

Basamaklı Stil Şablonları (CSS)

BIM206 – Web Programlama

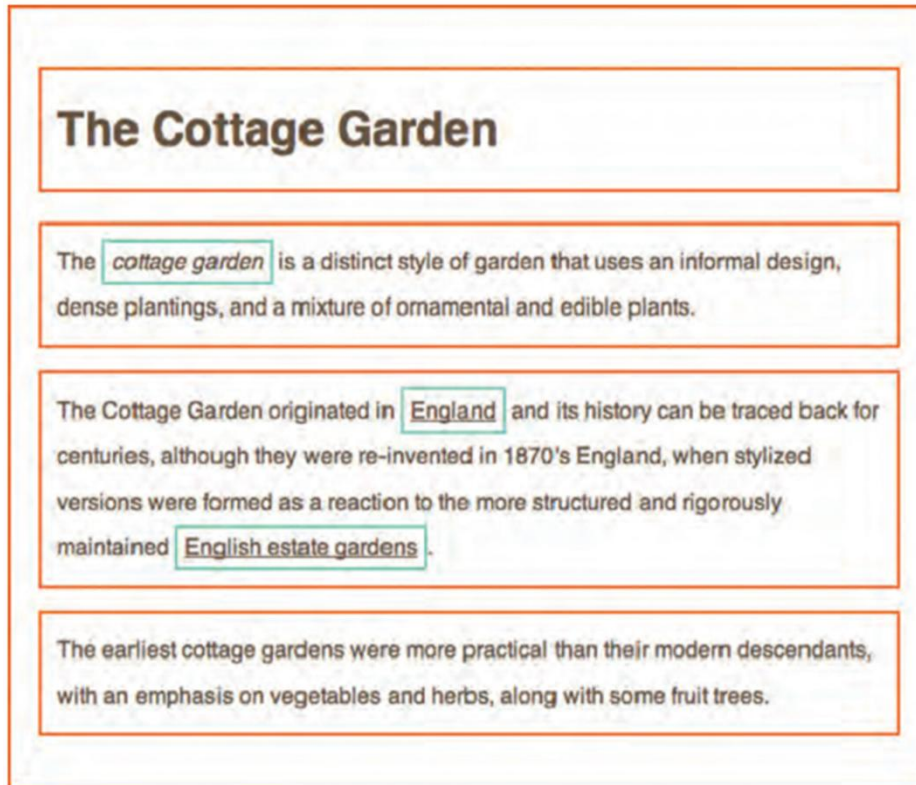
Basamaklı Stil Şablonları (CSS)

CSS, bir HTML elemanının nasıl görüneceğini belirleyen kurallar tanımlamamızı sağlar. Örneğin:

- ▶ Sayfanın arka planının renginin belirtilmesi
- ▶ Tüm paragrafların gri renkte ve Arial fontu kullanılarak gösterilmesi
- ▶ H1 başlıklarının font boyutunun 25 olması
- ▶ Liste maddelerinin 10 piksel içeriden başlaması
- ▶ Tüm paragrafların sağa dayalı olması



CSS ile Yapılabilecekler



Şekildeki HTML blok elemanları üzerinde şu işlemler yapılabilir:

- Etrafına çerçeve çizilebilir
- Genişliği veya yüksekliği değiştirilebilir
- Arka plan rengi değiştirilebilir
- İçerisindeki metnin özellikleri (font, boyut vs.) değiştirilebilir
- ...



CSS Kuralları

CSS, HTML elemanlarına, nasıl görüneceklerine dair kurallar ilişkilendirmekte kullanılır.

CSS kuralları, **ayırıcı anahtar (selector)** ve **tanımdan (declaration)** oluşur.



CSS Tanımları: Özellik ve Değer

CSS tanımları, **özellik (property)** ve **değer (value)** ikilerinden oluşur.

Bir tanımda birden fazla özellik bulunabilir. Bu durumda özellikler noktalı virgül ile ayrılmalıdır.

```
h1, h2, h3 {  
    font-family: Arial;  
    color: yellow;}  
    └──┬──┘ └──┬──┘  
    PROPERTY  VALUE
```



Harici CSS Dosyalarının <link> HTML Etiketi ile Kullanımı

href: CSS dosyasının yolunu belirtir.

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Using External CSS</title>
    ➔ <link href="css/styles.css" type="text/css"
      rel="stylesheet" />
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Potatoes</h1>
    <p>There are dozens of different potato
      varieties. They are usually described as
      early, second early and maincrop.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



<style> HTML Etiketi ile Dahili CSS Kullanımı

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Using Internal CSS</title>
    <style type="text/css">
      body {
        font-family: arial;
        background-color: rgb(185,179,175);}
      h1 {
        color: rgb(255,255,255);}
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Potatoes</h1>
    <p>There are dozens of different potato
      varieties. They are usually described as
      early, second early and maincrop.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```



Ayırıcı Anahtar (selector) Çeşitleri (1)

| SELECTOR | MEANING | EXAMPLE |
|--------------------|---|--|
| UNIVERSAL SELECTOR | Applies to all elements in the document | <code>* {}</code> Targets all elements on the page |
| TYPE SELECTOR | Matches element names | <code>h1, h2, h3 {}</code> Targets the <code><h1></code> , <code><h2></code> and <code><h3></code> elements |
| CLASS SELECTOR | Matches an element whose <code>class</code> attribute has a value that matches the one specified after the period (or full stop) symbol | <code>.note {}</code> Targets any element whose <code>class</code> attribute has a value of <code>note</code> <code>p.note {}</code> Targets only <code><p></code> elements whose <code>class</code> attribute has a value of <code>note</code> |



Ayırıcı Anahtar (selector) Çeşitleri (2)

ID SELECTOR

Matches an element whose id attribute has a value that matches the one specified after the pound or hash symbol

`#introduction {}`
Targets the element whose id attribute has a value of introduction

CHILD SELECTOR

Matches an element that is a direct child of another

`li>a {}`
Targets any <a> elements that are children of an element (but not other <a> elements in the page)

DESCENDANT SELECTOR

Matches an element that is a descendent of another specified element (not just a direct child of that element)

`p a {}`
Targets any <a> elements that sit inside a <p> element, even if there are other elements nested between them



Ayırıcı Anahtar (selector) Çeşitleri (3)

ADJACENT SIBLING SELECTOR

Matches an element that is the next sibling of another

`h1+p {}`

Targets the first <p> element after any <h1> element (but not other <p> elements)

GENERAL SIBLING SELECTOR

Matches an element that is a sibling of another, although it does not have to be the directly preceding element

`h1~p {}`

If you had two <p> elements that are siblings of an <h1> element, this rule would apply to both



CSS Kuralları – Öncelik Sırası

Aynı HTML elemanı üzerinde tanımlı birden fazla CSS kuralı varsa, hangisinin uygulanacağı aşağıdaki kurallara göre belirlenir.

- Son kural (Last Rule)
- Spesifiklik (Specificity)
- Önemlilik (Important)

Son kural (Last Rule)

Eğer ayırıcı anahtarlar aynı ise, en son ayırıcı uygulanır.



CSS Öncelik Sırası – Son Kural

Spesifiklik (Specificity)

Eğer ayırıcı anahtarlardan biri diğerine göre daha spesifik ise, öncelik spesifik olan ayırıcı anahtara verilir.

Önemlilik (Importance)

Eğer ayırıcı anahtarlardan birinin özellik değerinin sağında '**!important**' ifadesi varsa öncelik bu ayırıcı anahtara verilir.



CSS Öncelik Sırası – Örnek

```
<h1>Potatoes</h1>
```

```
<p id="intro">There are <i>dozens</i> of different  
  <b>potato</b> varieties.</p>
```

```
<p>They are usually described as early, second early  
  and maincrop potatoes.</p>
```

Potatoes

There are *dozens* of different **potato** varieties.

They are usually described as early, second early and maincrop potatoes.



CSS Öncelik Sırası – Örnek

```
* {  
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}  
h1 {  
  font-family: "Courier New", monospace;}  
i {  
  color: green;}  
i {  
  color: red;}  
b {  
  color: pink;}  
p b {  
  color: blue !important;}  
p b {  
  color: violet;}  
p#intro {  
  font-size: 100%;}  
p {  
  font-size: 75%;}
```



CSS ve Kalıtım

Pek çok CSS özelliği, kalıtım yoluyla alt bileşenlere aktarılır.

Örneğin, `<body>` html elemanı için `font-family` özelliği tanımlandığında, bu özellik pek çok alt bileşene de (örn: `<p>`) yansır.

inherit

Ancak bu kalıtımı belli bir özellik için zorla geçerli kılmak istersek, özelliğin değeri olarak **'inherit'** anahtar kelimesini kullanmamız gerekir.



CSS ve Kalıtım - Örnek

```
<div class="page">
  <h1>Potatoes</h1>
  <p>There are dozens of different potato
    varieties.</p>
  <p>They are usually described as early, second
    early and maincrop potatoes.</p>
</div>
```

```
body {
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
  color: #665544;
  padding: 10px;}
.page {
  border: 1px solid #665544;
  background-color: #efefef;
  padding: inherit;}
```



Harici CSS Dosyaları Neden Kullanılır?

Bir websitesi yaparken, harici CSS dosyaları kullanmanın pek çok avantajı vardır:

- Tüm sayfalar aynı CSS kodunu kullanabilir - Daha az kod kullanılır.
- Sayfalar daha hızlı çalışır (CSS daha önce indirildiğinden)
- Sitenin görünümünde bir değişiklik yapmak gerekirse, sadece bir dosyayı değiştirmeniz yeterli olur.

Ancak, bir sayfaya özel ek CSS kuralları tanımlamak gerektiğinde, bu sayfada dahili CSS kullanımı uygun olur.



CSS – Önplan Rengi

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

Marine Biology

The Composition of Seawater

Almost anything can be found in seawater. This includes dissolved materials from Earth's crust as well as materials released from organisms. The most important components of seawater that influence life forms are salinity, temperature, dissolved gases (mostly oxygen and carbon dioxide), nutrients, and pH. These elements vary in their composition as well as in their influence on marine life.



CSS – Arkaplan Rengi

```
body {  
    background-color: rgb(200,200,200);}
h1 {  
    background-color: DarkCyan;}
h2 {  
    background-color: #ee3e80;}
p {  
    background-color: white;}
```

Marine Biology

The Composition of Seawater

Almost anything can be found in seawater. This includes dissolved materials from Earth's crust as well as materials released from organisms. The most important components of seawater that influence life forms are salinity, temperature, dissolved gases (mostly oxygen and carbon dioxide), nutrients, and pH. These elements vary in their composition as well as in their influence on marine life.

CSS – Işık Geçirmezlik

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



CSS Renkleri – HSL ve HSLA

Hue: 0 ile 360 derece arası bir değerdir.

Saturation: Yüzde olarak ifade edilir.

Lightness: Yüzde olarak ifade edilir. %0 beyaza, %100 siyaha denk gelir.

Alpha: 0 ile 1 arası bir değerdir. Değer arttıkça transparanlık artar.

```
body {  
    background-color: #C8C8C8;  
    background-color: hsl(0,0%,78%);}  
p {  
    background-color: #ffffff;  
    background-color: hsla(0,100%,100%,0.5);}
```



Yazı Biçimleri (1)

SERIF

Serif fonts have extra details on the end of the main strokes of the letters.

EXAMPLES:

Georgia

Times

Times New Roman

SANS-SERIF

Sans-serif fonts have straight ends to letters and therefore have a much cleaner design.

EXAMPLES:

Arial

Verdana

Helvetica



Yazı Biçimleri (2)

MONOSPACE

Every letter in a monospace typeface is the same width. (Non-monospace fonts have different widths.)

EXAMPLES:

Courier

Courier New

CURSIVE

Cursive fonts either have joining strokes or other cursive characteristics, such as handwriting styles.

EXAMPLES:

Comic Sans MS

Monotype Corsiva



Yazı Biçimleri (3)

FANTASY

Fantasy fonts are usually decorative fonts and are often used for titles. They're not designed for long bodies of text.

EXAMPLES:

Impact

Haettenschweiler



Font Özellikleri

| WEIGHT | STYLE | STRETCH |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Light | Normal | Condensed |
| Medium | <i>Italic</i> | Regular |
| Bold | <i>Oblique</i> | Extended |
| Black | | |



CSS ile Font Belirtmek

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Font Family</title>
    <style type="text/css">
      body {
        font-family: Georgia, Times, serif;}
      h1, h2 {
        font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}
      .credits {
        font-family: "Courier New", Courier,
          monospace;}
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1> Briards</h1>
    <p class="credits">by Ivy Duckett</p>
    <p class="intro">The <a class="breed"
      href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/
      Briard">briard</a>, or berger de brie, is
      a large breed of dog traditionally used as
      a herder and guardian of sheep...</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Yazı Boyutu Birimleri

Piksel (Pixel):

Pixel sayısını "px" karakterleri takip eder.

Yüzde (Percentage):

Web tarayıcılarında varsayılan font boyutu 16 pikseldir. Bu değere bağlı olarak font boyutu yüzde olarak ifade edilebilir.

EMS:

Bir em birimi, m harfinin genişliği kadardır.



Yazı Boyutları Arası Dönüşüm

PIXELS

h132px

h224px

h318px

body16px

=

PERCENTAGES

h1200%

h2150%

h3133%

body100%

=

EMS

h12em

h21.5em

h31.125em

body100%

p1em



CSS ile Yazı Boyutu Belirtmek

```
body {  
    font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;  
    font-size: 12px;}  
h1 {  
    font-size: 200%;}  
h2 {  
    font-size: 1.3em;}
```

Briards

by Ivy Duckett

The [briard](#), or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

Breed History

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned briards.

Font-face ile Yeni Font Tanımlamak

- Font-face kullanarak, kullanıcının bilgisayarında kurulu olmayan fontlar kullanılabilir.
- Font, kullanıcının bilgisayarında bulunmazsa, belirtilen adresten kullanıcı bilgisayarına indirilir.

```
@font-face {  
    font-family: 'ChunkFiveRegular';  
    src: url('fonts/chunkfive.eot');}  
h1, h2 {  
    font-family: ChunkFiveRegular, Georgia, serif;}
```



Font Formatları

| BROWSER | FORMAT | | | |
|--------------|--------|------|-----------|-----|
| | eot | woff | ttf / otf | svg |
| Chrome (all) | | | | ● |
| Chrome 6+ | | ● | ● | ● |
| Firefox 3.5 | | | ● | |
| Firefox 3.6+ | | ● | ● | |
| IE 5 - 8 | ● | | | |
| IE 9+ | ● | ● | ◐ | |
| Opera 10+ | | | ● | ● |
| Safari 3.1+ | | | ● | ● |
| iOS <4.2 | | | | ● |
| iOS 4.2+ | | | ● | ● |



Birden Fazla Font Formatı veya Kaynağı Belirtmek

```
@font-face {  
  font-family: 'ChunkFiveRegular';  
  src: url('fonts/chunkfive.eot');  
  src: url('fonts/chunkfive.eot?#iefix')  
    format('embedded-opentype'),  
    url('fonts/chunkfive.woff') format('woff'),  
    url('fonts/chunkfive.ttf')  
    format('truetype'),  
    url('fonts/chunkfive.svg#ChunkFiveRegular')  
    format('svg');}
```

- 1: eot
- 2: woff
- 3: ttf/otf
- 4: svg



Font Ağırlığını Belirtmek (normal veya bold)

```
.credits {  
    font-weight: bold;}  
}
```

Briards

by Ivy Duckett

The [briard](#), or berger de briè, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

Breed History

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned



Font Stilini Belirtmek (normal, italic veya oblique)

```
.credits {  
    font-style: italic;}
```

Briards

by Ivy Duckett

The [briard](#), or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

Breed History

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned briards.



Metin Dönüşümü: text-transform uppercase, lowercase veya capitalize

```
h1 {  
    text-transform: uppercase;}  
h2 {  
    text-transform: lowercase;}  
.credits {  
    text-transform: capitalize;}
```

BRIARDS

By Ivy Duckett

The [briard](#), or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

breed history

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned briards.

text-decoration: none, underline, overline,
line-through vey a blink

```
.credits {  
  text-decoration: underline;}  
a {  
  text-decoration: none;}
```

Briards

by Ivy Duckett

The briard, or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.



Harfler ve Kelimeler Arası Boşluk: letter-spacing ve word-spacing

```
h1, h2 {  
  text-transform: uppercase;  
  letter-spacing: 0.2em;}  
.credits {  
  font-weight: bold;  
  word-spacing: 1em;}
```

BRIARDS

by Ivy Duckett

The [briard](#), or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

BREED HISTORY



Metin Hizalama: text-align left, right, center, justify

```
h1 {  
    text-align: left;}  
p {  
    text-align: justify;}  
.credits {  
    text-align: right;}
```

by Ivy Duckett

The [briard](#), or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

Breed History

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned briards.



Dikey Metin Hizalama: vertical-align baseline, top, text-top, text-bottom ...

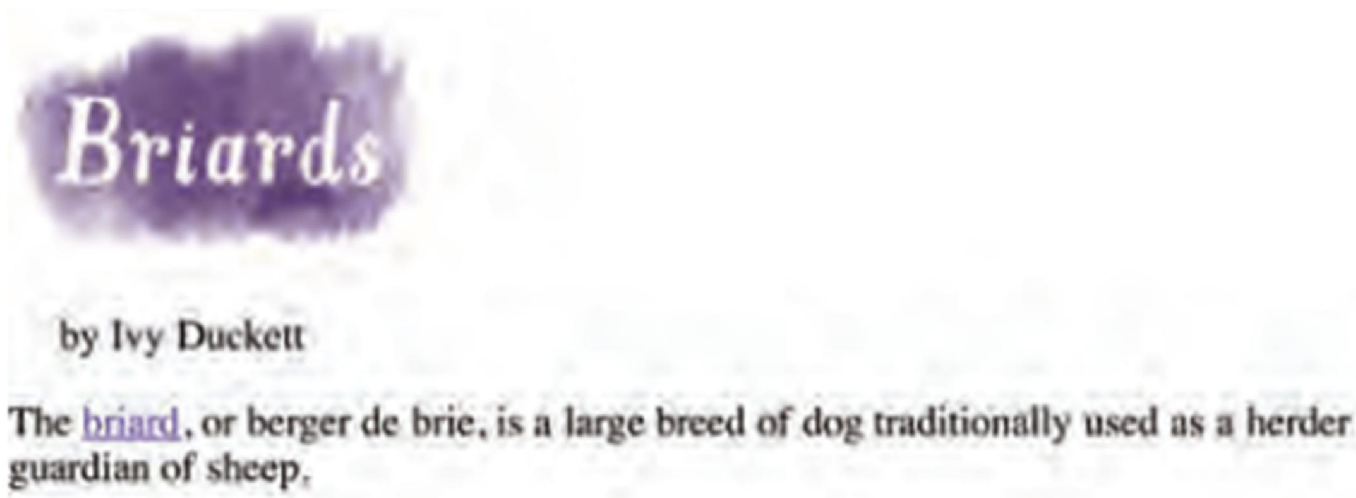
Tablo içerisinde metnin dikey hizalanmasında ya da img veya em gibi satır içi elemanlara bağlı olarak dikey pozisyon belirlemek için kullanılır.

```
#six-months {  
  vertical-align: text-top;}  
#one-year {  
  vertical-align: baseline;}  
#two-years {  
  vertical-align: text-bottom;}
```



Metni içeri veya dışarı almak: text-indent

```
h1 {  
    background-image: url("images/logo.gif");  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    text-indent: -9999px;}  
.credits {  
    text-indent: 20px;}
```



Bağlantıların Stillendirilmesi: link, visited, hover ve active

```
a:link {  
    color: deeppink;  
    text-decoration: none;}  
a:visited {  
    color: black;}  
a:hover {  
    color: deeppink;  
    text-decoration: underline;}  
a:active {  
    color: darkcyan;}
```

Dog Breeds:

- Basset Hound
- Beagle
- Bearded Collie
- Beauceron
- Bedlington Terrier
- Belgian Shepherd
- Bergamasco
- Bichon Frise
- Bloodhound
- Bolognese
- Border Collie
- Border Terrier
- Borzoi



Özellik Seçiciler (1)

EXISTENCE

[]

Matches a specific attribute
(whatever its value)

p[class]

Targets any <p> element with an
attribute called class

EQUALITY

[=]

Matches a specific attribute with
a specific value

p[class="dog"]

Targets any <p> element with
an attribute called class whose
value is dog

SPACE

[~=]

Matches a specific attribute
whose value appears in a space-
separated list of words

p[class~="dog"]

Targets any <p> element with
an attribute called class whose
value is a list of space-separated
words, one of which is dog



Özellik Seçiciler (2)

PREFIX

[^=]

Matches a specific attribute whose value begins with a specific string

p[attr^"d"]

Targets any <p> element with an attribute whose value begins with the letter "d"

SUBSTRING

[*=]

Matches a specific attribute whose value contains a specific substring

p[attr*"do"]

Targets any <p> element with an attribute whose value contains the letters "do"

SUFFIX

[\$=]

Matches a specific attribute whose value ends with a specific string

p[attr\$"g"]

Targets any <p> element with an attribute whose value ends with the letter "g"



Kutular

- Blok HTML elemanlarını gruplamak ve CSS ile formatlamak için kullanılır.
- Genişlik ya da yüksekliği belirtilmezse içindekileri tutacak en küçük boyutta oluşturulur.

```
<div>
```

```
<p>The Moog company pioneered the commercial  
manufacture of modular voltage-controlled  
analog synthesizer systems in the early  
1950s.</p>
```

```
</div>
```



Kutuların Boyutunun Belirlenmesi (1)

```
div.box {  
    height: 300px;  
    width: 300px;  
    background-color: #bbbbbaa;}  
  
p {  
    height: 75%;  
    width: 75%;  
    background-color: #0088dd;}
```



Kutuların Boyutunun Belirlenmesi (2)

The Moog company pioneered the commercial manufacture of modular voltage-controlled analog synthesizer systems in the early 1950s.



Kutu Genişliğinin Sınırlandırılması: min-width ve max-width (1)

Web tarayıcısı penceresinin boyutları değişse dahi, kutunun genişliğinin belli bir aralığın dışına çıkmamasını sağlar.

```
td.description {  
    min-width: 450px;  
    max-width: 650px;  
    text-align: left;  
    padding: 5px;  
    margin: 0px;}
```






Kutu Genişliğinin Sınırlandırılması: min-width ve max-width (2)

```
<tr>
  <td></td>
  <td class="description">The Rhodes piano is an
    electro-mechanical piano, invented by Harold
    Rhodes during the fifties and later
    manufactured in a number of models ...</td>
  <td>$1400</td>
</tr>
```



Kutu Genişliğinin Sınırlandırılması: min-width ve max-width (3)

| Photo | Description | Price |
|---|--|--------|
|  | The Rhodes piano is an electro-mechanical piano, invented by Harold Rhodes during the fifties and later manufactured in a number of models, first in collaboration with Fender and after 1965 by CBS. It employs a piano-like keyboard with hammers that hit small metal lines, amplified by electromagnetic pickups. | \$1400 |
|  | The Wurlitzer electric piano is an electro-mechanical piano, created by the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company of Mississippi. The Wurlitzer company itself never called the instrument an "electric piano", instead inventing the phrase "Electronic Piano" and using this as a trademark throughout the production of the instrument. It employs a piano-like keyboard with hammers that hit small metal lines, amplified by electromagnetic pickups. | \$1600 |
|  | A Clavinet is an electronically amplified clavichord manufactured by the Hohner company. Each key uses a rubber tip to perform a hammer on a string. Its distinctive bright staccato sound is often compared to that of an electric guitar. Various models were produced over the years, including the models I, II, L, C, D6, and E7. | \$1200 |



Kutu Yüksekliğinin Sınırlandırılması: min-height ve max-height (1)

`<h2>Fender Mustang</h2>`

`<p>The Fender Mustang was introduced in 1964 as the basis of a major redesign of Fender's ...</p>`

`<h2>Fender Stratocaster</h2>`

`<p>The Fender Stratocaster or "Strat" is one of the most popular electric guitars of all time ...</p>`

`<h2>Gibson Les Paul</h2>`

`<p>The Gibson Les Paul is a solid body electric guitar that was first sold in 1952 ...</p>`



Kutu Yüksekliğinin Sınırlandırılması: min-height ve max-height (2)

```
h2, p {  
  width: 400px;  
  font-size: 90%;  
  line-height: 1.2em;}  
h2 {  
  color: #0088dd;  
  border-bottom: 1px solid #0088dd;}  
p {  
  min-height: 10px;  
  max-height: 30px;}
```



Kutu Yüksekliğinin Sınırlandırılması: min-height ve max-height (3)

Fender Mustang

The Fender Mustang was introduced in 1964 as the basis of a major redesign of Fender's student models then consisting of the Musicmaster and Duo-Sonic. It was originally popular in sixties surf music and attained cult status in the 1990s largely as a result of its use by a number of alternative rock bands.

The Fender Stratocaster or "Strat" is one of the most popular electric guitars of all time, and its design has been copied by many guitar makers. It was designed by Leo Fender, George Fullerton and Freddie Tavares in 1954.

The Gibson Les Paul is a solid body electric guitar that was first sold in 1952. The Les Paul was designed by Ted McCarty in collaboration with popular guitarist Les Paul, whom Gibson enlisted to endorse the new model. It is one of the most well-known electric guitar types in the world.



İçerik Taşması Kontrolu: overflow hidden veya scroll (1)

```
<h2>Fender Stratocaster</h2>
<p class="one">The Fender Stratocaster or "Strat"
  is one of the most popular electric guitars of
  all time, and its design has been copied by many
  guitar makers. It was designed by Leo... </p>
<h2>Gibson Les Paul</h2>
<p class="two">The Gibson Les Paul is a solid body
  electric guitar that was first sold in 1952.
  The Les Paul was designed by Ted McCarty... </p>
```

```
p.one {
  overflow: hidden;}
p.two {
  overflow: scroll;}
```



İçerik Taşması Kontrolü: overflow hidden veya scroll (2)

Fender Stratocaster

The Fender Stratocaster or "Strat" is one of the most popular electric guitars of all time, and its design has been copied by many guitar makers.

Gibson Les Paul

The Gibson Les Paul is a solid body electric guitar that was first sold in 1952. The Les Paul was designed by



Border (Kenarlık), Margin ve Padding



Kenarlık Kalınlığının Ayarlanması: border-width (1)

thin
medium
thick

border-top-width
border-right-width
border-bottom-width
border-left-width



Kenarlık Kalınlığının Ayarlanması: border-width (2)

```
<p class="one">Hohner's "Clavinet" is essentially an  
electric clavichord.</p>
```

```
<p class="two">Hohner's "Clavinet" is essentially an  
electric clavichord.</p>
```

```
<p class="three">Hohner's "Clavinet" is essentially  
an electric clavichord.</p>
```

```
p.one {  
  border-width: 2px;}  
p.two {  
  border-width: thick;}  
p.three {  
  border-width: 1px 4px 12px 4px;}
```



Kenarlık Kalınlığının Ayarlanması: border-width (3)

Hohner's "Clavinet" is
essentially an electric
clavichord.

