CSS IV

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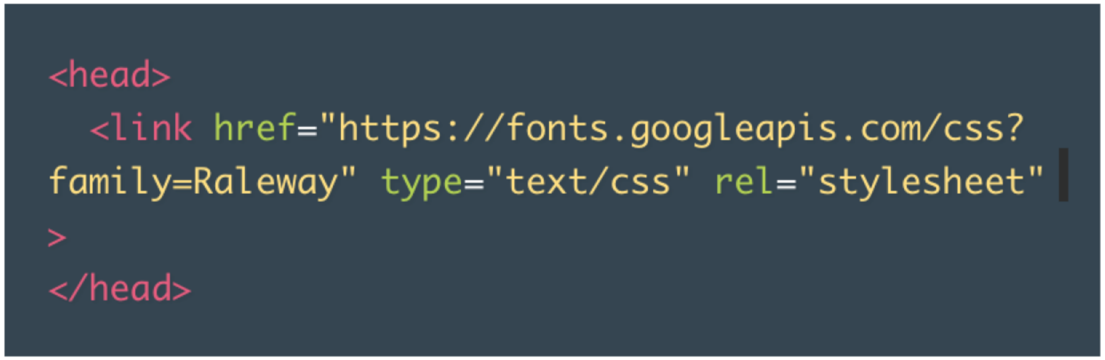
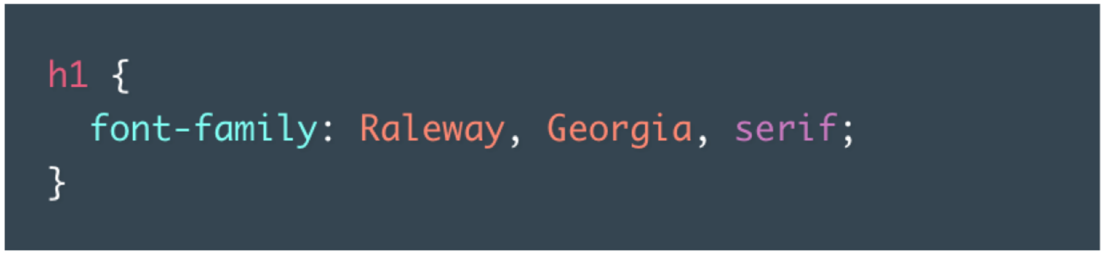
Remote Fonts

- You can link to the remotely hosted fonts, such as Google Fonts

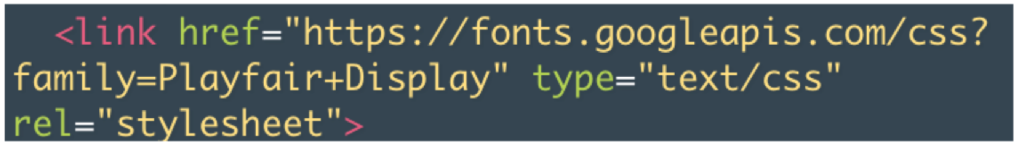


```
<head>
  <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?
family=Raleway" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet"
>
</head>
```



```
h1 {
  font-family: Raleway, Georgia, serif;
}
```

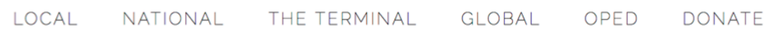
- For font name with spaces



```
  <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?
family=Playfair+Display" type="text/css"
rel="stylesheet">
```

Exercise (news.html and news.css)

