COURSE UNIT

Bachelor of Technical-Vocational Teacher Education
MAJOR IN COMPUTER PROGRAMMING:
WEB DEVELOPMENT 1

COURSE MODULE	COURSE UNIT	WEEK
1	4	5
CSS (Color, Default Values, Browser Support, Entities, Fonts)		

CHECKLIST

- ✓ Read course and unit objectives
- ✓ Read study guide prior to class attendance
- ✓ Read required learning resources; refer to unit terminologies for jargons
- ✓ Proactively participate in classroom discussions
- ✓ Participate in weekly discussion
- ✓ Answer and submit course unit tasks

UNIT EXPECTED OUTCOMES (UEOs)

At the end of this unit, the students are expected to:

Cognitive:

1. Classify CSS Color, Default Values, Browser Support, Entities, Fonts.
2. Demonstrate CSS Color, Default Values, Browser Support, Entities, Fonts.
3. Develop a website through joining webpages that are enhanced by CSS.

Affective:

1. Listen attentively during class discussions
2. Demonstrate tact and respect when challenging other people's opinions and ideas
3. Accept comments and reactions of classmates on one's opinions openly and graciously.

Psychomotor:

1. Participate actively during class discussions and group activities
2. Express opinion and thoughts in front of the class

REQUIRED READINGS

CSS Tutorial. (n.d.). https://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp

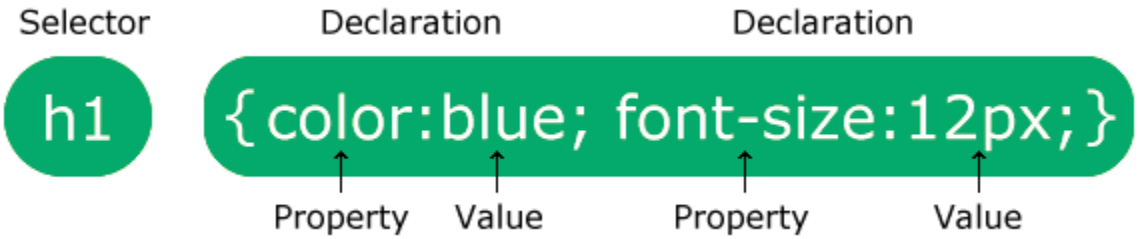
STUDY GUIDE

CSS

- CSS is the language we use to style a Web page.
- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- External stylesheets are stored in CSS files

A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block.

CSS Syntax



- The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.
- The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.
- Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.
- Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolons, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

CSS Colors

Colors are specified using predefined color names, or RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, HSLA values.

- **RGB Colors values** are supported in all browsers. An RGB color value is specified with: rgb (red, green, blue). Each parameter (red, green, and blue) defines the intensity of the color as an integer between 0 and 255.
- **Hexadecimal color (HEX) values** are also supported in all browsers. A hexadecimal color is specified with: #RRGGBB. RR (red), GG (green) and BB (blue) are hexadecimal integers between 00 and FF specifying the intensity of the color.

- **HSL color values** are supported in IE9+, Firefox, Chrome, Safari, and in Opera 10+. HSL stands for hue, saturation, and lightness. **Hue** is a degree on the color wheel from 0 to 360. 0 is red, 120 is green, 240 is blue. **Saturation** is a percentage value; 0% means a shade of gray and 100% is the full color. **Lightness** is also a percentage; 0% is black, 100% is white.
- **RGBA color values** are an extension of RGB color values with an alpha channel - which specifies the opacity for a color. An RGBA color value is specified with: rgba (red, green, blue, alpha). The alpha parameter is a number between 0.0 (fully transparent) and 1.0 (not transparent at all):
- **HSLA color values** are an extension of HSL color values with an Alpha channel - which specifies the opacity for a color. An HSLA color value is specified with: hsla (hue, saturation, lightness, alpha). The alpha parameter is a number between 0.0 (fully transparent) and 1.0 (not transparent at all).

CSS Color – can be used to set the background color, text color, border color. (See additional material CSS Colors).

CSS Default Values (See additional material CSS Default Values)

CSS Browser Support (See additional material CSS Browser Support)

CSS Entities (See additional material CSS Entities)

CSS Fonts (See additional material CSS Fonts)

- Choosing the right font has a huge impact on how the readers experience a website.
- The right font can create a strong identity for your brand.
- Using a font that is easy to read is important. The font adds value to your text. It is also important to choose the correct color and text size for the font.

In CSS there are five generic font families:

- **Serif** fonts have a small stroke at the edges of each letter. They create a sense of formality and elegance.
- **Sans-serif** fonts have clean lines (no small strokes attached). They create a modern and minimalistic look.
- **Monospace** fonts - here all the letters have the same fixed width. They create a mechanical look.
- **Cursive** fonts imitate human handwriting.
- **Fantasy** fonts are decorative/playful fonts.

All the different font names belong to one of the generic font families.
In CSS, we use the font-family property to specify the font of a text.

Note: If the font name is more than one word, it must be in quotation marks, like: "Times New Roman".
Tip: The font-family property should hold several font names as a "fallback" system, to ensure maximum compatibility between browsers/operating systems. Start with the font you want, and end with a generic family (to let the browser pick a similar font in the generic family, if no other fonts are available). The font names should be separated with comma.

TERMINOLOGIES

BROWSER - a computer program with a graphical user interface for displaying and navigating between web pages.

CLIENT - a program, person or things that are capable of obtaining services provided by another program.

CODING - sometimes called computer programming, is how we communicate with computers.

DOMAIN NAME - refers to your website address. This is what users type in a browser's search bar to directly access your website.

FRAMEWORK - a layered structure indicating what kind of programs can or should be built and how they would interrelate.

FRONT-END - refers to the user interface / client-side, everything with which the user interacts.

HYPERTEXT - a word, phrase or chunk of text that can be linked to another document or text.

HYPERTEXT TRANSFER PROTOCOL (HTTP) - The communications protocol used to connect to Web servers on the Internet or on a local network (intranet).

INTERNET PROTOCOL - a set of rules governing the format of data sent over the internet or other network.

IP ADDRESS (INTERNET PROTOCOL ADDRESS) - a series of numbers that identifies any device on a network.

SEARCH ENGINE - a program that searches for and identifies items in a database that correspond to keywords or characters specified by the user, used especially for finding particular sites on the World Wide Web.

SERVER - a computer or system that provides resources, data, services, or programs to other computers, known as clients, over a network.

WEB PAGES - a hypertext document on the World Wide Web.

WEBSITE - a set of related web pages located under a single domain name, typically produced by a single person or organization.

WIREFRAME - a simplified visual guide that represents the skeletal framework of a website.

WORLD WIDE WEB - an information system on the internet which allows documents to be connected to other documents by hypertext links, enabling the user to search for information by moving from one document to another.

FURTHER READINGS

CSS Tutorial. (n.d.). https://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp

UNIT TASK

- Proactively participate in classroom discussions
- Answer and submit course unit tasks

REFERENCES

CSS Tutorial. (n.d.). https://www.javatpoint.com/css-tutorial

CSS Tutorial. (n.d.). https://www.tutorialspoint.com/css/index.htm

CSS Tutorial. (n.d.). https://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp