Colours

All color values within CSS are defined on an sRGB (or standard red, green, and blue) color space

Currently there are four primary ways to represent sRGB colors within CSS:

- keywords,
- hexadecimal notation
- RGB
- HSL values

Keyword Colours

https://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_names.asp
https://www.w3.org/TR/css-color-3/
White, black, red, blue, yellow, navy, orange etc.

eg.

```
.name {
  background: maroon;
}
.surname {
  background: yellow;
}
```

Hexadecimal Colours

hash, #, followed by a three- or six- character figure.

The numbers 0 through 9 and the letters a through f, upper or lower case.

These values map to the red, green, and blue color channels.

eg. white #ffffff or #fff or #FFFFFF or #FFF

black #00000

```
.name {
    background: #800000;
}
```

RGB & RGBa Colours

RGB color values are stated using the rgb() function, which stands for red, green, and blue. The function accepts three comma-separated values, each of which is an integer from 0 to 255. A value of 0 would be pure black; a value of 255 would be pure white.

eg.

```
.name {
background: rgb(128, 0, 0);
}
```

HSL & HSLa Colours

HSL color values are stated using the hsl() function, which stands for hue, saturation, and lightness

the hue, is a number from 0 to 360

the second and third values, the saturation and lightness, are percentage values from 0 to 100%

eg.

```
.task {
  background: hsl(0, 100%, 25%);
}
```

Length

The <length> CSS data type represents a distance value. Lengths can be used in numerous CSS properties, such as

- width
- height
- margin
- padding
- border-width
- font-size
- and text-shadow.

Length

Absolute Lengths

px

- One pixel. For screen displays, it traditionally represents one device pixel (dot). 1/96th of an inch

pt

- One point. 1pt = 1/72nd of 1in.

Lengths

Relative Lengths

- Percentages
  - Percentage lengths are defined in relation to the length of another object

- em
  - represents the calculated font-size of the element. If used on the font-size property itself, it represents the inherited font-size of the element.

    eg.A single em unit is equivalent to an element's font size. So, for example, if an element has a font size of 14 pixels and a width set to 5em, the width would equal 70 pixels (14 pixels multiplied by 5).

- rem
  - represents the font-size of the root element (typically <html>). When used within the root element font-size, it represents its initial value (a common browser default is 16px, but user-defined preferences may modify this).

Fonts

- two categories: font-based properties and text-based properties: either font-* or text-*
- Font Family
  - The font-family property is used to declare which font—as well as which fallback or substitute fonts—should be used to display text.
  - The first declared font, starting from the left, is the primary font choice. Should the first font be unavailable, alternative fonts are declared after it in order of preference from left to right.
  - body {
  - font-family: "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
  - }
  -