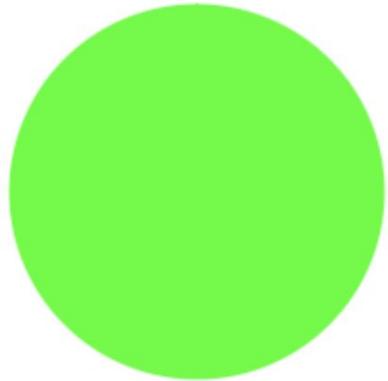
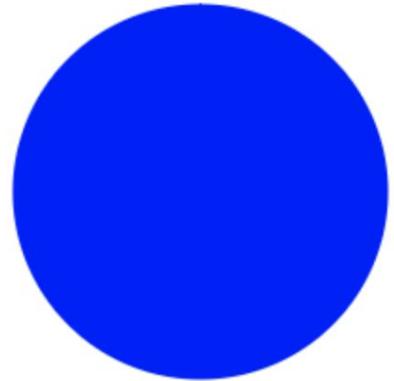
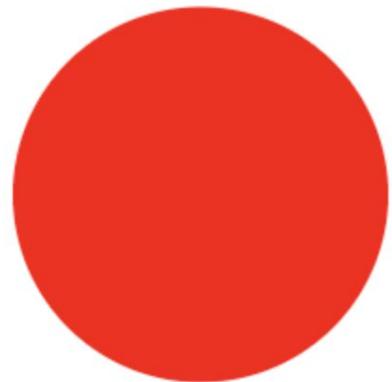
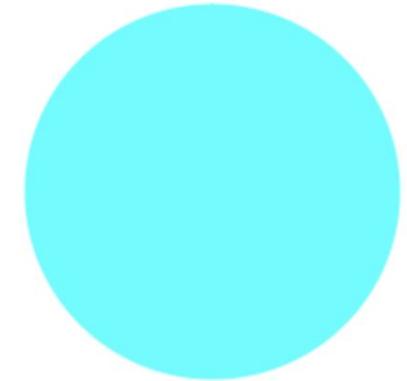
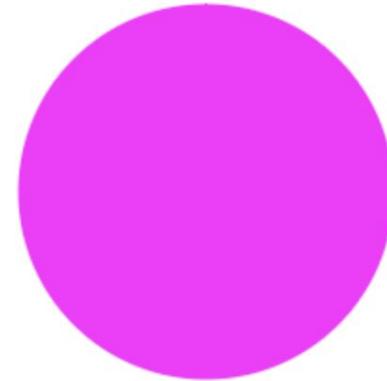
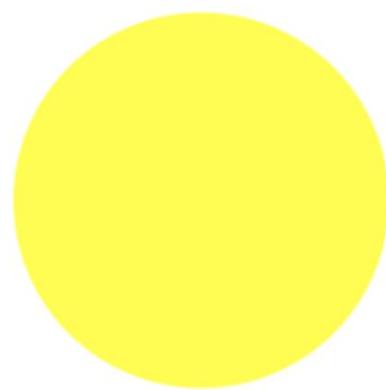

CSS - color, font, background styling



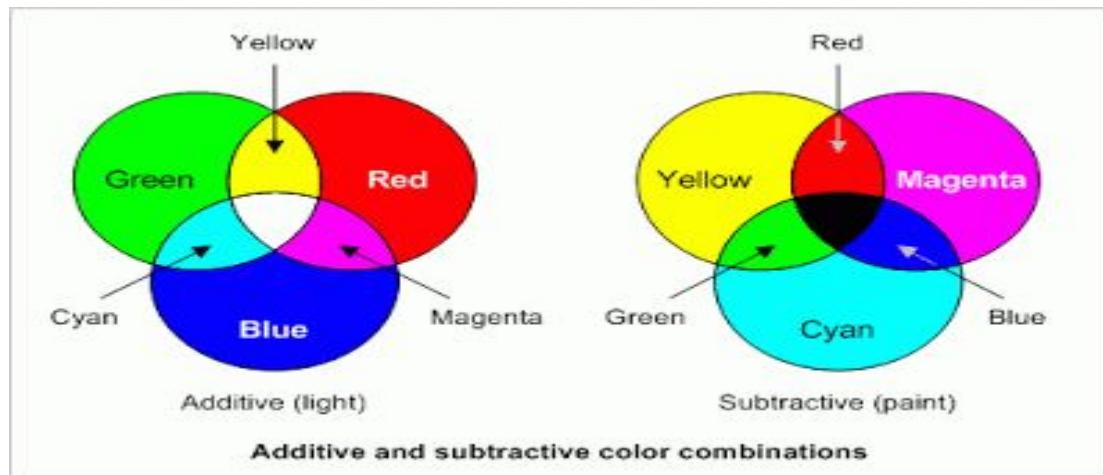
ADDITIVE



SUBTRACTIVE

Additive color

Colors displayed from a screen are called additive colors. Additive color or additive mixing is a property of a color model that predicts the appearance of colors made by coincident component lights



<named color>

Syntax

```
color: red;  
color: orange;  
color: tan;  
color: rebeccapurple;  
color: transparent;
```



CSS Level 1 Values

CSS Level 1 only included 16 basic colors, called the *VGA colors* as they were taken from the set of displayable colors on VGA graphics cards.

