



# WEB APPLICATIONS

Style with fonts and colors

# *Text properties*

- Font-family
- Font-size
- Color
- Font-weight
- Text-decoration
- Font-style

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Amat  
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# *Property: font-family*

- The fonts are divided in families.
- Only the most common fonts are normally installed in computers.
- We can choose alternative fonts

Andale Mono

Arial

**Arial Black**

Comic Sans

Courier New

Georgia

**Impact**

Times New Roman

Trebuchet MS

Verdana

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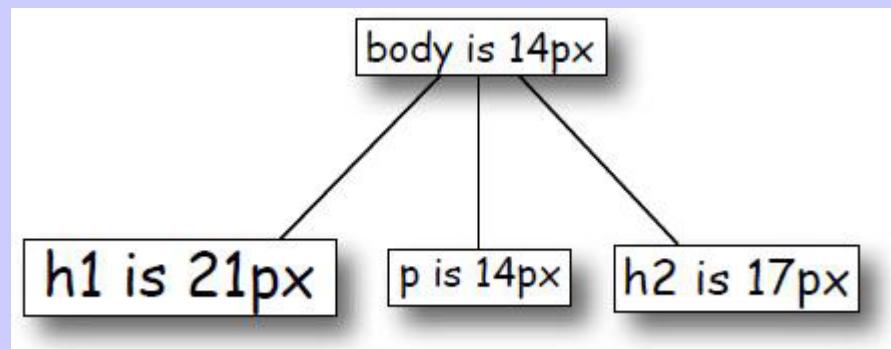
```
body {  
    font-family: Verdana, Geneva, Arial, sans-serif;  
}
```



# *Property: font-size*

- Represents the size of the text
- The readability of the web page has a great impact on the web design.

```
body {  
    font-size: 14px;  
}
```



# *Property: color*

- Color of the text
- They can be:
  - Web colors
  - Hexadecimal value

```
body {  
    color: silver;  
}
```

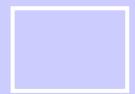


# *Property: font-weight*

```
body {  
    font-weight: bold;  
}
```

lighter  
normal  
**bold**  
**bolder**

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# *Property: text-decoration*

```
body {  
    text-decoration: underline;  
}
```

none

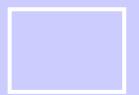
underline

overline

~~line-through~~

**blink**

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# *What is font family?*

- Each font-family consists of a set of characteristics
- There are 5 families:
  - **sans-serif**
  - **Serif**
  - Monospace
  - *Cursive*
  - fantasy

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# *¿What is font family?*

- These fonts aren't available in all the computers.
- The set of available fonts depends on the operating system and the applications and fonts previously installed in the computer.
- Keep in mind that the fonts you have in your computer can be different from the fonts available in other users computers.

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# *font-family: sans-serif*

## Sans-serif Family

Verdana

**Arial Black**

Trebuchet MS

Arial

Geneva

The sans-serif family includes fonts without serifs. These fonts are usually considered more readable on computer screens than serif fonts.

Sans-serif means  
“without serifs.”

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# *font-family: serif*

The serif family includes fonts with serifs. A lot of people associate the look of these fonts with newspaper print.

Serifs are the decorative barbs and hooks on the ends of the letters.

## **Serif Family**

Times

Times New Roman

Georgia

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# *font-family: monospace*

## Monospace Family

Courier

Courier New

Andale Mono

← The monospace family is made up of fonts that have constant-width characters. For instance, the horizontal space an "i" takes up will be the same width that an "m" takes up. These fonts are primarily used to show software code examples.

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# *font-family: cursive*

The cursive family includes fonts that look handwritten. You'll sometimes see these fonts used in headings.



## Cursive Family

Comic Sans

Apple Chancery

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# *font-family: fantasy*

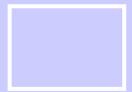
Fantasy family

**LAST NINJA**

**Impact**

The fantasy font family contains  
stylized decorative fonts.

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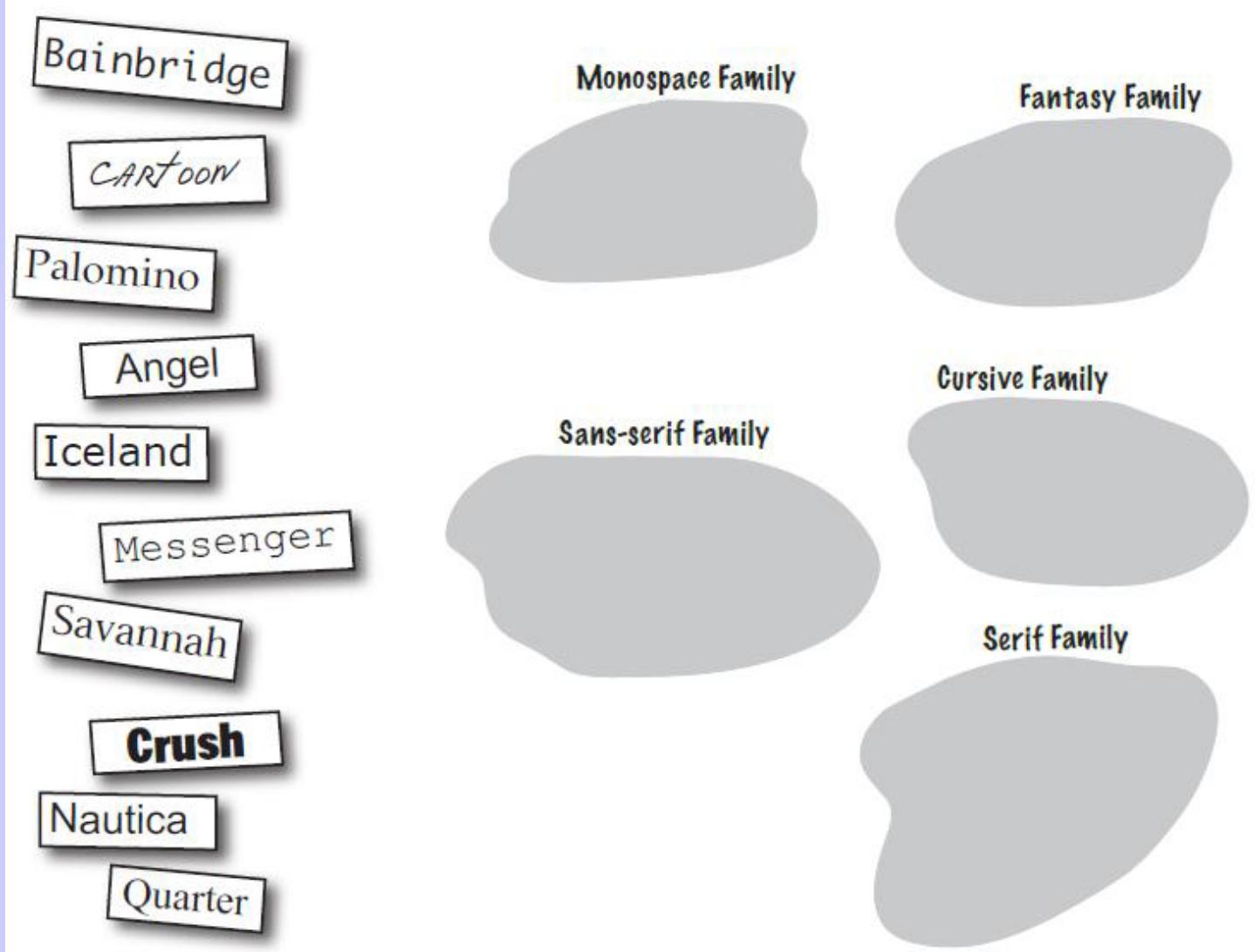
# *Characteristics of the families*

- **Serif:** elegant and traditional fonts
- **Sans-serif:** readable fonts with clean aspect
- **Monospace:** the letters in this family seem to have been written by a typewriter.
- **Cursive y fantasy:** funny and stylized fonts

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# Exercise: classify



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# *Font-family with CSS*

```
body {  
    font-family: Verdana, Geneva, Arial, sans-serif;  
}
```

You can specify more than one font using the `font-family` property. Just type the font names separated by commas.

Write font names as they are spelled, including uppercase and lowercase letters.

Usually, your `font-family` specification contains a list of alternative fonts, all from the same family.

Always put a generic font family name at the end, like "serif", "sans-serif", "cursive", or "monospace". You'll see what this does in a sec.

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# *How font-family specifications work*

- We can specify a list of preferred fonts.
- Hopefully, browsers will choose one of the first options, but if not, we provide a generic font from the same family.

Check to see if the font Verdana is available on the user's computer and if so, use it as the font for this element (in this case, the <body> element).

```
body {  
    font-family: Verdana, Geneva, Arial, sans-serif;  
}
```

If Verdana isn't available, then look for the font Geneva, and if it is available, use it for the body.

If Geneva isn't available, then look for the font Arial, and if it is available, use it for the body.

Finally, if none of the specific fonts can be found, just use whatever the browser considers its default "sans-serif" font.

You don't have to specify four alternative fonts; you can have two, three, etc. In the last chapter, we only used one—the default sans-serif font—although we don't recommend that because it doesn't give you much control over the fonts you'd like used.

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# Tony's journal

Remember that we haven't applied any styles to Tony's site, so his site is using a serif font-family for the entire page.

The default size of the heading fonts is also pretty large and doesn't make for an attractive page.

The quote is just indented. It would be nice to improve its look a bit by adding some font-style.

Except for the photos, this page is rather monochromatic, so we'll also add some font color to make it a little more interesting.

My Trip Around the USA on a Segway  
file:///chapter8/journal/journal.html Google

## Segway'n USA

Documenting my trip around the US on my very own Segway!

### August 20, 2012



Well I made it 1200 miles already, and I passed through some interesting places on the way:

1. Walla Walla, WA
2. Magic City, ID
3. Bountiful, UT
4. Last Chance, CO
5. Truth or Consequences, NM
6. Why, AZ

### July 14, 2012

I saw some Burma Shave style signs on the side of the road today:

Passing cars,  
When you can't see,  
May get you,  
A glimpse,  
Of eternity.

I definitely won't be passing any cars.

### June 2, 2012



My first day of the trip! I can't believe I finally got everything packed and ready to go. Because I'm on a Segway, I wasn't able to bring a whole lot with me:

- cellphone
- iPod
- digital camera
- and a protein bar

Just the essentials. As Lao Tzu would have said, "A journey of a thousand miles begins with one Segway."

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Reina

# New font-family for Tony's journal

```
body {  
    font-family: Verdana, Geneva, Arial, sans-serif;  
}
```

We're setting the font-family property on the <body> element. Remember, the elements in the <body> will inherit these fonts.

You'll see Verdana on most PCs...  
...and Geneva on most Macs.

Arial is common on both.

And if all else fails, we have the default sans-serif.

We've chosen a set of sans-serif fonts here.

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# *Linking our Stylesheet*

We've also gone ahead and updated Tony's journal.html file to be official HTML5, adding in the doctype and the <meta> tag.

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="journal.css">
    <title>My Trip Around the USA on a Segway</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    .
  
```

Here's where we're linking in the new "journal.css" file.

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# Exercise

- Write in a new file called journal.css the previous rule.
- Update the html file with the link to this new file.
- Save them and check the results.

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# Checking the changes

Open the page with the new CSS in the browser and you should see we've now got a nice set of sans-serif fonts. Let's check out the changes...

The font definitely gives Tony's web page a new look. The headings now have a cleaner look without the serifs on the letters, although they still look a tad large on the page.

The paragraph text is also clean and very readable.

Because font-family is an inherited property, all elements on the page are now using a sans-serif font, even the list elements...

...and the <blockquote>s.

And if the serif fonts were more your cup of tea, don't let us stop you. You can always redo the font-family declaration to use serif fonts.



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Reina

# *There are no dumb questions*

- How can we specify a font with more than a word in the name like Courier New?
- Then, font-family property is a set of alternative fonts?
- Serif and sans-serif are actual fonts?
- How do we know which use? Serif or sans-serif?

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# *Usual fonts*

These fonts  
are likely to  
be available on  
both Windows  
and Macintosh  
computers.

Andale Mono

Arial

**Arial Black**

Comic Sans

Courier New

Georgia

**Impact**

Times New Roman

Trebuchet MS

Verdana

These fonts are  
most likely to be  
found on Macintosh  
computers.

Geneva

**Courier**

Helvetica

Times

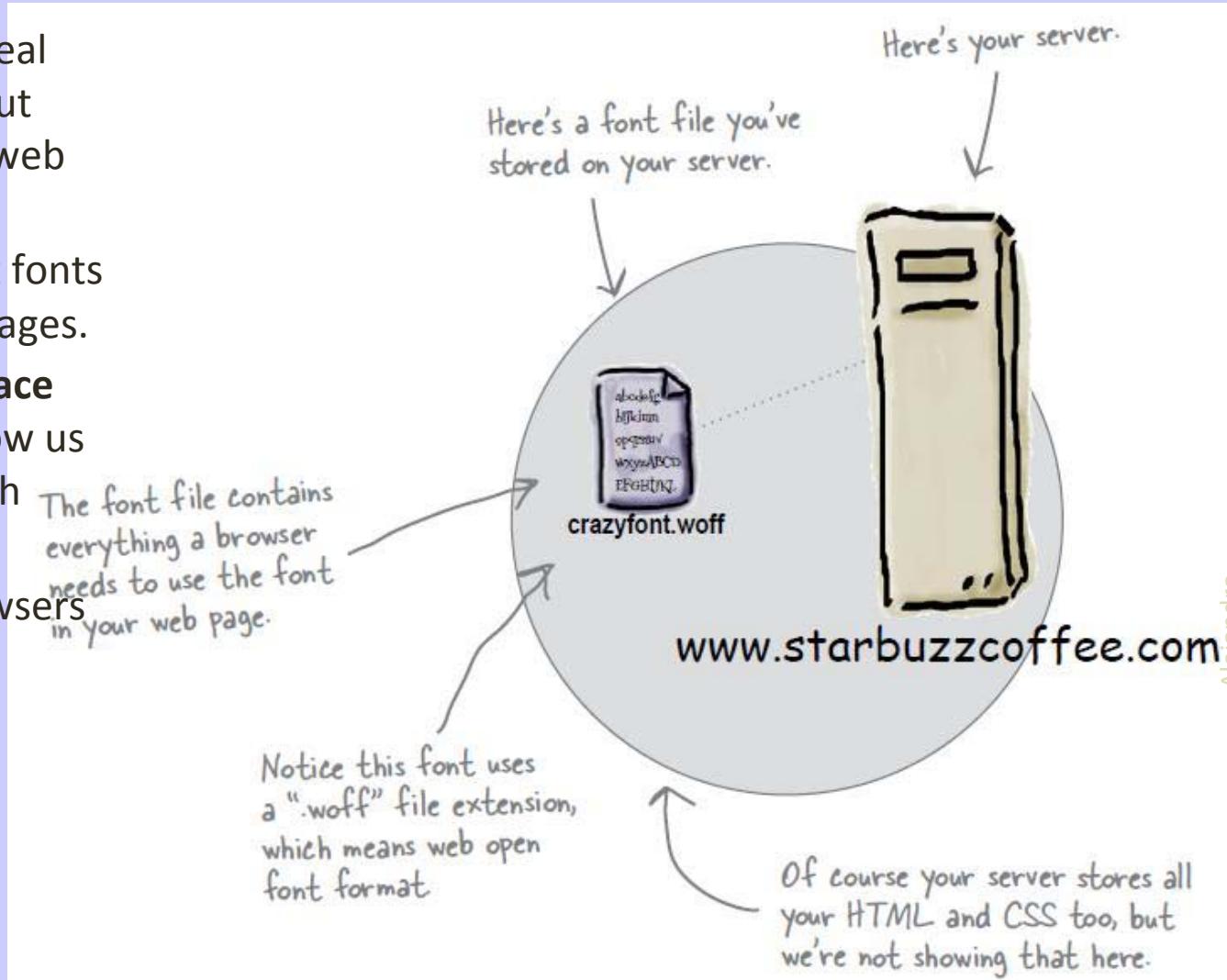
```
body {  
    font-family: Verdana, Geneva, Arial, sans-serif;  
}
```

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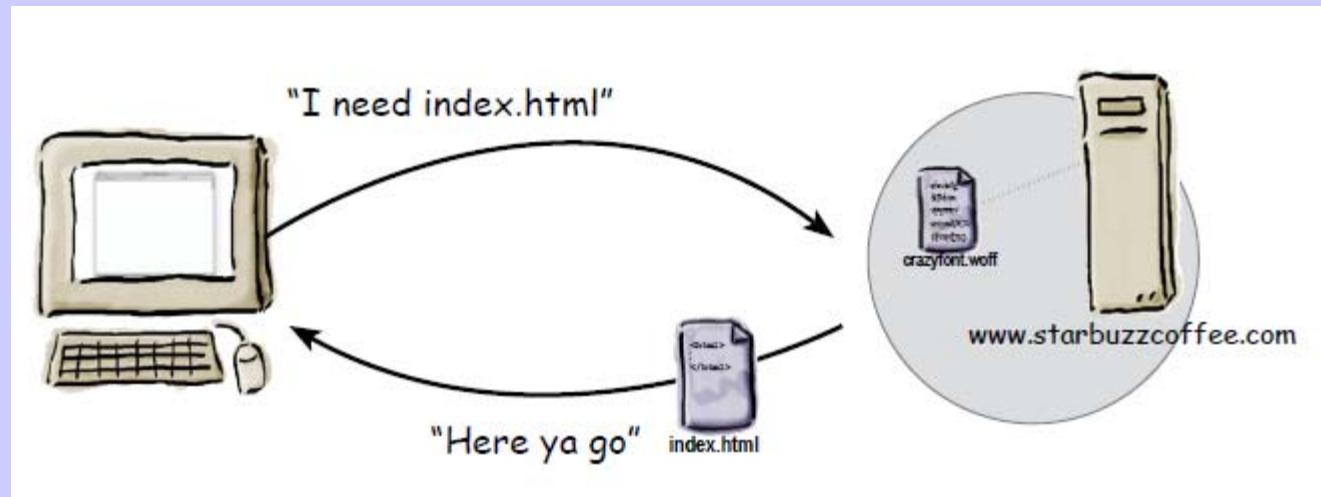
# Web fonts

- This is the ideal solution about fonts in our web pages.
- Allows insert fonts in our web pages.
- The **@font-face** property allow us link a file with fonts.
- Most of browsers can use it.



# How it works: step 1

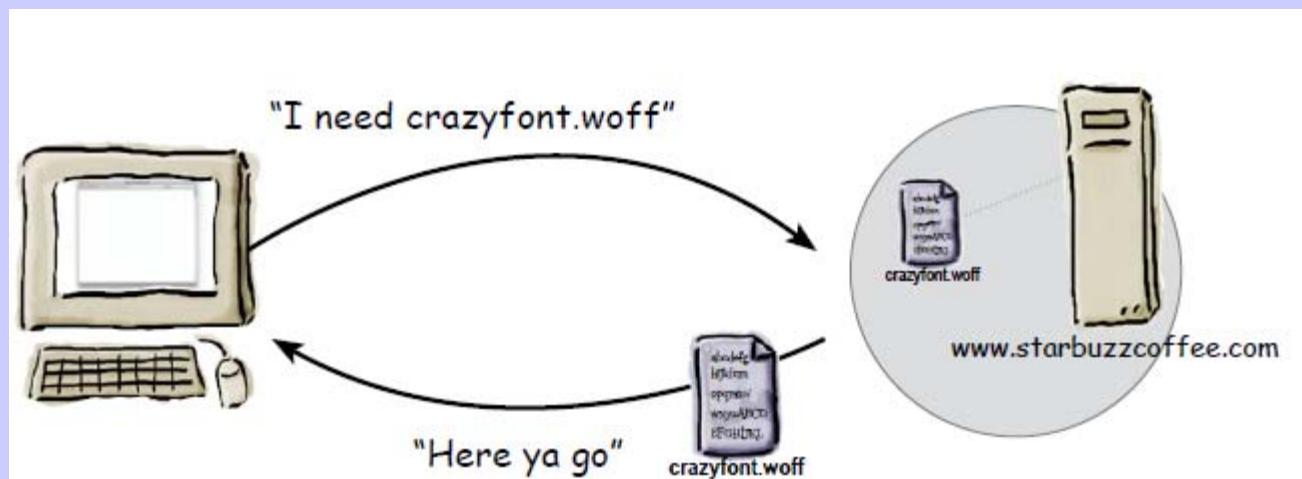
The browser first retrieves an HTML page that references the Web Fonts.



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# How it works: step 2

The browser then retrieves the Web Font files needed for the page



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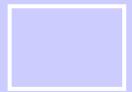


# How it works: step 3

Now, with the font retrieved, the browser uses the font when it displays the page.



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# There are no dumb questions

- ¿What is woff or web open font format
- Woff is emerging as the standard font format for Web Fonts
- So to use a Web Font, I have to host the font files on a server?
- If you only want to prove it you can store them locally in your computer. But if you want to provide your web pages with these fonts you have to store them in a server
- If I use a Web Font, can I then count on it being there for my users?
- If they use a modern browser they will be able to see the fonts.

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# your page: step 1

- If you don't have a font you can download it from some websites where there are free ones and other with licence.
  - <http://www.pallasweb.com/fonts.html>
  - <http://www.fontsquirrel.com/>
  - <https://www.google.com/fonts/>
- *We will use the free one called **Emblema One**.*

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# your page: step 2

- You have to be sure that you have all the formats of the font.
- The @font-face rule is standard, the format of the font isn't standard.
- Each system use a different font format.

TrueType fonts: .ttf

TrueType and OpenType fonts are closely related;  
OpenType is built on top of TrueType (and is  
newer than TrueType).

OpenType fonts: .otf

Embedded OpenType (EOT) is a compact form of OpenType.  
It's proprietary (Microsoft), and supported only on IE.

Embedded OpenType fonts: .eot

SVG fonts: .svg

Scalable Vector Graphics, or SVG, is a general-purpose graphics  
format, and SVG fonts use this format to represent characters.

Web open font format: .woff

Web open font format is based on TrueType, and is being developed as a  
standard for Web Fonts. It's well supported on most modern browsers.

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# Browser support

	IE	Safari	Chrome	Firefox	Opera	iOS
@font-face	4+	3.1+	4+	3.5+	10+	3.2+
WOFF	9+	6+	6+	3.6+	11.1+	
OTF		3.1+	4+	3.5+	10+	4.2+
TTF	9+?	3.1+	4+	3.5+	10+	4.2+
SVG		3.1+	4+		10+	3.2+
EOT	4+					

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Reina



# your page: step 3

- Add the file with fonts in your web
- You can store the fonts in your server o you can use a online service.
- You will need the URL of the files you use.
- These are the URL where the files of Tony`s journal are stored
  - <http://wickedlysmart.com/hfhtmlcss/chapter8/journal/EmblemaOne-Regular.woff>
  - <http://wickedlysmart.com/hfhtmlcss/chapter8/journal/EmblemaOne-Regular.ttf>

<http://wickedlysmart.com/hfhtmlcss/chapter8/journal/EmblemaOne-Regular.woff>

<http://wickedlysmart.com/hfhtmlcss/chapter8/journal/EmblemaOne-Regular.ttf>

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# your page: step 4

- Add @font-face to your CSS
- If the browser doesn't recognize the first format, it will try with the second.

Let's start the rule with @font-face.

Unlike a normal rule that selects a set of elements and assigns style, the @font-face rule sets up a font, which is assigned to a font-family name for later use.

```
@font-face {  
    font-family: "Emblema One";  
  
    src: url("http://wickedlysmart.com/hfhtmlcss/chapter8/journal/EmblemaOne-Regular.woff"),  
         url("http://wickedlysmart.com/hfhtmlcss/chapter8/journal/EmblemaOne-Regular.ttf");  
}
```

The src property tells the browser where to get the font. We need to specify a src value for every file the browser might recognize. In our case, we're going to supply both the .woff and .ttf types recognized by today's browsers.

Arial  
Amat  
Rena

# your page: step 5

- Now you can use one of your fonts with the property font-family in your CSS.
- In this example we are using Emble One for <h1>

```
h1 {  
  font-family: "Emblema One", sans-serif;  
}
```

We specify the name of the font just like normal, only this time, it's a font we've loaded using @font-face! And just in case something goes wrong, we specify sans-serif just as a fallback.

Argon  
Amat  
Reina



# your page: step 5

- Load the page

Now, the <h1> heading at the top of Tony's journal page is using font "Emblema One."



My Trip Around the USA on a Segway  
File:///chapter8/journal/journal.html Google

## Segway'n USA

Documenting my trip around the US on my very own Segway!

**August 20, 2012**



Well I made it 1200 miles already, and I passed through some interesting places on the way:

1. Walla Walla, WA
2. Magic City, ID
3. Bountiful, UT
4. Last Chance, CO
5. Truth or Consequences, NM
6. Why, AZ

**July 14, 2012**

I saw some Burma Shave style signs on the side of the road today:

Passing cars,  
When you can't see,  
May get you,  
A glimpse,  
Of eternity.

Alejandro  
Amat  
Reina



# There are no dumb questions

**The @font-face rule doesn't really look or act like a CSS rule, does it?**

Instead of selecting an element, @font-face allows you to retrieve a Web Font

**Are there other built-in CSS rules I should know about?**

There are. @import, which allows you to import other CSS files and @media, which allows you to create CSS rules that are specific to certain “media” types

**Web fonts seem great; are there any disadvantages to using them?**

A few. First, it takes time to retrieve Web Fonts Also, there's the pain of managing the multiple font files Finally, you may find mobile and small devices that don't support them,

**Can I use multiple custom fonts with @font-face?**

Yes. If you're using @font-face to load the fonts, then for each font you want to use, make sure the font files are available on your server, and create a separate @font-face rule for each one, so you can give each a unique name

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# Adjusting font sizes: pixels

**px**

You can specify your font size in pixels, just like the pixel dimensions you used for images in Chapter 5. When you specify font size in pixels, you're telling the browser how many pixels tall the letters should be.

`font-size: 14px;`

The px must come right after the number of pixels. You can't have a space in between.

Here's how you'd specify font-size within a body rule.

```
body {  
    font-size: 14px;  
}
```

In CSS, you specify pixels with a number followed by "px". This says that the font-size should be 14 pixels high.

`h i p } 14 pixels`

Setting a font to 14 pixels high means that there will be 14 pixels between the lowest part of the letters and the highest.

# *Adjusting font sizes: %*

%

Unlike pixels, which tell the font exactly how big it should be in pixels, a font size specified as a percentage tells the font how big it should be relative to another font size. So,

```
font-size: 150%;
```

says that the font size should be 150% of another font size. But which other font size? Well, since `font-size` is a property that is inherited from the parent element, when you specify a percentage font size, it is relative to the parent element. Let's check out how that works...

Here we've specified a body font size in pixels, and a level-one heading as 150%.

