CSS Notes for Text and Font, Color and Background

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Assignment 1 – any questions?

Submit assignments to the assignment section – Lab 1 on Lea.

Due: TODAY

Reminder: Use the validator for the HTML and the CSS

Review - CSS Example

```
h1 {
        color: black;
        font-size: 12pt;
        font-family: arial;
  }
```

Review - specificity

A B C D

- Universal selector 0000

- A   1 if selector is on the style attribute in html

- B   1 for each id selector

- C   1 for each attribute, pseudo-class, or class

- D   1 for each element name

Selector practice

- Universal   *

- Elements by name   element name (ex. p)

- Class   .

- Id   #

- Descendant combinator   space

- Direct child   >

- First Child (pseudo-class)   :first-child

- Sibling combinatory   ~

- Adjacent sibling   +

Selector practice

- Pseudo-elements ::first-line, ::first-letter, ::before, ::after

- Pseudo-classes :first-child, :last-child, :link, :visited, :focus, :hover, :active

- Attribute   element[attribute]

- Attribute value equals   element[attribute = "value"]

- Attribute value contains   element[attribute *= "value"]

Choosing a Font Family

◦ Not every system supports the same fonts by default, so you define alternate fonts as fallbacks.

◦ font-family: name
  ◦ Name is your first choice of font.

Times New Roman is the default for Windows

Geneva and Gill Sans on OS X

To Specify Alternate Fonts

Font-family property includes alternate fonts if a browser doesn't have the first one installed.
> The browser will use the first listed font that's available on the visitor's system.

Font stack is a list of fonts that includes at least three fonts: the preferred font, one or more alternates, and a generic standard font, in case the systems don't support the others you listed.

Type **font-family:** *name, alternative name, generic name*

Repeat alternate name as desired. Finish list of fonts with a generic font name (serif, sans-serif, cursive, fantasy, or monospace).

Fonts Shared by Mac OS and Windows

Default fonts shared by Mac OS and Windows:
- ◦ Arial, Comic Sans MS, Courier New, Georgia, Impact, Trebuchet MS, Times New Roman, and Verdana.

Use font-family: sans-serif; to show Arial on Windows and Helvetica on OS X.

Web fonts: Load a font that systems don't have by default.

Practice with fonts - using Google fonts

Using Google fonts

Choose your font. https://www.google.com/fonts

Link to the font:

<link href='https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Oswald' rel='stylesheet' type='text/css'>

To use the font: font-family: 'Oswald', sans-serif;

For something different, take a look at the font, Cabin Sketch

Practice with Loading a Font

Practice with fonts - demo using the file canvasfun.html

Download the font:

- Dafont.com – search channel

- Download – extract, read license, font file is Channel.tff

@font-face {
      font-family: myfont;
      src: url(Channel.ttf);

To use the font   font-family: myfont, sans-serif;

Creating Italics

Italics set off quotations, emphasized text, foreign words, scientific names, and movie titles.

CSS font-style property can italicize any element.

By default, browsers italicize cite and em.

To create italics:
- font-style:
- italic for italic text, or oblique for oblique text.

To remove italics:
- font-style: normal.

Real Italics vs. Faux Italics, Plus Oblique Text

◦ True italic is not a slanted version of normal text; includes differences appropriate to the form.

◦ Palatino Linotype has a true italic font face.

Faux italic slants the normal font.

◦ Geneva doesn't have a true italic version.

Oblique is the normal letters slanted, with adjustments to spacing, but with the same letters.

Applying Bold Formatting

Bold formatting is the most common and effective way to make text stand out.

Browsers style the h1–h6 headings in bold by default.

font-weight: bold

Or a multiple of 100 between 100 and 900.

Or **bolder** or **lighter** to use a value relative to the current weight.

To remove bold:
◦ **font-weight: normal**.

Font size

- font-size: 12pt;

- font-size: 12px;

- font-size: .75em;

- font-size: 75%;

- Or use a keyword:
xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, or xx-large

Understanding em and rem

With relative font sizes, establish a baseline on the body element, body { font-size: 100%; }

To figure out what em values to specify:
◦ 1em is equal to default size, in this case 16px.
◦ Determine the em (or percentage) values via division.
  ◦ Desired size / parent's size = value

If a user overrides the default in browser settings, your page respects this and sizes the rest of the text accordingly.

