9/13/17

Day 1

* Learning color and typography choices
* Then learning about pseudo-classes, and transition animations
* Day 1: COLOR
* CSS colors can be done 3 different ways:
  + Named colors, like “blue” or “brickred”
  + RGB (Red Green Blue) numeric values
  + HSL (Hue Saturation and Lightness) numeric values
  + Must be denoted #(XXXXXX)
* Hexadecimal
  + Hex colors begin with a “#” hash followed by 3 or 6 characters
  + Each group of 2 numbers (from 0 to F) represents the level of Red, Green, or Blue
* You can also use decimals
  + 0 to 255 for each value
  + Must be denoted rgb(123, 123, 123)
* HSL – Hue, Saturation, and Lightness
  + Hue, the first number, must be between 0 and 360
    - Refers to the degree on a color wheel
  + Saturation, the second, must be a percentage
    - Intensity of the color. As the percentage nears zero, it gets grayer. As it nears 100, it gets richer
  + Lightness, must be a percentage
    - 50% is normal lightness
* Opacity and Alpha
  + Instead of using “hsl” use “hsla”
    - The fourth value is alpha. Also called opacity
    - Alpha is a value from 0 to 1
    - 0 is completely transparent, 1 is opaque
    - If opacity exists, color from the background will mix with the foreground
  + You can also do “rgba” to use opacity with RGB
  + Alpha / Opacity cannot be used with hex colors or named colors
  + You can, however, name the color “transparent” for a rgba value of (0, 0, 0, 0)

Day 2

* Typography
* Font weight numbers
  + 400 is default for most text
  + 700 is bold
  + 300 is light
* Font-style: used to make the font italic
* Line Height – can have two forms
  + Unitless value, represents the ratio compared to font size of the line
  + OR a number of pixels, rems, ems, or percent
* Fallback fonts:
  + When a user doesn’t have a font installed for a page, it must use one of its pre-installed fonts. How do you specify which one?
  + font-family: "Garamond", "Times", serif;
    - If Garamond isn’t installed, it’ll use Times
    - If both aren’t installed it will use any serif font on the computer
* Project on color
* Pseudo Class selectors
  + #banner h1:hover{
    - Color: blue;
  + }
  + Makes h1 in id banner blue when mouse is on it
* :link styles an unvisited link
* :visited styles a visited link
* :hover styles an element when the mouse is under the cursor
* :active styles an element when a user activates it (activate here means when the mouse is depressed on an element)
* :first-child targets the first child of a parent element, not all the child elements
* :last-child selects the last child
* :nth-child(an + b)
  + The value of a is how often you want to select. If you wanted to select every third element, set this to 3
  + N stays as n
  + B is the first element you want to select, where you start selecting
  + When B is omitted, it is the same as setting B to zero. In these cases, the first styled element is the a-th element
* You can also put just “odd” or “even” in the parentheses for nth-child and that will select all odd or even elements under the parent element
* **Pseudo-class selectors style elements based on user interactions and their context within the web document**
* Quiz on pseudo-classes: got a 10/10 on second try
* Project on typography

Day 5

* Adding animations and transitions
* Duration
  + Must specify what property we want to transition and the duration of the transition
  + “transition-property” declares which css property we’ll be animating
    - Color values, like **color,** or **background-color**, will blend to the new color
    - Length values like **font-size, width,** and **height** will grow or shrink in size
  + “transition-duration” declares how long it will take
    - Duration is specified in s or ms (seconds or milliseconds)
* Transition-delay
  + Amount of time to wait before starting the transition
* Transition-timing-function
  + Ease: starts the transition slowly, speeds up in the middle, and slows down at the end
  + Ease-in: starts slow, accelerates quick, stops abruptly
  + Ease-out: begins abruptly, slows down, ends slowly
  + Ease-in-out: starts slow, gets fast in middle, ends slowly
  + Linear: constant speed throughout
* Shorthand for all this transition code
  + “transition” declares all four in the following order
  + Transition-property, transition-duration, transition-timing-function, transition-delay
* You can also just use “all” for the CSS property and it will refer to all enabled transitions
* Quiz on transitions, got a 12/12 on second try