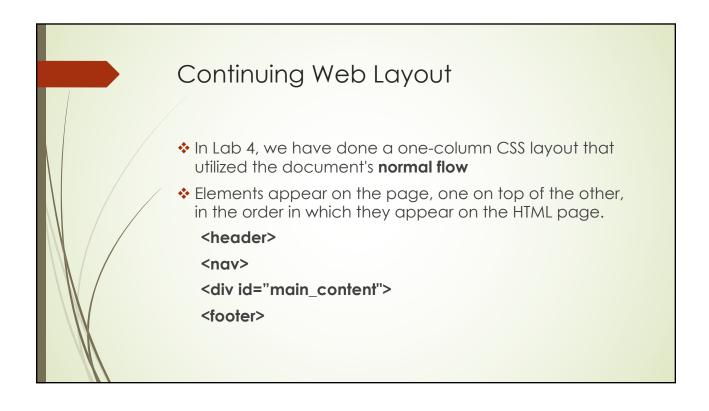


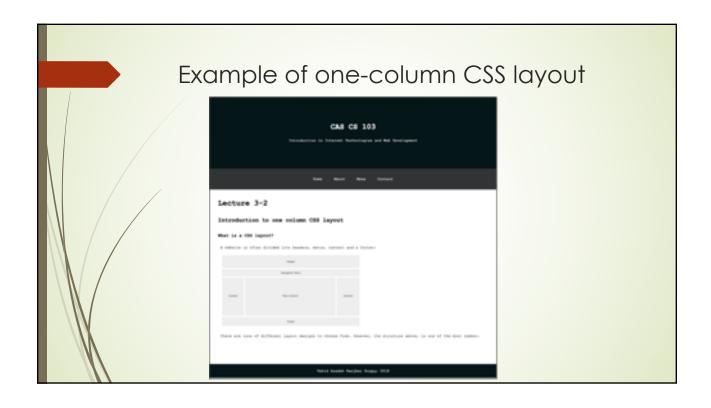
What will be Covered Today?

- More about CSS
 - CSS Layout
 - oTwo columns layout:
 - √ Float property
 - ✓ Clear Property
 - ➤ Media Queries for responsive design
 - ➤ Visual Hierarchy and CSS techniques

Assignments

- New Assignments
 - √ Lab 5 Challenge
 - ✓ Lab 5 Assignment
- ❖ Deadlines
 - ✓ Lab 4 Assignment: due was today at 6pm.
 - ✓ HW 3: due Monday March 4 at 6pm.
 - ✓ Lab 5 Challenge: due tomorrow at midnight.
 - ✓ Lab 5 Assignment: due Friday at midnight.
 - >Special due date because of the midterm exam 1





Next step

- What if you want more than one column?
- Two techniques are commonly used: float and CSS positioning
- In Lab 5 challenge, you are going to use float property to make a 2-column CSS layout.

The Float Property

Setting the float property of a block-level element to "left" or "right" will ship the box containing the floated element to the left or right on the current line.

```
img {float: left;}
p {float: right;}
```

Originally used with images, but can also be used to make columns.

The Clear Property

- Once you've started floating, how do you get it to stop?
- Setting the "clear" property to "right", "left", or "both" will cause the next element to appear below the floated element (instead of alongside it).

footer {clear: both;}

A Demonstration for Lab 5 Challenge

Lab 5 Assignment

- Media Queries for making a responsive design
 - ✓ What if I want a one column layout for small screens
 and a two column layout for large screens

Technique: Media Queries

Media queries invoke lines of CSS only if the browser meets certain criteria. Examples:

@media screen and (max-width: 768px) {
.... /* CSS placed here will be applied only if the screen is 768 px or **narrower** */}

@media screen and (max-width: 520px) {

.... /* CSS placed here will be applied only if the screen is 520 px wide **or narrower** */ }

In the first query, screen is the "media type" max-width is the "feature" and 768px is the "value"

Media Queries: Some Examples

https://codepen.io/azadeh83/pen/GYmBpv

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycs s_mediaqueries_fontsize

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycs s_mediaqueries_hide

Typical Uses of Media Queries

- Change font sizes
- Suppress navigation / show hamburger menu
- ❖ Hide search box
- Reduce number of columns in layout
- Push widgets and sidebars to the bottom of the page

Something from lab 4 & lab 5

- You are asked to do the following
 - ➤ Your web page must demonstrate appropriate use of contrast, visual hierarchy, whitespace, and color.
 - >What does this mean?

First, we need to define usability

Usability is "making sure that something works well: that a person of average or even below average ability and experience can use the thing—whether it's a Web site, a fighter jet, or a revolving door—without getting hopelessly frustrated."