```
body {  
    font-size: 14px;  
}  
h1 {  
    font-size: 150%;  
}
```

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# Adjusting font sizes: em

em

You can also specify font sizes using `em`, which, like percentage, is another relative unit of measure. With `em`, you don't specify a percentage; instead, you specify a scaling factor. Here's how you use `em`:

`font-size: 1.2em;`

This says that the font size should be scaled by 1.2.

Don't mix this up with the `<em>` element!

Say you use this measurement to specify the size of an `<h2>` heading. Your `<h2>` headings will be 1.2 times the font size of the parent element, which in this case is 1.2 times 14px, which is about 17px.

It's actually 16.8, but most browsers will round it up to 17.

```
body {  
    font-size: 14px;  
}  
h1 {  
    font-size: 150%;  
}  
h2 {  
    font-size: 1.2em;  
}
```

Here's the `<h1>` specified by a percentage.

body is 14px

h1 is 21px

p is 14px

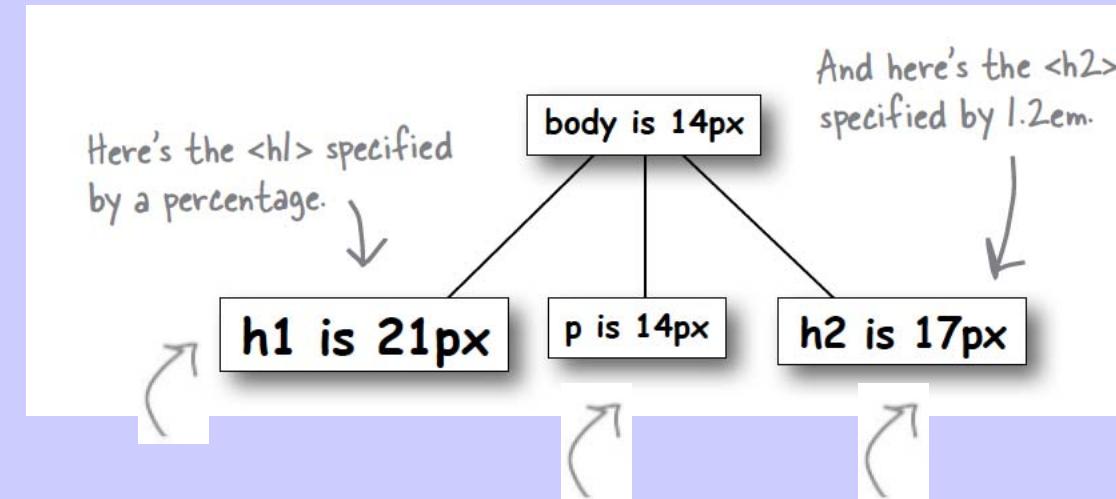
h2 is 17px

And here's the `<h2>` specified by 1.2em.

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Reina

# Adjusting font sizes

If we draw a little tree we can see that `<h1>` inherits from `<body>` and the font will be a 150% of body's font



`<h1>` is 50% bigger than body's font, that is 21px

We haven't specified font-size for `p` so it inherits from body 14px

`<h2>` will be a 1.2 times the size of body 17px



# *Adjusting font sizes: keywords*

## **keywords**

There's one more way to specify font sizes: keywords. You can specify a font size as xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, or xx-large and the browser will translate these keywords into pixel values using defaults that are defined in the browser.

This is typically how the various keyword sizes relate to one another. Each size is about 20% larger than the previous size, and small is usually defined to be around 12 pixels in height. Keep in mind, however, that the keywords aren't always defined the same way in every browser, and that users can redefine them if they want.

```
body {  
    font-size: small;  
}
```



In most browsers, this will result in the body text being about 12 pixels.

xx-small

x-small

small

medium

large

x-large

xx-large

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Reina

# *how should I specify my font sizes?*

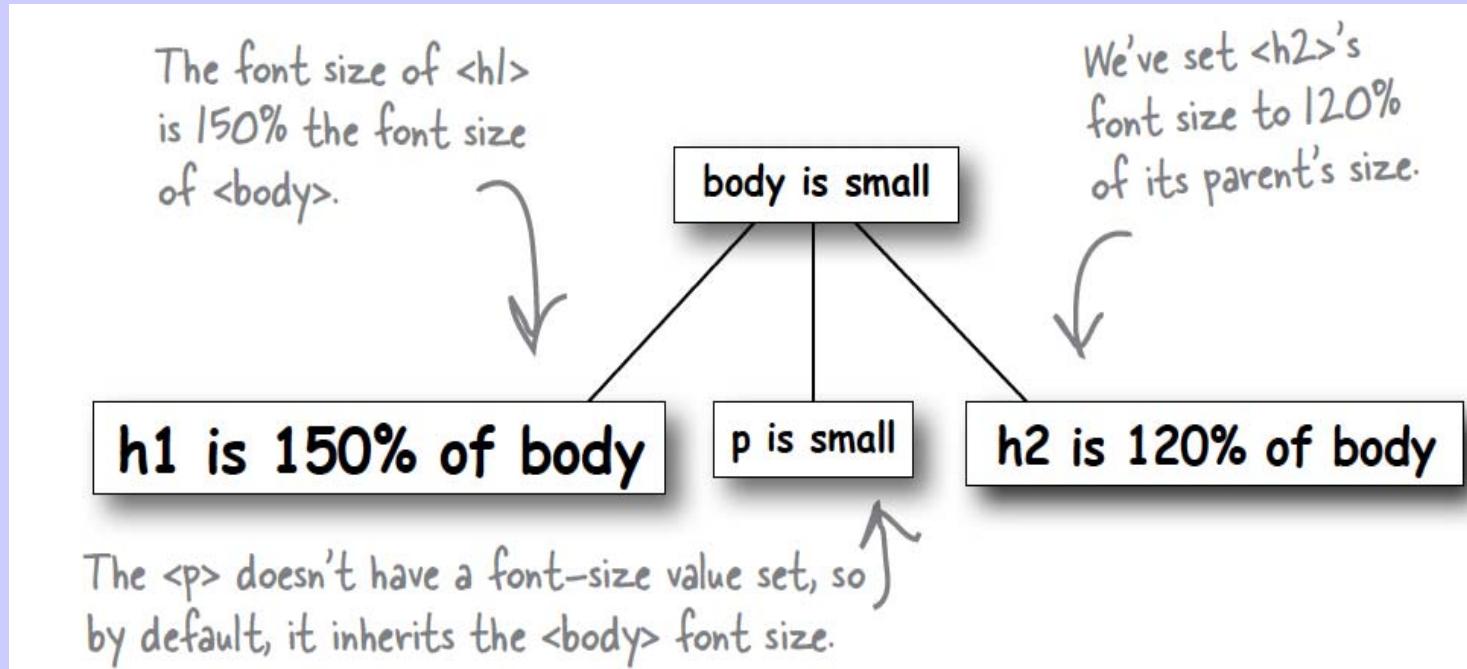
- We have a few choices for specifying:px,em,percentages and keywords. So which do we use?
  - Choose a keyword (we recommend small or medium) and specify it as the font size in your body rule.
  - This acts as the default size for your page.
  - Specify the font sizes of your other elements relative to your body font size using either em or percentages (the choice between em and percentages is yours, as they are essentially two ways to do the same thing).
- By defining your fonts relative to the body font size, it's really easy to change the font sizes in your web page simply by changing the body font size.

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# *Let's look at how this all works*

```
body { font-size: small; }
h1 { font-size: 150%; }
h2 { font-size: 120%; }
```



# For example

If we decide to increase the size of the page we only have to do bigger the body and all the elements will be bigger automatically

Now let's say you decide to make your font size bigger, OR the user makes the font size bigger using the browser.

All your other elements automatically get bigger too, without you having to do a thing.

**body is large**

**h1 is 150% of body**

**p is large**

**h2 is 120% of body**

h2 is still 120% the size of the body font size. In this case, it's 120% of "large."

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Reina

# Not recommended

- In Internet Explorer we can't escalate using pixels.
- It's better to use keywords instead of pixels.

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# *Tony's journal:* Add this to css

```
body {  
    font-family: Verdana, Geneva, Arial, sans-serif;  
    font-size: small;  
}  
/*
```

Following our recipe, we're using a font-size of small for the `<body>` element. This will act as the base font size.

