



Introduction to CSS

Ambika Sharma
Priya Singh

- Text
- Semantics
- CSS Typography

Syntax :

```
h2 {  
    color: purple;  
}
```

My Heading is of purple color.

Types Of Color Specification

There are 3 ways of writing color in css:

1. Color name {color: "green";}
2. HEX Value {color: "#008000";}
3. RGB Value {color: "rgba(0, 128, 0, 1)";}

There are 4 ways of aligning text in css:

1. `p {text-align: left;}`
2. `p {text-align: center;}`
3. `p {text-align: right;}`
4. `p {text-align: justify;}`

There are 4 ways :

1. `h1 {text-decoration: none;}`
2. `h2 {text-decoration: overline;}`
3. `h3 {text-decoration: line-through;}`
4. `h4 {text-decoration: underline;}`

There are 3 ways :

1. `h1 {text-transform: uppercase;}`
2. `h2 {text-transform: lowercase;}`
3. `h3 {text-transform: capitalize;}`

Text Indentation, Letter Spacing

- **Text Indentation:**

Syntax:

```
h2 {  
    text-indentation: 50px;  
}
```

- **Letter Spacing:**

Syntax:

```
h2 {  
    letter-spacing: 5px;  
}
```

```
h3 {  
    letter-spacing: 0.1em;  
}
```


- **Text Direction** is used to change the direction of an element:

Syntax:

```
h2 {  
    direction: rtl;  
}
```

- **Line Height** is used to specify space between lines:

Syntax:

```
h2 {  
    line-height: 1.6px;  
}
```

Line height is related to font size.(DIY)

- **Word Spacing** is used to define space between the words in text:

Syntax:

```
h2 {  
    word-spacing: 6px;  
}
```

```
h3 {  
    white-space: nowrap;  
}
```

- **White Space** is used to wrap text in a line so text never wrap to next line

- **Text Shadow property add shadow to text:**

Syntax:

```
h2 {  
  text-shadow: 3px 5px grey;  
}
```

Horizontal
Shadow

Vertical Shadow

Color of shadow

```
text-shadow: 3px 5px 10px red;
```

10px is to give the blur effect.

Naming classes is probably the most important thing in CSS. There are two approaches for it:

- Semantic : It do not convey styles
- Non-semantic: It gives an idea of what an element looks like but don't convey what it represents.

Comparison

Semantic

```
<div class="newsStand">  
<div class="importantLinks">  
<div class="title"></div>
```

Non-semantic

```
<div class="red pb-2">  
<div class="grid">
```

Example

Non-semantic classes versus semantic classes

```
<div class="grid clearfix">  
  <div class="col pd20 mg10">Column 1</div>  
  <div class="col pd20 mg10">Column 2  
  </div>  
</div>
```

Non-semantic classes versus semantic classes

```
<div class="thing">  
  <div class="thing thingA"></div>  
  <div class="thing thingB"></div>  
</div>
```

Final thought

Maintainable CSS can be achieved by using Semantic classes. Without them, everything else makes little sense.

Name something based on what it is.

Typography

- Color
- Font family
- Font style
- Font size
- Font weight
- Letter spacing
- Line height
- Text align
- Text decoration
- Text indent
- Text overflow
- Text shadow
- Word break
- Word spacing and white space

font-family:

font-family: "Source Sans Pro", "Arial", sans-serif;

font-family: serif;

- The list is prioritized from **left** to **right**.
- Default font-family is defined by browser preferences.

font-size:

Defines the size of font.

- font-size: 12px;
 - values in px
- font-size: 1.2em;
 - The value is relative to parent's font-size
- font-size: 1.2rem;
 - The value is relative to the root element's font-size(which is the <html>)

Comparison b/w em and rem values

Parent container: **18px**

Font-size: 1.2em = **21.6px**

Font-size: 1.2em =
25.92px

Font-size:
1.2em =
31.104px

<html> root element: **18px**

Font-size: 1.2rem = **21.6px**

Font-size: 1.2rem = **21.6px**

Font-size: 1.2rem =
21.6px

font-style:

Defines how much text is slanted.

- normal
- italic
- oblique (more slanted than italic)

font-style: normal;

font-weight:

defines weight of text.

- normal
- bold
- numeric values
 - **100** Thin
 - **200** Extra Light
 - **300** Light
 - **400** Normal
 - **500** Medium
 - **600** Semi Bold
 - **700** Bold
 - **800** Extra Bold
 - **900** Ultra Bold

text-overflow:

Defines how the hidden text content behaves if it's overflowing.

`text-overflow:clip;`

This is the default. Here, text content is clipped and not accessible.

`text-overflow:ellipsis;`

The overflow content is replaced by an ellipsis.

word-break:

Defines how words should break when reaching the end of a line.

`word-break: normal;`

Words with no space will **not** break. Sequences of uninterrupted characters will be displayed on a single line.

`word-break: break-all;`

Words with no space will **break** as soon as they reach the end of a line.

- Make a button with text “Show More” and underline it on hover.
- write “**Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry**” and strike through it.
- Use word-break properties inside a box with content so as to see the difference. Word can be “**spectrophotofluorometrically**”
- Use ellipsis to hide the content in a box.

Lorem ipsum dolor , consectetur...

Lorem ipsum dolor , consectetur
adipiscing

- On a page with heading and para tags , use em values font size.
- On a page with heading and para tags , use rem values font size.
- Use indentation 50px on a paragraph.
- Maintain a paragraph with text shadow **#dedede** also give the blur effect.

Practice

