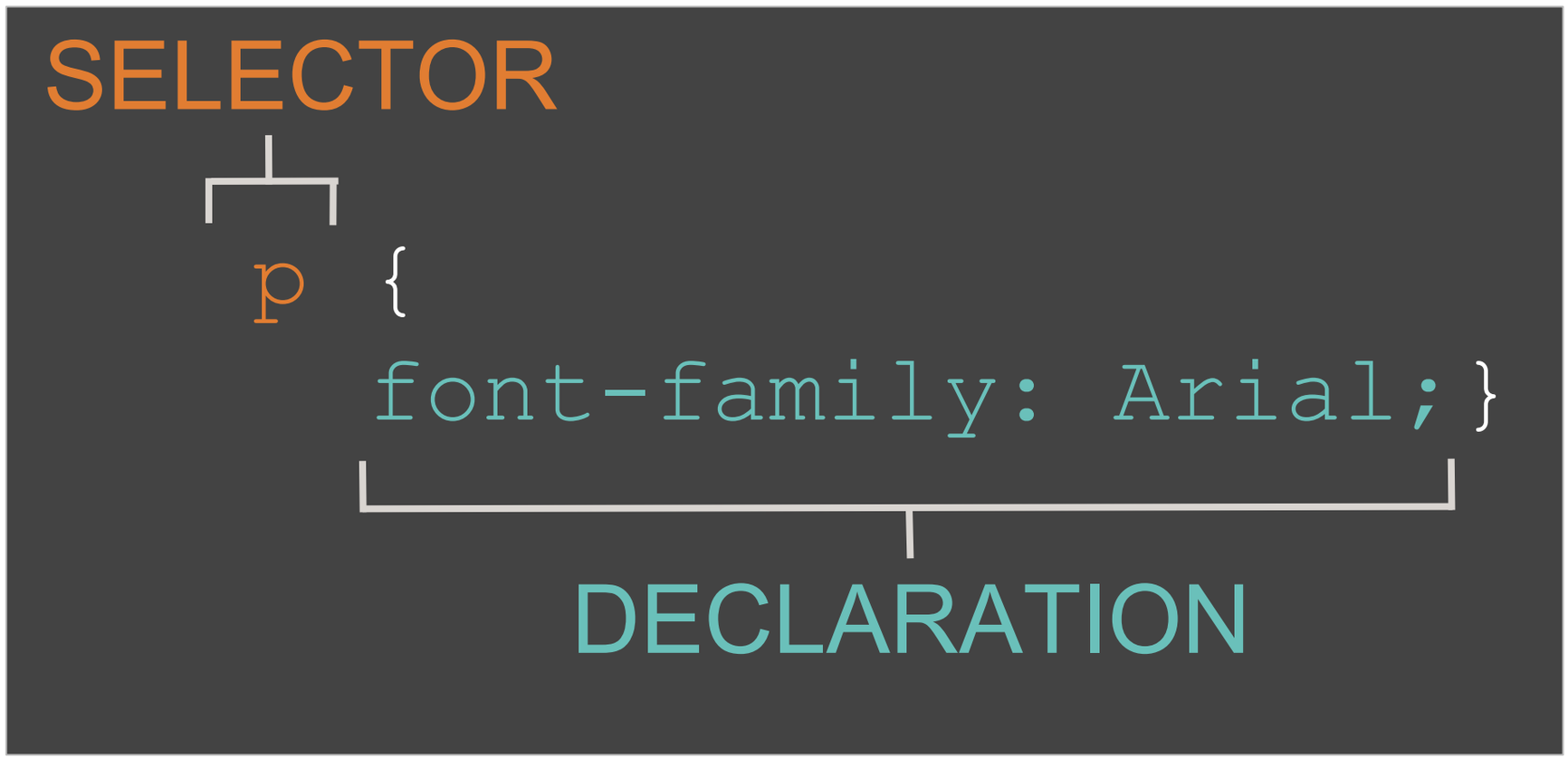
Review

Review

elements: block vs inline

grouping elements: ** ** and ****



Review: Main selectors

div	select all div elements
.foo	select all elements that have a class foo
#bar	select element with id=bar
div.foo	select all div elements that have a class foo
div, p	select all div and p elements
div p	select all p elements that are descendants of div elements
*	select all elements

Styling
Color

How to represent: RGB

6 Digit Hexadecimal notation

#RRGGBB, where each digit 0-F hex

Example #FF0000

CSS rgb function

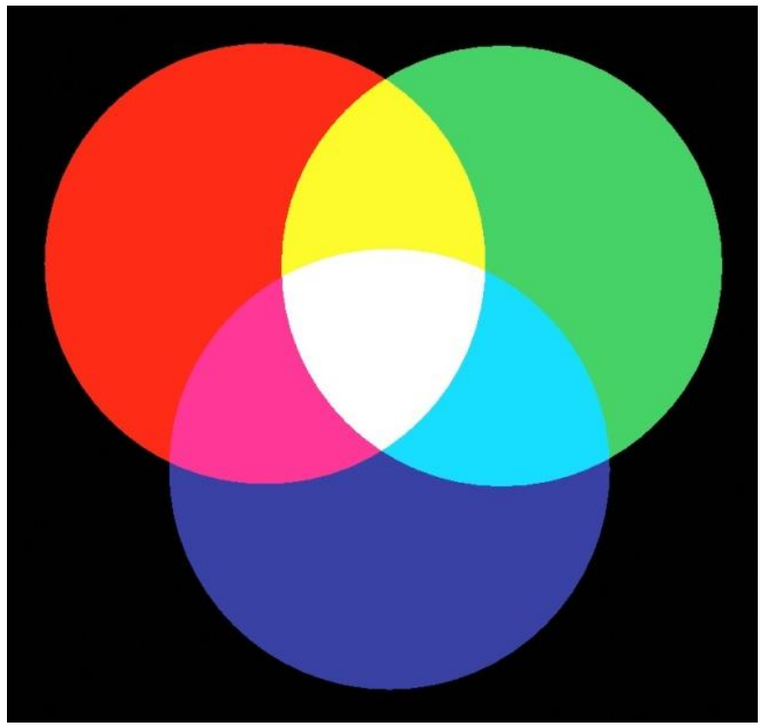
- rgb(red, green, blue), values 0-255
- Example rgb(255, 0, 0);

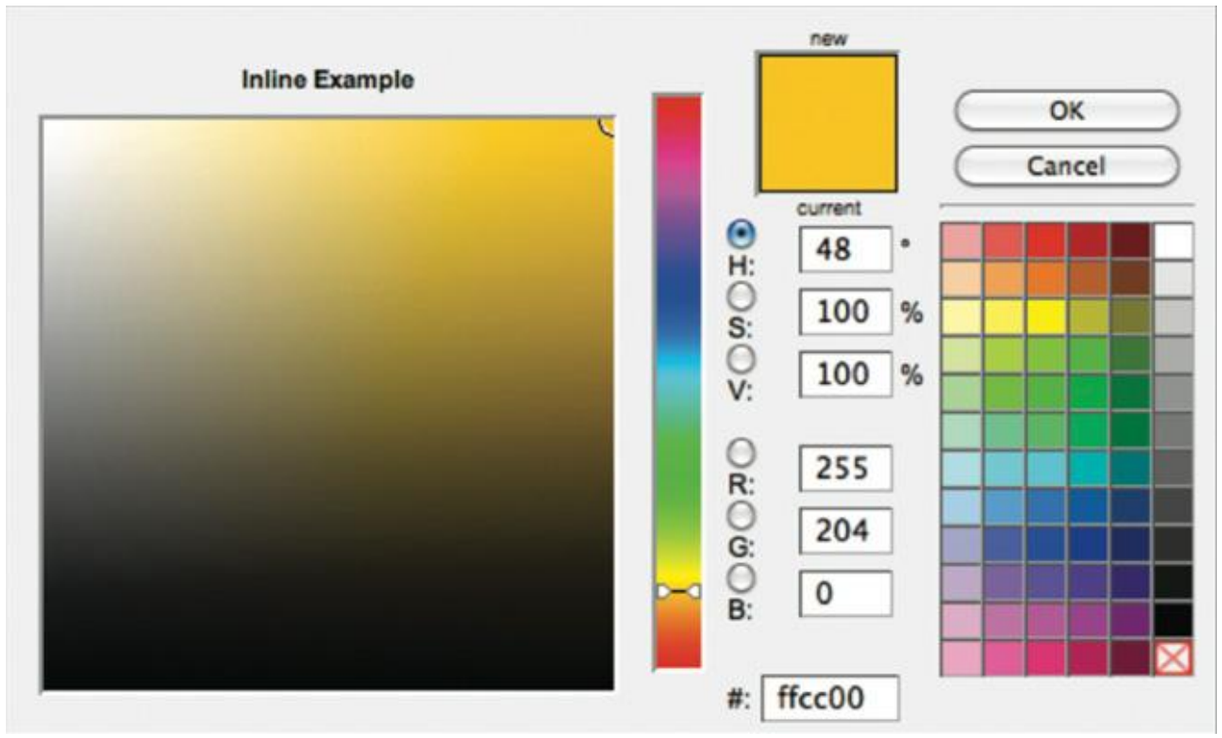
How to represent: RGB

Because the RGB colors combine to create white, they are also called additive colors.

The absence of colored light is black

Adding all colors together creates white.





How to specify color in your stylesheet

```
div {
    color: black;
    background-color: white;
}
```