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/named-color>

CSS Level 2 Values

Keyword	RGB hex value	Sample
orange	#ffa500	

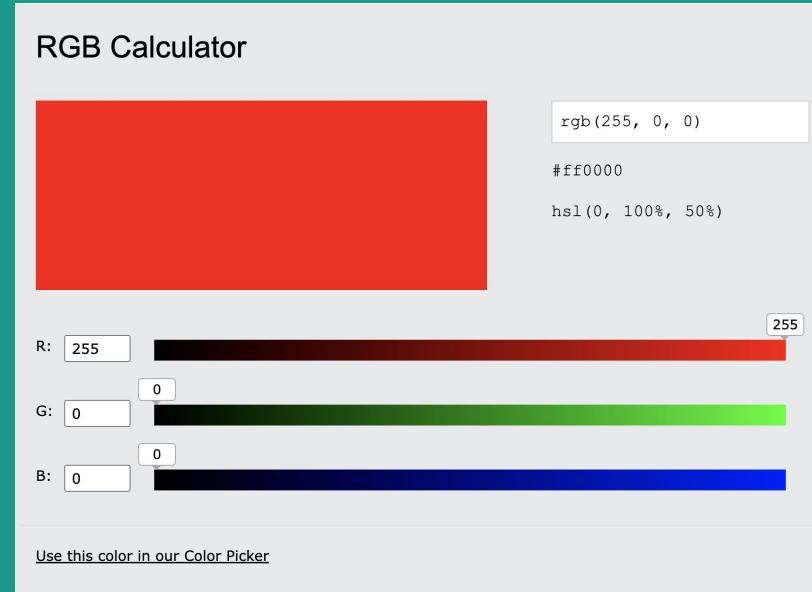


CSS Level 3 Values

Although various colors not in the specification (mostly adapted from the X11 colors list) were supported by early browsers, it wasn't until SVG 1.0 and [CSS Colors Level 3](#) that they were formally defined. They are called the *extended color keywords*, the *X11 colors*, or the *SVG colors*.

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/named-color>

rgb color codes





RGB color (0-255)

https://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_rgb.asp

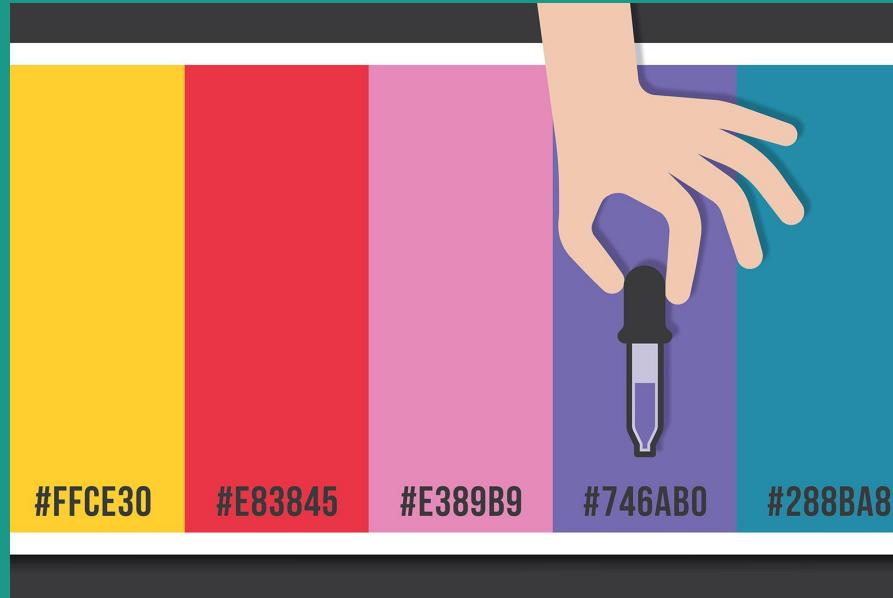
RGB color values are supported in all browsers.

An RGB color value is specified with: `rgb(red, green, blue)`.

Each parameter (red, green, and blue) defines the intensity of the color as an integer between 0 and 255.

For example, `rgb(0, 0, 255)` is rendered as blue, because the blue parameter is set to its highest value (255) and the others are set to 0.

Hexadecimal color values





Hex triplet

A hex triplet is a six-digit, three-byte hexadecimal number used in HTML, CSS, SVG, and other computing applications to represent colors. The bytes represent the red, green, and blue components of the color. One byte represents a number in the range 00 to FF (in hexadecimal notation), or 0 to 255 in decimal notation. This represents the least (0) to the most (255) intensity of each of the color components. Thus web colors specify colors in the 24-bit RGB color scheme. The hex triplet is formed by concatenating three bytes in hexadecimal notation, in the following order:

Byte 1: red value (color type red)

Byte 2: green value (color type green)

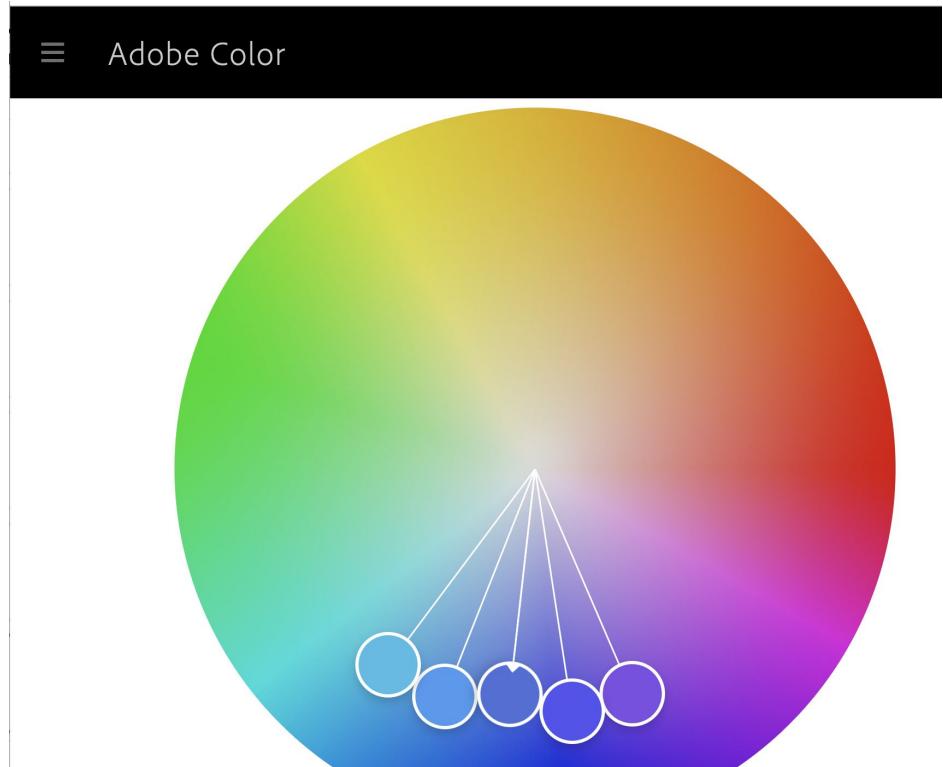
Byte 3: blue value (color type blue)

Web color wheels

There are lots of tools that help developers identify and use colors in their code.

I like this one:

<https://color.adobe.com/create/color-wheel>



fonts

Georgia Italic

Baskerville

Helvetica Bold

Bickham Script



Giddygoo

Didot Italic

@font-face / @font-family

The @font-face CSS at-rule specifies a custom font with which to display text; the font can be loaded from either a remote server or a locally-installed font on the user's own computer.

The font-family CSS property specifies a prioritized list of one or more font family names and/or generic family names for the selected element.

```
@font-face {  
    font-family: "Open Sans";  
    src: url("/fonts/OpenSans-Regular-webfont.woff2")  
        format("woff2"), url("/fonts/OpenSans-Regular-webfont.woff")  
        format("woff");  
}
```

```
p.a {  
    font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;  
}
```

```
p.b {  
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}
```

Web-safe browser fonts

- Arial (sans-serif)
- Verdana (sans-serif)
- Tahoma (sans-serif)
- Trebuchet MS (sans-serif)
- Times New Roman (serif)
- Georgia (serif)
- Garamond (serif)
- Courier New (monospace)
- Brush Script MT (cursive)

Custom fonts

<http://www.fontfoundry.com/>

<https://fonts.google.com/>

background styling

CSS Demo: background

RESET

```
background: green;
```

```
background: content-box radial-
```

```
background: no-repeat url("../img/fireside.png")
```

```
background: left 5% / 15% 60% r
```

```
background: center / contain no  
#eee 35% url("../img/fireside.png")
```

The image shows a screenshot of a CSS demo application titled "CSS Demo: background". On the left, there is a vertical list of CSS code snippets demonstrating different background properties. From top to bottom, the snippets are:

- `background: green;`
- `background: content-box radial-`
- `background: no-repeat url("../img/fireside.png")`
- `background: left 5% / 15% 60% r`
- `background: center / contain no
#eee 35% url("../img/fireside.png")`

The last snippet, which includes a URL to a Firefox logo image, is highlighted with a blue border. To the right of the code snippets is a large, colorful Firefox logo. The logo is set against a white background and features a green base with yellow leaves and a blue center. The Firefox brand colors (blue, orange, and red) are visible in the gradient of the logo's shape.



background

The background shorthand CSS property sets all background style properties at once, such as color, image, origin and size, or repeat method.

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background>