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ART 272

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HTML / CSS Ch 10-13 Notes

10 Introducing CSS:

- Pretend there is an invisible box around each HTML element. \
- Can be transparent / colored / styles

EXAMPLE STYLES

BOXES

Width and height
Borders (color, width, and style)
Background color and images
Position in the browser window.

TEXT

Typeface
Size
Color
Italics, bold, uppercase,
lowercase, small-caps

SPECIFIC

There are also specific ways
in which you can style certain
elements such as lists, tables,
and forms.

- Works by associating rules with HTML elements
 - Govern how the content of the specified elements should be displayed.
 - Has 2 parts: a **selector & declaration**

The diagram shows a CSS rule: `p { font-family: Arial; }`. A bracket above the `p` is labeled "SELECTOR". A bracket below the `font-family: Arial;` is labeled "DECLARATION".

This rule indicates that all `<p>` elements should be shown in the Arial typeface.

Selectors indicate which element the rule applies to. The same rule can apply to more than one element if you separate the element names with commas.

Declarations indicate how the elements referred to in the selector should be styled. Declarations are split into two parts (a property and a value), and are separated by a colon.

- CSS declarations sit inside curly brackets & each is made up of two parts:
 - **Property & Value**

The diagram shows a CSS rule: `h1, h2, h3 { font-family: Arial; color: yellow; }`. Brackets below the `font-family: Arial;` and `color: yellow;` are labeled "PROPERTY" and "VALUE" respectively.

This rule indicates that all `<h1>`, `<h2>` and `<h3>` elements should be shown in the Arial typeface, in a yellow color.

Properties indicate the aspects of the element you want to change. For example, color, font, width, height and border.

Values specify the settings you want to use for the chosen properties. For example, if you want to specify a color property then the value is the color you want the text in these elements to be.

- `<link>` elements used in HTML doc to tell the browser where to find the CSS file used to style the page.

- href: specified path to CSS file
- type: attribute specifies type of document being linked to
- rel: specifies relationship between HTML page & file is linked to.
- <style>: usually sits inside <head> bracket on the page.

Summary:

- CSS treats each HTML element as if it appears inside

its own box and uses rules to indicate how that element should look.

- Rules are made up of selectors (that specify the elements the rule applies to) and declarations (that indicate what these elements should look like).

- Different types of selectors allow you to target your rules at different elements.

- Declarations are made up of two parts: the properties of the element that you want to change, and the values of those properties. For example, the font-family property sets the choice of font, and the value arial specifies Arial as the preferred typeface.

- CSS rules usually appear in a separate document, although they may appear within an HTML page.

Chapter 11 Color:

- Color not only brings your site to life, but also helps convey the mood and evokes reactions.
- There are three ways to specify colors in CSS: RGB values, hex codes, and color names.
- Color pickers can help you find the color you want.
- It is important to ensure that there is enough contrast between any text and the background color (otherwise people will not be able to read your content).
- CSS3 has introduced an extra value for RGB colors to indicate opacity. It is known as RGBA.
- CSS3 also allows you to specify colors as HSL values, with an optional opacity value. It is known as HSLA.

Chapter 12: Text

- There are properties to control the choice of font, size, weight, style, and spacing.
- There is a limited choice of fonts that you can assume most people will have installed.

- If you want to use a wider range of typefaces there are several options, but you need to have the right license to use them.
- You can control the space between lines of text, individual letters, and words. Text can also be aligned to the left, right, center, or justified. It can also be indented.
- You can use pseudo-classes to change the style of an element when a user hovers over or clicks on text, or when they have visited a link.