or

```
div {
    color: #000000;
    background-color: #FFFFFF;
}
```

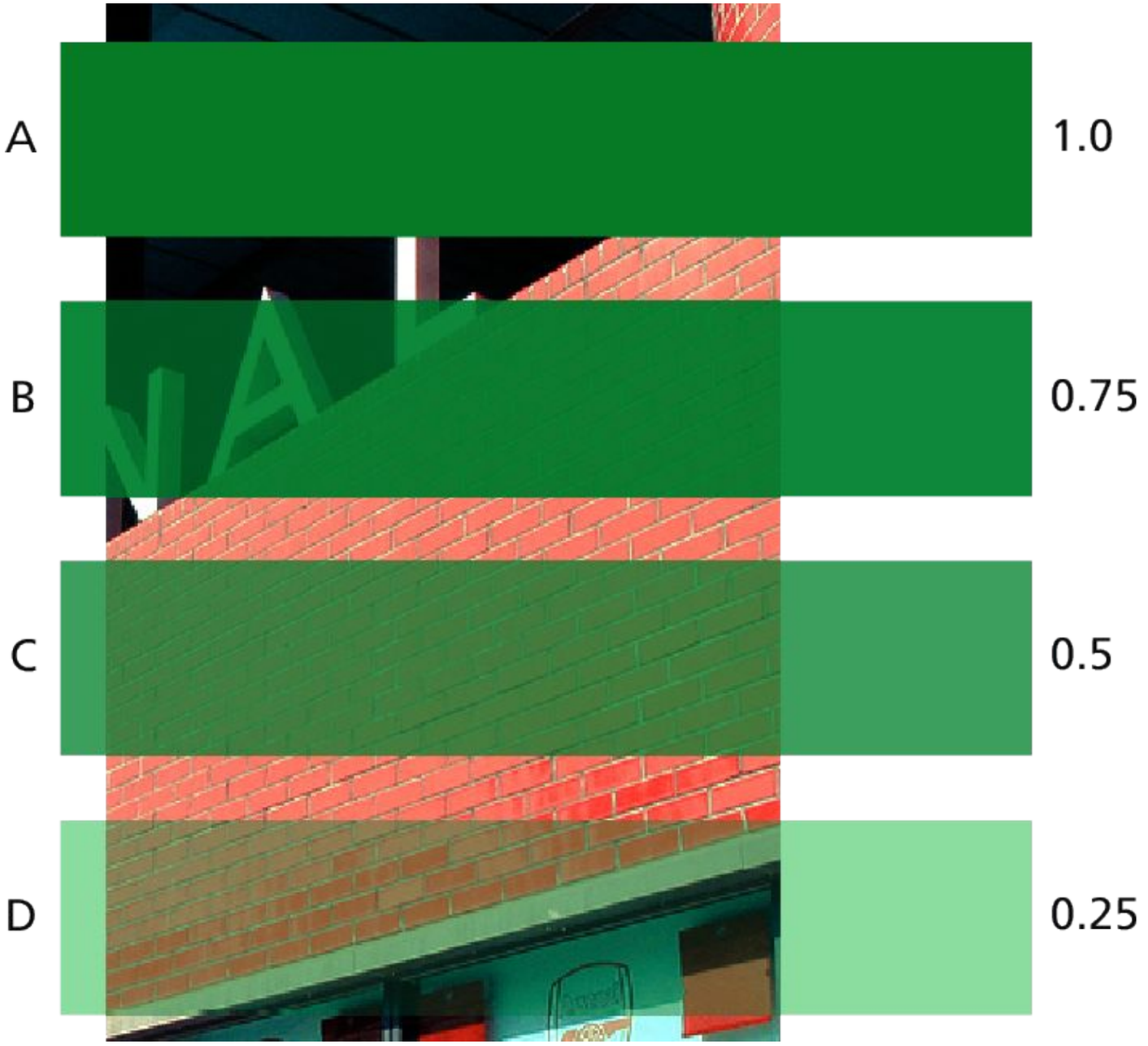
Opacity

Opacity is the degree of transparency in the color. This value is also referred to as **alpha transparency**.

- Opacity is typically a percentage value between 0 and 100 (or between 0 and 1.0)
  - 0 means no opacity (transparent)
  - 100 means that the element is fully opaque (no transparency).
- For example:

```
p { opacity: 0.75; }
```

Opacity



Styling

Text

Text Properties

Two basic types

CSS provides two types of properties that affect text.

- **font properties** that affect the font and its appearance.
- **paragraph properties** that affect the text in a similar way no matter which font is being used.

How to use ems and percents

<body> Browser's default text size is usually 16 pixels

<p> 100% or 1em is 16 pixels

<h3> 125% or 1.125em is 18 pixels

<h2> 150% or 1.5em is 24 pixels

<h1> 200% or 2em is 32 pixels

```
/* using 16px scale */

body { font-size: 100%; }
h3 { font-size: 1.125em; }  /* 1.25 x 16 = 18 */
h2 { font-size: 1.5em; }    /* 1.5 x 16  = 24 */
h1 { font-size: 2em; }      /* 2 x 16 = 32 */
```

```
<body>
  <p>this will be about 16 pixels</p>
  <h1>this will be about 32 pixels</h1>
  <h2>this will be about 24 pixels</h2>
  <h3>this will be about 18 pixels</h3>
  <p>this will be about 16 pixels</p>
</body>
```

