

Lecture 5

Previous lecture:

Task 1: Recap CSS: The Box Model + Making elements float + Flexbox ... Done!

Task 2: Puzzle: HTML + CSS ... Done!

Task 3: CSS Layout Generator - make a liquid (fluid) layout ... Done!

Task 4: Web Performance Test: Google Chrome: Follow me Done!

Task 5: How are you? (2) – Evaluation of first 3 weeks (4 lectures) ... Partly done!

Pre-reading:

26.09 8:30	6 lessons	HTML and CSS: Chapter 17, Video, Audio and Other Multimedia HTML and CSS: Chapter 13, Working with Web Fonts HTML and CSS: Chapter 14, Enhancements and Effects with CSS Chrome DevTools: https://developers.google.com/web/tools/chrome-devtools/
---------------	-----------	--

Today's Learning Goals

Video and Audio

Fonts

CSS3

Chrome DevTools

Chapter 17, Video, Audio and Other Multimedia

Video formats (codecs):

MP4: .mp4

WebM: .webm

Ogg Theora: .ogg or .ogv

Including Video: Example: https://www.w3schools.com/TAGs/tag_video.asp

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls>
  <source src="movie.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  <source src="movie.ogg" type="video/ogg">
  Your browser does not support the video tag.
</video>
```

Audio formats (codecs):

MP3: .mp3

OggVorbis: .ogg

WAV: .wav

Including Audio: Example: https://www.w3schools.com/TagS/tag_audio.asp

```
<audio controls>
  <source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
  <source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
  Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>
```

Chapter 13, Working with Web Fonts

Fonts on the client (Chapter 10)

font-size: 12px;
line-height: 18px;
font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;

Shorthand:

font: 12px/18px Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;

The font shorthand property sets all the font properties in one declaration.

The properties that can be set are (in order): "font-style font-variant font-weight font-size/line-height font-family"

The font-size and font-family values are required.

Fonts on the web (Chapter 13)

Working with @font-face (p. 336 -)

Syntax: See the code in the Google Web Fonts example ...

Google Web Fonts: <http://www.google.com/fonts>

1. First — find and choose your fonts: *Mystery Quest, 1 Style by Sideshow*

2. Choose the character sets you want: *Latin*

3. Add this code to your website:

```
<link href='http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Mystery+Quest' rel='stylesheet' type='text/css'>
```

4. Integrate the fonts into your CSS:

```
font-family: 'Mystery Quest', cursive;
```

5. Example:

```
h1 { font-family: 'Mystery Quest', cursive; font-size: 2em; margin: 0.4em; }
```

Setting the Font Size (Chapter 10 p. 240 – 44)

Default:

16px = 100% = 1em, 1rem

Css Units: https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_units.asp

Chapter 14, Enhancements and Effects with CSS

Graceful degradation versus progressive enhancement (p. 362)

Example: https://www.w3.org/wiki/Graceful_degradation_versus_progressive_enhancement

Polyfills (like Modernizr) p. 362-63, Vendor Prefixes p. 364

CSS3 Please!:

Rounded corners, drop shadow to text, multiple backgrounds, gradient backgrounds, opacity on elements, combining image with sprites

Chrome DevTools

Chrome DevTools: <https://developers.google.com/web/tools/chrome-devtools/>

Next lecture

Hand-in on Canvas: Assignment 3 (Deadline: *Before* startup at next lecture 8:30 am)

Literature:

03.10 8:30	6 lessons	HTML and CSS: Chapter 12, Building Responsive Webpages The 2014 Guide to Responsive Web Design: http://blog.teamtreehouse.com/modern-field-guide-responsive-web-design GitHub: James Williamson: Github for Web Designers: https://www.lynda.com/GitHub-tutorials/GitHub-Web-Designers/162276-2.htm
---------------	-----------	---