

Adventures in HTML, CSS, and Creativity

Instructor: Adelina Ajdini



Recap of the last class

- ❖ Comments in HTML
- ❖ Comments in CSS
- ❖ Styling link text
- ❖ Adding the alt property to an image tag
- ❖ Adding a clickable link to an image
- ❖ Media (videos and files)
- ❖ HTML lists

Session 5: More HTML customization

Font Styles / Colors / Text align / div

- ❖ Font Style
- ❖ Colors – Hex and basic colors
- ❖ Text align property
- ❖ DIV

Common Font Properties in CSS:

Font-family → Specifies the font family for text. It's recommended to provide fallback fonts in case the specified font isn't available on a user's system.

Font-size → Sets the size of the font. It can be specified in pixels, ems, rem, percentages, or other measurement units.

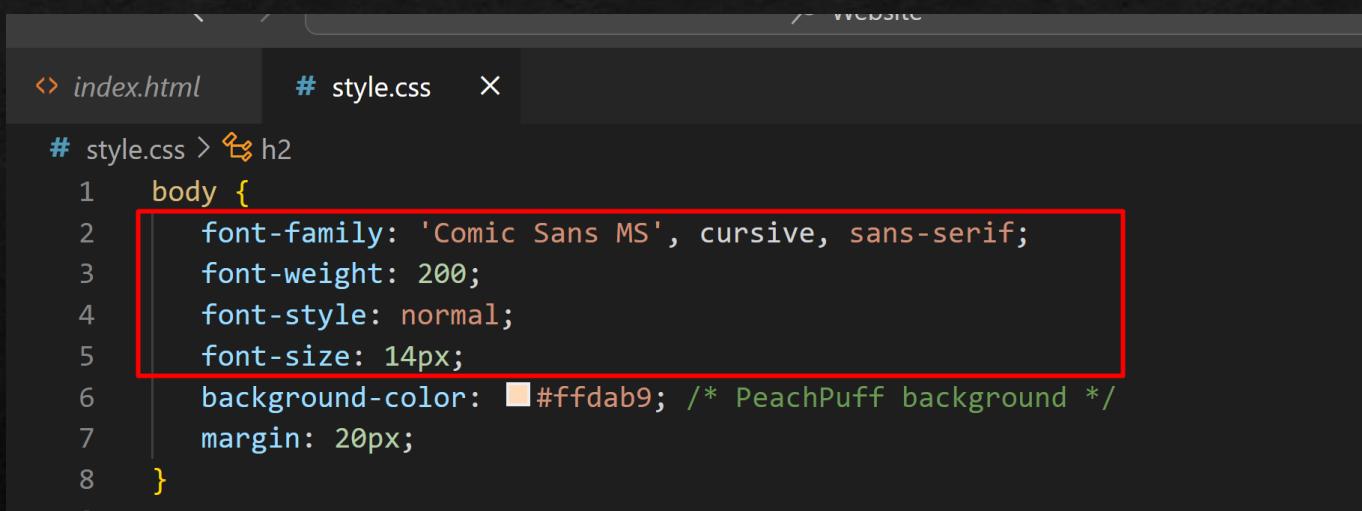
Font-weight → Determines the thickness of the characters. Common values include normal, bold, bolder, lighter, or numeric values like 100, 200, etc.

Font-style → Defines the style of the font - normal, italic, or oblique.

Color → Sets the color of the text.

Font Property Example

HTML sample, assigning font property to all of our body content into our HTML.



```
# style.css > h2
body {
    font-family: 'Comic Sans MS', cursive, sans-serif;
    font-weight: 200;
    font-style: normal;
    font-size: 14px;
    background-color: #ffdab9; /* PeachPuff background */
    margin: 20px;
}
```

In term of DESIGN, font importance

❖ Best Practices:

- **Accessibility:** Ensure the chosen fonts are readable and accessible for all users, including those with visual impairments.
- **Consistency:** Maintain a consistent font style throughout the website for a cohesive design.
- **Responsive Design:** Consider how fonts scale on different devices to maintain readability across various screen sizes.

Text Colors

Colors can be specified in CSS using several different formats:

- ✓ **Keywords:** CSS supports color keywords like red, blue, green, etc. These keywords represent common colors.

```
color: red;
```

- ✓ **Hexadecimal Notation (Hex):** This is the most common way to represent colors in CSS. Hex values consist of a # followed by a combination of six characters (0-9 and A-F), representing the levels of red, green, and blue.

```
color: #FFA500; /* This represents orange */
```

- ✓ **RGB Notation:** RGB stands for Red, Green, and Blue. It allows specifying colors by defining the levels of each primary color.

```
color: rgb(255, 0, 0); /* This represents red */
```

- ✓ **RGBA Notation:** Similar to RGB, RGBA allows setting an additional alpha value (transparency) for a color.

```
color: rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.5); /* This represents semi-transparent red */
```

Text Colors - Visual Studio Code and CSS:

In Visual Studio Code, working with colors in CSS is made easier by its built-in features:

Color Picker: When you're editing a CSS file in Visual Studio Code, you can click on a color value, and a color picker will pop up, allowing you to choose a color visually.

IntelliSense for Color Values: Visual Studio Code offers IntelliSense, providing suggestions and autocompletion for color values as you type, making it quicker to write color codes accurately.

Live Previews: Some extensions or themes in Visual Studio Code might offer live previews of colors in your CSS, showing you the changes in real-time as you adjust color values.

Text Colors – Best Practices in Web Design

Consistency: Maintain a consistent color scheme throughout your website for a cohesive design.

Contrast: Ensure there's enough contrast between text and background colors for readability.