Hohner's "Clavinet" is
essentially an electric
clavichord.

Hohner's "Clavinet" is
essentially an electric
clavichord.



Kenarlık Stili: border-style (1)

```
<p class="one">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>  
<p class="two">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>  
<p class="three">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>  
<p class="four">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>  
<p class="five">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>  
<p class="six">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>  
<p class="seven">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>  
<p class="eight">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>
```



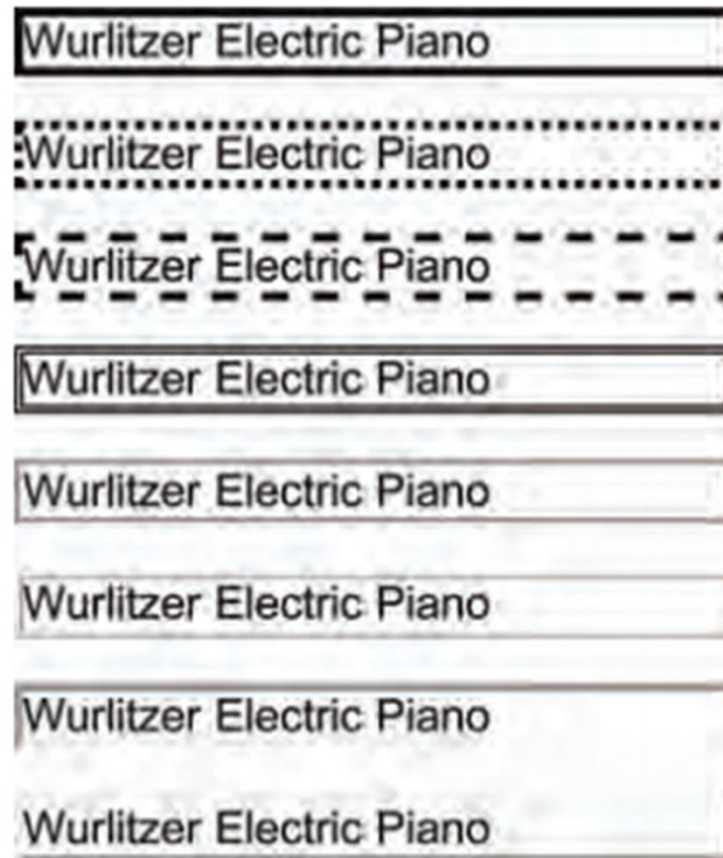
Kenarlık Stili: border-style (2)

```
p.one {border-style: solid;}  
p.two {border-style: dotted;}  
p.three {border-style: dashed;}  
p.four {border-style: double;}  
p.five {border-style: groove;}  
p.six {border-style: ridge;}  
p.seven {border-style: inset;}  
p.eight {border-style: outset;}
```

```
border-top-style  
border-left-style  
border-right-style  
border-bottom-style
```



Kenarlık Stili: border-style (3)



Kenarlık Rengi: border-color (1)

```
<p class="one">The ARP Odyssey was introduced in  
1972.</p>
```

```
<p class="two">The ARP Odyssey was introduced in  
1972.</p>
```

```
p.one {  
  border-color: #0088dd;}  
p.two {  
  border-color: #bbbbbaa #111111 #ee3e80 #0088dd;}
```



Kenarlık Rengi: border-color (2)

The ARP Odyssey was
introduced in 1972.

The ARP Odyssey was
introduced in 1972.

border-top-color
border-right-color
border-bottom-color
border-left-color



Kenarlık Özellikleri: border

`<p>`Here is a simple chord sequence played on a Hammond organ through a Leslie speaker.`</p>`

```
p {  
  width: 250px;  
  border: 3px dotted #0088dd;}
```

Here is a simple chord sequence
played on a Hammond organ
through a Leslie speaker.



Padding Eklemek: padding (1)

`<p>` Analog synths produce a wave sound, whereas the sounds stored on a digital synth have been sampled and then turned into numbers. `</p>`

`<p class="example">` Analog synths produce a wave sound, whereas the sounds stored on a digital synth have been sampled and then ... `</p>`

```
p {  
  width: 275px;  
  border: 2px solid #0088dd;}  
p.example {  
  padding: 10px;}
```



Padding Eklemek: padding (2)

Analog synths produce a wave sound, whereas the sounds stored on a digital synth have been sampled and then turned into numbers.

Analog synths produce a wave sound, whereas the sounds stored on a digital synth have been sampled and then turned into numbers.

padding-top
padding-right
padding-bottom
padding-left



Margin Eklemek: margin (1)

```
<p>Analog synthesizers are often said to have a  
  "warmer" sound than their digital counterparts.  
</p>
```

```
<p class="example">Analog synthesizers are often  
  said to have a "warmer" sound than their digital  
  counterparts.</p>
```

```
p {  
  width: 200px;  
  border: 2px solid #0088dd;  
  padding: 10px;}  
p.example {  
  margin: 20px;}
```



Margin Eklemek: margin (2)

Analog synthesizers are often said to have a "warmer" sound than their digital counterparts.

Analog synthesizers are often said to have a "warmer" sound than their digital counterparts.

margin-top
margin-right
margin-bottom
margin-left



Inline-Block Tür Değişimi: display

```
<ul>
  <li>Home</li>
  <li>Products</li>
  <li class="coming-soon">Services</li>
  <li>About</li>
  <li>Contact</li>
</ul>
```

Home Products About Contact

```
li {
  display: inline;
  margin-right: 10px;}
li.coming-soon {
  display: none;}
```



Kutuları Gizlemek: visibility

```
<ul>
  <li>Home</li>
  <li>Products</li>
  <li class="coming-soon">Services</li>
  <li>About</li>
  <li>Contact</li>
</ul>
```

Home Products **Services** About Contact

```
li {
  display: inline;
  margin-right: 10px;}
li.coming-soon {
  visibility: hidden;}
```



Liste Elemanı Simgesini Değiştirmek: list-style-type

```
<h1>The Complete Poems</h1>
<h2>Emily Dickinson</h2>
<ol>
  <li>Life</li>
  <li>Nature</li>
  <li>Love</li>
  <li>Time and Eternity</li>
  <li>The Single Hound</li>
</ol>
```

The Complete Poems

Emily Dickinson

- i. Life
- ii. Nature
- iii. Love
- iv. Time and Eternity
- v. The Single Hound

```
ol {
  list-style-type: lower-roman;}

```



Kullanılabilecek Liste Elemanı Tipleri

Sırasız Liste →

none
● disc
○ circle
■ square

Sıralı Liste →

decimal
1 2 3

decimal-leading-zero
01 02 03

lower-alpha
a b c

upper-alpha
A B C

lower-roman
i. ii. iii.

upper-roman
I II III



İmgeli Liste Elemanları: list-style-image

```
<h1>Index of Translated Poems</h1>
```

```
<h2>Arthur Rimbaud</h2>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
  <li>Ophelia</li>
```

```
  <li>To Music</li>
```

```
  <li>A Dream for Winter</li>
```

```
  <li>Vowels</li>
```

```
  <li>The Drunken Boat</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

Index of Translated Poems

Arthur Rimbaud

★ Ophelia

★ To Music

★ A Dream for Winter

★ Vowels

★ The Drunken Boat

```
ul {  
  list-style-image: url("images/star.png");  
li {  
  margin: 10px 0px 0px 0px;  
}
```



Liste Elemanı Konumlandırma: list-style-position (1)

```
<ul class="illuminations">
  <li>That idol, black eyes and ...</li>
  <li>Gracious son of Pan! ...</li>
  <li>When the world is reduced ...</li>
</ul>
<ul class="season">
  <li>Once, if my memory serves ...</li>
  <li>Hadn't I once a youth ...</li>
  <li>Autumn already! ...</li>
</ul>
```

```
ul {
  width: 150px;}
li {
  margin: 10px;}
ul.illuminations {
  list-style-position: outside;}
ul.season {
  list-style-position: inside;}
```



Liste Elemanı Konumlandırma: list-style-position (2)

- That idol, black eyes and yellow mop, without parents or court ...
- Gracious son of Pan! Around your forehead crowned with flowerets ...
- When the world is reduced to a single dark wood for our four ...

- Once, if my memory serves me well, my life was a banquet ...
- Hadn't I once a youth that was lovely, heroic, fabulous ...
- Autumn already! - But why regret the everlasting sun if we are



Liste Elemanı Özellikleri: list-style (1)

```
<h1>Quotes from Edgar Allan Poe</h1>
<ul>
  <li> I have great faith in fools; self-confidence
my friends call it.</li>
  <li>All that we see or seem is but a dream within
a dream.</li>
  <li>I would define, in brief, the poetry of words
as the rhythmical creation of Beauty.</li>
</ul>
```

```
ul {
  list-style: inside circle;
  width: 300px;}
li {
  margin: 10px 0px 0px 0px;}
```



Liste Elemanı Özellikleri: list-style (2)

Quotes from Edgar Allan Poe

- I have great faith in fools; self-confidence my friends call it.
- All that we see or seem is but a dream within a dream.
- I would define, in brief, the poetry of words as the rhythmical creation of Beauty.



İmleç Stili: cursor

```
<a href="http://www.whitmanarchive.org">  
  Walt Whitman</a>
```

```
  a {  
    cursor: move;}
```

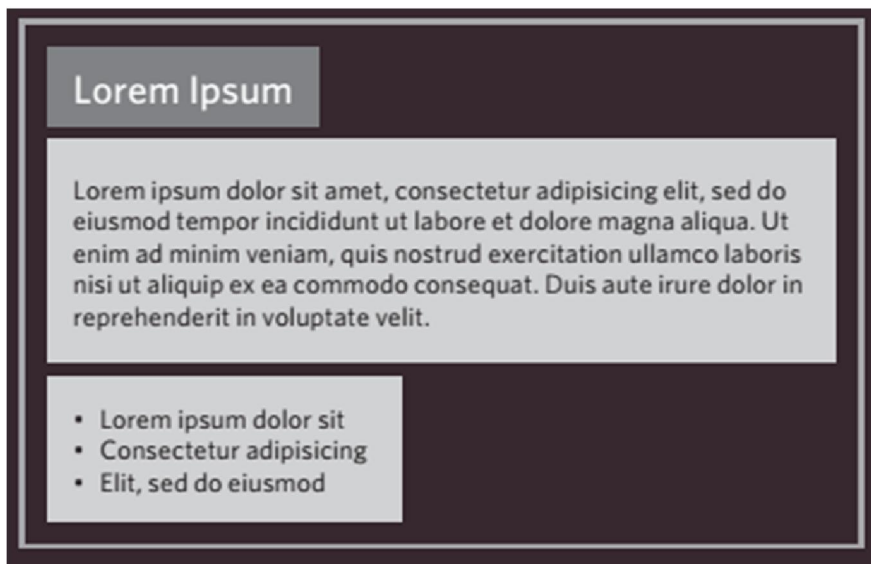


```
auto  
crosshair  
default  
pointer  
move  
text  
wait  
help  
url("cursor.gif");
```



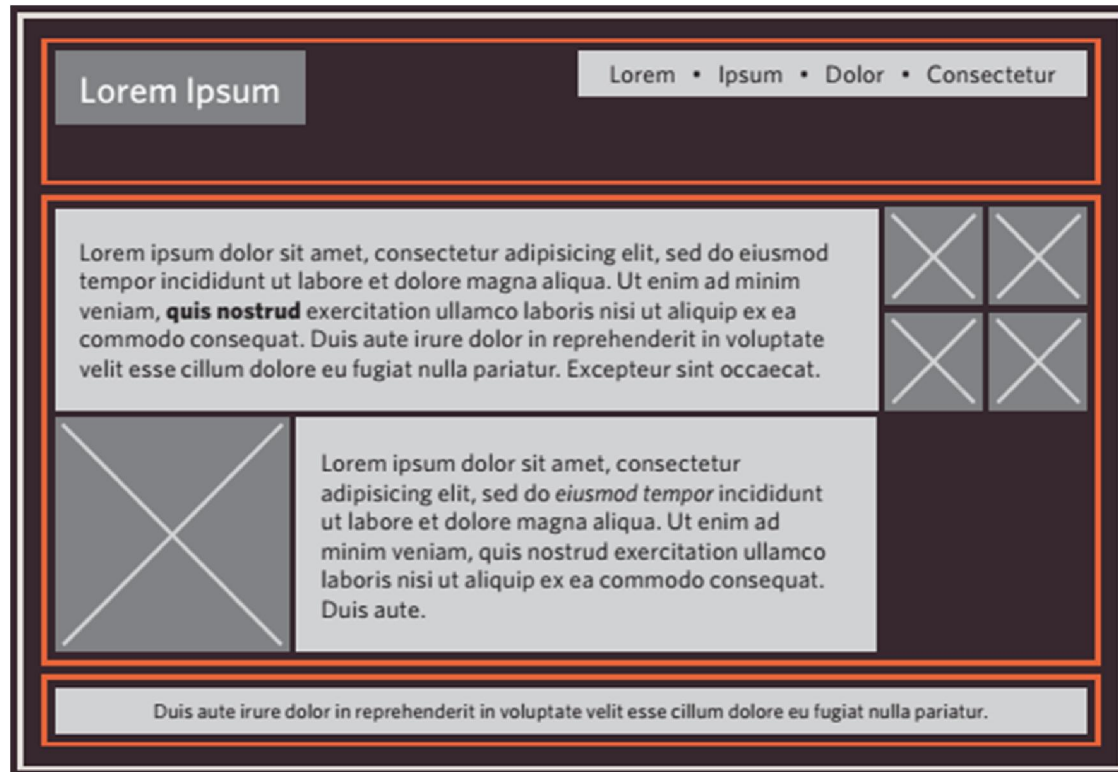
Web Sayfası Düzeni (Layout)

- CSS tüm HTML elemanlarını kendi kutusu varmış gibi ele alır ve ona göre düzenler.
- İki tür HTML elemanı vardır: satır içi (**inline**) ve blok (**block**)



Kapsayan Elemanlar

Eğer bir blok eleman, başka bir blok eleman içindeyse, dışarıdaki blok elemana **kapsayan eleman** denir.



Normal Akış (position: static) (1)

Normal akış yerleştirmede, her bir blok HTML elemanı bir sonrakinin üstüne yerleşir.

Bu web tarayıcıların standart davranışı olduğundan position özelliğinin belirtilmesine gerek yoktur.

