CS 110 Website Production
CSS Cascading Style Sheets 2

Session overview

- Text formatting with CSS

- Using CSS font properties

- Font substitution

- CSS Measurement Units

- Changing font size

- Working with color

- Basic selection techniques

- Color specification options with CSS

Text formatting with CSS – Bold text

- Specified as **`font-weight`**
- Possible values:
  - **`lighter`**
  - **`normal`**
  - **`bold`**
  - **`bolder`**
- Example:

```
p {font-weight:bold;}
```

Text formatting with CSS – Bold text

- You can specify the weight of the font in increments of 100, in the range of 100-900

- Example:

`p {font-weight:900;}` is equivalent to extra bold

Normal text is weight 500.

Text formatting with CSS – Italic style

- Specified as **`font-style`**

- Possible values:
  - **`normal`**
  - **`italic`**
  - **`oblique`**

- Example:

`p {font-style:italic;}`

Using the CSS Font Properties

The CSS font properties allow you to control the appearance of your text:

- font-family

- font-size

- color

- line height

Specifying Font Families

- The font-family property lets you state a generic font family name, such as `sans-serif,` or a specific font family name like `Helvetica`

- The user must have the specific font installed on his or her computer; otherwise the browser uses the default font. There is also a default font for each generic font family.

Generic Font Families

- **`serif`**

- **`sans-serif`**

- **`monospace`**

- **`cursive`**

- **`fantasy`**

Code example

- The following rule sets **\<p\>** elements to the default sans-serif font:

```
p {font-family: sans-serif;}
```

Code Example

- The following rule sets **\<p\>** elements to the **Arial** font. If Arial is not installed on the computer, the default font is used.

```
p {font-family: arial;}
```

Table 12-2   Common installed fonts

Common PC Fonts	Common UNIX Fonts	Common Macintosh Fonts
Arial	Helvetica	Helvetica
Courier New	Courier	Courier
Times New Roman	Times	Times
Verdana		Verdana
		Palatino
		Arial

Specifying Font Substitution

- You can specify a list of alternate fonts using commas as a separator

- The browser will attempt to load each successive font in the list

- If no fonts match, the browser uses its default font

Font Substitution Code Example

- The following code tells the browser to use **Arial**; if **Arial** is not installed, it tells the browser to use **Helvetica;if Helvetica is not installed, default:**

```
p {font-family: arial, Helvetica;}
```

Understanding CSS Measurement Units

- CSS offers a variety of measurement units, including absolute units (such as points), relative units (such as pixels), and percentages of the base font

- The measurement values you choose depend on the destination medium for your content

Table 12-1 CSS measurement units

Unit	Unit Abbreviation	Description
Absolute Units		
Centimeter	cm	Standard metric centimeter
Inch	in	Standard U.S. inch
Millimeter	mm	Standard metric millimeter
Pica	pc	Standard publishing unit equal to 12 points
Point	pt	Standard publishing unit, with 72 points in an inch
Relative Units		
Em	em	The width of the capital M in the current font, usually the same as the font size
Ex	ex	The height of the letter x in the current font
Pixel	px	The size of a pixel on the current monitor
Percentage	For example: 150%	Sets a font size relative to the base font size. 150% equals one-and-one-half the base font size.

Absolute Units

- Absolute measurement values let you specify a fixed value

- Avoid using absolute units for Web pages because they cannot be scaled to the individual user's display size

Relative Units

- Relative units are designed to let you build scalable Web pages that adapt to different displays.

- Relative units ensure that your type sizes will display properly relative to each other or to the default font size set for the browser

Changing font size

- Specified as **`font-size`**
- Possible values:
  - **`xx-small`**   **`-x-small`**
  - **`small`**   **`-medium`**
  - **`large`**   **`-x-large`**
  - **`xx-large`**
- Example:

 p {font-size: 12pt}

`p {font-size:large;}`

`p {font-size:120%;}`

Working with Color

- These properties let you control the text color and background colors of any element on a Web page
- The CSS **`color`** property replaces the obsolete **`<font>`** element in HTML

Color Basics

- A computer monitor displays color by mixing three basic colors of light: red, green, and blue

- Each of these three basic colors is called a **color channel**

- The monitor can express a range of intensity for each color channel, from 0 (absence of color) to 100% (full intensity of color)

Specifying Color

- The **`color`** property lets you specify the foreground color of any element on a Web page

- This property sets the color for both the text and the border of the element, unless you have specifically stated a border color with one of the border properties

Specifying Color

- The value for the color property is a valid color keyword or numerical representation, either hexadecimal or an RGB value

- Find color names and codes with google,

  html color chart

  Here are four ways to specify the same color

```
p {color: blue;}    /* color name */
p {color: #0000ff;}    /* hexadecimal value */
p {color: rgb(0,0,255);}    /* RGB numbers */
p {color: rgb(0%,0%,100%);}    /* RGB pctgs */
```

Specifying Background Color in CSS

- The **`background-color`** property lets you set the background color of any element on a Web page

- The background color includes any padding area that you have defined for the element

   (Note that specifying background color in html

   tags is by   bgcolor="red")

```
body {background-color: #cccccc;}
```

Color Specification Options in CSS

- `#RRGGBB`   `#009900`

`R red G green B blue`

`00` is least of the color

`FF` is the most

16 millions possible colors

Color Specification Options in CSS

- **`rgb(r%,g%,b%)`**   **`rgb(0%,80%,0%)`**

`0%` is least of the color

`100%` is the most

One million possible colors

- **`rgb(r,g,b)`**   **`rgb(128,80,128)`**

`0` is least of the color

`255` is the most

16 millions possible colors

Color Name Specification Options in CSS

- `Colorname`   `blue`

Some colors:

`aqua; black; blue; fuchsia; gray; green; lime; maroon; navy; olive; purple; red; silver; teal; white; yellow`