Accessibility: Consider color-blind users and ensure information isn't conveyed solely through color.

Styling Text color sample

```
h1 {
    color: #2E86AB; /* A shade of blue (Hex value) */
    /* Nuances: This color is a medium-dark blue with a touch of green. It's calming and often associated with stability and depth. */
}
p {
    color: #333333; /* Dark grey (Hex value) */
    /* Nuances: This color provides good contrast against the blue heading. It's dark enough to ensure readability on most backgrounds while complementing the heading color. */
}
```

Text align property

The “**text-align**” property in CSS is used to control the horizontal alignment of text within an element. Here are the basics your students should know:

text-align Property has several values:

Left, right, center, justify.

Text align property

left: Aligns text to the left edge of the containing element. This is the default alignment for most languages written from left to right.

```
style.css  
text-align: left;
```

right: Aligns text to the right edge of the containing element. This is often used for languages written from right to left.

```
style.css  
text-align: right;
```

Text align property

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```

right: Aligns text to the right edge of the containing element. This is often used for languages written from right to left.

```
style.css  
text-align: right;
```

Text align property

center: Centers the text within the containing element horizontally.

```
style.css  
text-align: center;
```

justify: Stretches the lines of text so that each line has equal width, except for the last line. This can create a clean and uniform look for paragraphs.

```
style.css  
text-align: justify;
```

The text-align property affects only the horizontal alignment of text; vertical alignment is controlled separately.

We can align OBJECTS with MARGINS

In modern responsive HTML5, we center an image with margin example:

style.css

```
img { display: block;  
      margin: 0 auto; }
```

Setting **margin: 0;** removes all the cushions around the box, making it snug with no extra space at the top or bottom.

Adding **auto** to the left and right margins evenly distributes any remaining space on the left and right sides, effectively centering the box.

Image to Left or Right

Is a good practice we add a css class to the images that we want to align left or right:

```
img.class {float: left;}
```

```
img.class {float: right;}
```

We can align OBJECTS with MARGINS

Useful for 2 types of elements:

- **Block-Level Elements:** Elements like <div>, <section>, or <article> can also be aligned using margins to control their placement on the page.

- **Lists:** Both ordered lists () and unordered lists () often use margins for spacing between list items or around the entire list.

Dividing Elements in HTML

Putting Similar Things Together

<div> Element: The <div> element is a generic container used for grouping content.

<section> Element: <section> represents a thematic grouping of content within a webpage (divide the page into different sections like header, main content, footer, etc.)

<article> Element: This represents a self-contained piece of content, like a blog post, article, or forum post. It's used when content can stand alone independently.

<main> Element: <main> denotes the main content area of a webpage. It's typically used to contain the primary content of the page.

Sample: Dividing Elements in HTML

```
↳ test.html > ...
1   <div>
2     <h1>Heading</h1>
3     <p>Some text...</p>
4   </div>
5
6   <section>
7     <h2>Section Title</h2>
8     <p>Content...</p>
9   </section>
10
11  <article>
12    <h3>Article Title</h3>
13    <p>Article content...</p>
14  </article>
15
16  <main>
17    <h1>Main Content</h1>
18    <p>Main text...</p>
19  </main>
20
```

Thank you for your
attention



QUESTIONS?

Homework 5/6

2 People Group Homework:

Person 1: HTML

- ◊ Write a story of yours in HTML. ([story.html](#))
- ◊ It should contain:
 - ◊ Title <h1>
 - ◊ Subtitle <h3>
 - ◊ Paragraph text <p>(at least 3 or more paragraphs)
 - ◊ 3 Images.
 - ◊ One list

Person 2: CSS

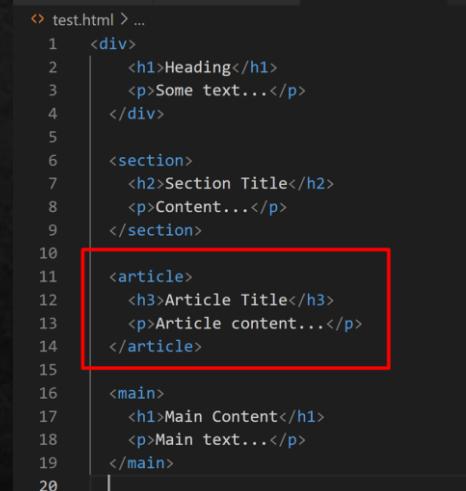
Create the "[style.css](#)" and style/design the HTML Story of your friend.
Feel free to experiment any style you want (color, fonts, sizes) from everything we have learned till now.

Hint: Also headings can have "background-color".

Hint: You can use dividing elements like: `<article> </article>`

Please person 1, till **23.11.2023** should provide the HTML to their friend using the email. You can contact with your friend along the task., and ask me any question anytime.

Deadline: End of week 26.11.2023



```
test.html > ...
1  <div>
2    <h1>Heading</h1>
3    <p>Some text...</p>
4  </div>
5
6  <section>
7    <h2>Section Title</h2>
8    <p>Content...</p>
9  </section>
10
11 <article>
12   <h3>Article Title</h3>
13   <p>Article content...</p>
14 </article>
15
16 <main>
17   <h1>Main Content</h1>
18   <p>Main text...</p>
19 </main>
20
```

A screenshot of a code editor showing an HTML file named 'test.html'. The code is displayed in a monospaced font. A red rectangular box highlights the entire content of the '`<article>`' tag, which contains an '`<h3>Article Title</h3>`' tag and an '`<p>Article content...</p>`' tag. The rest of the HTML structure, including the '`<div>`', '`<section>`', and '`<main>`' tags, is visible outside the highlighted area.