Day 6 – Colors & Typography

1. Color Formats

Color keywords

Predefined color names, such as red, blue, green

Hexadecimal values

Six-digit hexadecimal number preceded by a # symbol e.g. #FF0000

RGB (red, green, blue)

Specifies integer values from 0 to 255 e.g. rgb(255,0,0)

RGBA Values

Extends RGB by adding an alpha channel for transparency. The alpha value is between 0 (transparent) and 1 (opaque).

HSL Values

Defines a color using the HSL color model.

```
/* Example */
h1 {
  color: #3498db; /* Hex */
}

p {
  color: rgb(255, 99, 71); /* RGB */
}

button {
  background-color: rgba(46, 204, 113, 0.7); /* RGBA */
}
```

2. CSS Units

Length is a number followed by a length unit e.g. 10px, 2em.

a. Absolute Lengths

The absolute length units are fixed and a length expressed in any of these will appear as exactly that size. Examples: px, mm, cm.

b. Relative Lengths

Relative length units specify a length relative to another length property. Examples: rem, em, vh, vw.

3. Font Stack

A font stack is an ordered list of fonts that contains a primary font and optional fallback fonts. Example: ["Open Sans Regular", "Arial Unicode MS Regular"]

Practice Quiz

What's the difference between em and rem?

Which color format supports transparency?

Why should you use a font stack instead of a single font?

Reference:
https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_colors.asp
https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_units.asp