—Steve Krug

Don't Make Me Think

Good Visual Design Promotes Usability

- The primary purposes of graphic design are to:
 - Create a clear visual hierarchy of contrast, so you can see at a glance what is important and what is peripheral
 - 2. Define functional regions of the page
 - 3. Group page elements that are related, so that you can see structure in the content

—"Visual Design," Web Style Guide

Elements of Visual Hierarchy

- The most important things are the most prominent
- Things that are related logically should also be related visually
- Things are "nested" visually to show what's part of what

-Steve Krug

Don't Make Me Think

Tools for Creating Visual Hierarchy

- How do we distinguish between important and unimportant, related and unrelated?
- Use contrast in:
 - ✓ Typeface (font-family)
 - ✓ Type style (font-style, font-variant, font-weight, font-size ...)
 - ✓ Type spacing (letter-spacing, word-spacing ...)
 - √ Color (foreground & background colors)
 - √ Whitespace (padding/margin)
 - ✓ Placement on page

Whitespace

- One tool for creating visual hierarchy
- ❖ Better name might be "empty space" doesn't have to be white
- Helps user distinguish important areas
- Helps user perceive page structure
- ❖ Do this:
 - > An Event Apart: www.aneventapart.com
- Not this:
 - ➤ Shop in Paradise: <u>www.siphawaii.com</u>

CSS for Styling Text CSS provides many ways to style text Some properties begin with "font"; others begin with "text"



CSS for Styling Text: Bold

font-weight property

- Used to make text bold
- Commonly used values
 - ✓ Normal
 - √ bold
- Less commonly used values (not widely supported)
 - ✓ Lighter
 - ✓ Bolder
 - ✓ A number between 100 and 900
- Reference: CSS Property: font-weight http://www.htmldog.com/references/css/proper,es/font-weight/

CSS for Styling Text: Small Caps

❖font-variant property

- Small caps look like capital letters, but smaller
- Example: SMALL CAPS (as opposed to ALL CAPS or lowercase)
- > Possible values:
 - ✓ normal: letters appear as typed
 - √ small-caps: letters appear in small caps
- Reference: CSS Fonts from W3Schools https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_font.asp

The Font Shorthand Property

- All properties beginning with "font" can be set in one rule using the font shorthand property
 - > font-family
 - > font-size
 - > font-weight
 - > font-style
 - > font-variant

font: small-caps italic bold 12px Georgia, serif;

CSS for Styling Text: Uppercase

- The text-transform property can change text to lowercase or uppercase regardless of how it was entered on the HTML page
 - > Possible values:
 - ✓ uppercase
 - ✓ lowercase
 - ✓ capitalize capitalizes the first letter of each word
- Reference: CSS Text from W3Schools https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text.asp

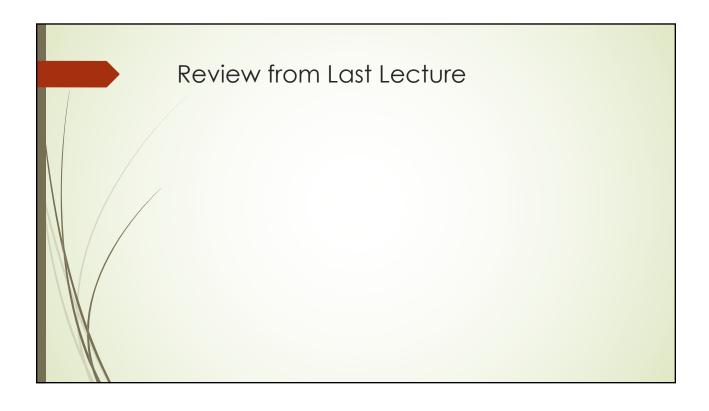
CSS for Styling Text: Underline/Overline/Strikethrough

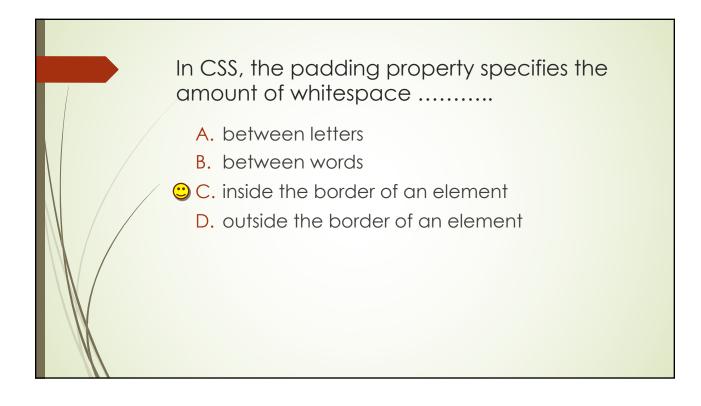
- text-decoration property
 - > Possible values:
 - ✓ none no underline, overline, or strikethrough
 - ✓ underline
 - ✓ overline
 - √line-through
- Reference: CSS Text from W3Schools https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text.asp

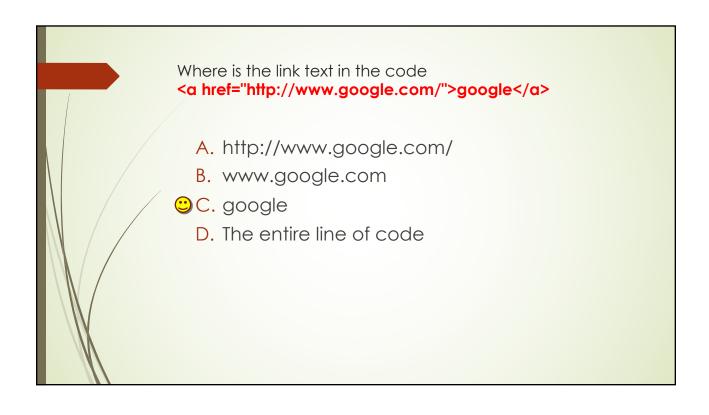
CSS for Styling Text: Shadows

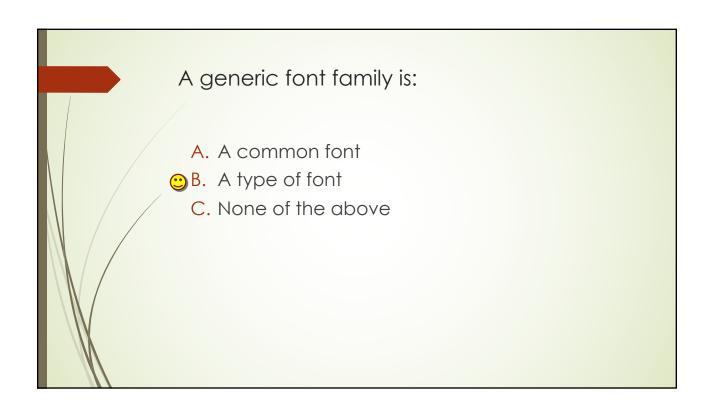
- text-shadow property adds shadows to text
 - Requires four values, separated by a space:
 - ✓ Horizontal offset how far shadow goes to the right
 - √ Vertical offset how far shadow goes down
 - ✓Blur (optional)
 - ✓ Color of the shadow
- Reference: 12 Fun CSS Text Shadows from Design Shack

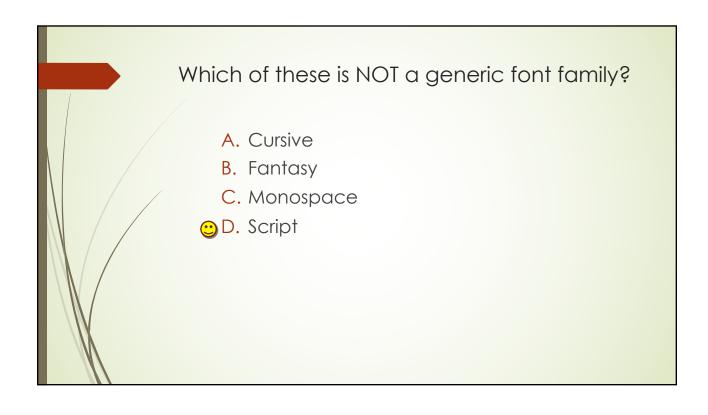
https://designshack.net/articles/css/12-fun-css-text-shadows-you-can-copy-and-paste/

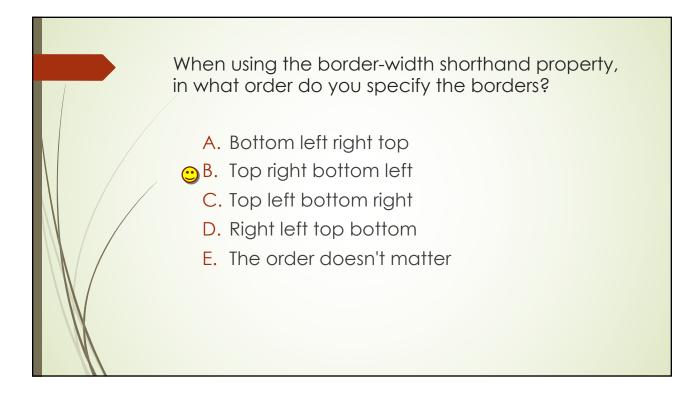












When using the border shorthand property, in what order do you specify the properties?

- A. Width style color
- B. Color style width
- C. Style color width
- D. Order doesn't matter

what kind of selector is the symbol * (asterisk) used in CSS files?

- A. Class selector
- B. HTML element selector
- C. ID selector
- OD. Universal selector