```
h1 {  
    font-size: 170%;  
}  
h2 {  
    font-size: 130%;  
}
```

We define the font sizes of all elements relative to the body font size



# And now with em

```
body {  
    font-family: Verdana, Geneva, Arial, sans-serif;  
    font-size: small;  
}  
h1 {  
    font-size: 1.5em;  
}  
h2 {  
    font-size: 1.2em;
```

# *There are no dumb questions*



**So, by defining a font size in the <body> element, I'm somehow defining a default size for the page?**

Yes, that's right

**Do we really need to worry about users resizing their browser fonts?**

If you define your fonts in a relative manner, then your users will have no trouble doing this.

**What's the difference between em and %? They seem like the same thing.**

They are basically two different ways to achieve the same thing. But you should use whichever you want.

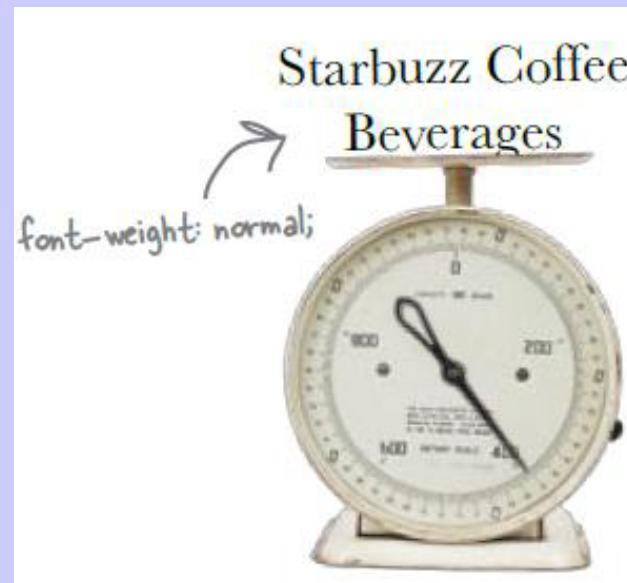
**If I don't specify any font sizes, do I just get the default font sizes?**

Yes, and what those sizes are depends on your browser.

Alejandro  
Amat  
Reina



# Font-weight property



lighter  
normal  
**bold**  
**bolder**



Alejandro  
Amat  
Rena



# Modifying Tony's journal

```
body {  
    font-family: Verdana, Geneva, Arial, sans-serif;  
    font-size: small;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    font-family: "Emblema One", sans-serif;  
    font-size: 220%;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    font-size: 130%;  
    font-weight: normal;  
}
```

Here we're changing the font-weight of the <h2> headings to normal.

And here are the results. The <h2> headings are now lighter looking. You can still tell they are headings because they are 130% the size of the body text.



Alejandro  
Amat  
Reina

# *font-style* property

- Oblique and italic style give fonts a slanted appearance.

not italic  
*italic*

The italic text is slanted to the right  
and has extra curls on the serifs.

`font-style: italic;`

not oblique  
*oblique*

The regular letters are  
slanted to the right in  
the oblique style.

`font-style: oblique;`

Alejandro  
Amat  
Reina



# *font-style property*

- Sometimes both styles are similar.
- It depends on the font chosen.
- We use one of them and we prove it with the browser in order to achieve the best appearance.

Alejandro  
Amat  
Reina



# *Modifying Tony's journal*

- We use italic for blockquote
- We prove it with both styles: italic and oblique.

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "My Trip Around the USA on a Segway". The URL in the address bar is "file:///chapter9/journal/journal.html". The page content is as follows:

**Segway'n USA**  
Documenting my trip around the US on my very own Segway!  
August 20, 2005



Well, I made it 1200 miles already, and I passed through some interesting places on the way:

1. Walla Walla, WA
2. Magic City, ID
3. Bountiful, UT
4. Last Chance, CO
5. Truth or Consequences, NM
6. Why, AZ

July 14, 2005

I saw some Burma Shave style signs on the side of the road today:

Passing cars,  
When you can't see,  
May get you,  
A glimpse,  
Of eternity.

I definitely won't be passing any cars.

June 2, 2005



A code snippet is shown on the left side of the browser window:

```
blockquote {  
    font-style: italic;  
}
```

Annotations include a red arrow pointing from the "italic" style rule to the first "Passing cars," line of the Burma Shave poem, and a blue arrow pointing from the same rule to the "I definitely won't be passing any cars." sentence.

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Reina

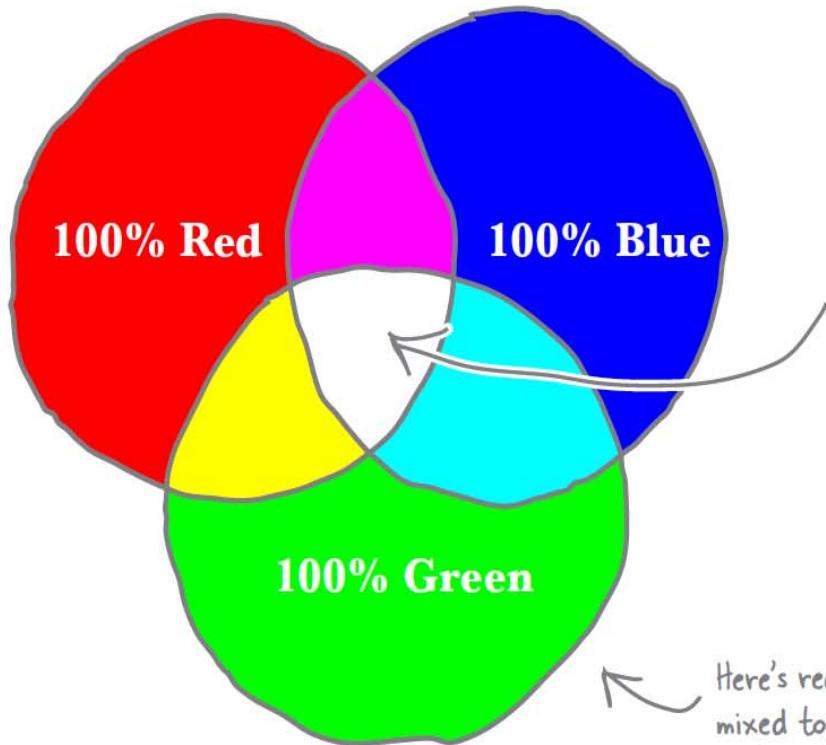
# *Colors!*

- We are going to learn
  - How colors are shown in the screen
  - Different ways of writing colors in CSS
  - How to use hexadecimal code for colors
  - An easy way to find and specify colors.

Alejandro  
Amat  
Reina



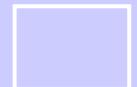
# *How do web colors work?*



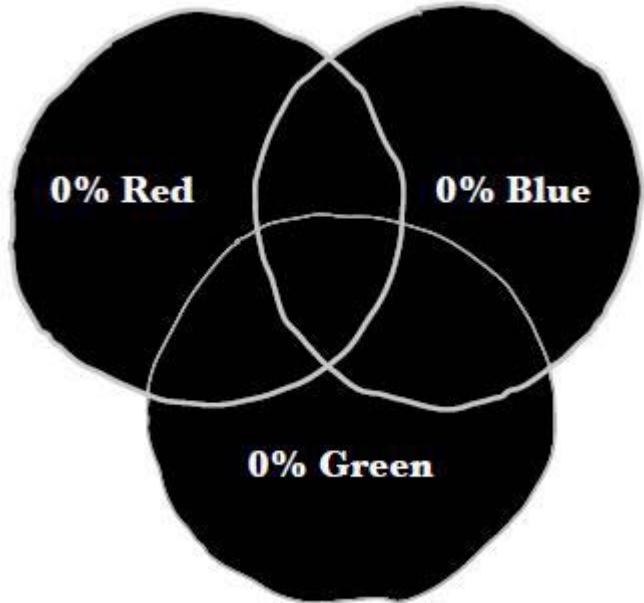
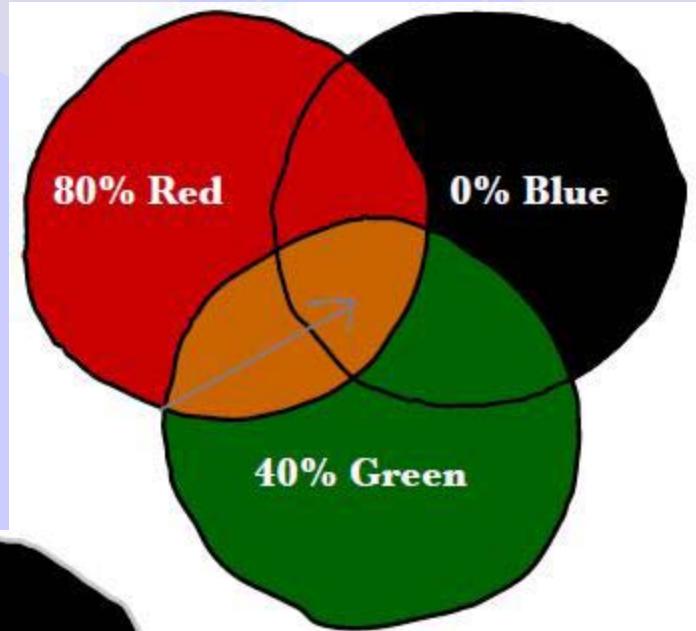
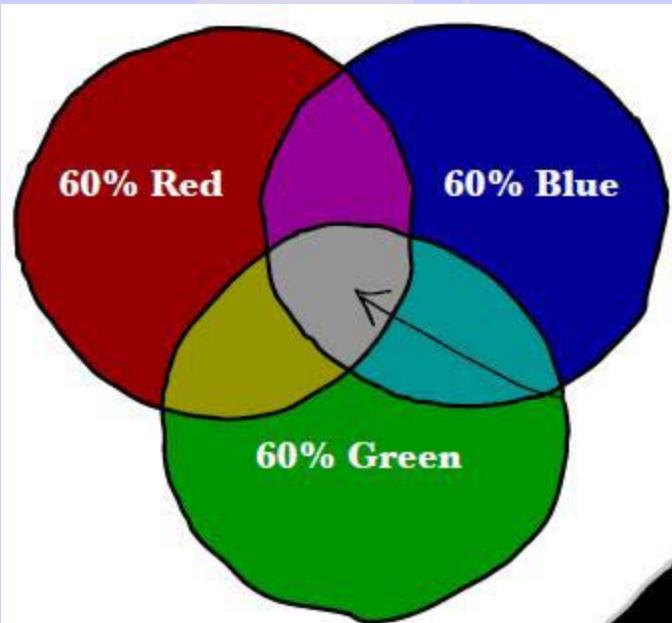
**Web colors are specified in terms of how much red, green, and blue make up the color. You specify the amount of each color from 0 to 100% and then add them all together to arrive at a final color. For instance if you add 100% red, 100% green, and 100% blue together, you get white. Notice that on a computer screen, mixing together colors results in a lighter color. After all, this is light we're mixing!**

Here's red, green, and blue being mixed together. If you look at the center you'll see how they all add up.

Alejandro  
Amat  
Reina



# *Examples*



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# *Specifying colors by name*

- CSS only defines 17 color names
- But actually there are 16 millions of colors
- `body { background-color: silver; }`



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# Specifying RGB colors

```
body {  
    background-color: rgb(80%, 40%, 0%);  
}
```

↑  
Begin with "rgb", short  
for red, green, blue.

↑ ↑ ↑  
And then specify the percentages for  
red, green, and blue within parentheses,  
and with a % sign after each one.

```
body {  
    background-color: rgb(204, 102, 0);  
}
```

↑  
We still start with "rgb".

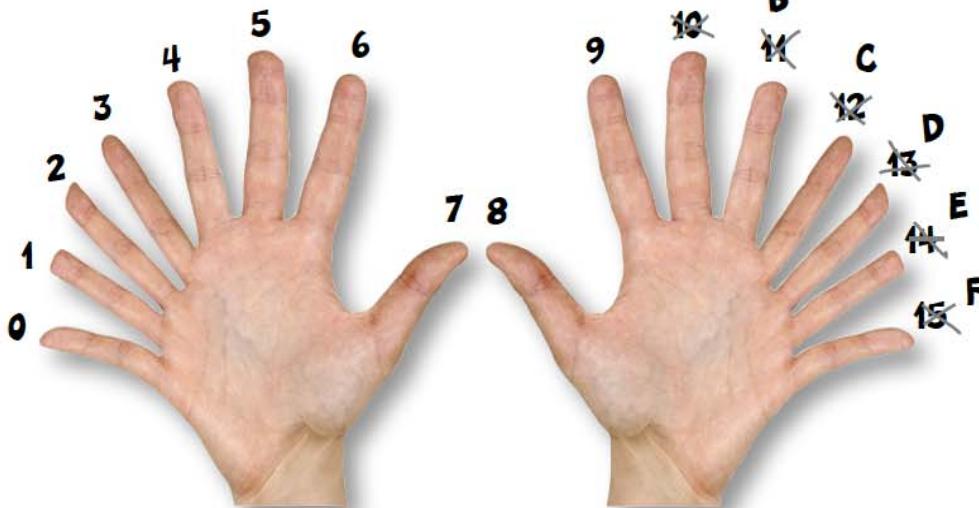
↑ ↑  
To specify numeric values and not  
percentages, just type in the value  
and don't use a %.

# *Specifying HEXADECIMAL colors*

We start the hexadecimal code with #

#cc6600  
red green blue

Then, we specify red, green and blue color with 2 digit for each one

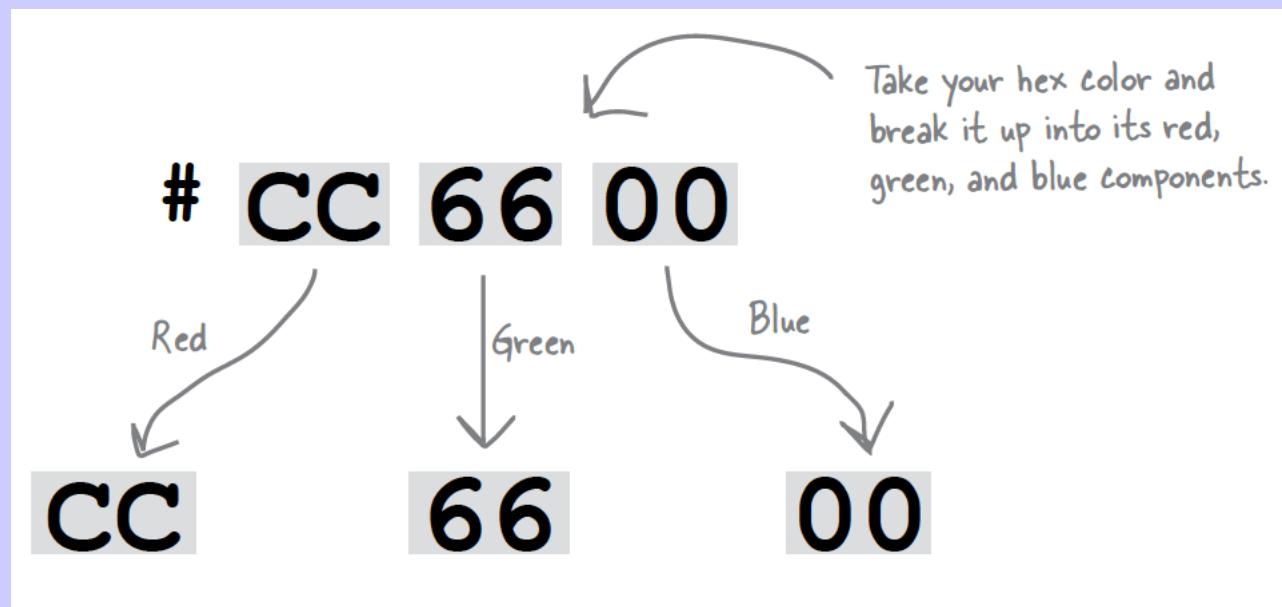


Using hex, you only need a single digit to count all the way from 0 to 15. When you get above 9, you start using letters.

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# *Hexadecimal code: step 1*

Separate the hex color into its three components.

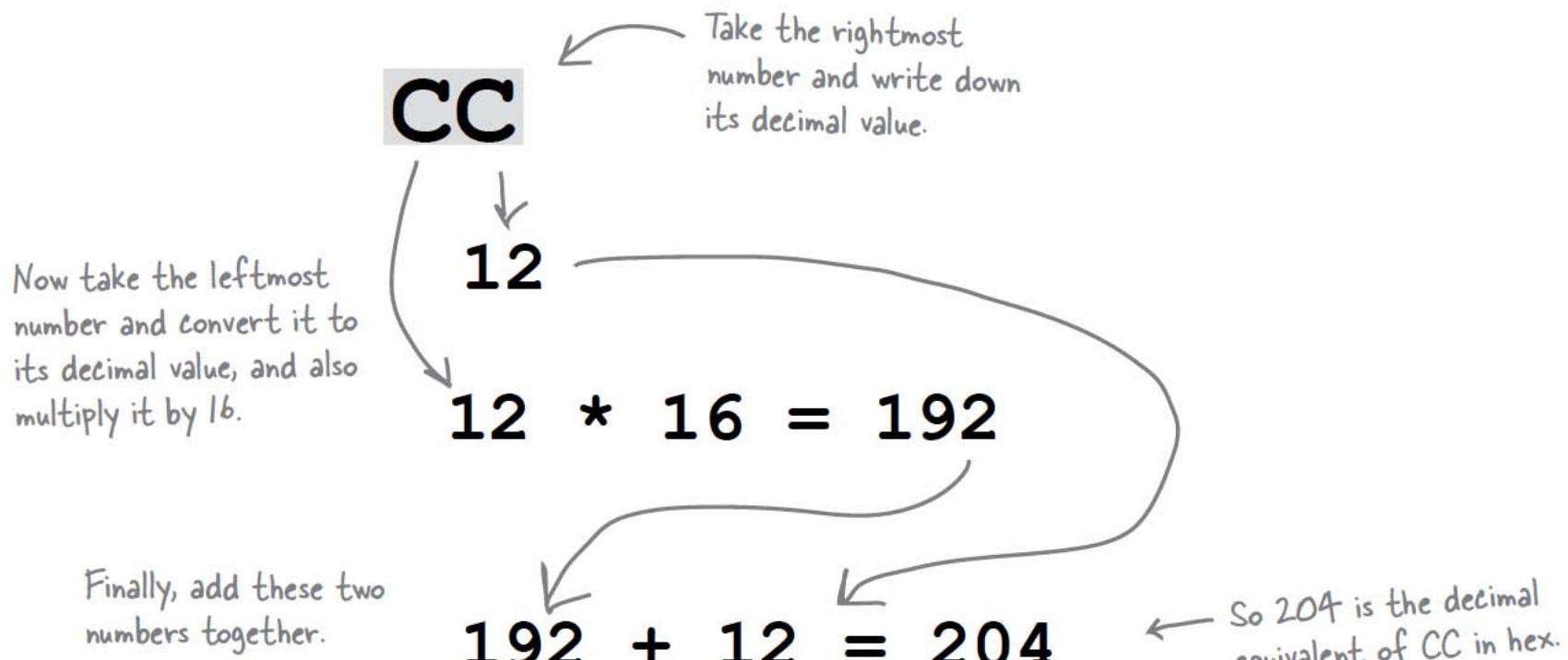


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# Hexadecimal code: step 2

Convert each hex number into its decimal equivalent.



# *Hexadecimal code: step 3*

Now do this for the other two values.

**CC**

↓  
**204**

**66**

↓  
**102**

**00**

↓  
**0**

To calculate  $bb$ , you have  
 $(b * 16) + b = 102$ .

To calculate  $00$ , you have  
 $(0 * 16) + 0 = 0$ .

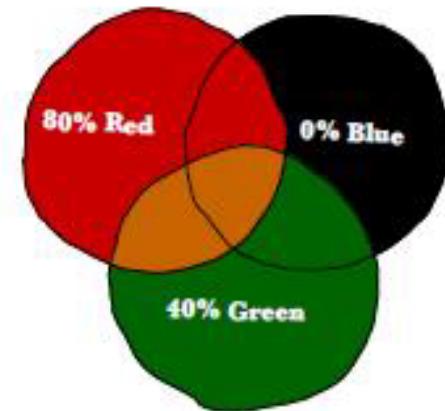
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# Specifying colors

- It's better to use hexadecimal codes in order to avoid problems with browsers.

