CSS II

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Review and Sample Code

- Some review and sample code are from the follownig courses
  - https://www.codecademy.com/learn/learn-css

CSS Visual Rules

- CSS declarations are structured into property and value pairs.

- The **font-family** property defines the typeface of an element.

- font-size controls the size of text displayed.

- font-weight defines how thin or thick text is displayed.

- The text-align property places text in the left, right, or center of its parent container.

- Text can have two different color attributes: color and background-color. color defines the color of the text, while background-color defines the color behind the text.

- CSS can make an element transparent with the opacity property.

- CSS can also set the background of an element to an image with the background-image property.

Font Family

- The default typeface for all HTML elements is: Times New Roman.

- The fonts specified in the style sheet must be installed on their computer in order for their browser to display that font.

- **Browser Safe Fonts** refer to common fonts to all versions of Windows & Mac equivalents: http://www.ampsoft.net/webdesign-l/WindowsMacFonts.html

SERIF

Serif fonts have extra details on the ends of the main strokes of the letters. These strokes are called serifs.

im

Serif fonts are traditionally used in print designs, as they have been considered easier to read in long paragraphs of text
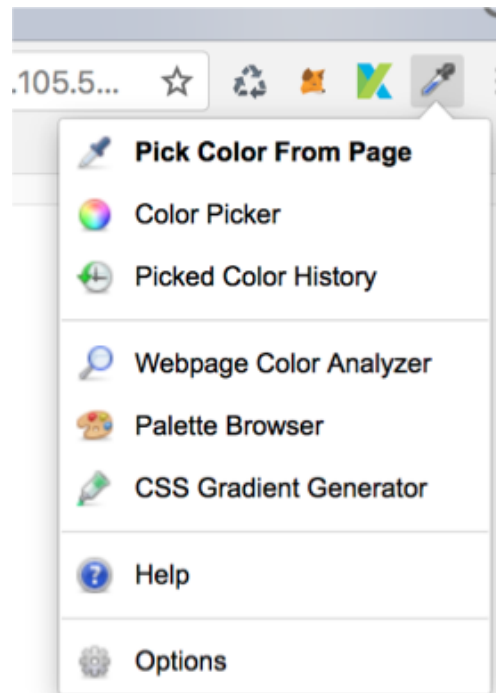
SANS SERIF

Sans serif fonts lack those extra strokes on the ends of letters and have flat ends. This gives them a cleaner, more modern look.

im

Since screens have a lower resolution than print, sans serifs can look better and be easier to read.
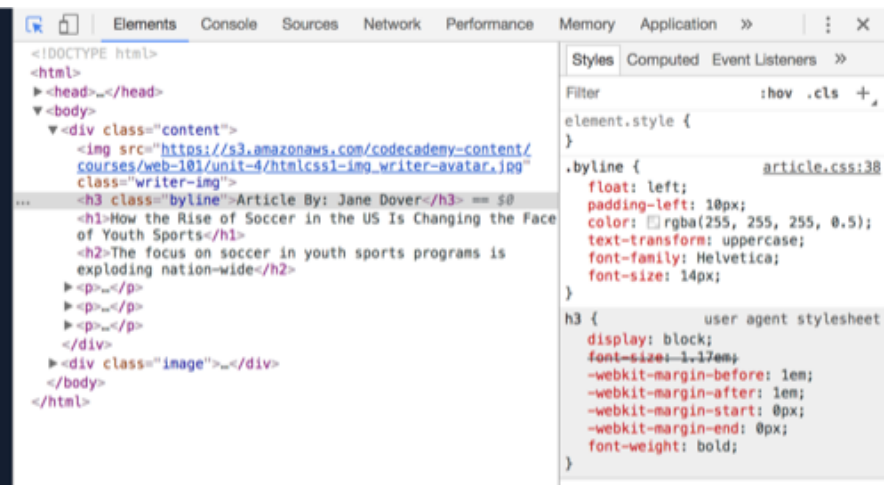
Color Picker Chrome Extension

- Search Colorzilla in Google https://chrome.google.com/webstore/
- Color inspirations: Dribbble.com, e.g.,
  https://dribbble.com/shots/4225198-Lion-Logo

CSS Specificity

- Priorities for CSS (no. 1 has the highest priority):
    1. id
    2. class
    3. Element

- Specificity wins, header.masterhead img will override img
- Use Chrome DevTools to see which rules applied:

Inheritance

- Some property values applied to an element will be inherited by that element's children, and some won't, e.g.,
  - font-family and color are to be inherited, so that one can set a site-wide base font by applying a font-family to the <html>element and then override the fonts on individual elements where needed.
  - margin, padding, border, and background-image are **NOT** to be inherited, so that set these properties on a container element will not mess up the style of the child elements.
- Use common sense to decide whether a property is inherited or not or check CSS Reference (https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/Introduction_to_CSS/Cascade_and_inheritance) to be sure.

Exercise

- Refer to article.html and article.css found on Canvas as examples
- Download css-exercise-1.pdf from Canvas and follow the instructions