marker
 - **list-style-image: url('filename.png')**

Example

🔗 <examples/css/properties/lists.html>

```
<style>
  ul {
    list-style-image: url('images/img_marker.png');
  }
  ol {
    list-style-type: upper-roman;
  }
</style>
```



Tables

- Borders
 - **border**, **border-collapse**
- Height, width
 - **height**, **width**
- Text alignment
 - Horizontally: **text-align**
 - Vertically: **vertical-align**
- Padding
 - **padding**

Tables

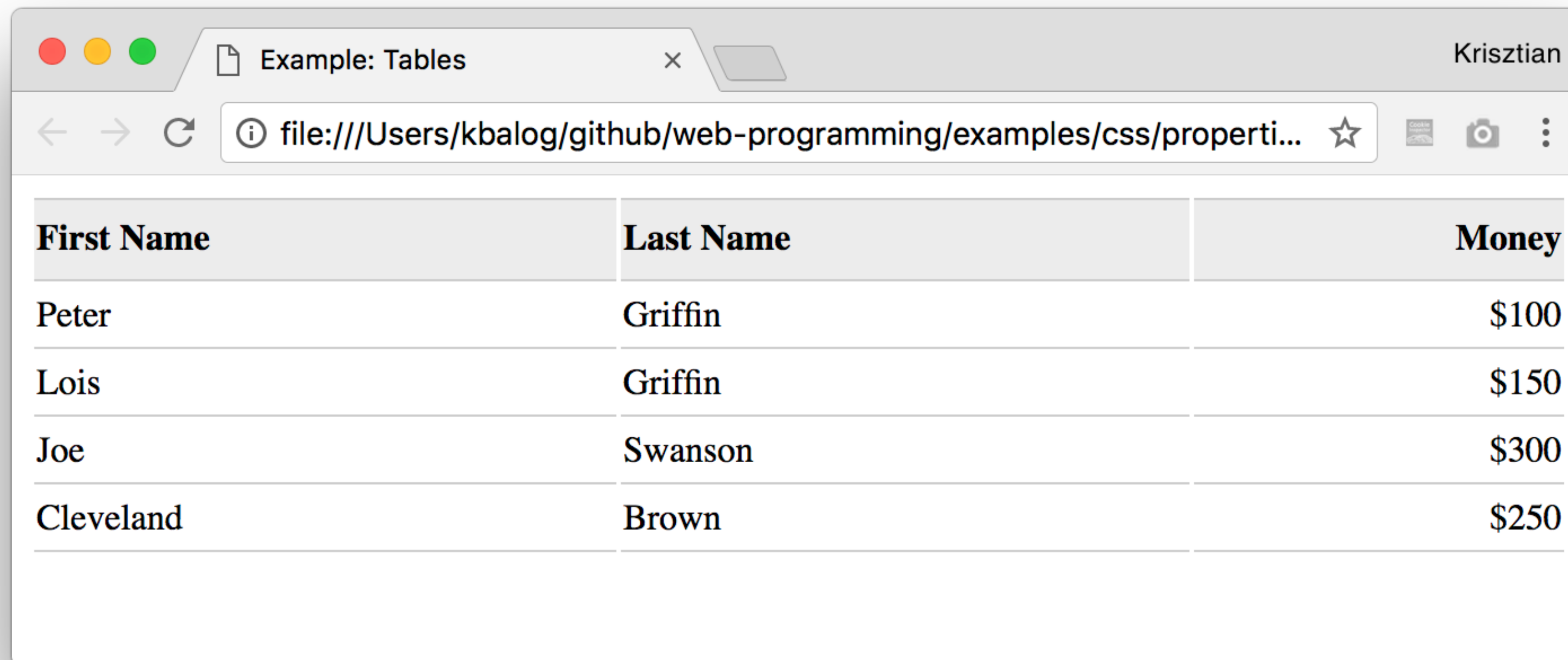
- Hovering
 - Use the **tr: hover** selector to highlight table rows on mouseover

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

- See https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_table.asp

Example

🔗 <examples/css/properties/tables.html>



The screenshot shows a web browser window with a single tab titled "Example: Tables". The address bar displays the file path: `file:///Users/kbalog/github/web-programming/examples/css/properti...`. The browser interface includes standard navigation buttons (back, forward, refresh), a star icon for bookmarks, and a camera icon. The user's name, "Krisztian", is visible in the top right corner of the browser window.

First Name	Last Name	Money
Peter	Griffin	\$100
Lois	Griffin	\$150
Joe	Swanson	\$300
Cleveland	Brown	\$250

Best practices

- Always use *em* to set font sizes
- Use relative units for lengths (ems and percentages)
- Always fall back on a generic font
- Use numbers, not names, for colors
- Test with multiple browsers
- Know when to stop!
 - Just because you can use 10 different fonts and 30 different colors on the same page doesn't mean you have to (or should)