```
<body>
  <h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
  <p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking
    machine that would help him get around the
    royal gardens faster...</p>
</body>
```



Normal Akış (position: static) (2)

```
body {  
  width: 750px;  
  font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;  
  color: #665544;}  
h1 {  
  background-color: #efefef;  
  padding: 10px;}  
p {  
  width: 450px;}
```



Normal Yerleşirme (position: static) (3)

The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to the front wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone shaker," since its wooden structure combined with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be found in large cities.



Göreceli Yerleştirme (position: relative) (1)

Göreceli yerleştirmede, HTML elemanı normalde yerleştirileceği notaya göreceli bir pozisyona yerleştirilir.

Örneğin, normalde yerleştirileceği yerden 10 piksel aşağıya yerleştirilebilir.

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
```

```
<p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking  
machine that would help him get around the  
royal gardens faster...</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
p.example {  
  position: relative;  
  top: 10px;  
  left: 100px;}
```



İlgili HTML elemanının
soluna 100 piksel eklenir.

Göreceli Yerleştirme (position: relative) (2)

The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster; two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to the front wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone shaker," since its wooden structure combined with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be found in large cities.



Mutlak Yerleştirme (position: absolute) (1)

Mutlak yerleştirmede, HTML elemanı normalde yerleştirileceği yerden çıkarılır.

HTML elemanı, kapsayan elemanın, top, left, right ve bottom gibi özellikler kullanılarak belirlenen pozisyonuna eklenir.

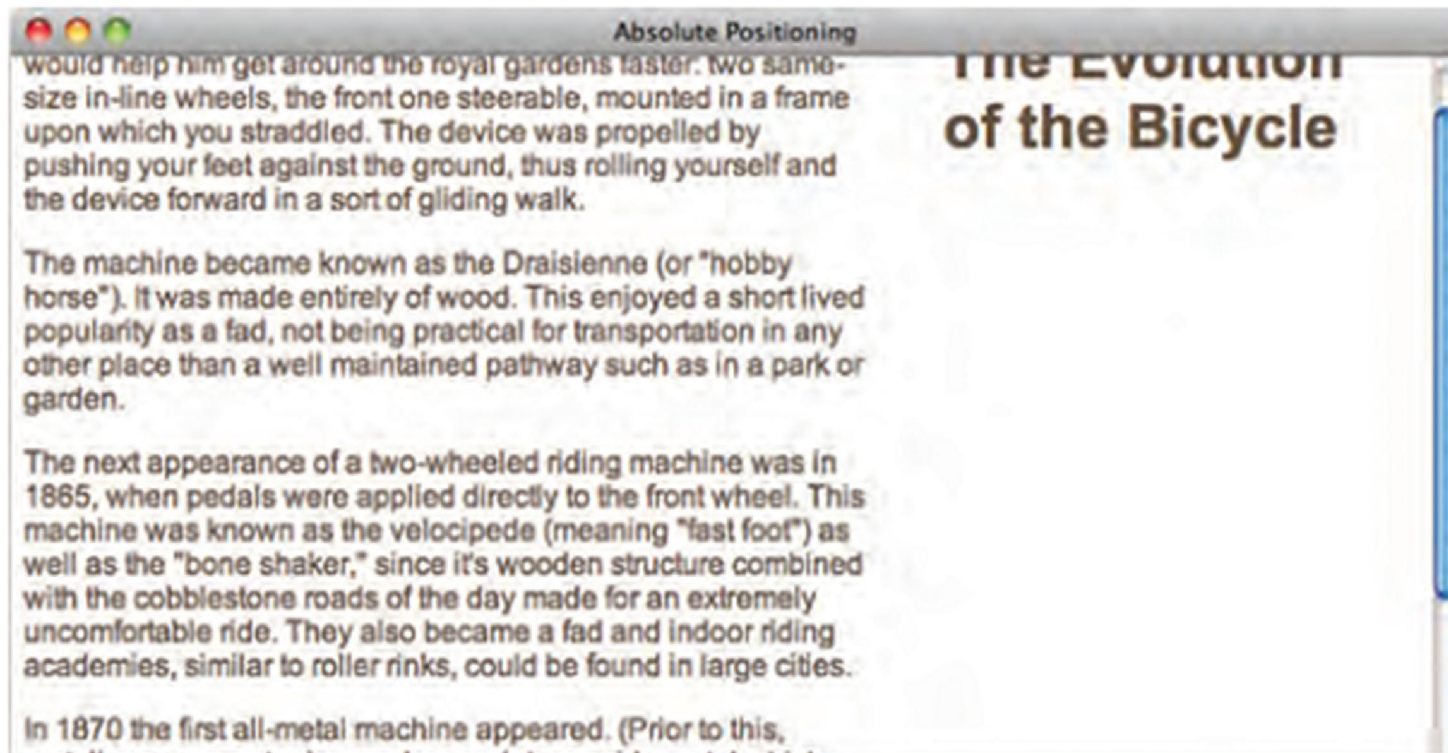
Yerleşecek diğer HTML elemanları ondan bağımsız olarak yerleştirilir.

```
<body>
  <h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
  <p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking
    machine that would help him get around the
    royal gardens faster...</p>
</body>
```

```
h1 {
  position: absolute;
  top: 0px;
  left: 500px;
  width: 250px;}
p {
  width: 450px;}
```



Mutlak Yerleştirme (position: absolute) (2)



Sabit Yerleştirme (position: fixed) (1)