Font-Family

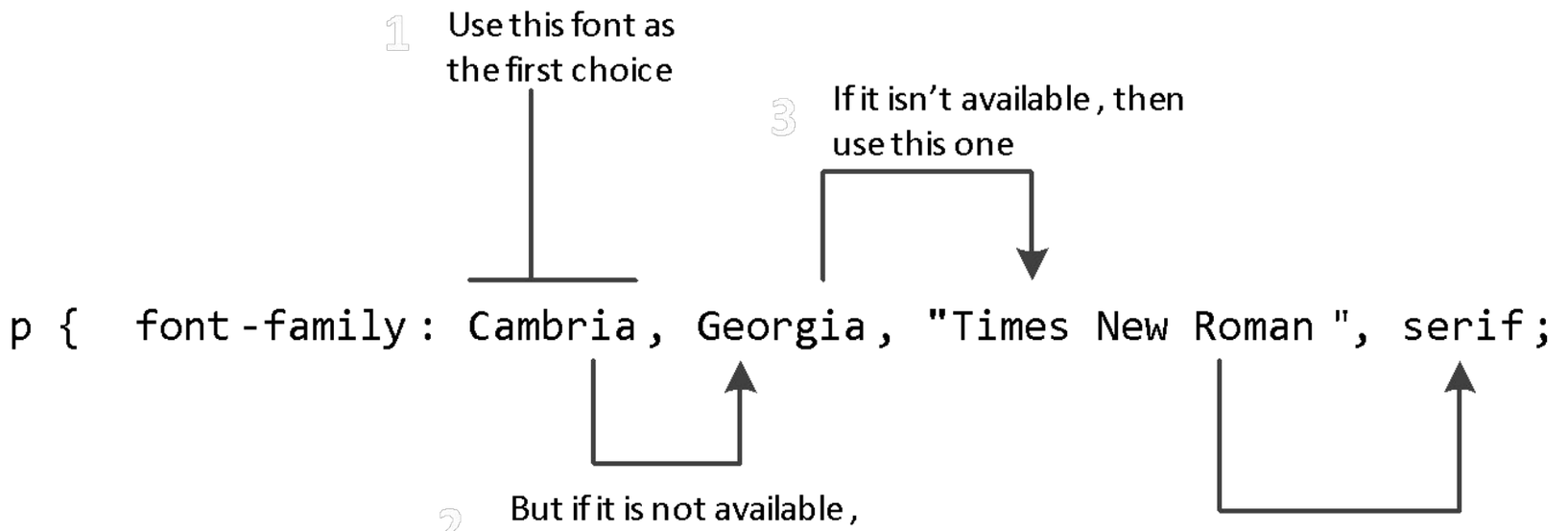
A few issues here

A word processor on a desktop machine can make use of any font that is installed on the computer; browsers are no different.

However, just because a given font is available on the web developer's computer, it does not mean that that same font will be available for all users who view the site.

For this reason, it is conventional to supply a so-called **web font stack**, that is, a series of alternate fonts to use in case the original font choice in not on the user's computer.

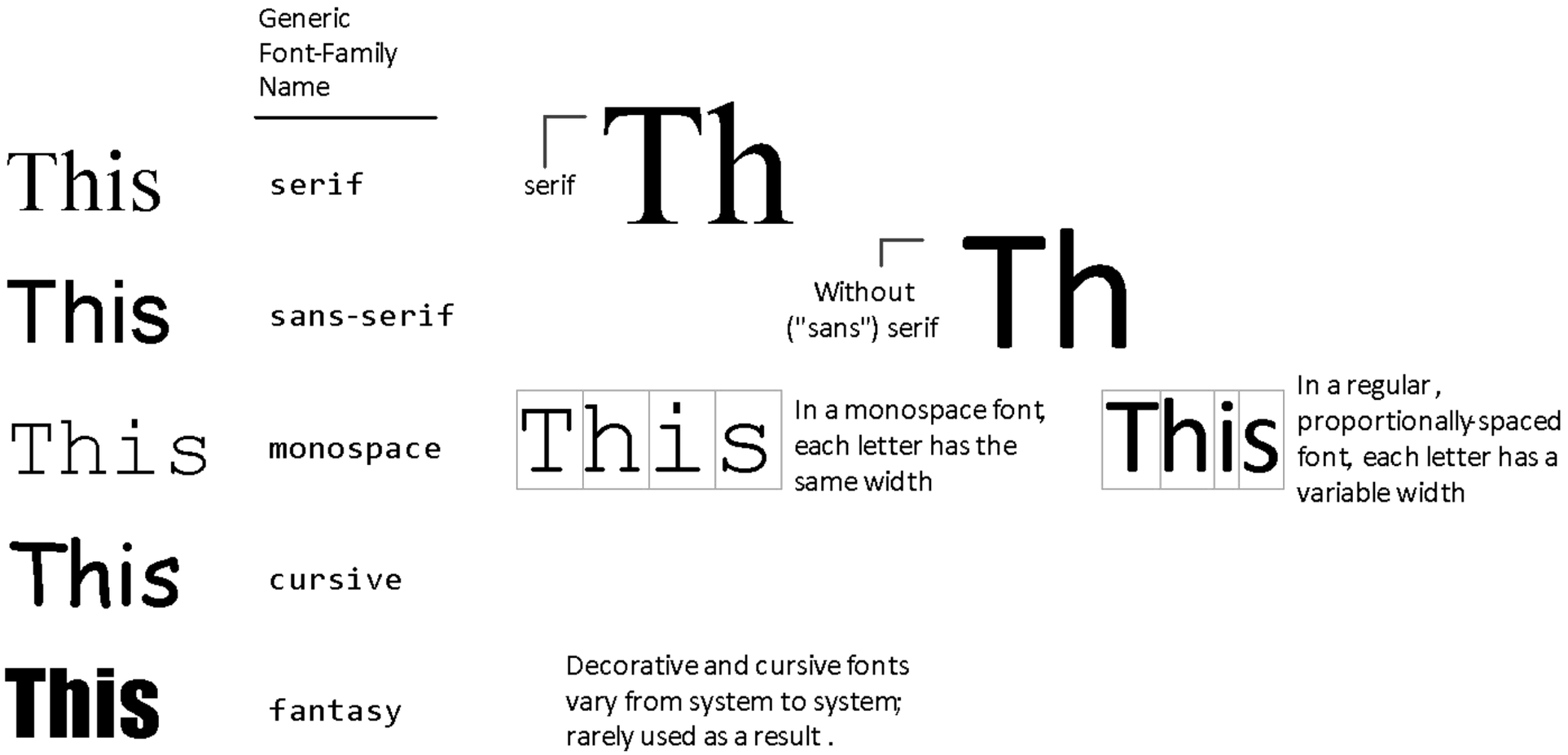
Specifying the Font-Family



Generic Font-Family

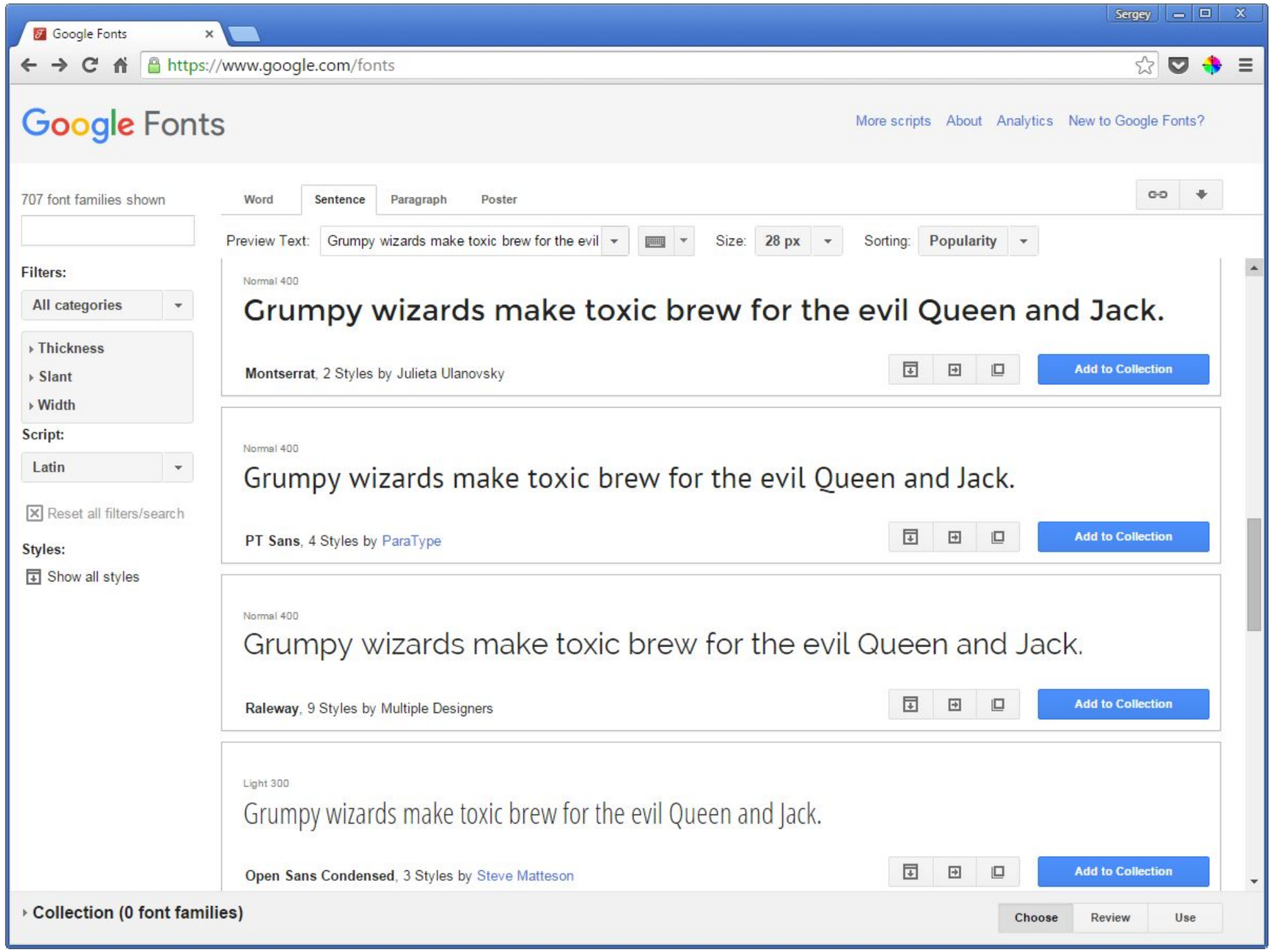
The font-family property supports five different generic families.

The browser supports a typeface from each family.



Google Fonts

https://www.google.com/fonts



Font Sizes

The issue of font sizes is unfortunately somewhat tricky.

In a print-based program such as a word processor, specifying a font size in points is unproblematic.

However, absolute units such as points and inches do not translate very well to pixel-based devices.

Somewhat surprisingly, pixels are also a problematic unit.

> Newer mobile devices in recent years have been increasing pixel densities so that a given CSS pixel does not correlate to a single device pixel.

Font Sizes

If we wish to create web layouts that work well on different devices, we should learn to use relative units such as **em** units or **percentages** for our font sizes (and indeed for other sizes in CSS as well).

One of the principles of the web is that the user should be able to change the size of the text if he or she so wishes to do so.

Using percentages or em units ensures that this user action will work.

How to use ems and percents

When used to specify a font size, both em units and percentages are relative to the parent’s font size.

How to use ems and percents

It might seem easy … but it's not …

While this looks pretty easy to master, things unfortunately can quickly become quite complicated.

Remember that percents and em units are relative to their parents, so if the parent font size changes, this affects all of its contents.

The rem unit

Solution to font sizing hassles?

CSS3 now supports a new relative measure, the **rem** (for root em unit).

This unit is always relative to the size of the root element (i.e., the <html> element).

However, since Internet Explorer prior to version 9 do not support the rem units, you need to provide some type of fallback for those browsers.

Specifying font family

```
body {
 font-family: Georgia, Times, serif;}

h1, h2 {
 font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;}

.credits {
 font-family: "Courier New", Courier,
               monospace;}
```

Briards

by Ivy Duckett

The briard, or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

Breed History

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned briards.

Specifying font size

```
body {
  font-family: Georgia, Times, serif;
  font-size: 12px;}

h1 {
  font-size: 200%;}

.credits {
  font-size: 1.3rem;}
```

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Some useful properties

- font-weight; font-style
- text-transform; text-decoration; text-align
- text-shadow
- :first-letter, first:line
- :link, :visited, :hover
- Here’s a reference: http://www.w3schools.com/cssref