- Change basic background and font



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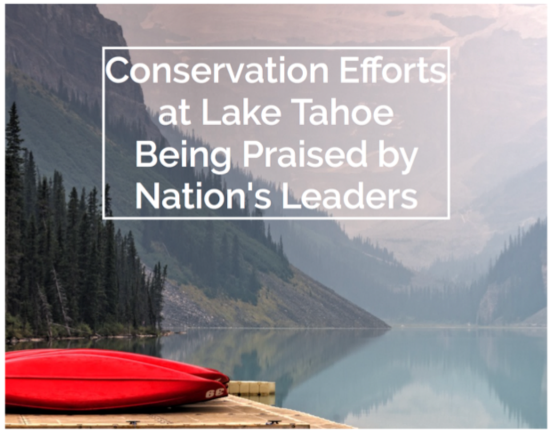
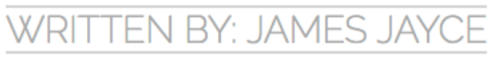
- Change unordered list to navigation menu
  - float: float to the left/right of the container (Elements after a floating element will flow around it. To avoid this, use the clear property)
  - list-style-type
- Change text into the following:



Conservation Efforts at Lake Tahoe Being Praised by Nation's Leaders

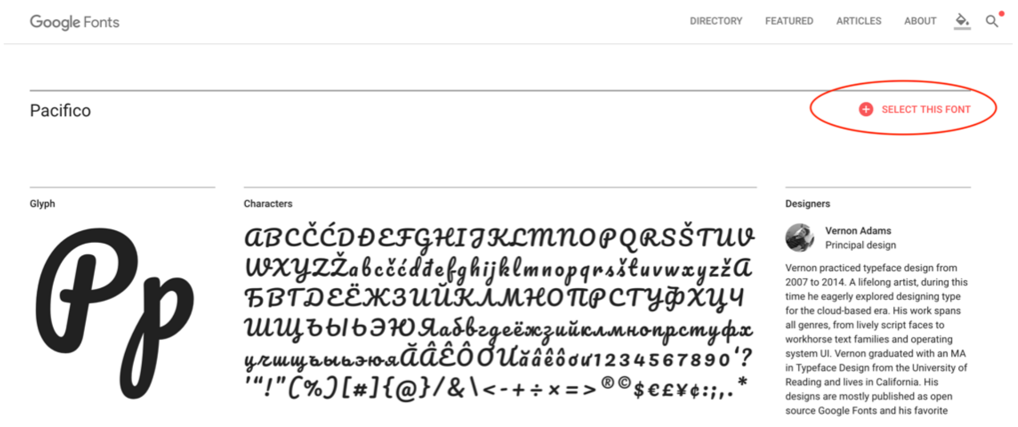
- Change the text to the following (div and span):



WRITTEN BY: JAMES JAYCE

Google Fonts (https://fonts.google.com)