```
body {  
    background-color: rgb(80%, 40%, 0%); ← Especificando porcentajes  
}  
  
body {  
    background-color: rgb(204, 102, 0); ← Especificando colores  
        con números de 0..255  
}  
  
body {  
    background-color: #cc6600; ← Especificando en  
        código hexadecimal  
}
```



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Reina



# *Web colors*

- The screens in the web clients might be with different resolutions and number of colors...
- It will be always the best option to use these color in order to give the correct color to the web clients.
- We should choose colors with a high contrast to have a good combination.
- The hexadecimal codes can be abridged
  - #ccbb00 → #cb0
  - #11eeaa → #1ea
  - #ccbb10 → no se puede

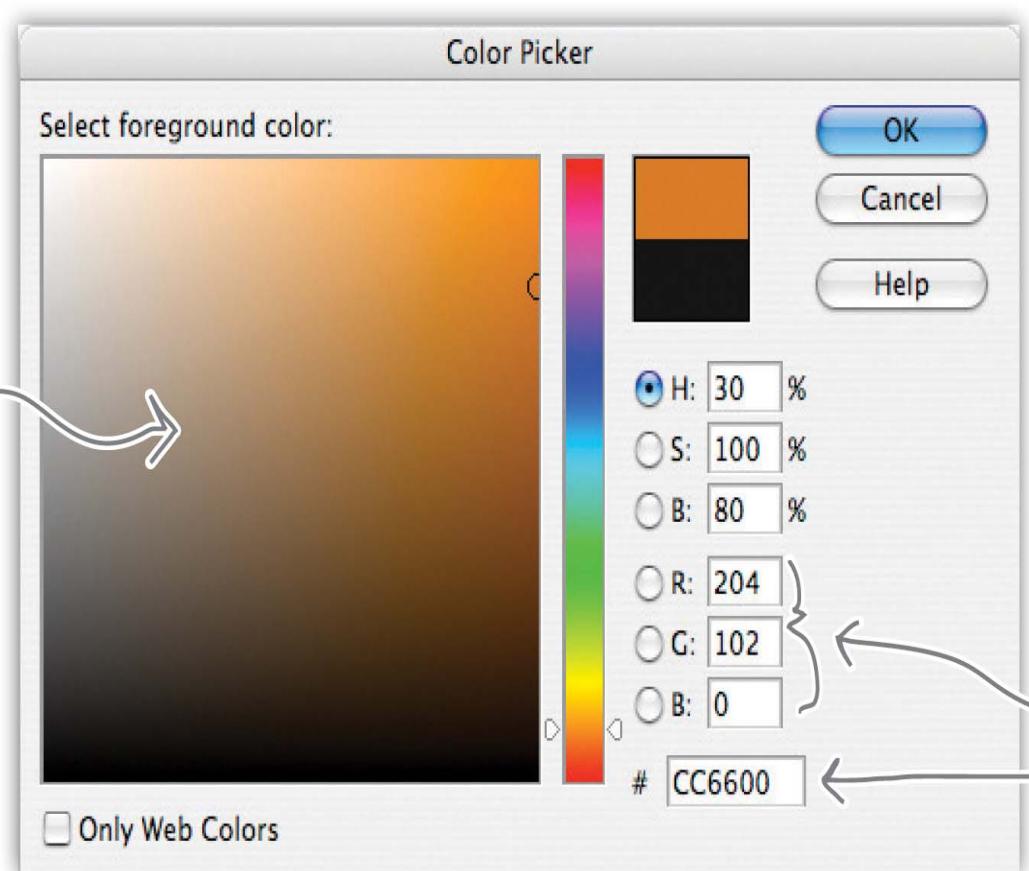
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# *How to find web colors*

Most photo editing applications provide a color picker that allows you to visually choose your color by using one or more color spectrums.

Color pickers also allow you to select only "web-safe" colors. We'll talk about this in a sec.



Once you've picked a color, the color picker will show you the color as both rgb values and a hex code.

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Amat  
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# Table of web colors: 216 colors

Tabla de colores

[editar]

Nombre HTML	Código hex R G B	Código decimal R G B	Nombre HTML	Código hex R G B	Código decimal R G B	Nombre HTML	Código hex R G B	Código decimal R G B
<b>Colores rojos</b>								
IndianRed	CD 5C 5C	205 92 92	GreenYellow	AD FF 2F	173 255 47	Cornsilk	FF F8 DC	255 248 220
LightCoral	F0 80 80	240 128 128	Chartreuse	7F FF 00	127 255 0	BlanchedAlmond	FF EB CD	255 235 205
Salmon	FA 80 72	250 128 114	LawnGreen	7C FC 00	124 252 0	Bisque	FF E4 C4	255 228 196
DarkSalmon	E9 96 7A	233 150 122	Lime	00 FF 00	0 255 0	NavajoWhite	FF DE AD	255 222 173
LightSalmon	FF A0 7A	255 160 122	LimeGreen	32 CD 32	50 205 50	Wheat	F5 DE B3	245 222 179
Crimson	DC 14 3C	220 20 60	PaleGreen	98 FB 98	152 251 152	BurlyWood	DE B8 87	222 184 135
Red	FF 00 00	255 0 0	LightGreen	90 EE 90	144 238 144	Tan	D2 B4 8C	210 180 140
FireBrick	B2 22 22	178 34 34	MediumSpringGreen	00 FA 9A	0 250 154	RosyBrown	BC 8F 8F	188 143 143
DarkRed	8B 00 00	139 0 0	SpringGreen	00 FF 7F	0 255 127	SandyBrown	F4 A4 60	244 164 96
<b>Colores rosas</b>								
Pink	FF C0 CB	255 192 203	MediumSeaGreen	3C B3 71	60 179 113	Goldenrod	DA A5 20	218 165 32
LightPink	FF B6 C1	255 182 193	SeaGreen	2E 8B 57	46 139 87	DarkGoldenrod	B8 86 0B	184 134 11
HotPink	FF 69 B4	255 105 180	ForestGreen	22 8B 22	34 139 34	Peru	CD 85 3F	205 133 63
DeepPink	FF 14 93	255 20 147	Green	00 80 00	0 128 0	Chocolate	D2 69 1E	210 105 30
MediumVioletRed	C7 15 85	199 21 133	DarkGreen	00 64 00	0 100 0	SaddleBrown	8B 45 13	139 69 19
PaleVioletRed	DB 70 93	219 112 147	YellowGreen	9A CD 32	154 205 50	Sienna	A0 52 2D	160 82 45
<b>Colores naranjas</b>								
LightSalmon	FF A0 7A	255 160 122	OliveDrab	6B 8E 23	107 142 35	Brown	A5 2A 2A	165 42 42
Coral	FF 7F 50	255 127 80	Olive	80 80 00	128 128 0	Maroon	80 00 00	128 0 0
Tomato	FF 63 47	255 99 71	DarkOliveGreen	55 6B 2F	85 107 47	<b>Colores blancos</b>		
			MediumAquamarine	66 CD AA	102 205 170	White	FF FF FF	255 255 255
			DarkSeaGreen	9E BC 9E	142 180 142	Grey	EE EA EA	255 250 250

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# Exercise

- Use the other ways to specify a color in this rule:
  - **body { background-color: #b817e0; }**
- What have in common this colors?
  - **#111111**
  - **#222222**
  - **#333333**
  - **#444444**
  - **#555555**
  - **#666666**
  - **#777777**

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# *Returning to Tony's journal*