Rem, short for root em, is like em, but it sizes everything relative to the root (HTML element) instead of to the parent element.

New formula: desired size / root size = value

Internet Explorer didn't support rem until version 9.

Using and Removing a Small Caps Font

To use a small caps font:

- ◦ font-variant: small-caps.

To remove small caps:

- ◦ font-variant: none.

Line Height

line-height: n
◦ Where *n* is a number to be multiplied by element's font size to obtain the desired line height. Most common approach, just a number with no unit.

Or *a*, where *a* is a value in ems, pixels, or points.
◦ Use points only for print.

Or *p%*
◦ Where *p%* is a percentage of the font size.

Line height refers to a paragraph's leading.

Leading is the amount of space between each line in paragraph.

Using a large line height can sometimes make body text easier to read.

A small line height for headings with more than one line makes them look more stylish.

Review

- **font-family**

- **font-size**

- **font-weight**

- **font-style**

- **font-variant**

Shorthand example

- body { font: font-style font-variant font-weight font-size/line-height font-family; }

- Example
  body { font: italic small-caps normal 13px/150% Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif; }

- You need to supply at least font-size and font-family for the shorthand to work.

  Watchout: Shorthand will reset any font properties not specified.

Adding Indents

Text-indent property determines how much space should precede the first line of a paragraph.

- **text-indent: *length***
  - Where *length* is a number with units.

A negative value creates a hanging indent.

Aligning Text

To align text:
- **text-align: left**
  to align the text to the left.
  - Or **right** to align the text to the right.
  - Or **center** to center the text in the middle of the screen.
  - Or **justify** to align the text on both the right and the left.

Changing the Text Case

To change the text case:

- text-transform: uppercase
  - Or capitalize to put the first character of each word in uppercase.
  - Or lowercase to change all the letters to lowercase.
  - Or none to leave the text as is

Decorating Text

Text-decoration property lets you adorn text with underlines and other types of lines.
- ◦ Most common use is for styling link states.

To decorate text:
- ◦ Type **text-decoration:**
- ◦ Type **underline** after the colon (:) to underline text.
  - ◦ Or type **overline** for a line above the text.
  - ◦ Or type **line-through** to strike out the text.

To get rid of decorations:
- ◦ Type **text-decoration: none;**

Text Shadow

text-shadow: *h-shadow v-shadow blur-radius color*

Blur-radius and color are optional.

text-shadow: 2px 2px 10px red;

text-shadow: 2px 10px 10px red;

*CSS3

Writing Mode

◦ writing-mode: vertical-lr;

◦ text-orientation: upright;

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Review

- **text-align**

- **text-indent**

- **text-transform**

- **text-decoration**

Controlling Spacing

- **word-spacing:** *length*
  - Where *length* is a number with units, as in 0.4em or 5px.

  - **Tracking:** spacing between words.

- **letter-spacing:** *length*
  - Where *length* is a number with units, as in 0.4em or 5px.

  - **Kerning:** spacing between letters.

Indicating color

- color: blue;

- color: #0000FF;

- color: #00F;

- color: rgb(0,0,255);

- color: rgba(0,0,255, .5);

- color: hsl(240,100%,50%);

- color: hsla(240,100%,50%, .5);

Hue   (0-360 degrees) - Saturation - Lightness/Luminosity - Alpha channel (Opacity)

Backgrounds

Background sample:

- background-image

- background-repeat

- background-position

- Background-attachment

Backgrounds

Background samples (demo using backgroundsamples.html):

- background-image
  - background-image: url(turtle.jpg);

- background-repeat
  - background-repeat: repeat-x;

- background-position
  - background-position: top right;

- Background-attachment
  scroll - Background image scrolls with the page.
  fixed - Background image does not scroll with the page.

- Background using shorthand:
  - background: yellow url(turtlesmall.jpg) bottom left repeat-x;

- Background using a gradient
  - background: linear-gradient(to top, rgba(255,0,0,0), rgba(255,0,0,1));

cssZengarden.com

Example from Zen Garden to illustrate use of background images