

HTML and CSS

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Last week

CSS borders // 1px solid green

Box model // top, right, bottom, left; padding inside, margin outside

Universal reset // * { margin: 0; padding: 0; box-sizing: border-box; }

Float // use clear to end float in next elements

CSS colors

Hexadecimal colors

`#ff0000;`

RGB colors

`rgb(255, 0, 0);`

RGBA colors

`rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.3);`

HSL colors

`hsl(120, 100%, 50%);`

HSLA colors

`hsla(120, 100%, 50%, 0.3);`

Cross-browser color names green

CSS backgrounds

background-color

background-image

background-repeat

background-attachment

background-position

background-size

background: background-image

background-repeat background-
attachment background-position

background-size

Fonts

Types

- **Serif** fonts have a small stroke at the edges of each letter. They create a sense of formality and elegance.
- **Sans-serif** fonts have clean lines (no small strokes attached). They create a modern and minimalistic look.
- **Monospace** fonts - here all the letters have the same fixed width. They create a mechanical look.
- **Cursive** fonts imitate human handwriting.
- **Display** fonts are decorative/playful fonts.

Font in CSS

`font-family`

`font-size`

`font-weight // normal, bold, 100-900`

`line-height // 1; 1.2; 2;`

Fallback font

A **fallback font** is a reserve **typeface** containing symbols for as many Unicode characters as possible. When a display system encounters a character that is not part of the repertoire of any of the other available **fonts**, a symbol from a **fallback font** is used instead.

font-family: 'Lato', sans-serif;

Watch the video on how to add Google Fonts:

<https://youtu.be/E7QPO8P8nls?si=JKQIF-OOfE0gg1EN>

Pseudo classes

Pseudo class

A CSS pseudo-element is used to style specified parts of an element but only when it is in a **certain state**.

- :active
- :checked
- :disabled
- :empty
- :enabled
- :first-child
- :first-of-type
- :focus
- :hover
- :in-range
- :invalid

- :lang(language)
- :last-child
- :last-of-type
- :link
- :not(selector)
- :nth-child()
- :nth-last-child()
- :nth-last-of-type()
- :nth-of-type()

- :only-child
- :only-of-type
- :optional
- :out-of-range
- :read-only
- :root
- :target
- :valid
- :visited

Pseudo class – most used example

a:hover MUST come after **a:link** and **a:visited** in the CSS definition in order to be effective

a:active MUST come after **a:hover** in the CSS definition in order to be effective!

Pseudo-class names are not case-sensitive.

```
/* unvisited link */  
a:link {  
    color: #FF0000;  
}  
  
/* visited link */  
a:visited {  
    color: #00FF00;  
}  
  
/* mouse over link */  
a:hover {  
    color: #FF00FF;  
}  
  
/* selected link */  
a:active {  
    color: #0000FF;  
}
```

Pseudo classes and childs

```
<ul>
  <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">CV</a></li>
  <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
</ul>
```

```
li:first-child{
  background-color: blue;
}
```

Some tricks

p:nth-child(2)

p:nth-child(even)

p:nth-child(2n)

p:nth-child(2n+4)

Pseudo elements

A CSS pseudo-element are like virtual elements that we can create in CSS. They don't exist in DOM.

::after

::before

::first-letter

::first-line

::selection

::backdrop

Watch the video about pseudo-classes:

<https://youtu.be/e1KpKBHJOrA?si=kZdwI3H8IJSmXktX>