```
body {  
    font-family: Verdana, Geneva, Arial, sans-serif;  
    font-size: small;  
}  
  
h1, h2 {  
    font-weight: normal;  
    color: #cc6600;  
    text-decoration: underline;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    font-size: 170%;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    font-size: 130%;  
}  
  
blockquote {  
    font-style: italic;  
}
```

- Vamos a dar formato a los encabezados: h1 y h2
- Color naranja: #cc6600 (a juego con la comisat)



# Results

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "My Trip Around the USA on a Segway". The address bar displays "file:///chapter9/journal/journal.html". The page content is a travel journal titled "Segway'n USA" with the subtitle "Documenting my trip around the US on my very own Segway!".  
**August 20, 2005:** A photograph shows a Segway in a desert landscape with mountains in the background. Below the photo, text reads: "Well, I made it 1200 miles already, and I passed through some interesting places on the way:  
1. Walla Walla, WA  
2. Magic City, ID  
3. Bountiful, UT  
4. Last Chance, CO  
5. Truth or Consequences, NM  
6. Why, AZ."  
**July 14, 2005:** Text states: "I saw some Burma Shave style signs on the side of the road today:  
*Passing cars,  
When you can't see,  
May get you,  
A glimpse,  
Of eternity.*"  
Text below: "I definitely won't be passing any cars."  
**June 2, 2005:** A photograph shows a person standing on a Segway in front of a scenic mountain range under a blue sky with white clouds.

Alejandro  
Amat  
Reina



# Decorating <em>

- We are going to give style to <em>, prove one by one:

```
em {  
    text-decoration: line-through;  
}
```

```
em {  
    text-decoration: underline overline;  
}
```

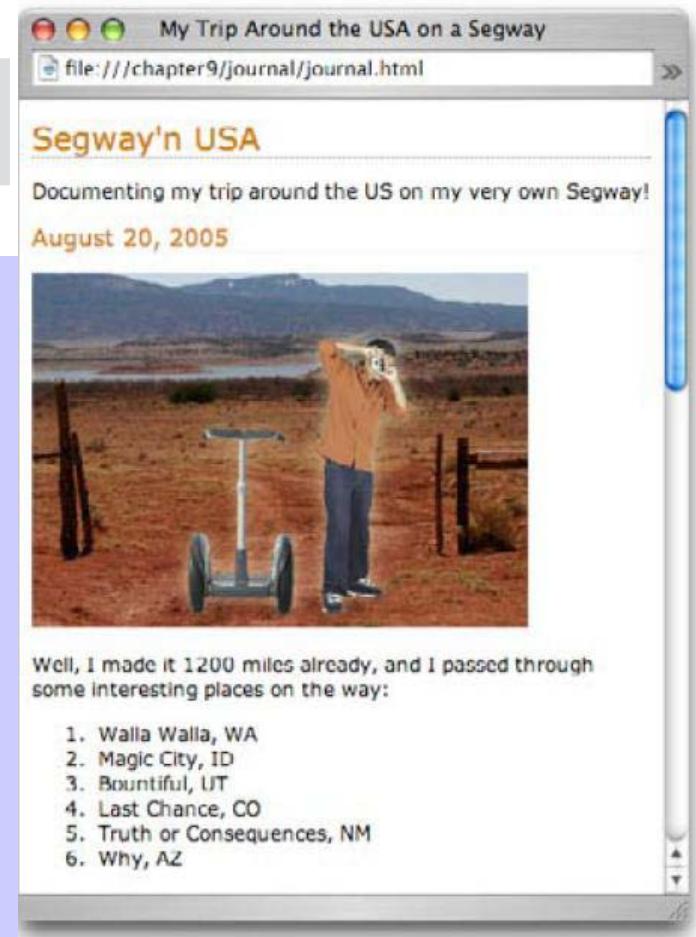
```
em {  
    text-decoration: none;  
}
```



# *Returning to Tony's journal*

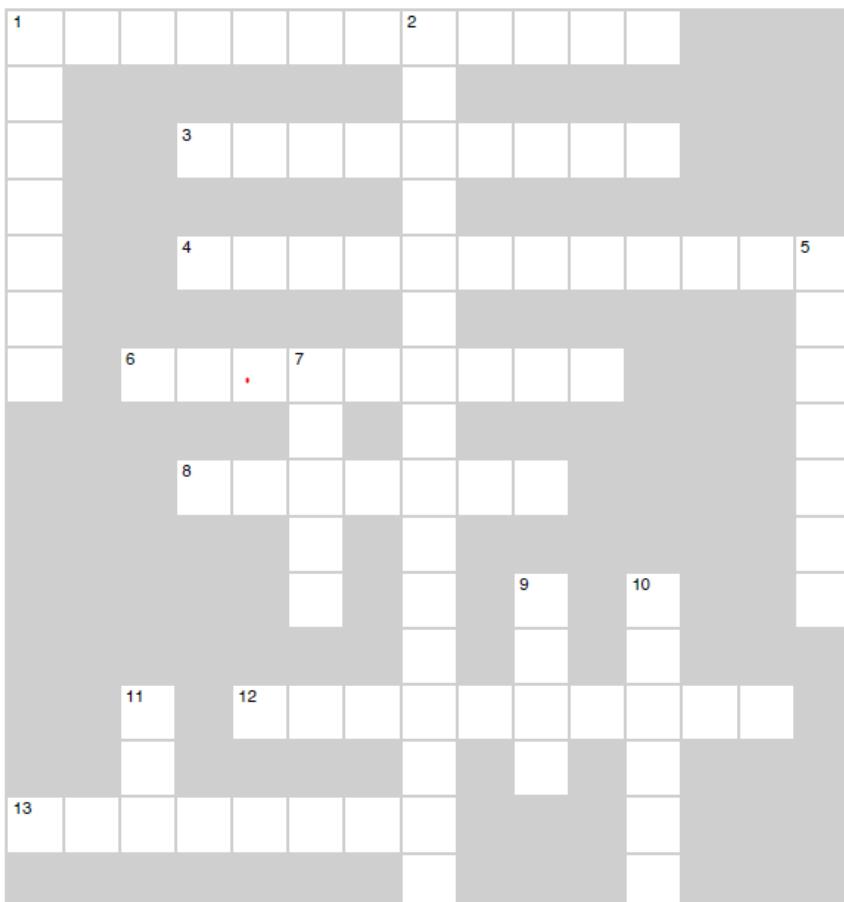
```
h1, h2 {  
    color: #cc6600;  
    border-bottom: thin dotted #888888;  
    text-decoration: underline;  
}
```

- We remove the the text-decoration of the headers and we add a dotted border.



Alejandro  
Amat  
Reina

# Exercise



## Across

1. Similar fonts are grouped into \_\_\_\_.
3. Use the \_\_\_\_ rule in CSS to load fonts from the Web.
4. When you specify fonts in the font-family property, you are specifying \_\_\_\_.
6. Considered cleaner and easier to read on a computer display.
8. You can specify fonts in terms of pixels, em, or \_\_\_\_.
12. Underline and linethrough are examples of text \_\_\_\_.
13. em and % are both this kind of size.

## Down

1. Font family almost never used in web pages.
2. Browser that doesn't handle pixel font sizes well.
5. Hex codes use this many different digits.
7. Fonts with little barbs on them.
9. Colors like #111111 through #EEEEEE are all shades of \_\_\_\_.
10. Controls how bold a font looks.
11. Element that can be used to mark text for deletion.

Amat  
Rena



# *Main points*

- CSS gives you lots of control over the look of your fonts, including properties like font-family, fontweight, font-size, and font-style.
- A font-family is a set of fonts that share common characteristics.
- The font families for the Web are serif, sans-serif, monospace, cursive, and fantasy. Serif and sansserif fonts are most common.
- The fonts that your visitors will see in your web page depend on the fonts they have installed on their own computers, unless you use Web Fonts.
- It's a good idea to specify font alternatives in your font-family CSS property in case your users don't have your preferred font installed.

Alejandro  
Amat  
Reina



# *Main points*

- Always make the last font a generic font like serif or sans-serif, so that the browser can make an appropriate substitution if no other fonts are found.
- Font sizes are usually specified using px, em, %, or keywords
- If you use pixels (“px”) to specify your font size, you are telling the browser how many pixels tall to make your letters.
- em and % are relative font sizes, so specifying your font size using em and % means the size of the letters will be relative to the font size of the parent element.
- Using relative sizes for your fonts can make your pages more maintainable



# *Main points*

- Use the font size keywords to set the base font size in your body rule, so that all browsers can scale the font sizes if users want the text to be bigger or smaller.
- You can make your text bold using the font-weight CSS property.
- The font-style property is used to create italic or oblique text. Italic and oblique text is slanted.
- Web colors are created by mixing different amounts of red, green, and blue.

Alejandro  
Amat  
Reina



# *Main points*

- If you mix 100% red, 100% green, and 100% blue, you will get white.
- If you mix 0% red, 0% green, and 0% blue, you will get black..
- CSS has 16 basic colors, including black, white, red, blue, and green, and 150 extended colors.
- You can specify which color you want using percentages of red, green, and blue, using numerical values of 0–255 for red, green, and blue, or using a color's hex code.

Alejandro  
Amat  
Reina



# *Main points*

- An easy way to find the hex code of a color you want is to use a photo editing application's color picker or one of many online web tools.
- Hex codes representing colors have six digits, and each digit can be from 0–F. The first two digits represent the amount of red, the second two the amount of green, and the last two the amount of blue.
- You can use the text-decoration property to create an underline for text. Underlined text is often confused as linked text by users, so use this property carefully.

Alejandro  
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Reina

