HTML Practice 4B – CSS Examples

Introduction: The latest version of CSS is now available and is supported in the most current browsers. We will be looking at some of the new features of this version using Firefox.

We will first look at the W3 Schools Website on CSS and try out some of the newer properties. Be sure to use a current version of Firefox if possible.

Step 1. Go to the https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp site.
Let's spend some time looking at some of the newer features in CSS. This tutorial allows us to see and try out some of these features.
From the left navigation, we will look at a CSS Property, see its structure and possible values and then use the "Try it Yourself" feature to practice the property. When making changes, click the Run button to see your changes.

Step 2. Under CSS Properties in the left navigation, click border. Notice in the browser support, there is pretty good coverage for all these properties except for earlier versions of Internet Explorer.
Under CSS Properties, scroll down and click on border-radius. The border-radius can provide just one parameter to determine the horizontal and vertical distance of the radius of all corners. You can provide two values, three values, or four values as shown in the examples. Try it Yourself: Take a look at the code that is displaying the border-radius. Values closer to 0px gives corners that are more square.
Change the border-radius to be 0. Run.
Change the border-radius it to be: 40px 100px/100px 40px. Run.
Finally, change the border-radius to be: 40px 0 40px 0. Run.

Step 3. Go back to the CSS Properties menu and look at box-shadow.You can add a shadow to text by using the text-shadow property or to a box by using the box-shadow property.
For Firefox browsers after 3.5 you can just use the box-shadow property.
In its simplest use, you only specify the horizontal shadow and the vertical shadow with the actual value expressed in pixels. Try it Yourself: Take a look at the code that is displaying in the See Result window. The first pixel value moves the shadow to the left and the second pixel value moves the shadow above. Experiment with the text-shadow property and the box-shadow property.

Step 4. Go back to the CSS Properties menu and look at border-image. This property is not supported by earlier versions of Internet Explorer.

The border-image property allows you to provide an image for the border that can be rounded, repeated, or stretched.

The border-image property also needs the border-width set to provide it a width.

Think of your image as being divided into 9 parts (sliced). The corner parts are obvious.

When we give the slice values we leave off the px. The diamond dimensions in the border source image are 50 by 50.

Try it Yourself: Take a look at the code that is displaying the border-image. Try the other border-image examples as well.

Step 5. Next we will look at background. There is good support for these properties in the most current browsers. The background-size allows you to manage the size of a background image as it is displayed on the page, but does not actually resize the image file.

Try it Yourself: Take a look at the code that is displaying the background-size. Go back to CSS Backgrounds.

Step 6. Next, go to the word-wrap property. The browser support is good for text-overflow, word-wrap, and wordbreak.

Let's take a look at word-wrap. This allows very long words or URLs that could not fit to be wrapped within the containing element.

Try it Yourself: Take a look at the code for the word-wrap property. Make this change to the word-wrap: normal; Run.

Step 7. Next, go to the @font-face property. Now with CSS, we can make use of fonts that may not be available on the user's computer with the @font-face property.

If there is a problem embedding your font, always provide other fonts in your font-family list to act as fall back fonts.

See the Intro to CSS slideshow in Canvas for help on converting a TTF file to an EOT file needed for IE. We will also change the order of the font src urls from that shown in this tutorial. Try it yourself Example: Take a look at the code for the @font-face rule.

Notice first the new font is given a name in the font-family property. This could be any name, but should probably be the name of the font. Names with more than one word should be in " ".

Website with Embedded Fonts:

Download the CSS3Fonts Zipped file in Canvas and Extract the folder.

If using both a TTF and an EOT file…

First list src: url of the EOT file without the format attribute.

Next, do src: local ('font name') to see if the font is already on the local machine. Then separated with a comma, do the url of the TTF file with the format ('truetype').

In this CSS3Fonts Web site, notice the fonts folder contains some TTF and EOT font files. The fonts used in this example were free fonts with an open license. You can see the documentation for these fonts in the text files. If using font files, always include licensing and use guideline documentation on your site.

In the embedded CSS on the CSS3Fonts.html page, you can see the @font-face with the suggested ordering. View the CSS3fonts.html page in both IE and Firefox. The embedded font should show up in both. Change the font to be the Darkh4.eot and Darkh4.ttf. Then view the page again in both browsers.

Conclusion: As CSS continues to evolve, these newer CSS properties will become more prevalent. Make sure to always include some fallback styling for browsers where the feature is not supported and then test your pages in these browsers. Hopefully you enjoyed this exploration. The only submission for this assignment will be the CSS3Fonts folder.

Submission: Upload your CSS3Fonts folder to your repository on GitHub. Please provide the Internet URL to the CSS3Fonts.html page in the Canvas.