

STEP BY STEP

free sample

CSS in 44 minutes

Build your own webpage
from scratch

HTML



CSS



JS



Written by
Jeremy Thomas

5 Styling all elements

The picture

The shadow is separated from the image because we are going to **animate** them separately later on.

In the **2. Shared** section of the CSS, update the list of **selectors** and add both **.picture-shadow** and **.picture-image**:

```
.wallpaper,  
.picture-shadow,  
.picture-image {  
    display: block;  
    height: 100%;  
    left: 0;  
    top: 0;  
    width: 100%;  
}
```

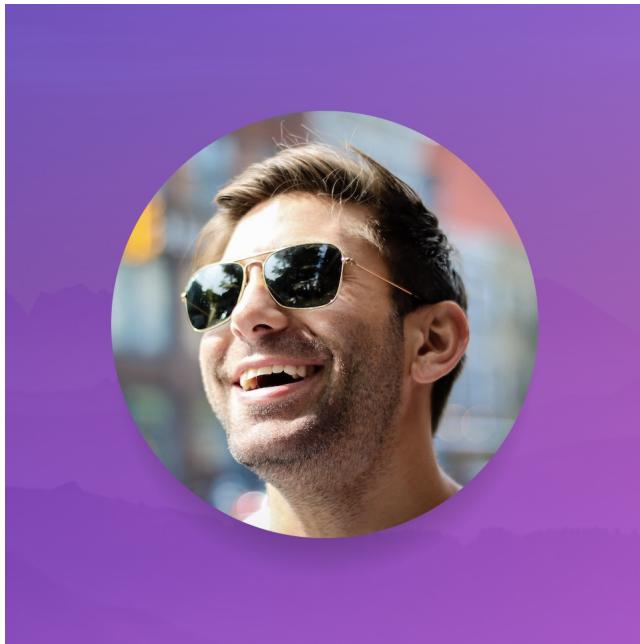
At the end of the **3. Specific** section of the CSS, add the following styles:

```
.picture {  
    padding-top: 100%;  
    position: relative;  
    width: 100%;  
}  
  
.picture-shadow {  
    border-radius: 290486px;  
    background-image: radial-gradient(#000 0%, rgba(0, 0, 0, 0) 70%);  
    position: absolute;  
    top: 10%;  
}  
  
.picture-image {  
    border-radius: 290486px;  
    position: absolute;  
}
```

The **padding-top: 100%** is a technique that makes the **.picture** as high as it is wide making it **square** at all times. It also has a **position: relative** so that it acts as a reference point for its two absolutely positioned children.

The shadow uses a semi-transparent **radial-gradient()**. It's slightly offset towards the bottom with **top: 10%**.

The `border-radius` is set to the very high value of `290486px` to ensure the elements to be **rounded**. You can use any extremely high value. I personally use `290486px` as a trademark because it's my date of birth. It's quite interesting to see it show up in [other people's code!](#)



The name

The name is the most important information of the page. That's why it uses the `<h1>` HTML tag, which has the strongest semantic value. To reflect this prominence visually as well, we are gonna make it bigger:

```
.name {  
  font-size: 2.25rem;  
  line-height: 1.125;  
  margin-bottom: 0.5rem;  
}
```

Hi, I'm Alex Jefferson

The font size uses the `rem` unit: it's the **root** value, equal to the font size set on the `html` element, which we previously set to `16px`. So `2.25rem` is essentially `36px`. Using `rem` is useful because it references a common value, and we can update the `html` value to set all instances of `rem` values.

The `line-height` is set to `1.125`. It's hard to see its purpose if the text is too short (resize your browser to reach two lines), but keeping the page value of `1.5` makes the two lines too spaced out.

Best practice

Set line-height first, margin/padding second

Some developers use the line-height as a way to give space to an element. But as its name suggests, it's meant to define the height of a single line, not the space between each line.

The line-height value should be set for **readability** purposes only.

If you need to give more breathing space to an element, just use a bit of margin (or sometimes padding), which is what we're doing here with `margin-bottom`.

Job title

We want the job title to stand out a bit. That's why we are going to use our secondary font: **Montserrat**. This font works well when the letters are uppercase and slightly spaced out.

In the **2. Shared** section, add this snippet:

```
.job,  
.button {  
  font-family: "Montserrat", "Quicksand", sans-serif;  
  letter-spacing: 0.3em;  
  text-transform: uppercase;  
}
```

This style is going to be used for our button as well, so let's add both selectors right now.

In the **3. Specific** section, add the following:

```
.job {  
  color: #ffe479;  
  font-size: 0.75rem;  
}
```

TECH RECRUITER

The uppercase style makes the text quite "in your face", so we're reducing the font size a bit, and also applying a shade of yellow.

The hr line

The horizontal rule (**hr**) defines a semantic break between blocks of text. While keeping this semantic value intact, we want to make this line more subtle:

```
.hr {  
  background-color: #ff470f;  
  border: none;  
  content: "";  
  height: 1px;  
  margin-bottom: 1.5rem;  
  margin-top: 1.5rem;  
  transform-origin: center left;  
  width: 4rem;  
}
```

—

For more control, we're removing the **border** and using the **background-color** with a height of **1px** to define a thin short line.

The **transform-origin** will be used when we animate the width later on.

Description

The description only needs to be slightly more prominent. Let's increase the font size:

```
.description {  
    font-size: 1.5rem;  
}
```

I spend my time traveling the world,
helping startups and tech businesses
hire the best people.

This is a free sample from the book **CSS in 44 minutes**.



[Get the whole book!](#)