



GeoServer CSS: Mapping in Style

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Hi Everybody!

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- `dwins` on github, freenode, etc.

Overview

- SLD is for robots
- CSS is for *people*
- Use CSS!



Styling Basics

- What?
- How?



Styled Layer Descriptors: XML – General Purpose



Styled Layer Descriptors: XML - Validating



Styled Layer Descriptors: XML – Hierarchies



Styled Layer Descriptor: Feature Set

Styling attributes
Type constraints
Layer ordering
Inlined data?



Styled Layer Descriptor: Painter's Model

- Render each rule entirely
- Last rule wins



A vertical strip on the left side of the slide shows a topographic map with contour lines and labels like 'LEDGE', 'WEST', 'TILLIES', and 'RIDGE'.

Road with Outline

Rule: features like X

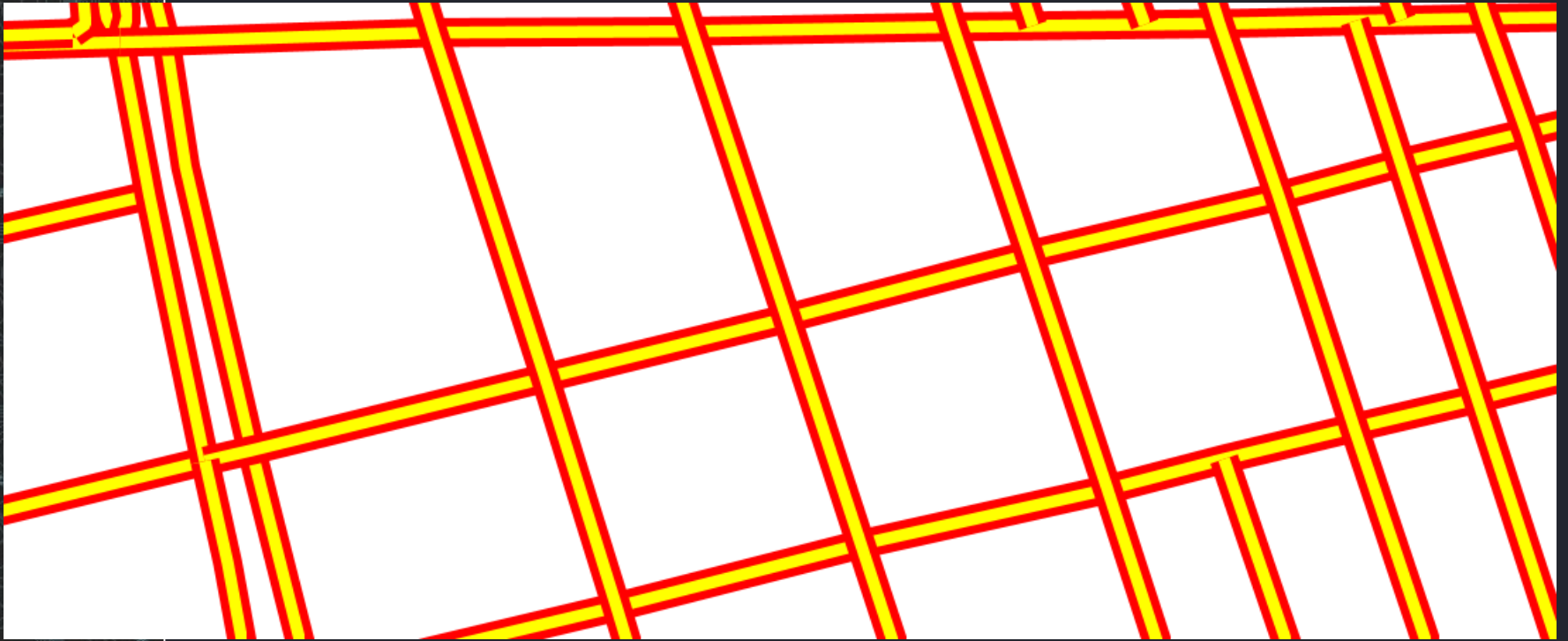
LineStyleSymbolizer

Stroke – red, thick

LineStyleSymbolizer

Stroke – yellow, thin

Styled Layer Descriptor – Painter's Model





FeatureTypeStyle

Rule: **features like X**

LineStyleSymbolizer

Stroke – red, thick

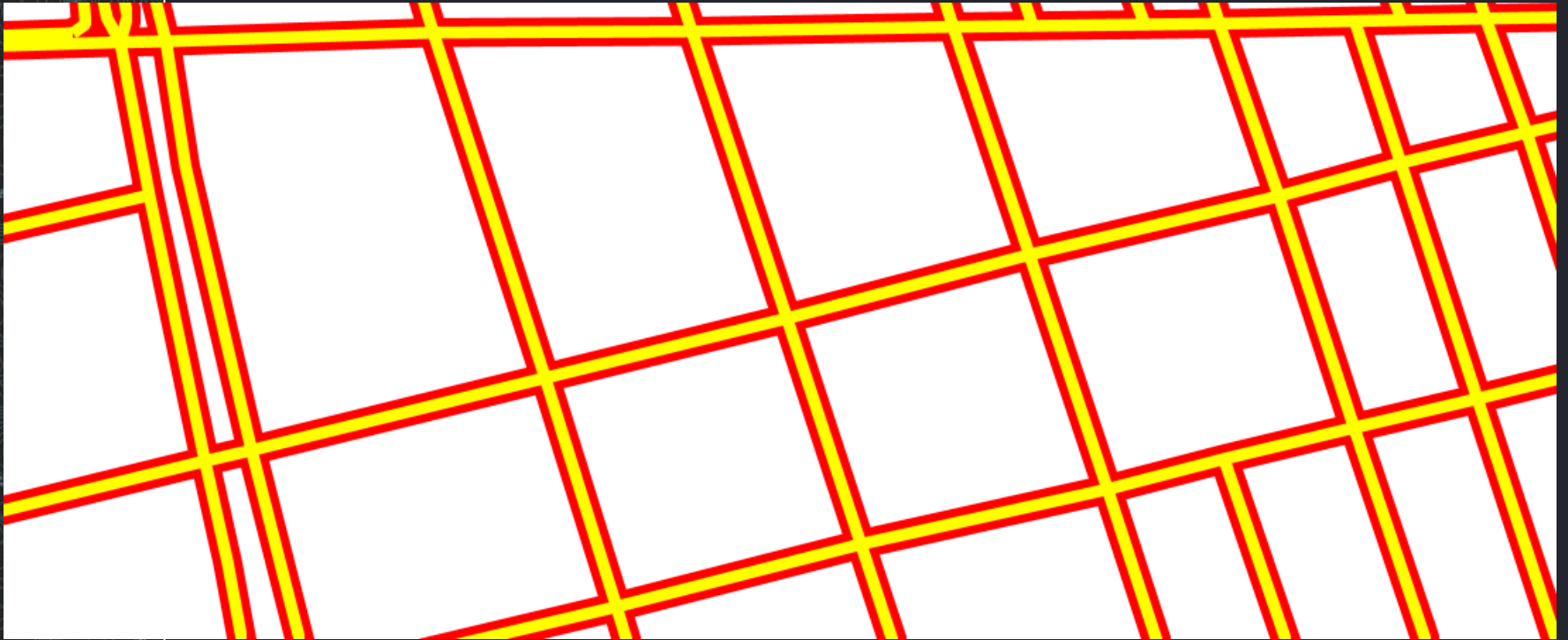
FeatureTypeStyle

Rule: **features like X**

LineStyleSymbolizer

Stroke – yellow, thin

Styled Layer Descriptor – Painter's Model



Cascading Style Sheets: Specialized syntax

- Filter/Property pairs
- No boilerplate

```
* {  
  stroke: black;  
}
```

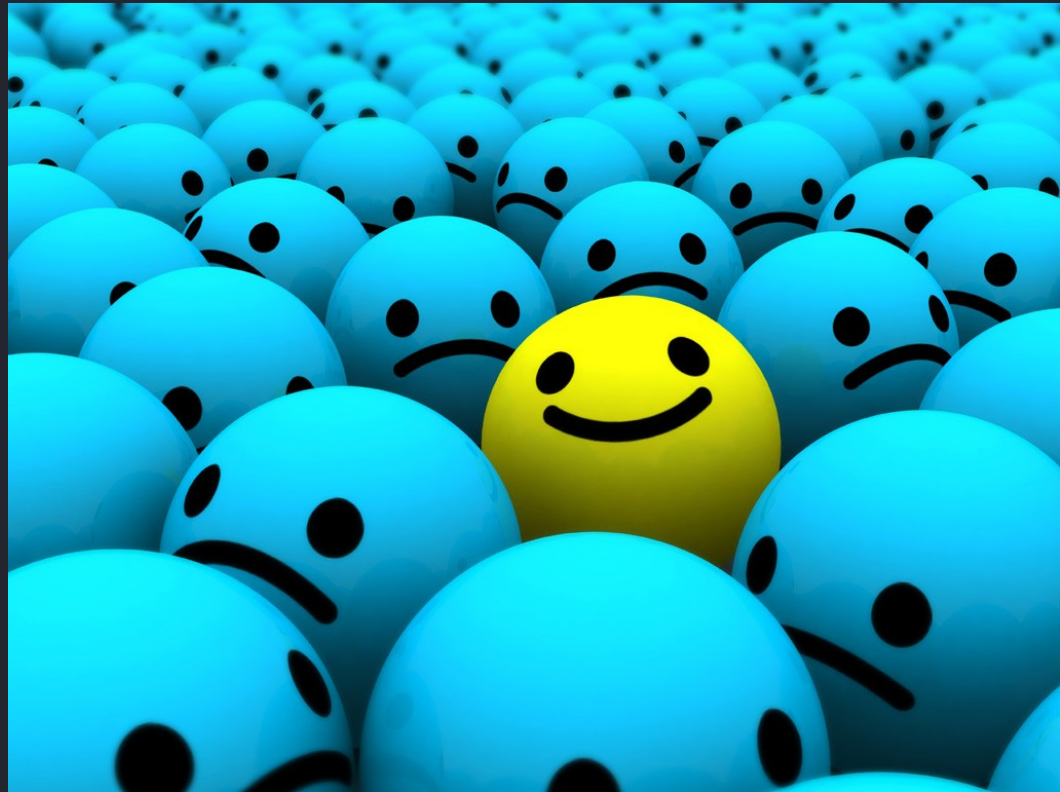


Cascading Style Sheets: Feature Set



Cascading Style Sheets: Cascading Model

- Combine *properties*
- Most *specific* rule wins



Cascading Style Sheets: Existing user base

- Every web developer
- Cascadenik, Cartagen, Halcyon...





Recap

SLD

XML

Part of WMS

Painter's Model

Resolves Rules

OGC Services

CSS

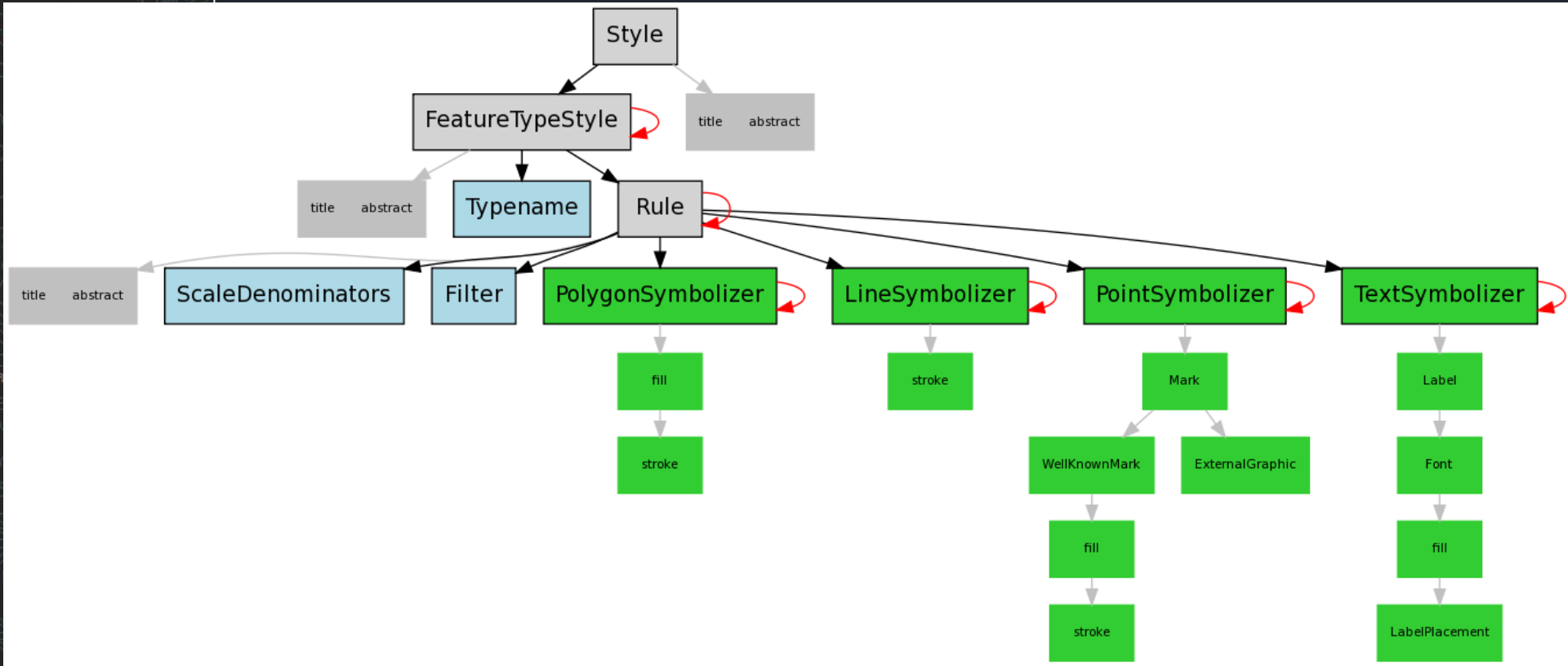
Custom-tailored

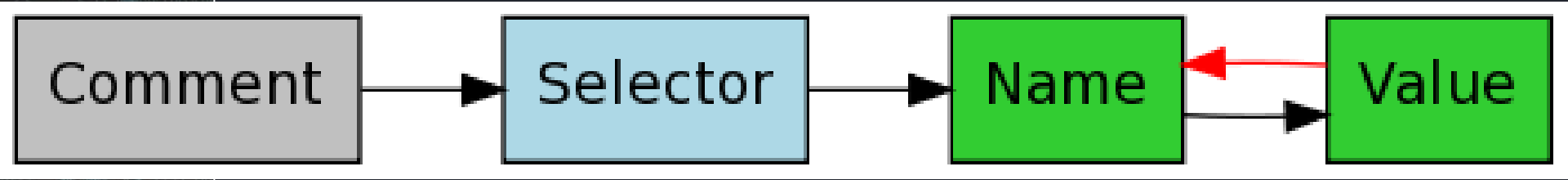
Styling only

Cascading inheritance

Resolves properties

In wide, general use





How do you use it?

Translator

- reuse existing infrastructure
- avoid deploying experimental software in production
- easier comparison of functionality



DISGUISE SKILL

Try harder



Map CSS Demo

This page demos styling of maps using a CSS-like syntax.

Server

- Server Status
- Contact Information
- Global Settings
- JAI Settings
- About GeoServer

Services

- WMS
- GWC
- WFS
- WCS

Data

- Workspaces
- Stores
- Layers
- Layer Groups
- Styles

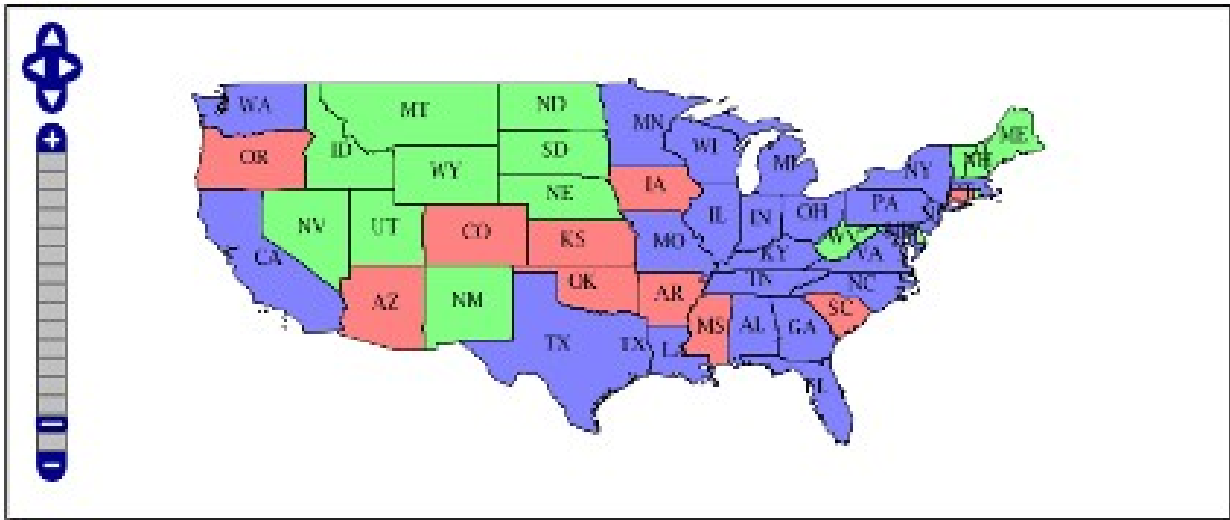
Security

- Users
- Data security
- Service security
- Catalog security

Demos

Layer Preview

Map CSS Demo



Layer: states [topp:states] style: population Switch, or Create a new style.

Style Data

The stylesheet for this map...

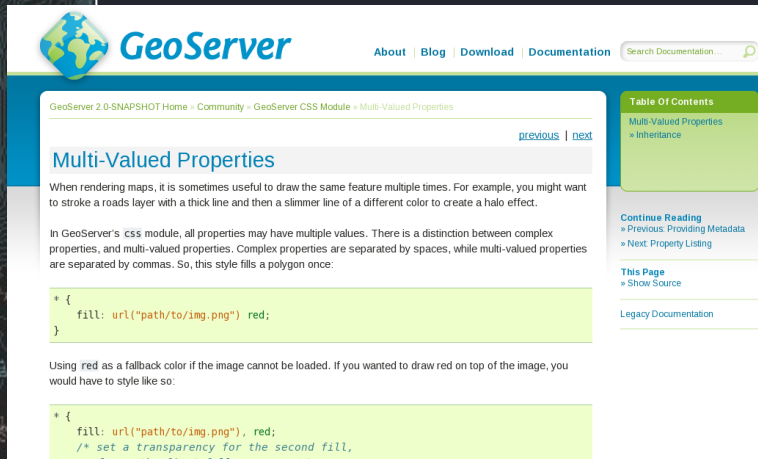
No CSS file was found for this style. Please make sure this is the style you intended to edit, since saving the CSS will destroy the existing SLD.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<StyledLayerDescriptor version="1.0.0" xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/StyledLayerDescriptor" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" xmlns:ogdi="http://www.opengis.net/ogdi" http://schemas.opengis.net/sld/1.0.0/StyledLayerDescriptor.xsd>
  <Name>USA states population</Name>
  <IsBaseStyle>false</IsBaseStyle>
  <Title></Title>
  <Abstract></Abstract>
  <Keywords></Keywords>
  <VendorName></VendorName>
  <Version></Version>
  <Layer>
    <Name>USA states population</Name>
    <IsBaseStyle>false</IsBaseStyle>
    <Title></Title>
    <Abstract></Abstract>
    <Keywords></Keywords>
    <VendorName></VendorName>
    <Version></Version>
  </Layer>
</StyledLayerDescriptor>

```

Documentation



The screenshot shows the GeoServer documentation page for "Multi-Valued Properties". The page title is "Multi-Valued Properties" and it includes a "Table of Contents" on the right with links to "Multi-Valued Properties" and "Inheritance". The main content explains that when rendering maps, it is sometimes useful to draw the same feature multiple times. It provides two CSS snippets: one for a simple red fill and another for a red fill with a transparent second fill. Navigation links for "previous" and "next" are visible.

Multi-Valued Properties

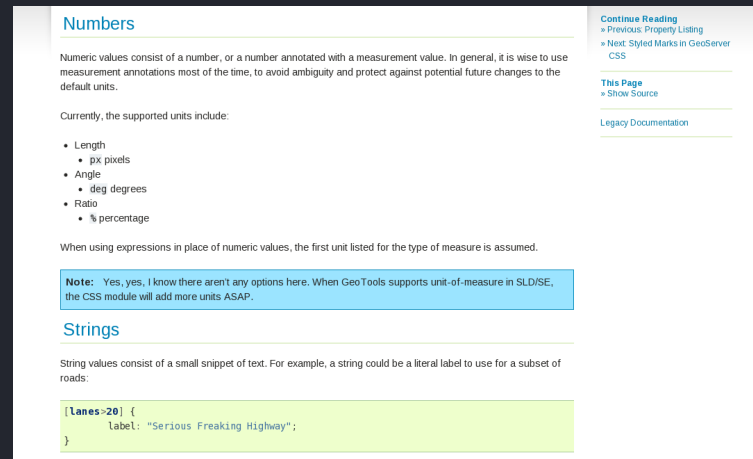
When rendering maps, it is sometimes useful to draw the same feature multiple times. For example, you might want to stroke a roads layer with a thick line and then a thinner line of a different color to create a halo effect.

In GeoServer's `css` module, all properties may have multiple values. There is a distinction between complex properties, and multi-valued properties. Complex properties are separated by spaces, while multi-valued properties are separated by commas. So, this style fills a polygon once:

```
* {
  fill: url("path/to/img.png") red;
}
```

Using `red` as a fallback color if the image cannot be loaded. If you wanted to draw red on top of the image, you would have to style like so:

```
* {
  fill: url("path/to/img.png"), red;
  /* set a transparency for the second fill,
  * so that the first fill is visible through it.
  */
}
```



The screenshot shows the GeoServer documentation page for "Numbers". It explains that numeric values consist of a number, or a number annotated with a measurement value. It lists supported units: Length (px pixels, deg degrees), Angle, and Ratio (% percentage). A note states that when using expressions in place of numeric values, the first unit listed for the type of measure is assumed. A code snippet shows a style for "Lanes > 20" with a label "Serious Freaking Highway!".

Numbers

Numeric values consist of a number, or a number annotated with a measurement value. In general, it is wise to use measurement annotations most of the time, to avoid ambiguity and protect against potential future changes to the default units.

Currently, the supported units include:

- Length
 - px pixels
- Angle
 - deg degrees
- Ratio
 - % percentage

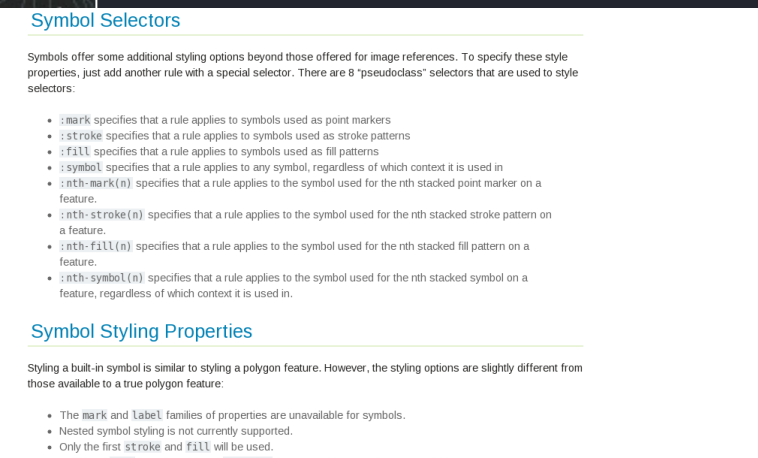
When using expressions in place of numeric values, the first unit listed for the type of measure is assumed.

Note: Yes, yes, I know there aren't any options here. When GeoTools supports unit-of-measure in SLD/SE, the CSS module will add more units ASAP.

Strings

String values consist of a small snippet of text. For example, a string could be a literal label to use for a subset of roads:

```
{ Lanes > 20 } {
  label: "Serious Freaking Highway";
}
```



The screenshot shows the GeoServer documentation page for "Symbol Selectors". It explains that symbols offer additional styling options beyond those offered for image references. It lists 8 "pseudoclass" selectors: `:mark`, `:stroke`, `:fill`, `:symbol`, `:nth-mark(n)`, `:nth-stroke(n)`, `:nth-fill(n)`, and `:nth-symbol(n)`. It also includes a section for "Symbol Styling Properties" which notes that styling options are slightly different from those available to a true polygon feature.

Symbol Selectors

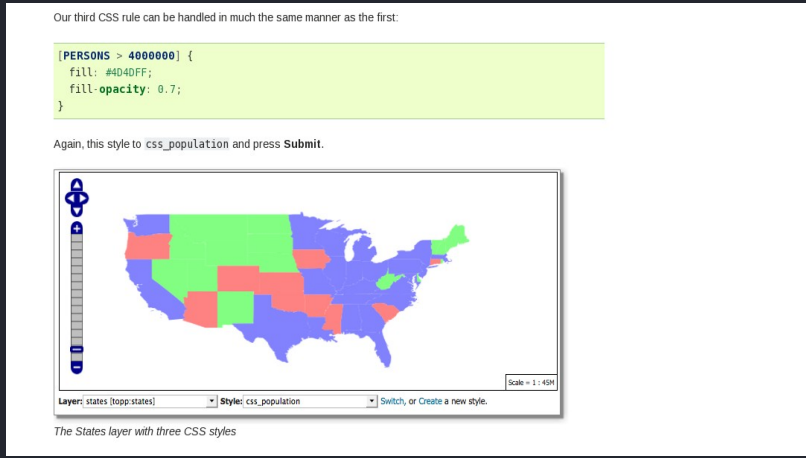
Symbols offer some additional styling options beyond those offered for image references. To specify these style properties, just add another rule with a special selector. There are 8 "pseudoclass" selectors that are used to style selectors:

- `:mark` specifies that a rule applies to symbols used as point markers
- `:stroke` specifies that a rule applies to symbols used as stroke patterns
- `:fill` specifies that a rule applies to symbols used as fill patterns
- `:symbol` specifies that a rule applies to any symbol, regardless of which context it is used in
- `:nth-mark(n)` specifies that a rule applies to the symbol used for the nth stacked point marker on a feature.
- `:nth-stroke(n)` specifies that a rule applies to the symbol used for the nth stacked stroke pattern on a feature.
- `:nth-fill(n)` specifies that a rule applies to the symbol used for the nth stacked fill pattern on a feature.
- `:nth-symbol(n)` specifies that a rule applies to the symbol used for the nth stacked symbol on a feature, regardless of which context it is used in.

Symbol Styling Properties

Styling a built-in symbol is similar to styling a polygon feature. However, the styling options are slightly different from those available to a true polygon feature:

- The `mark` and `label` families of properties are unavailable for symbols.
- Nested symbol styling is not currently supported.
- Only the first `stroke` and `fill` will be used.

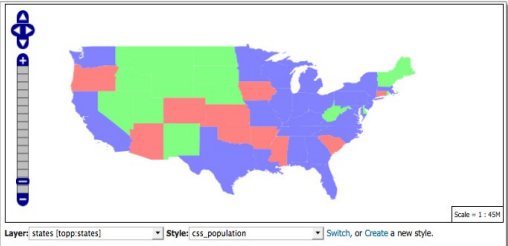


The screenshot shows the GeoServer documentation page for "CSS Population styling". It includes a CSS rule for states with a population greater than 4,000,000, using a red fill and a transparency of 0.7. Below the code is a map of the United States showing states colored in red, green, and blue. The map interface includes a legend, a scale bar (Scale = 1 : 43K), and a layer selector showing "States (topp:states)" and "Style: css_population".

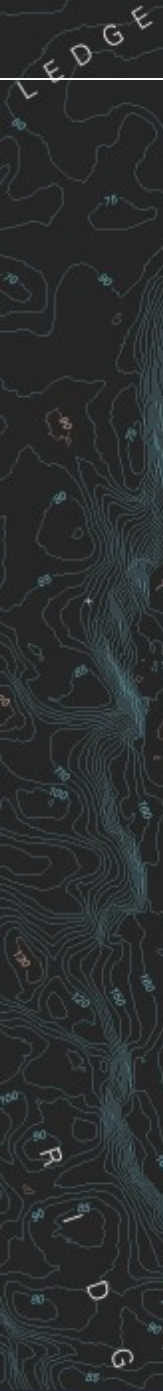
Our third CSS rule can be handled in much the same manner as the first:

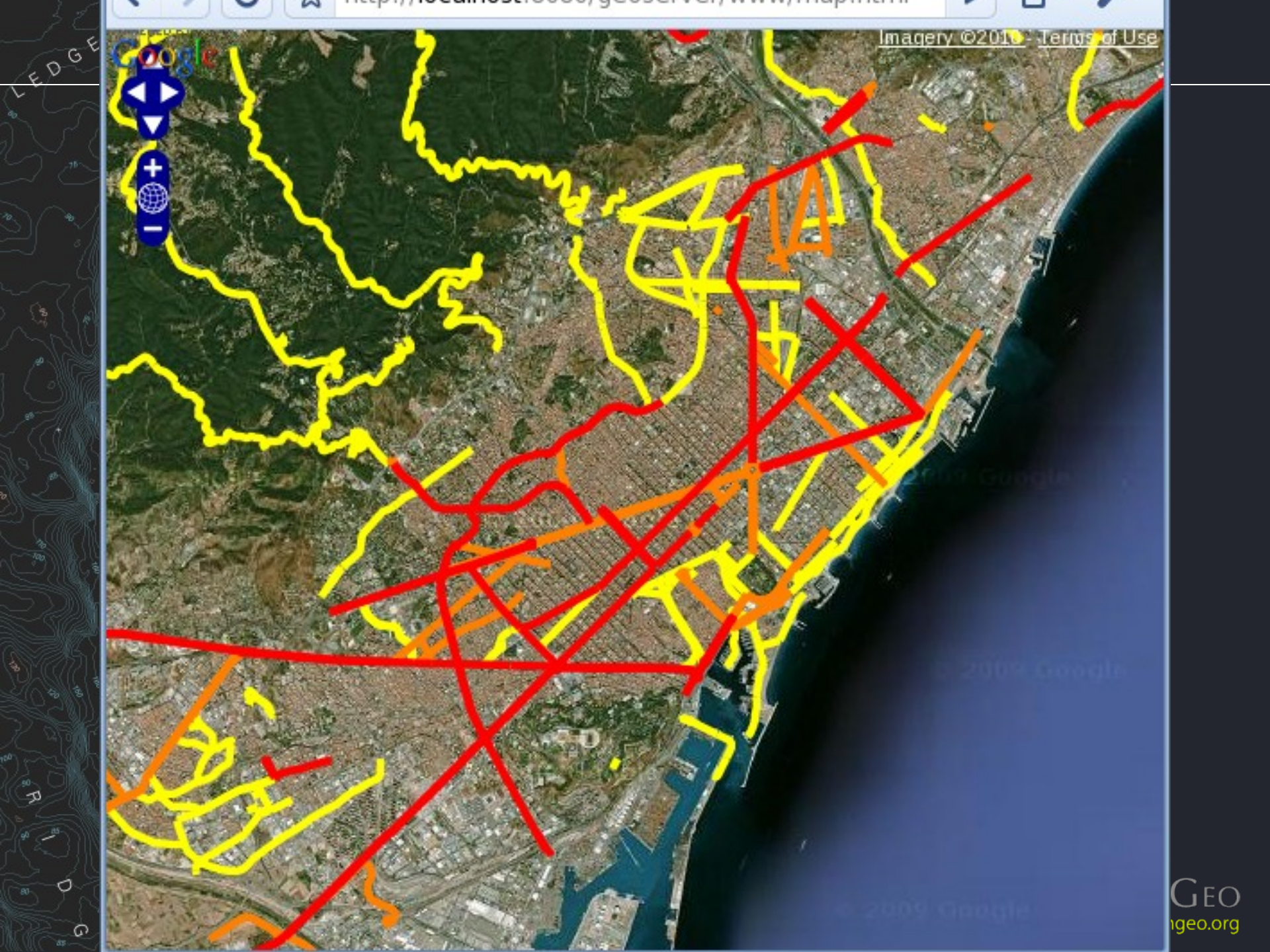
```
{ PERSONS > 4000000 } {
  fill: #4040FF;
  fill-opacity: 0.7;
}
```

Again, this style to `css_population` and press **Submit**.



The States layer with three CSS styles





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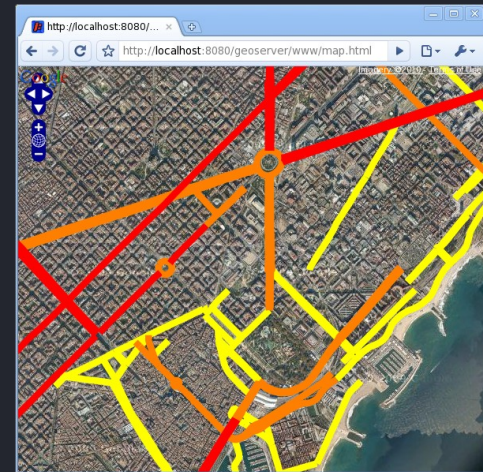
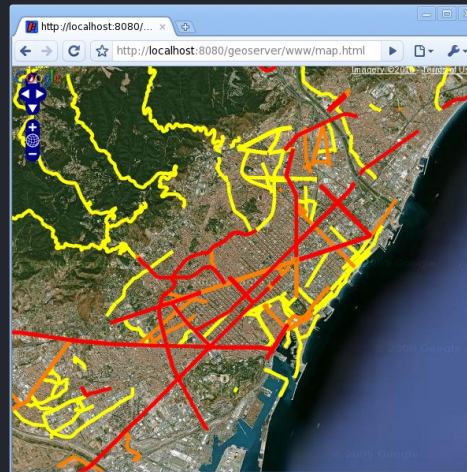
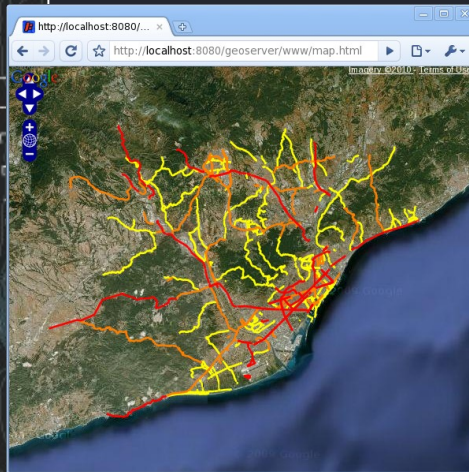


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Example: Styling Roads

- Vary color with type
- Vary stroke-width with scale



A topographic map showing contour lines and labels like 'LEDGE', 'WEST', 'TILLIES', and 'RIDGE'.

SLD

```
<sld:CssParameter name="stroke">#ffff00</sld:CssParameter>  
<sld:CssParameter name="stroke-width">2</sld:CssParameter>
```



SLD

```
<slid:Stroke>  
  <slid:CssParameter name="stroke">#ffff00</slid:CssParameter>  
  <slid:CssParameter name="stroke-width">2</slid:CssParameter>  
</slid:Stroke>
```



SLD

```
<sld:LineSymbolizer>  
  <sld:Stroke>  
    <sld:CssParameter name="stroke">#ffff00</sld:CssParameter>  
    <sld:CssParameter name="stroke-width">2</sld:CssParameter>  
  </sld:Stroke>  
</sld:LineSymbolizer>
```

SLD

```
<sld:MinScaleDenominator>300000.0</sld:MinScaleDenominator>
<sld:LineSymbolizer>
  <sld:Stroke>
    <sld:CssParameter name="stroke">#ffff00</sld:CssParameter>
    <sld:CssParameter name="stroke-width">2</sld:CssParameter>
  </sld:Stroke>
</sld:LineSymbolizer>
```

SLD

```
<ogc:Filter>
  <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
    <ogc:PropertyName>type</ogc:PropertyName>
    <ogc:Literal>tertiary</ogc:Literal>
  </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
</ogc:Filter>
<sld:MinScaleDenominator>300000.0</sld:MinScaleDenominator>
<sld:LineSymbolizer>
  <sld:Stroke>
    <sld:CssParameter name="stroke">#ffff00</sld:CssParameter>
    <sld:CssParameter name="stroke-width">2</sld:CssParameter>
  </sld:Stroke>
</sld:LineSymbolizer>
```


SLD

```
<sld:Rule>
  <ogc:Filter>
    <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
      <ogc:PropertyName>type</ogc:PropertyName>
      <ogc:Literal>tertiary</ogc:Literal>
    </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
  </ogc:Filter>
  <sld:MinScaleDenominator>300000.0</sld:MinScaleDenominator>
  <sld:LineSymbolizer>
    <sld:Stroke>
      <sld:CssParameter name="stroke">#ffff00</sld:CssParameter>
      <sld:CssParameter name="stroke-width">2</sld:CssParameter>
    </sld:Stroke>
  </sld:LineSymbolizer>
</sld:Rule>
```



```
</sld:Rule>
<sld:Rule>
  <ogc:Filter>
    <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
      <ogc:PropertyName>type</ogc:PropertyName>
      <ogc:Literal>tertiary</ogc:Literal>
    </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
  </ogc:Filter>
  <sld:MinScaleDenominator>100000.0</sld:MinScaleDenominator>
  <sld:MaxScaleDenominator>300000.0</sld:MaxScaleDenominator>
  <sld:LineSymbolizer>
    <sld:Stroke>
      <sld:CssParameter name="stroke">#ffff00</sld:CssParameter>
      <sld:CssParameter name="stroke-width">4</sld:CssParameter>
    </sld:Stroke>
  </sld:LineSymbolizer>
</sld:Rule>
<sld:Rule>
  <ogc:Filter>
    <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
      <ogc:PropertyName>type</ogc:PropertyName>
      <ogc:Literal>secondary</ogc:Literal>
    </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
  </ogc:Filter>
  <sld:MinScaleDenominator>300000.0</sld:MinScaleDenominator>
  <sld:LineSymbolizer>
    <sld:Stroke>
      <sld:CssParameter name="stroke">#ffa500</sld:CssParameter>
      <sld:CssParameter name="stroke-width">2</sld:CssParameter>
    </sld:Stroke>
  </sld:LineSymbolizer>
</sld:Rule>
<sld:Rule>
  <ogc:Filter>
    <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
      <ogc:PropertyName>type</ogc:PropertyName>
      <ogc:Literal>secondary</ogc:Literal>
    </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
  </ogc:Filter>
  <sld:MaxScaleDenominator>100000.0</sld:MaxScaleDenominator>
  <sld:LineSymbolizer>
    <sld:Stroke>
      <sld:CssParameter name="stroke">#ffa500</sld:CssParameter>
      <sld:CssParameter name="stroke-width">8</sld:CssParameter>
    </sld:Stroke>
  </sld:LineSymbolizer>
</sld:Rule>
<sld:Rule>
  <ogc:Filter>
    <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
      <ogc:PropertyName>type</ogc:PropertyName>
      <ogc:Literal>secondary</ogc:Literal>
    </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
  </ogc:Filter>
  <sld:MinScaleDenominator>100000.0</sld:MinScaleDenominator>
  <sld:MaxScaleDenominator>300000.0</sld:MaxScaleDenominator>
  <sld:LineSymbolizer>
    <sld:Stroke>
      <sld:CssParameter name="stroke">#ffa500</sld:CssParameter>
      <sld:CssParameter name="stroke-width">4</sld:CssParameter>
    </sld:Stroke>
  </sld:LineSymbolizer>
</sld:Rule>
<sld:Rule>
  <ogc:Filter>
    <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
      <ogc:PropertyName>type</ogc:PropertyName>
      <ogc:Literal>primary</ogc:Literal>
    </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
  </ogc:Filter>
  <sld:MinScaleDenominator>300000.0</sld:MinScaleDenominator>
  <sld:LineSymbolizer>
    <sld:Stroke>
      <sld:CssParameter name="stroke">#ff0000</sld:CssParameter>
      <sld:CssParameter name="stroke-width">2</sld:CssParameter>
    </sld:Stroke>
  </sld:LineSymbolizer>
</sld:Rule>
```


CSS

```
<sld:Rule>
  <ogc:Filter>
    <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
      <ogc:PropertyName>type</ogc:PropertyName>
      <ogc:Literal>tertiary</ogc:Literal>
    </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
  </ogc:Filter>
  <sld:MinScaleDenominator>300000.0</sld:MinScaleDenominator>
  <sld:LineSymbolizer>
    <sld:Stroke>
      <sld:CssParameter name="stroke">#ffff00</sld:CssParameter>
      <sld:CssParameter name="stroke-width">2</sld:CssParameter>
    </sld:Stroke>
  </sld:LineSymbolizer>
</sld:Rule>
```

CSS

```
<sld:Rule>
  <ogc:Filter>
    <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
      <ogc:PropertyName>type</ogc:PropertyName>
      <ogc:Literal>tertiary</ogc:Literal>
    </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
  </ogc:Filter>
  <sld:MinScaleDenominator>300000.0</sld:MinScaleDenominator>
  <sld:LineSymbolizer>
    <sld:Stroke>
      stroke: #ffff00;
      stroke-width: 2;
    </sld:Stroke>
  </sld:LineSymbolizer>
</sld:Rule>
```

CSS

```
<sld:Rule>
  <ogc:Filter>
    <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
      <ogc:PropertyName>type</ogc:PropertyName>
      <ogc:Literal>tertiary</ogc:Literal>
    </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
  </ogc:Filter>
  <sld:MinScaleDenominator>300000.0</sld:MinScaleDenominator>
  {
                                stroke: #ffff00;
                                stroke-width: 2;
  }
</sld:Rule>
```

CSS

```
<sld:Rule>
  <ogc:Filter>
    <ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
      <ogc:PropertyName>type</ogc:PropertyName>
      <ogc:Literal>tertiary</ogc:Literal>
    </ogc:PropertyIsEqualTo>
  </ogc:Filter>
  [@scale > 300000.0]
  {
    stroke: #ffff00;
    stroke-width: 2;
  }
</sld:Rule>
```

CSS

```
<sld:Rule>
```

```
  [type = 'tertiary']
```

```
  [@scale > 300000.0]  
  {
```

```
    stroke: #ffff00;  
    stroke-width: 2;
```

```
  }  
</sld:Rule>
```


CSS

```
[type = 'tertiary']
```

```
[@scale > 300000.0]  
{
```

```
stroke: #ffff00;  
stroke-width: 2;
```

```
}
```

CSS

```
[type = 'tertiary'] [@scale > 300000.0] {  
  stroke: #ffff00;  
  stroke-width: 2;
```





```
[type = 'tertiary'] [@scale > 300000.0] {
  stroke: #ffff00;
  stroke-width: 2;
}

[type = 'tertiary'] [@scale > 100000.0] [@scale < 300000.0] {
  stroke: #ffff00;
  stroke-width: 4;
}

[type = 'tertiary'] [@scale < 100000.0] {
  stroke: #ffff00;
  stroke-width: 8;
}

[type = 'secondary'] [@scale > 300000.0] {
  stroke: #ffa500;
  stroke-width: 2;
}

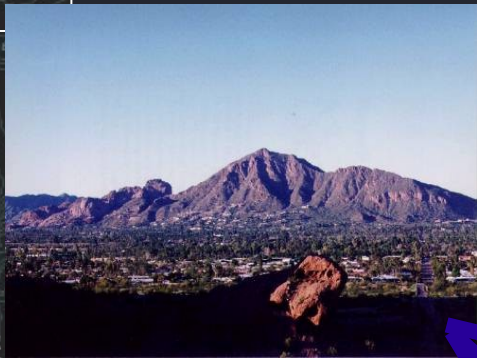
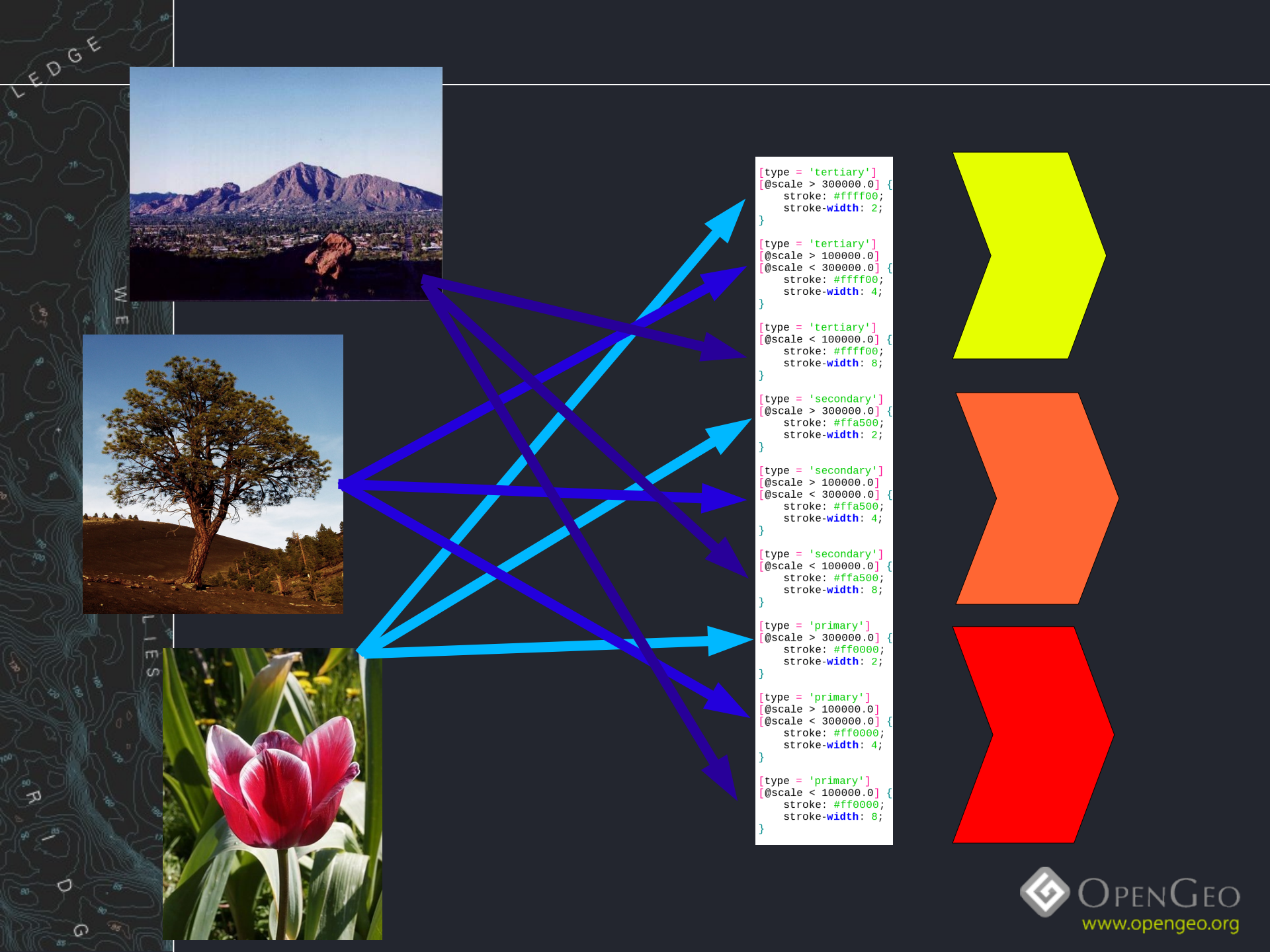
[type = 'secondary'] [@scale > 100000.0] [@scale < 300000.0] {
  stroke: #ffa500;
  stroke-width: 4;
}

[type = 'secondary'] [@scale < 100000.0] {
  stroke: #ffa500;
  stroke-width: 8;
}

[type = 'primary'] [@scale > 300000.0] {
  stroke: #ff0000;
  stroke-width: 2;
}

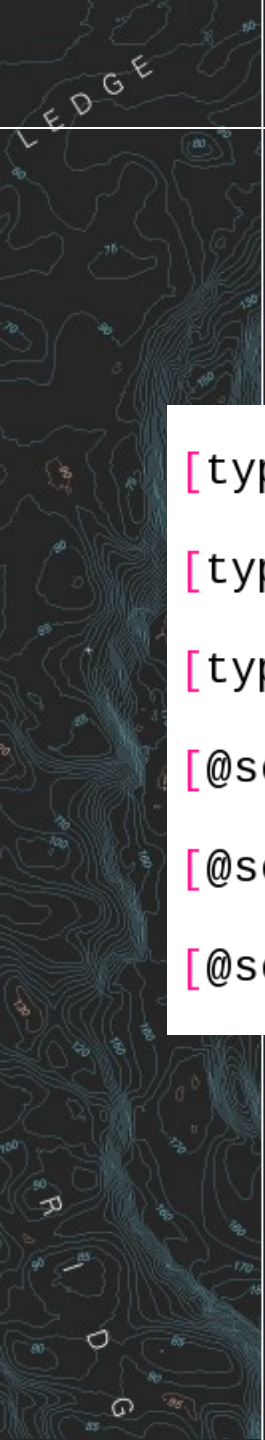
[type = 'primary'] [@scale > 100000.0] [@scale < 300000.0] {
  stroke: #ff0000;
  stroke-width: 4;
}

[type = 'primary'] [@scale < 100000.0] {
  stroke: #ff0000;
  stroke-width: 8;
}
```



```
[type = 'tertiary']  
[@scale > 300000.0] {  
  stroke: #ffff00;  
  stroke-width: 2;  
}  
  
[type = 'tertiary']  
[@scale > 100000.0]  
[@scale < 300000.0] {  
  stroke: #ffff00;  
  stroke-width: 4;  
}  
  
[type = 'tertiary']  
[@scale < 100000.0] {  
  stroke: #ffff00;  
  stroke-width: 8;  
}  
  
[type = 'secondary']  
[@scale > 300000.0] {  
  stroke: #ffa500;  
  stroke-width: 2;  
}  
  
[type = 'secondary']  
[@scale > 100000.0]  
[@scale < 300000.0] {  
  stroke: #ffa500;  
  stroke-width: 4;  
}  
  
[type = 'secondary']  
[@scale < 100000.0] {  
  stroke: #ffa500;  
  stroke-width: 8;  
}  
  
[type = 'primary']  
[@scale > 300000.0] {  
  stroke: #ff0000;  
  stroke-width: 2;  
}  
  
[type = 'primary']  
[@scale > 100000.0]  
[@scale < 300000.0] {  
  stroke: #ff0000;  
  stroke-width: 4;  
}  
  
[type = 'primary']  
[@scale < 100000.0] {  
  stroke: #ff0000;  
  stroke-width: 8;  
}
```





```
[type = 'tertiary'] { stroke: #ffff00; }  
[type = 'secondary'] { stroke: #ffa500; }  
[type = 'primary'] { stroke: #ff0000; }  
[@scale > 300000.0] { stroke-width: 2; }  
[@scale > 100000.0] [@scale < 300000.0] { stroke-width: 4; }  
[@scale < 100000.0] { stroke-width: 8; }
```

```
* { stroke: #ffff00; stroke-width: 2; }  
[type = 'secondary'] { stroke: #ffa500; }  
[type = 'primary'] { stroke: #ff0000; }  
[@scale > 100000.0] [@scale < 300000.0] { stroke-width: 4; }  
[@scale < 100000.0] { stroke-width: 8; }
```



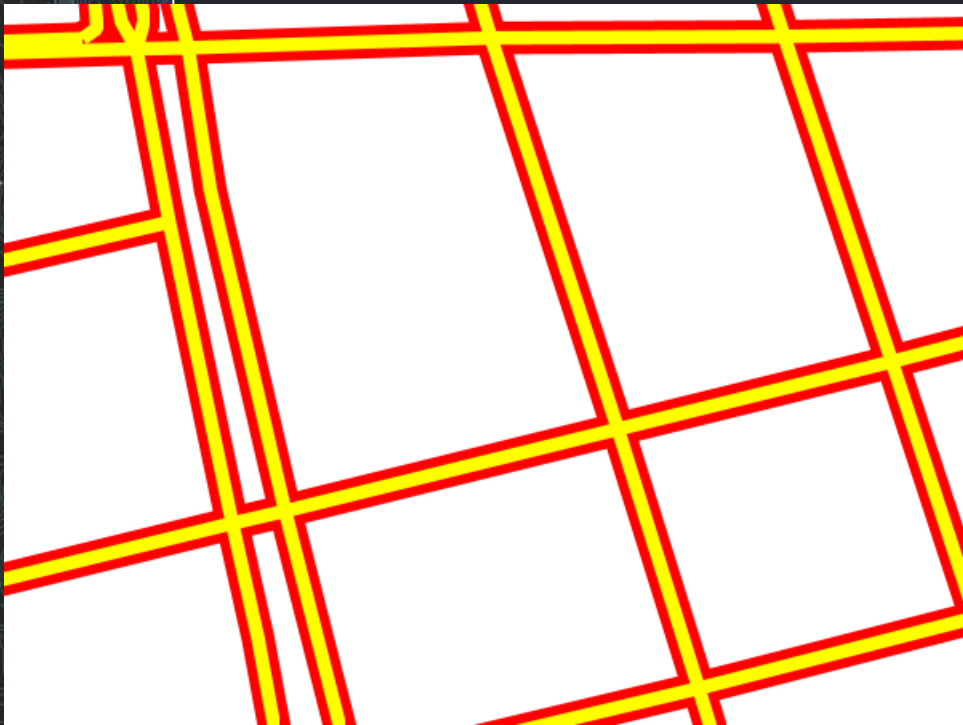
CSS <> SLD: Filters

- [att='value']
- featuretype
- #id
- [@scale]
- Unified all constraints

CSS <> SLD: Repeated rendering

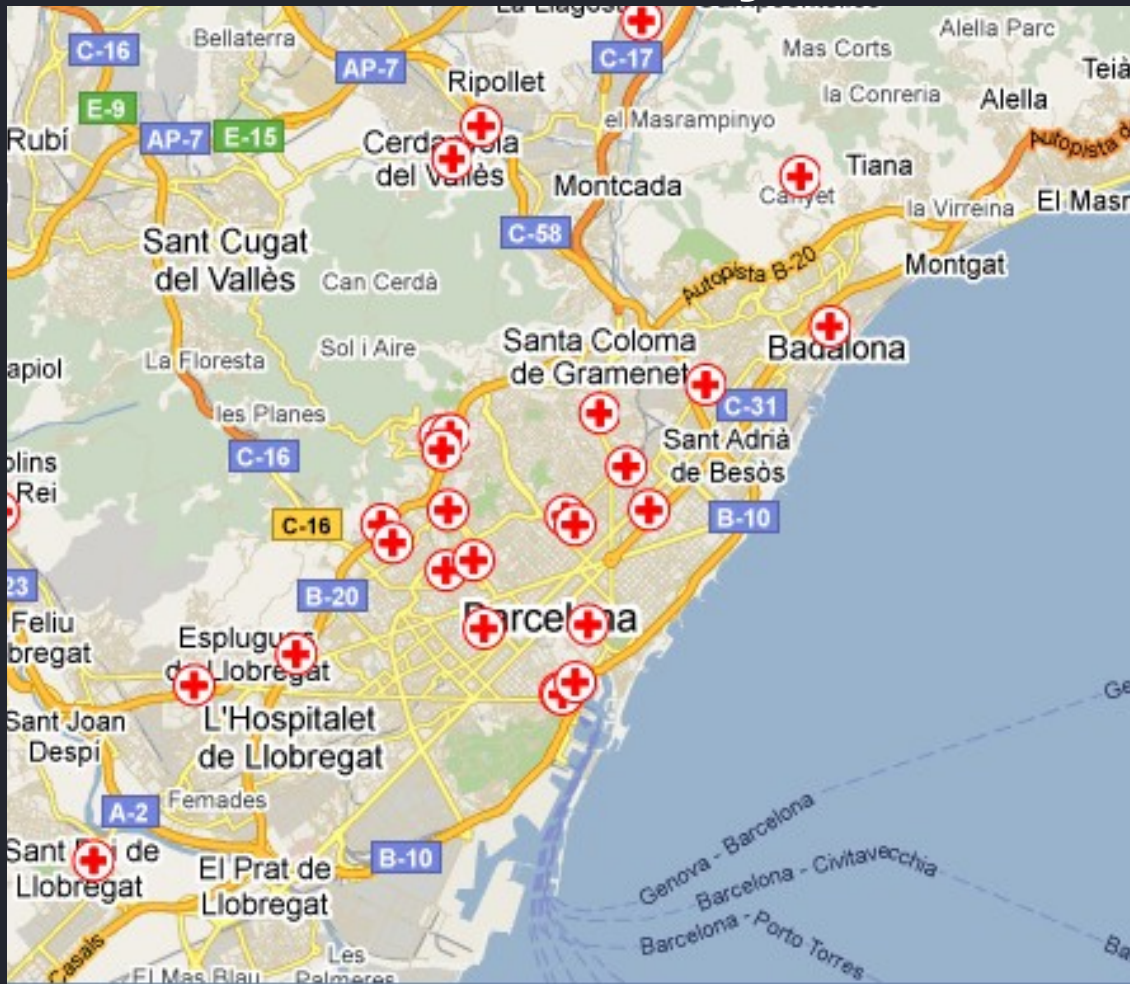
```
* {  
  stroke:          red,    yellow;  
  stroke-width:   20px,   8px;  
  z-index:        0,      10;  
}
```


CSS <> SLD: Repeated rendering

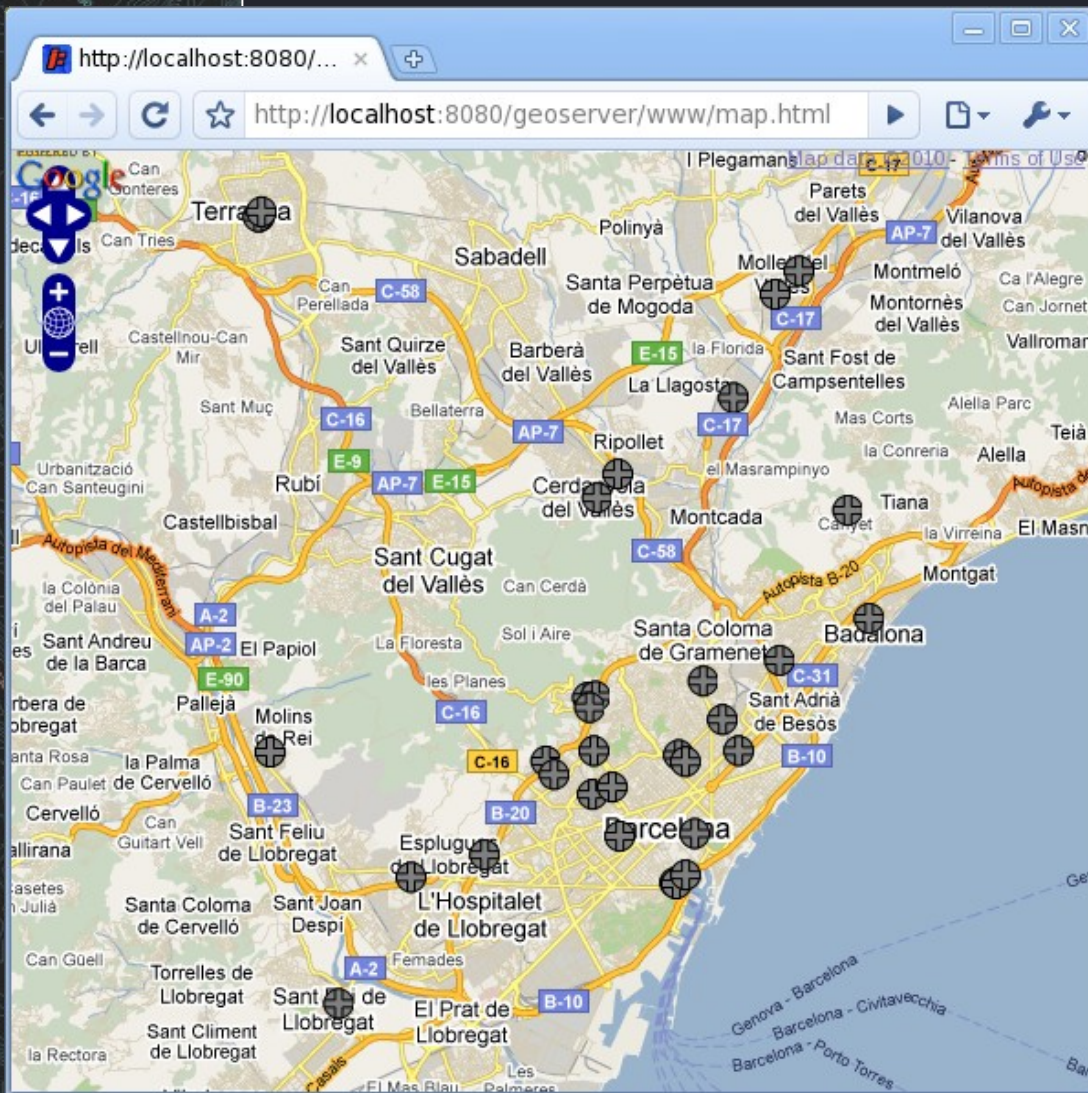


```
* {  
  stroke:  
    red, yellow;  
  stroke-width:  
    20px, 8px;  
  z-index:  
    0, 10;  
}
```

CSS <> SLD: Styled marks

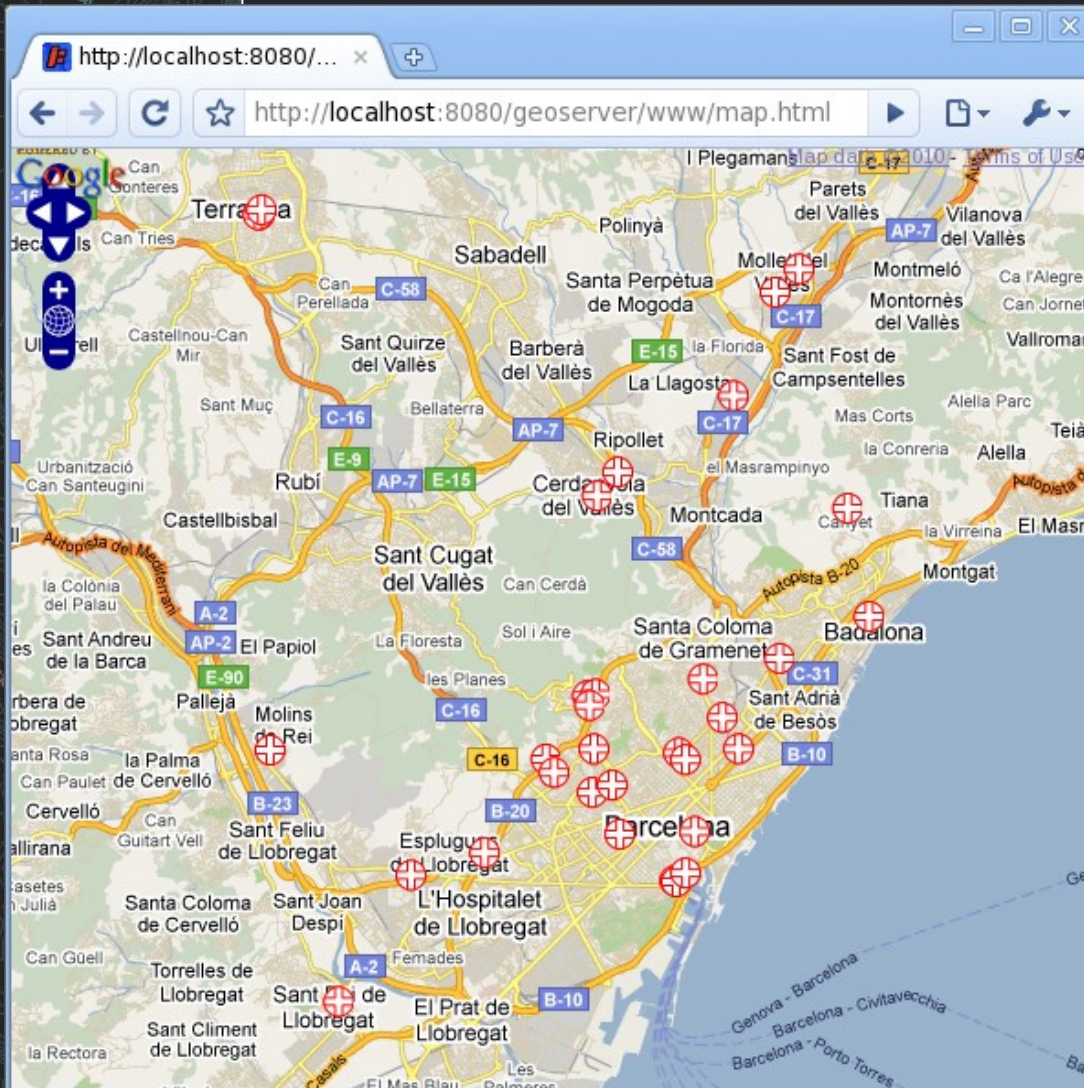


CSS <=> SLD: Styled marks



```
[type='hospital'] {  
  mark:  
    symbol(circle),  
    symbol(cross);  
}
```

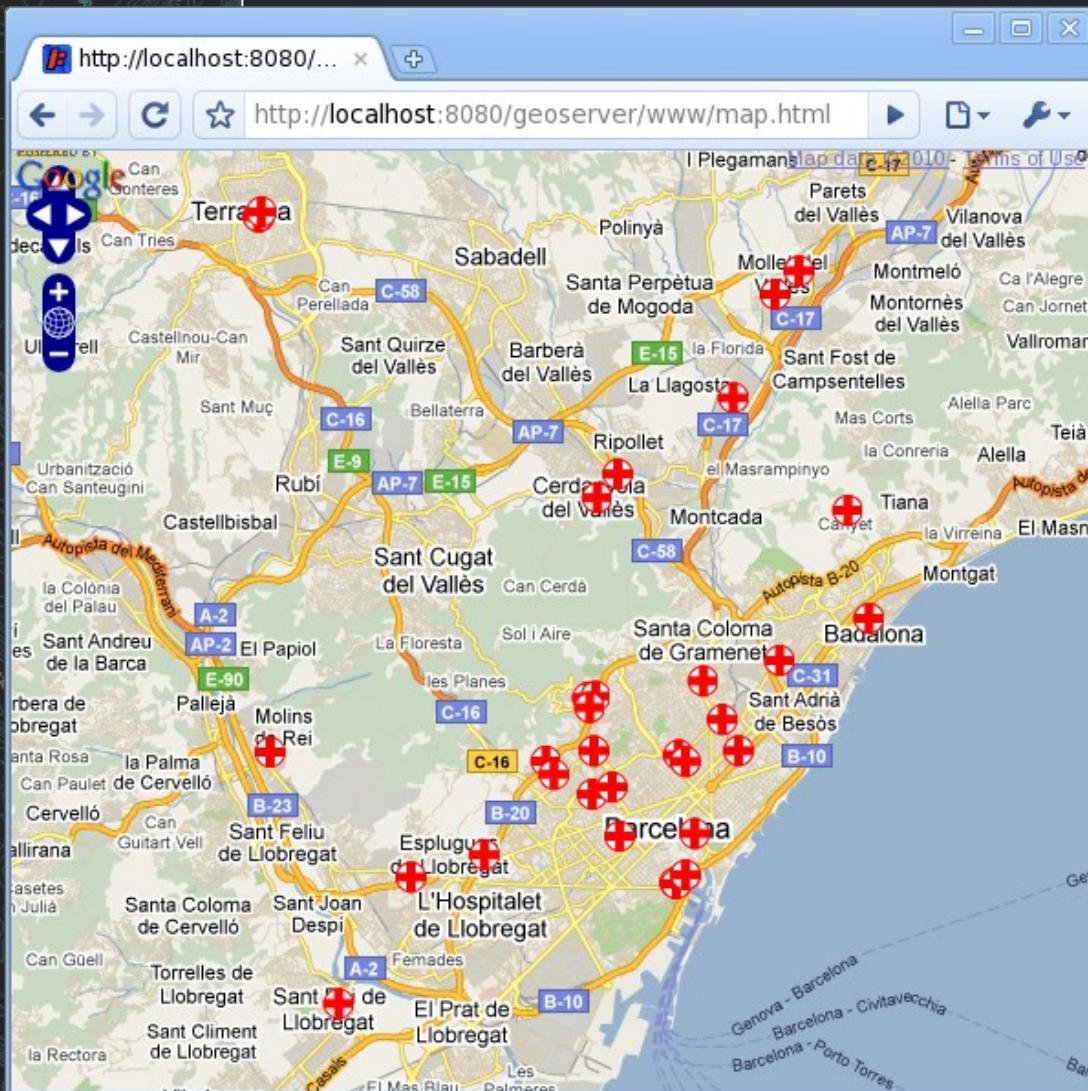
CSS <=> SLD: Styled marks



```
[type='hospital']  
{ ... }
```

```
[type='hospital']  
:mark {  
  fill: white;  
  stroke: red;  
}
```

CSS <=> SLD: Styled marks

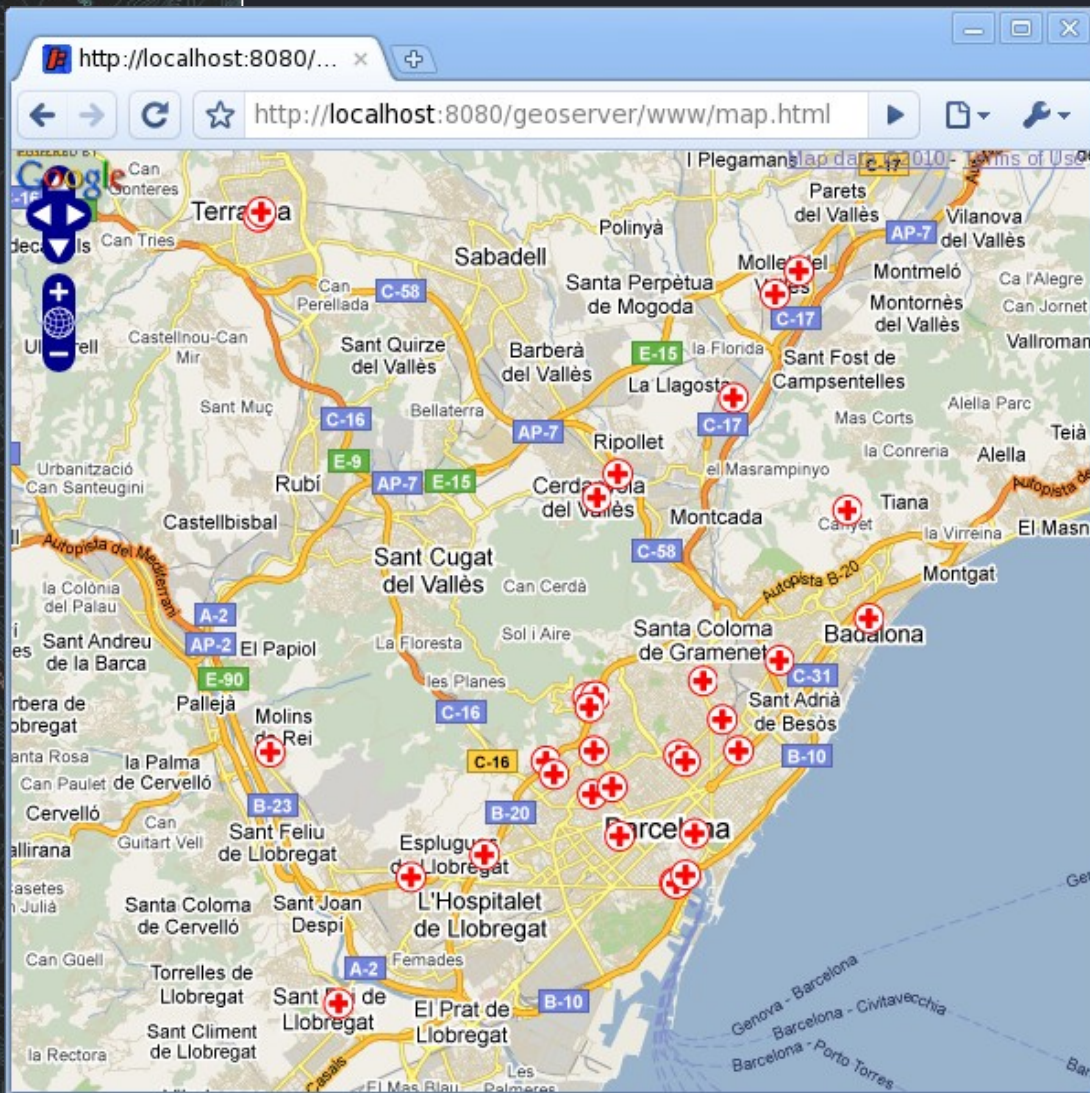


```
[type='hospital']  
{ ... }
```

```
[type='hospital']  
:mark { ... }
```

```
[type='hospital']  
:nth-mark(2) {  
  fill: red;  
}
```

CSS <=> SLD: Styled marks



```
[type='hospital'] {  
  mark:  
    symbol(circle),  
    symbol(cross);  
  mark-size:  
    16px, 10px;  
}
```

```
[type='hospital']  
:mark { ... }
```

```
[type='hospital']  
:nth-mark(2){ ... }
```



Potential Directions

- SLD → CSS translator
- @import
- CSS + WMS
- CSS-aware editor
- Standardized Map CSS
- Raster styling



SLD → CSS Translator

- Naive (wrong) version would be easy
- Important details
 - Combine rules from stacked FeatureTypeStyles
 - “factor out” commonalities
 - Title/Abstract metadata



@import(base.css)

- Share common definitions between multiple styles
- Not possible in SLD; relies on per-property rule combination to be useful



CSS + WMS

- Integrate CSS into WMS the way SLD is now
- `<UserStyle type="text/css">`
in SLD?
- `GetMap&css_body=...`
- “refine” named styles from server



CSS-aware editor

- Syntax highlighting
- “palettes”
 - Fonts
 - Colors
 - Marks
 - Properties
- <Your idea here>



Standardized Map CSS

- Existing tools
 - Mapnik
 - Cartagen
 - OSM (Halcyon)
- Each has different dialect with different model
- Sharing would be cool

A vertical strip on the left side of the slide shows a topographic map with contour lines and labels. The labels 'LEDGE', 'WEST', 'TILLIES', and 'DUG' are visible, oriented vertically. The map is rendered in a light blue/green color on a dark background.

Raster Styling

- Only “gap” left
- Not sure what it will look like yet



The Backend

- First “serious” project in Scala
- Zero “adapter” code
- Functional features – data transforms
- Parsing library



Scala

- Scala is to Java as CSS is to SLD
- “Just another library” at runtime
- Highly reduced boilerplate during development



Scala in GeoServer

- Just add ~~water~~ scala-library.jar
- Loaded like any other extension

Scala Collections

```
val nums = List.make(1, 10)
val (odds, evens) =
  nums.partition(_ % 2 != 0)
val pairs =
  for (i <- nums; j <- nums)
    yield (i, j)
```

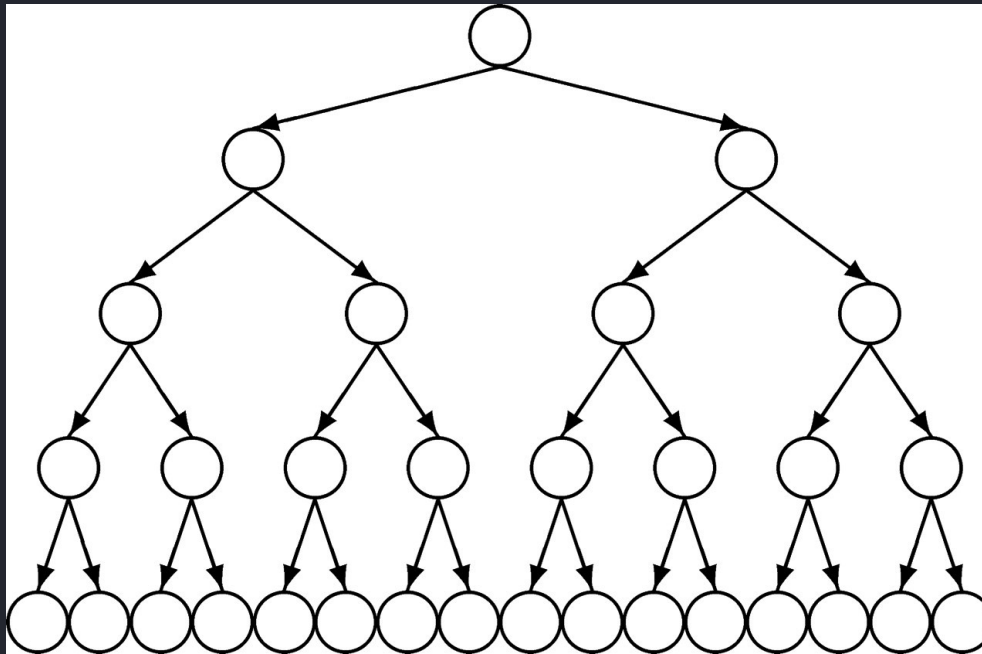


Parsing in Scala

```
private val literal =  
  percentage | measure |  
  number | string | color
```

CSS \leftrightarrow SLD: Painter's Model to Cascading

- Exhaustive search
- Filter analysis (for speed)



A vertical strip on the left side of the slide shows a topographic map with contour lines and labels. The labels 'LEDGE', 'WEST', 'TILLIES', 'R', 'D', and 'G' are visible, oriented vertically. The map is in shades of blue and white.

Questions?