Coding HTML with NVDA -Part 14(CSS Borders)

# introduction

Hey guys what’s up it’s your girl Thee Quinn here and I’m back with another video in the html series. In today’s video I will be showing you how to add and customize borders for your html elements with CSS. But before we get into it, please be sure to like the video if you love the content, subscribe if you are new and turn on my notification bell to be alerted whenever I post the next video. Also note that the instrumentals for this video have been provided by Inner Sanctum Entertainment Ltd. But without further ado, let’s get right into it.

# Start of Tutorial

As I mentioned in a previous video, each html element can have a border around it. This may not be shown by default but it is possible to add borders to your elements. Just think of it as every element having a box around it. And a box has 4 sides so there is one side to the right, one to the left, one to the top, and one to the bottom. We can specify the style, width, and colour of an element’s border with the CSS border property. Let’s start with the style of the border.

# Style

We can specify the type of border to be displayed by using the border-style property. These are the possible values for this property:

* dotted

This defines a dotted border

* dashed

this defines a dashed border

* solid

this defines a solid line border

* double

this defines a double border

* groove

this defines a 3D grooved border.

* ridge

this defines a 3D ridged border.

* inset

this defines a 3D inset border.

* outset

this defines a 3D outset border.

* none

this defines no border

* hidden

this defines a hidden border

note: For all the 3d border styles, the effect depends on the border-color value. So here is an example of using the border-style property. Lets set it to dotted:

h1 {

 border-style: dotted;

}

It is also possible to set the style for each side of the border with the border-style property. You would have to arrange the values in this order:

The top border, right border, bottom border, and the left border. So, it’s basically going around the box in a clockwise direction. For example:

h1 {

 border-style: dotted dashed solid double;

}

In this example:

The top border will be dotted,

The right border will be dashed

The bottom border will be solid

And the left border will be double

Note that the border-style property must be set before any other border property will take effect. Its just like baking a cake. I first have to determine what type of cake I will be baking before I buy the ingredients, give it a colour, and choose how big it will be.

Also, the border-style property is allowed 1 to 4 values. I already showed you two examples, one with 1 value and the other with4 values.

* When two values are specified, the first style applies to the top and bottom, the second to the left and right.
* When three values are specified, the first style applies to the top, the second to the left and right, the third to the bottom.

I will demonstrate this when we move to the next border property which is width.

# Width

We can specify the width of the 4 borders of an element with the border-width property. There are two ways in which you can set the width. Either with a specific size, or with one of the pre defined values. If using a specific size, you can use:

px for pixels

pt for points

cm for centimeter

and etc.

For a guide on using these units, you can check out my CSS units video.

For example, let’s set the border width to 5 pixels:

h1 {

  border-style: solid;

  border-width: 5px;

}

You can also use one of the pre defined values which are thin medium or thick. For example:

h1 {

 border-style: solid;

 border-width: thin;

}

You can also set the widths for specific sides of the border. The border-width property can have from one to four values. Just like the border-style property, we move clockwise around the box. Therefore, the values would have to be in the order:

top border, right border, bottom border, and the left border

When one single value is provided, the border-width value will apply to all four sides of the box. When two values are provided, the first value will apply to the top and bottom of the box and the second value will apply to the left and right sides of the box. For example:

h1 {

 border-style: solid;

 border-width: 5px 10px;

}

So, you see that each value is separated by a space. In that example the top and bottom borders will be 5 pixels and the right and left borders will be 10 pixels

When three values are provided, the first value will apply to the top of the box, the second value will apply to the right and left sides of the box and the third value will apply to the bottom of the box. For example:

h1 {

 border-style: solid;

 border-width: 5px 10px 15px;

}

In this example:

The top border will be 5 pixels

The left and right borders will be 10 pixels

And the bottom border 15 pixels

When four values are provided, just like with the border- style property, the first value will apply to the top of the box, the second value will apply to the right side of the box, the third value will apply to the bottom of the box, and the fourth value will apply to the left side of the box.

Note that you can combine specific sizes and pre defined values in the border-width property.

# Border colour

The border-color property is used to set the color of the four borders. The color can be set by either using a pre defined CSS colour name, a hex, RGB, or HSL value.

For a guide on using these methods of adding colour , you can check out the video that I did on CSS colours. Note: If border-color is not set, it inherits the colour of the element. Here is an example of using the border-color property:

h1 {

  border-style: solid;

  border-color: blue;

}

So, in this example all the border sides will be blue. Note that just like the border-style and border-width properties, the border-color property also allows from 1 to 4 values. So just like I demonstrated before, you can use either 1, 2, 3, or 4 values, making sure to separate them by a space.

# Shorthand

Just like the background property in our last video, it is also possible to specify all the individual border properties in one property. This is the short hand property and is represented by the word border. It represents the individual border properties in this order:

* border-width
* border-style (required)
* border-color

Of these 3 values, the border-style is the only mandatory one. This is great when you just want to have one width, style, and colour for all your border sides. Here is an example:

h1 {

  border: 5px solid blue;

}

In this example, All the border sides will be 5 pixels, solid and blue.

You can also specify all the individual border properties for just one side. You would do this by using border- the name of the side. For example, let’s set some values for the left border:

h1 {

  border-left: 10px solid green;

}

This is all just for the left border. And you can do this for the top, right and bottom borders as well. You would just replace the word left with top, right, or bottom.

# Rounded borders

There is also a way to make your element’s borders rounded. This is done by using the border-radius property. It defines the radius of the element’s corners. This property also allows from 1 to 4 values. When it has 4 values:

* The first value applies to the top-left corner,
* The second value applies to the top-right corner,
* The third value applies to the bottom-right corner,
* and the fourth value applies to the bottom-left corner)

for example:

border-radius: 15px 50px 30px 5px;

when it has 3 values:

* the first value applies to the top-left corner,
* the second value applies to the top-right and bottom-left corners,
* and the third value applies to the bottom-right corner):

for example:

border-radius: 15px 50px 30px;

when it has 2 values:

* the first value applies to the top-left and bottom-right corners,
* and the second value applies to the top-right and bottom-left corners

for example:

border-radius: 15px 50px;

when it has one value, the value applies to all four corners, which are rounded equally

for example:

border-radius: 15px;

note that you can represent these values with any of the CSS length units, or a percentage. So, a complete example of a rounded border is:

h1 {

 border: 5px solid blue;

 border-radius: 5px;

}