Front-End Style Guide

This document will outline many of the CSS properties you may use in the coming days while also providing links to useful resources to help kick-start your web-development learning. The end of the document then details some of the design properties of the example (Doritos) site.

Many of the design elements involve CSS properties which you may not have covered in the initial teaching, however there are many great online resources which we hope to point you towards. Googling the names of the properties below should bring up some resources. If not, chuck "mdn" or "css" at the front and they should appear. Take initiative, search online if you are stuck and talk things through with your teammates!

Picking Colours & Images

When choosing a design, it's a great idea to choose a colour palette and some placeholder images to really make your website pop. The websites listed below should help with these choices:

Images

- https://unsplash.com/
- https://placebear.com/

Colours & Palettes

- https://coolors.co/
- https://paletton.com/
- https://www.color-hex.com/

Developer Tools

Regardless of what browser you are using, developer tools will be provided. They can be opened by right-clicking a webpage and clicking "Inspect" or through the relevant key-binds. You will find a lot of useful information there including the DOM tree (effectively the list of HTML elements for the site) and a list of the CSS applied to the selected element (under "Elements" > "Styles" & "Computed"). Using these tools can help give you a great idea for how your website is coming together and is great for debugging problems.

Windows / Linux - `[F12]` or `[Ctrl]` + `[Shift]` + `[I]`

Mac - `[Command]` + `[Option]` + `[I]`

The Box Model

MDN - Box Model

Items on a webpage all use the Box Model to define their spacing. It works in stages radiating outward first with the Content, followed by the Padding, then Border and lastly the Margin. Proper understanding of the Box Model is a key part to building a website. Within the "Computed" tab of the DevTools, you can inspect the Model of a selected element and even visualise each layer on the page (hover over the box).

CSS: Property - Effect

Colours and Fonts

Attribute	Description
Color	Changes the text colour (NOTE: American spelling)
Background-color	Changes the background colour (NOTE: American spelling)
Font-size	Changes the font size
Font-family	Changes the font family. Many fonts are included by default (Free fonts can be found at https://fonts.google.com/)
Font-weight	Changes the weighting of the text ("boldness")
Font-style	Changes the styling of the font. Can be used for italics

Spatial organisation

Attribute	Description
Padding	Changes the spacing surrounding the content
Border	Changes the border style, colour and width
Margin	Changes the outermost spacing property
Border-radius	Changes how round a box's corners are. Setting border-radius: 50% on a square element makes it circular

Sizing

Attribute	Description
Height	Sets the height of the element
Width	Sets the width of the element
Max-/min-Height	Sets the extreme height bounds of the element
Max-/min-Width	Sets the extreme width bounds of the element

Images

Attribute	Description
Object-fit	Changes the way an image sits within their container (eg. whether it stretches or crops parts to fit)

Display & Flexbox

Attribute	Description

Attribute	Description
Position	Sets how an element is positioned in a document (default is "position: static". See "absolute" for stacking elements)
Display	Sets how an element is displayed, whether inline or as a block. Also changes layout of children
Display: flex	Used to create a FlexBox, arranging the child elements according to Flex (1D display type, can give 2D effect)
Justify-content	Sets how children are positioned relative to the main axis of a FlexBox
Align-items	Sets how children are positioned relative to the cross-axis of a FlexBox
Display: grid	Used to create a CSS Grid, arranging the child elements in a grid (2D display type)

Colour Value Types

[MDN - Applying Colour](#)

Type	Description
Names	Values such as "blue", "yellow" or "rebeccapurple"
HexCodes	Hexadecimal codes of the form: #ABC123. Each value can be 1-9 or A-F. Each two values defines an intensity of Red, Green & Blue
RGBA	Of the form: rgba(red, green, blue, alpha) where the first three vary 0-255, and the final 0-1. Alpha is the transparency channel
HSL	Of the form: hsl(hue, saturation, luminosity). Sometimes includes an alpha channel also. Hue: 0-360 deg, sat. & lum. 0-100%

Unit Types

[Medium - Unit Types](#)

Type	Description
px	Absolute values of pixels
rem	A value relative to the sizing of font set on the HTML root element. Default is 16px
em	A value relative to the sizing of font set on the parent HTML element
%	A value relative to the size of the parent element

Doritos Example Site

Below are some of the CSS values to give you an idea of:

Layout

The designs were created to the following widths:

- Desktop: 1280px

Colours

Primary

- Light Grey: rgb(196, 196, 196)
- Slightly Transparent Black: rgba(0, 0, 0, .9)
- Tangy Cheese Orange: #f56e08
- Pink: hsl(322, 100%, 66%)
- Light Pink: hsl(321, 100%, 78%)
- Light Red: hsl(0, 100%, 63%)

Neutral

- Very Dark Cyan: hsl(192, 100%, 9%)
- Very Pale Blue: hsl(207, 100%, 98%)

Typography

Headings

- Family: Poppins
- Weights: 700

Body

- Family: Open Sans
- Weights: 400, 600, 700

Icons

For icons, you can use a font icon library. Some suggestions can be found below:

- Font Awesome
- IcoMoon
- Ionicons