

Measurements, Colour, Font Properties

Web Technologies



Lecture by
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```
<!doctype html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>
      Web Technologies
    </title>
    <style>
      p {
        color: ■blue;
      }
    </style>
    <script>
      console.log("client-side");
    </script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>
      Welcome!
    </p>
  </body>
</html>
```


What we will cover

- Three ways to provide styles
- Measurements
- Colour
- Font properties

The CSS File Located in a Separate Folder

<head>

<title> The title of the page </title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles/main.css">

</head>

Three Ways to Provide Styles

1. Use CSS external style sheet

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles/main.css">
```

2. Embedded style sheet

```
<style>  
    body {font-family: Arial;  
          font-size: 100%;}  
</style>
```

3. Inline style

```
<h1 style="font-size: 500%; color: red;"> Valley Town Hall </h1>
```

CSS - Measurements

Symbol	Name	Type	Description
px	pixels	absolute	A pixel represents a single dot on a monitor. The number of dots per inch depends on the resolution of the monitor.
pt	points	absolute	A point is 1/72 of an inch.
em	ems	relative	One em is equal to the font size for the current font.
%	percent	relative	A percent specifies a value relative to the current value.

The HTML Example

```
<body>
  <header>
    <h1>Valley Town Hall</h1>
  </header>
  <main>
    <p>Welcome to Valley Town Hall. </p>
  </main>
</body>
```

CSS with Relative Units of Measure

```
body {  
    font-size: 100%;  
    margin-left: 2em;  
    margin-right: 2em; }  
header {  
    padding-bottom: .75em;  
    margin-bottom: 1.5em; }  
h1 {  
    font-size: 200%;  
}
```

Valley Town Hall

Welcome to Valley Town Hall.

CSS – Color & Background-color

1. Colour name

- color: silver;
- background-color: blue;

2. Red-Green-Blue value

- color: rgb(100%, 40%, 20%);
- background-color: rgb(255, 102, 51);

3. Hexadecimal numbers

- color: #ffffff;
- color: #000000;
- background-color: #ff0000;

Hex Value for Colour

```
body {  
    font-size: 100% ;  
    margin-left: 2em ;  
    background-color: #ffc ;  
}  
h1 {  
    font-size: 200% ;  
    color: #00f ;  
}
```

Valley Town Hall

Welcome to Valley Town Hall.

Opacity Values for Colour

The syntax:

rgba (red%, green%, blue%, opacity-value)

h1 { color: rgb (0, 0, 255) }

h1 { color: rgba (0, 0, 255, .2) }

Valley Town Hall

Valley Town Hall

Font Properties

- **font-style**
- **font-weight**
- **font-variant**
- **font-size**
- **font-family**

Front Properties - font-style

Values:

- normal
- italic
- oblique

<p> Welcome to Valley Town Hall</p>

p {font-style: italic;}

p {font-style: normal;}

p {font-style: oblique;}

Welcome to Valley Town Hall

Welcome to Valley Town Hall

Welcome to Valley Town Hall

Font Properties - font-weight

Values:

- normal
- bold
- lighter
- bolder
- 100 - 900

Welcome to Valley Town Hall

Welcome to Valley Town Hall

Welcome to Valley Town Hall

Welcome to Valley Town Hall

Welcome to Valley Town Hall

Font Properties - font-variant

Values:

- normal
- small-caps

Welcome to Valley Town Hall

WELCOME TO VALLEY TOWN HALL

Font Properties - font-size

Values:

- xx-small
- x-small
- small
- medium
- large
- x-large
- xx-large
- smaller
- larger
- *In unit measurements (pt, %, em)*

font-size: 12pt;
font-size: 150%;
font-size: 1.5em;

Font Properties - font-family

Five generic font families:

- serif
- sans-serif
- monospace
- cursive
- Fantasy

Times New Roman is a serif font. It is the default for most web browsers.

Arial is a sans-serif font that is widely used, and sans-serif fonts are best for web pages.

Courier New is a monospace font that is used for code examples.

Lucida Handwriting is a cursive font that is not frequently used.

Impact is a fantasy font that is rarely used.

body {font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif; }

Try It Yourself

In this activity you will practice how to use measurements, color and font properties. So:

1. Download the zip file named w2_4 and extract all files
2. Open the HTML file in your browser to see the content of the web page.
3. Open the CSS file and add the following properties to the body: font-size and background-color. You can choose the values.
4. On the same CSS file add the following properties to p : font-weight, font-variant, font-size, and color.
5. Change the values for the above properties and make sure the CSS file is saved every time you make any changes. Open the HTML in your browser to see the difference.