

ITMD-361

CLASS 6

SEPTEMBER 26, 2017

TONIGHT'S AGENDA

- **Project 1 Review**
- **Your Role?**
- **CSS Fonts**
- **CSS Floats**
- **CSS Position**
- **CSS Resets: Demo**

WHAT IS YOUR ROLE?

Study: 11% of Americans Think HTML Is an STD

Jessica Roy @JessicaKRoy | March 4, 2014



According to a new study

Had a particularly raucous night that ended with you doing the walk of shame the next morning? Uh oh, hope you don't get HTML. Just kidding! HTML is a programming language that's used to make websites, but according to a new study from [VoucherCloud](#) and published by the *L.A. Times*, 1 in every 9 Americans—or exactly 11%—think HTML is actually a sexually transmitted disease. VoucherCloud surveyed 2,392 people ages 18 or older and, according to the *L.A. Times*, “were given both tech and non-tech terms and were asked to choose from three possible definitions.” The results? An embarrassing amount of



Nick Koudis—Getty Images

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CSS FONTS

CSS FONTS

- We can now use an almost unlimited selection of fonts on our web pages
- CSS property *font-family* is used to specify which font an element should use.
- Used to have to supply a font stack for our font choices in case the user didn't have the one we wanted to use.
 - Always ended the list with a generic font.
 - Serif, sans-serif, monospace, cursive, fantasy
- Now we can specify a specific font we want to use.
- We need to use special web fonts

GENERIC FONT FAMILY

Serif



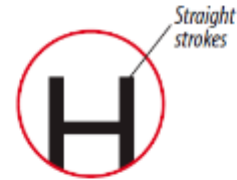
Hello
Times

Hello
Georgia

Hello
Times New Roman

Hello
Lucida (Mac)

Sans-serif



Hello
Veranda

Hello
Trebuchet MS

Hello
Arial

Hello
Arial Black

Monospace

W i
Monospace font
(equal widths)

W i
Proportional font
(different widths)

Hello
Courier

Hello
Courier New

Hello
Andale Mono

Cursive

Hello
Apple Chancery

Hello
Comic Sans

Hello
Snell

Fantasy

Hello
Imapct

HELLO
Stencil

HELLO
Mojo

Figure 12-2. Examples of the five generic font families.

CSS FONTS

- There are many options out there.
 - https://www.fontsquirrel.com/fonts/list/hot_web
 - <http://www.google.com/webfonts>
 - Adobe typekit
- We will show a fontsquirrel & google web fonts examples in class
- For Fontsquirrel
 - You want the @font-face kits on their site
 - They give you all the font files you need and css
 - Use the @font-face css declaration
 - Look at example from font squirrel

CSS FONTS

- Google Web Fonts don't need to be downloaded
- Include a link to a Google hosted file then you can use them in your CSS.
- Link needs to come before your CSS that uses the fonts
- <http://www.google.com/webfonts>
- Google gives you all the code you need
- Let's see an example

CHOOSING FONTS

[Web Link to Video](#)

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CSS FLOATS



CSS FLOATS

- **“The float CSS property specifies that an element should be taken from the normal flow and placed along the left or right side of its container, where text and inline elements will wrap around it. A floating element is one where the computed value of float is not none.” – Mozilla MDN**
- **<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/float>**
- **Float value can be left, right, or none. Value of none turns off float**
- **Float property causes element to move as far as possible to the left or right and allow other elements to wrap around it.**
- **Always provide a width to floated element**
- **Floated elements behave like block elements**
- **Margins do not collapse like they do on a standard block element (top and bottom margins)**

CSS FLOATS

- **Clearing the float.**
 - Apply the clear property to the element following the float that you don't want to wrap around the content.
 - It tells the element it is on that it can not be positioned next to a floated element.
- **If a containing element only contains floated elements it will have no height unless you set some other properties.**
 - Search clearfix
 - Or use overflow property set to hidden.
- **You can use floats to create column layouts**
- **Floated elements need to appear in html before content that wraps around them**

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CSS POSITION

CSS POSITION

4 values for CSS positioning (position property)

- **Static**
 - Normal default position in the document flow
- **Relative**
 - element is moved relative to position in document flow
 - Space in document flow **is reserved**
- **Absolute**
 - Removed from the document flow
 - Positioned with respect to **containing element with a position**
- **Fixed**
 - Removed from flow and positioned fixed to the window
- **Then use top, bottom, left, or right properties to set position**
- **z-index property sets render layer. Only works when element has position set**

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CSS RESETS

CSS RESETS

- Used to reset all css properties so they will be consistent in all browsers.
- Eric Meyer's css reset
 - Complete reset to no styles
 - <http://meyerweb.com/eric/tools/css/reset/>
- Normalize
 - Targets only styles that need to be reset
 - <http://necolas.github.com/normalize.css/>
- Yahoo YUI css reset
 - Mostly complete reset
 - <http://yuilibrary.com/yui/docs/cssreset/>
- <http://www.cssreset.com/>