Lecture 14: CSS Typography - Font, Colors && Dev Tools

→ What is Px?

Px stands for "pixels" and it is a unit of measurement used in web development and graphic design to specify distances, sizes, and dimensions.

→ What is fallback font?

In web development, a "fallback" font is a font that is specified in a css rule as a backup option in case the desired font is not available.

for exampe :   body { font-family : "Open Sans", Arial, sans-serif; }

In above example "Open Sans" is the preferred font. If the user's device has this font installed, the browser will use it. However, if it is not available, the browser will look for "Arial" as next option. If "Arial" is also not available then the browser will default to generic "sans-serif" font.

→ Google Fonts : It is a free, web based service provided by Google that offers a wide range of open-source fonts for use in web development.

→ Ways to add colors in CSS :

* Color keywords : Use predefined color names like "red", "blue", "black", etc.
        Example :   P { color : red ; }

* Hexadecimal Notation : Specify colors using hexadecimal values (eg : #RRGGBB)
        Example :   P { color : #3498db; }

* RGB and RGBA : Use the rgb() function to define colors using red, green and blue values (0-255). Use rgba() to add an alpha (transparency) value.
        Example :   P { color : rgb(52, 123, 219); }

                     P { color : rgba(52, 123, 219, 0.8); }

* HSL and HSLA : Use the hsl() function to define colors using hue, saturatio and lightness values- Similar to rgba(), hsla() adds an alpha value
        Example :   P { color : hsl(210, 90%, 55%); }

                    P { color : hsla(210, 90%, 55%, 0.8); }

* