WEB AND MOBILE APP

WMA Lec # 17

HOW CSS RULE CASCADE

CSS

```
* {
  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%;}
```

RESULT

Potatoes

There are *dozens* of different potato varieties.

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

Last Rule

If the two selectors are identical, the latter of the two will take precedence. Here you can see the second i selector takes precedence over the first.

CSS

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  color: red;}
b {
  color: pink;}
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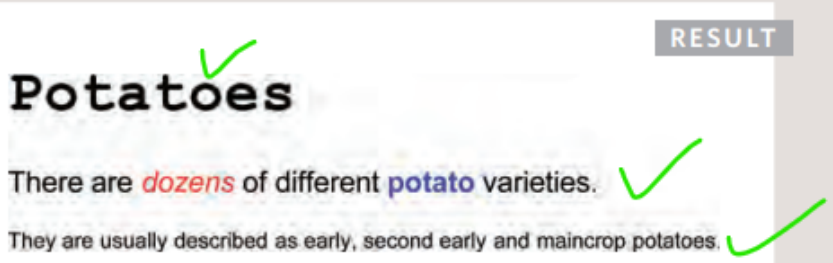
p b {
  color: violet;}
p#intro {
  font-size: 100%;}
p {
  font-size: 75%;}
```

RESULT



Specificity

- If one selector is more specific than the others, the more specific rule will take precedence over more general ones.
- In this example: h1 is more specific than *
- p#intro is more specific than p

CSS

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```

RESULT

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There are *dozens* of different potato varieties.

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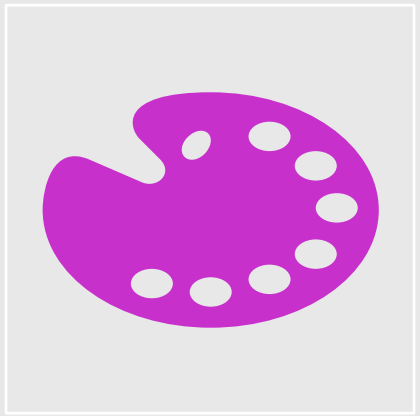
!Important

- You can add !important after any property value to indicate that it should be considered more important than other rules that apply to the same element.

NEXT CHAPTER

CSS Color

Types of colors

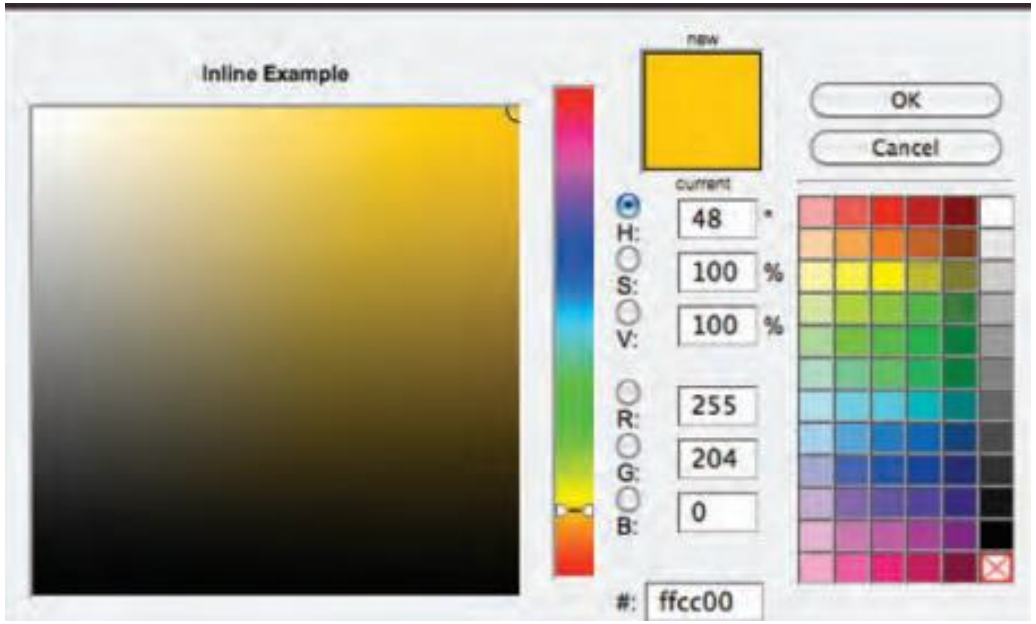


Foreground Color

Background Color

Understanding of Color

Every color on a computer screen is created by mixing amounts of red, green, and blue. To find the color you want, you can use a color picker.



The color property allows you to specify the color of text inside an element. You can specify any color in CSS in one of three ways:

RGB

Hex Code

Color Name

RGB Values

These express colors in terms of how much red, green and blue are used to make it up. For example: rgb (100,100,90)

Hex Codes

These are six-digit codes that represent the amount of **red, green and blue** in a color, preceded by a pound or hash # sign. For example: #ee3e80

COLOR NAMES

There are 147 predefined color names that are recognized by browsers. For example: **Pink, Red, Blue**

RGB Values

Values for red, green, and blue are expressed as numbers between 0 and 255.

Example: rgb(**102,205,170)**

This color is made up of the following values: 102 red 205 green 170 blue

Hex Codes

Hex values represent values for red, green, and blue in hexadecimal code.

#66cdaa

The value of the red, 102, is expressed as 66 in hexadecimal code. The 205 of the green is expressed as cd and the 170 of the blue equates to aa.

Color Names

- Example: MediumAquaMarine
- There are 147 color names supported by browsers (this color is MediumAquaMarine).
- Most consider this to be a limited color palette, and it is hard to remember the name for each of the colors so (apart from white and black) they are not commonly used.

HUE
SATURATION
BRIGHTNESS

Hue

Hue refers to **the dominant color family**. Hue refers to the origin of the colors we can see. Primary and Secondary colors (Yellow, Orange, Red, Violet, Blue, and Green) are considered hues;

Saturation

- Saturation refers to the amount of gray in a color. At maximum saturation, there would be no gray in the color. At minimum saturation, the color would be mostly gray.

Brightness

- Brightness (or "value") refers to how much black is in a color. At maximum brightness, there would be no black in the color. At minimum brightness, the color would be very dark.

Contrast

- When picking foreground and background colors, it is important to ensure that there is enough contrast for the text to be legible.

CSS chapter-11/opacity.html

```
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);}
```

RESULT

Opacity

CSS3 introduces the opacity property which allows you to specify the opacity of an element and any of its child elements. The value is a number between 0.0 and 1.0 (so a value of 0.5 is 50% opacity and 0.15 is 15% opacity).

SUMMARY
COLOR

- Color not only brings your site to life, but also helps convey the mood and evokes reactions.
- There are three ways to specify colors in CSS: RGB values, hex codes, and color names.
- Color pickers can help you find the color you want.
- It is important to ensure that there is enough contrast between any text and the background color (otherwise people will not be able to read your content).
- CSS3 has introduced an extra value for RGB colors to indicate opacity. It is known as RGBA.

1. Create an HTML file named "gallery.html" that contains the structure of the webpage.
2. Create a CSS file named "style.css" and link it to the HTML file.
3. In the HTML file, create an unordered list to display the gallery images. Each list item should contain an image and a caption.
4. Use an attribute selector to style all images to have a maximum width of 100% and a border of 1px solid gray.
5. Use an RGB color to style the text of the captions to be white (#FFFFFF) and the background of the captions to be a dark gray (#333333).
6. Create a class named "highlight" in the CSS file that sets the background color of the gallery image to yellow (#FFFF00) and adds a red (#FF0000) border with a width of 5px.
7. Use the `!important` rule to make the text color of the captions white, even if it is styled by another rule.
8. Apply the "highlight" class to one of the gallery images to make it stand out.

DO IT YOURSELF