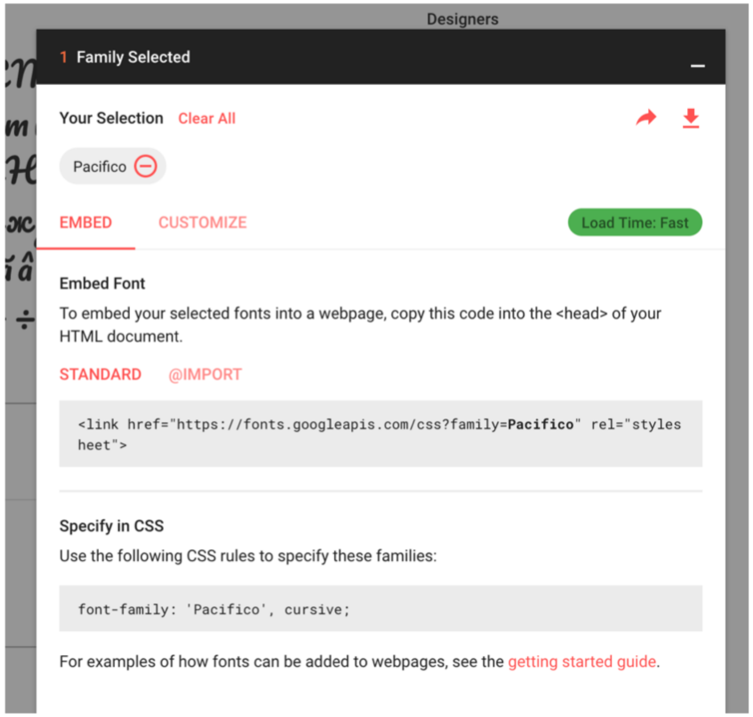
- How to find and use Google Fonts



Pacifico

Vernon Adams
Principal design

Vernon practiced typeface design from 2007 to 2014. A lifelong artist, during this time he eagerly explored designing type for the cloud-based era. His work spans all genres, from lively script faces to workhorse text families and operating system UI. Vernon graduated with an MA in Typeface Design from the University of Reading and lives in California. His designs are mostly published as open source Google Fonts and his favorite



Embed Font

To embed your selected fonts into a webpage, copy this code into the <head> of your HTML document.

```
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Pacifico" rel="styles
heet">
```

Specify in CSS

Use the following CSS rules to specify these families:

```
font-family: 'Pacifico', cursive;
```

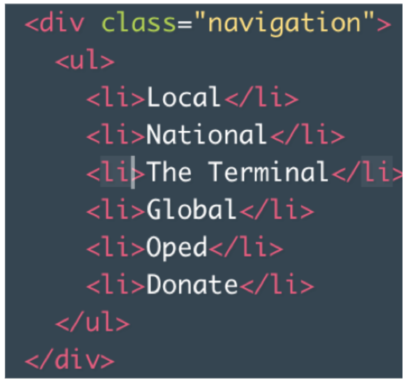
For examples of how fonts can be added to webpages, see the getting started guide.

Inline vs. Block-level Elements

- All HTML elements can be classified as one of the following: inline elements or block-level elements.
  - Inline elements - elements that display inline with text, without disrupting the flow of the text (like links).
  - Block-level elements - elements that use an entire line of space in a web page and disrupt the natural flow of text. **Most of the common HTML elements are block level elements** (headings, paragraphs, divs, and more).
- Modifying the display property of an element can help achieve a desired layout for a web page:
  - inline - causes block-level elements (like a div) to behave like an inline element (like a link).
  - block - causes inline elements (like a link) to behave like a block element (like a div).
  - inline-block - causes block-level elements to behave like an inline element, but retain the features of a block-level element.
  - none - removes an element from view. The rest of the web page will act as if the element does not exist.

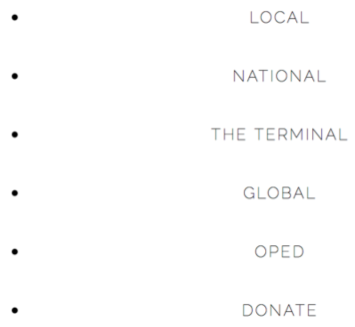
Display Property Example

(li is a block-level element)

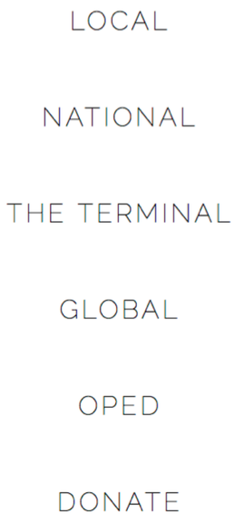


```
<div class="navigation">
  <ul>
    <li>Local</li>
    <li>National</li>
    <li>The Terminal</li>
    <li>Global</li>
    <li>Oped</li>
    <li>Donate</li>
  </ul>
</div>
```

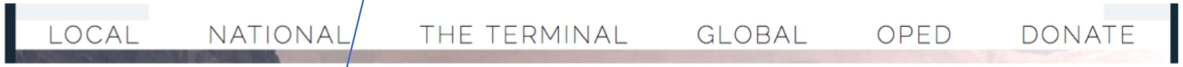
default



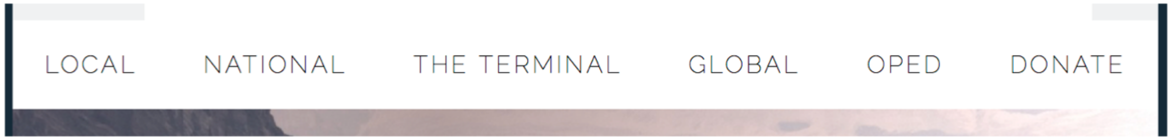
display:block;



display:inline;



display:inline-block;



https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/CSS_Selectors

Commas and Spaces in Selector

- The comma is used for grouping when the same rule applies for several selectors.

```
#foo, #bar {color:red}
```

=

```
#foo {color:red}
#bar {color:red}
```

- The space is a 'descendant combinator' and means that the element matched by the sub-selector to the right of the space is a descendant (child, grandchild, etc.) of the element matched by the sub-selector on the left-hand side of the space.

```
<body>
  <div id="foo">
    <p>First paragraph.</p>
  </div>
  <div id="bar">
    <p>Second paragraph.</p>
  </div>
</body>
```

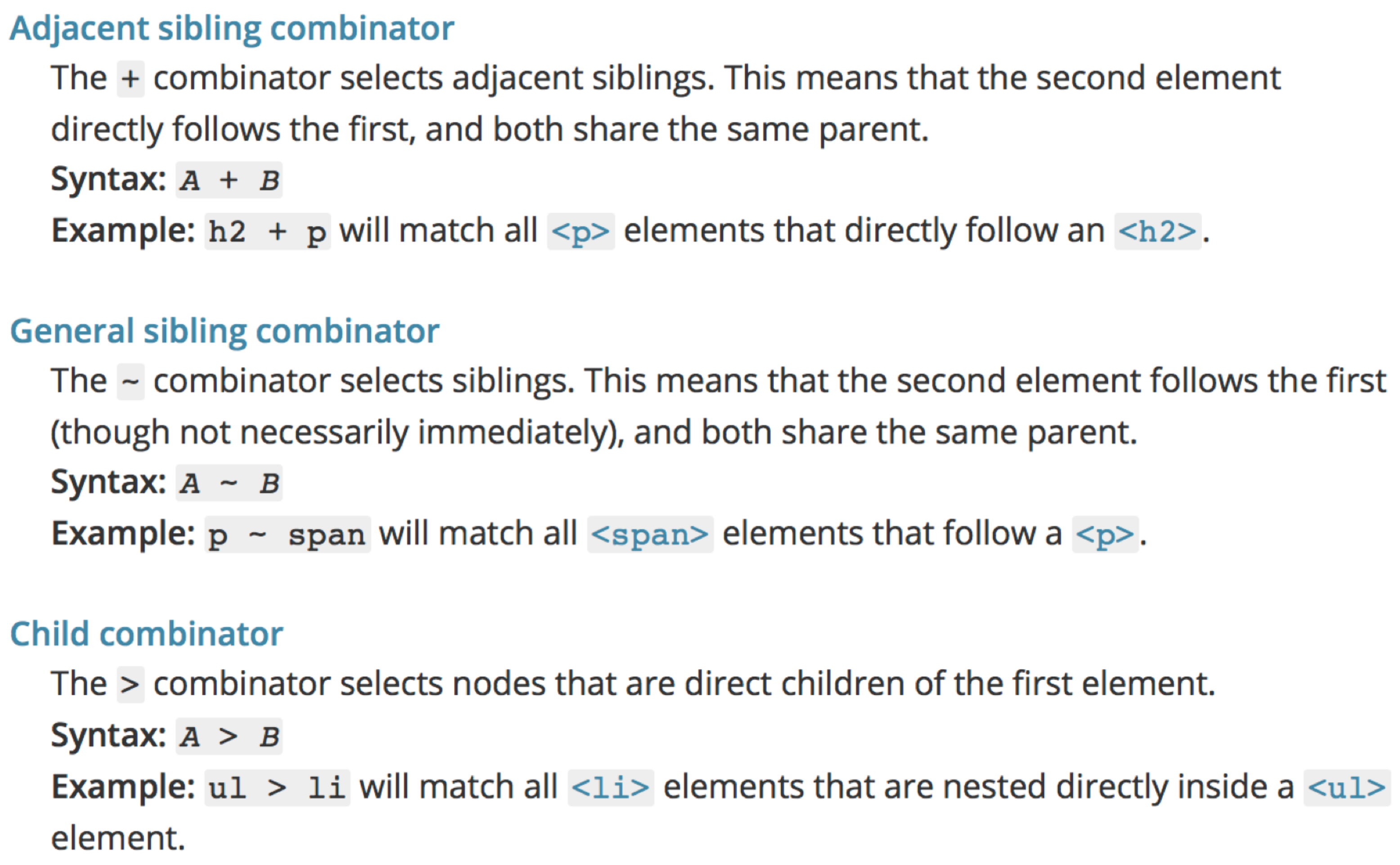
```
#foo p {...}
body #foo p {...}
```

'a paragraph which is a descendant of an element whose ID is "foo"'

```
div p {...}
body div p {...}
body p {...}
```

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/CSS_Selectors

Other Combinators



Adjacent sibling combinator

The `+` combinator selects adjacent siblings. This means that the second element directly follows the first, and both share the same parent.

Syntax: `A + B`

Example: `h2 + p` will match all `<p>` elements that directly follow an `<h2>`.

General sibling combinator

The `~` combinator selects siblings. This means that the second element follows the first (though not necessarily immediately), and both share the same parent.