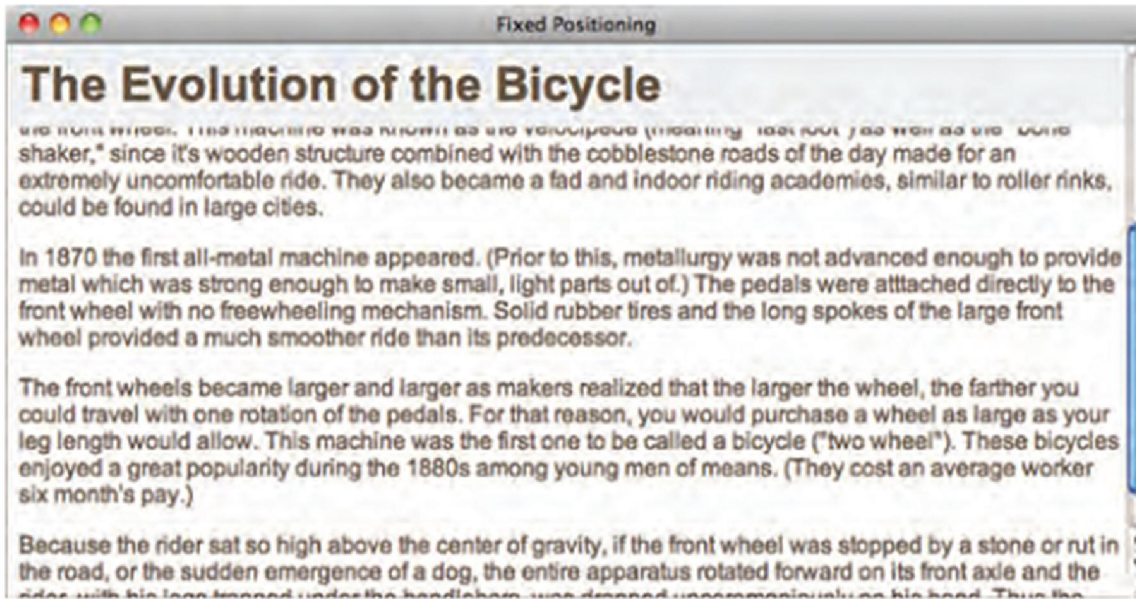
HTML elemanı web tarayıcısı penceresine göreceli bir pozisyona yerleştirilir.

Kullanıcı sayfayı kaydırsa dahi HTML elemanının pozisyonu değişmez.

```
<body>
  <h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
  <p class="example">In 1817 Baron von Drais
    invented a walking machine that would help him
    get around the royal gardens faster...</p>
</body>
```



Sabit Yerleştirme (position: fixed) (2)



```
h1 {  
    position: fixed;  
    top: 0px;  
    left: 50px;  
    padding: 10px;  
    margin: 0px;  
    width: 100%;  
    background-color: #efefef;}  
p.example {  
    margin-top: 100px;}
```



Z-index

HTML kutuları üst üste bindiğinde, hangi kutunun üstte olacağını belirleyebilmek için kullanılır. Z-index değeri daha büyük olan kutular daha üstte gösterilir.

```
h1 {  
    position: fixed;  
    top: 0px;  
    left: 0px;  
    margin: 0px;  
    padding: 10px;  
    width: 100%;  
    background-color: #efefef;  
    z-index: 10;}  
  
p {  
    position: relative;  
    top: 70px;  
    left: 70px;}
```



Kayan Yerleştirme: float (1)

- Yerleştirilecek kutunun, kapsayan elemanın en soluna ya da en sağına konulmasını sağlar.
- Yerleştirilecek kutusunun genişlik (width) özelliğinin de belirtilmesi gerekir.
- Yerleştirilecek kutunun çevresindeki kutular, bu kutuyla çakışmayacak şekilde kaydırılır.



Kayan Yerleştirme: float (2)

```
<h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
```

```
<blockquote>"Life is like riding a bicycle.
```

```
  To keep your balance you must keep moving." -  
  Albert Einstein</blockquote>
```

```
<p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking  
machine that would help him get around the royal  
gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the  
front one steerable, mounted in a frame ... </p>
```

```
blockquote {  
  float: right;  
  width: 275px;  
  font-size: 130%;  
  font-style: italic;  
  font-family: Georgia, Times, serif;  
  margin: 0px 0px 10px 10px;  
  padding: 10px;  
  border-top: 1px solid #665544;  
  border-bottom: 1px solid #665544;}
```



Kayan Yerleřtirme: float (3)

The Evolution of the Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

*"Life is like riding a bicycle.
To keep your balance you
must keep moving." - Albert
Einstein*

The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to the front wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone shaker," since it's wooden structure combined with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be found in large cities.



Float ile Çok Sütunlu Yerleştirme (1)

Pek çok web sitesi, tasarımlarında çok sütunlu yerleştirme kullanır.

Bu div, width, float ve margin HTML elemanları kullanılarak gerçekleştirilir.

```
<h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>
<div class="column1of2">
  <h3>The First Bicycle</h3>
  <p>In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking
    machine that would help him get around the
    royal gardens faster: two same-size ...</p>
</div>
<div class="column2of2">
  <h3>Bicycle Timeline</h3> ...
</div>
```

Float ile Çok Sütunlu Yerleştirme (2)

```
.column1of2 {  
  float: left;  
  width: 620px;  
  margin: 10px;}  
.column2of2 {  
  float: left;  
  width: 300px;  
  margin: 10px;}
```

The Evolution of the Bicycle

The First Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

Further Innovations

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to the front wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone shaker," since its wooden structure combined with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be found in large cities.

In 1870 the first all-metal machine appeared. (Prior to this, metallurgy was not advanced enough to provide metal which was strong enough to make small, light parts out of.) The pedals were attached directly to the front wheel with no freewheeling mechanism. Solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride than its predecessor.

Bicycle Timeline

- 1817: Draisienne
- 1865: Velocipede
- 1870: High-wheel bicycle
- 1876: High-wheel safety
- 1885: Hard-tired safety
- 1888: Pneumatic safety



Float ile Çok Sütunlu Yerleştirme (3)

The Evolution of the Bicycle

The First Bicycle

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster: two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame upon which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk.

The machine became known as the Draisienne (or "hobby horse"). It was made entirely of wood. This enjoyed a short lived popularity as a fad, not being practical for transportation in any other place than a well maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

Further Innovations

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865, when pedals were applied directly to the front wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede (meaning "fast foot") as well as the "bone shaker," since its wooden structure combined with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride. They also became a fad and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be found in large cities.

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Bicycle Timeline

- 1817: Draisienne
- 1865: Velocipede
- 1870: High-wheel bicycle
- 1876: High-wheel safety
- 1885: Hard-tired safety
- 1888: Pneumatic safety



Float ile Çok Sütunlu Yerleştirme (4)

```
.column1of3, .column2of3, .column3of3 {  
  width: 300px;  
  float: left;  
  margin: 10px;}
```

```
<h1>The Evolution of the Bicycle</h1>  
<div class="column1of3">  
  <h3>The First Bicycle</h3> ...  
</div>  
<div class="column2of3">  
  <h3>Further Innovations</h3> ...  
</div>  
<div class="column3of3">  
  <h3>Bicycle Timeline</h3> ...  
</div>
```



İmge Dosyalarının Boyutlarının Kontrolü (1)

```



```

```
img.large {
    width: 500px;
    height: 500px;}
img.medium {
    width: 250px;
    height: 250px;}
img.small {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;}
```



İmge Dosyalarının Boyutlarının Kontrolü (2)