Syntax: `A ~ B`

Example: `p ~ span` will match all `<span>` elements that follow a `<p>`.

Child combinator

The `>` combinator selects nodes that are direct children of the first element.

Syntax: `A > B`

Example: `ul > li` will match all `<li>` elements that are nested directly inside a `<ul>` element.

Pseudo Classes

- A CSS pseudo-class is a keyword added to a selector that specifies a special **state** of the selected element(s). For example, :hover can be used to change a button's color when the user hover s over it.

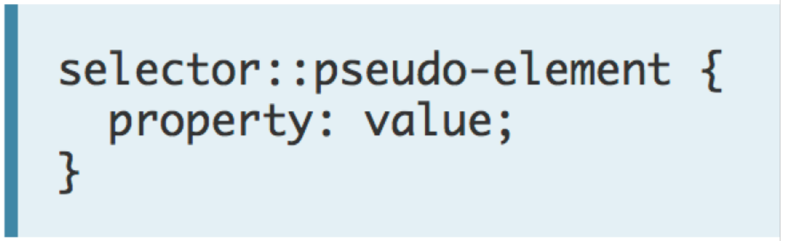
```
selector:pseudo-class {
  property: value;
}
```

```
div:hover {
  background-color: #F89B4D;
}
```

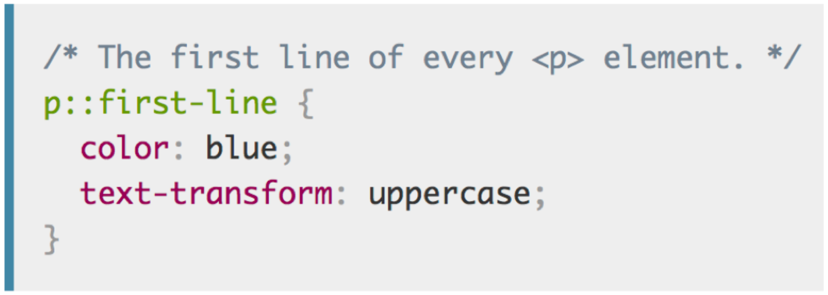
List of Pseudo classes:
https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/pseudo-classes

Pseudo Elements

- A CSS pseudo-element is a keyword added to a selector that lets you style a specific **part** of the selected element(s).



```
selector::pseudo-element {
  property: value;
}
```

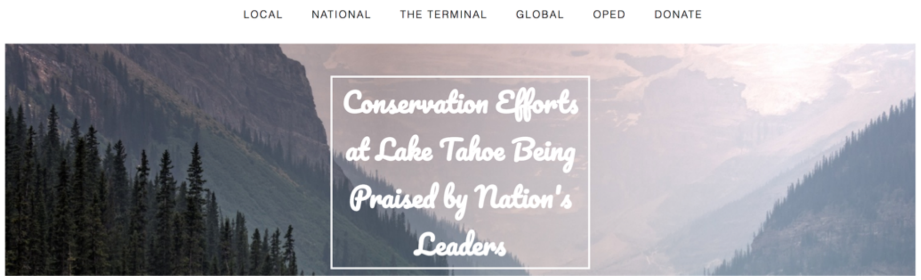


```
/* The first line of every <p> element. */
p::first-line {
  color: blue;
  text-transform: uppercase;
}
```

List of Pseudo classes:
https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Pseudo-elements

Exercise

- Change h1 to use Pacifico
- Create the centered nav menu using (do not use float):
  - display and text-align properties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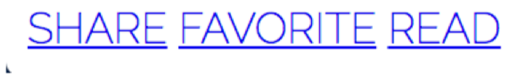
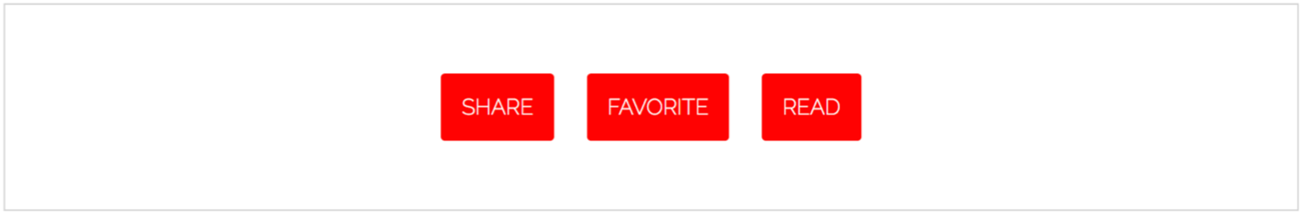
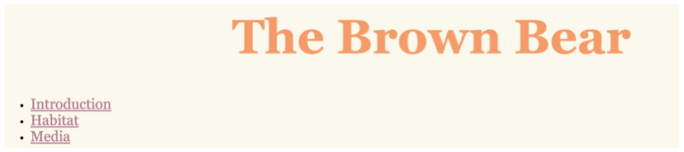
- Change share text into buttons:

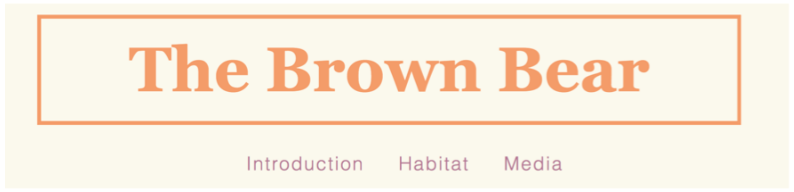




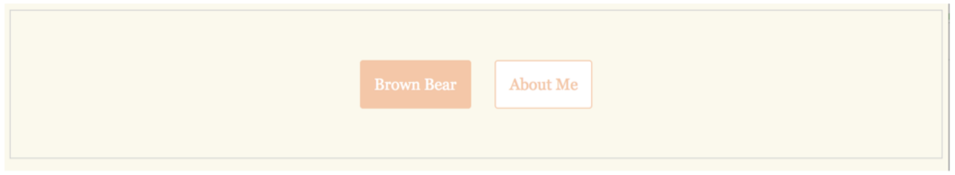
Assignment

- Revise the bear.html to achieve the followings
  - Add border to h1 and center it
  - Use display to change the unordered list to a centered navigation menu
  - Remove the underline of the linked texts in the menu – they are still links





  - Add a top-menu class and change the top nav links to the following buttons with boarders, hover over background is white (see About Me below)



AWS Hosting Exercise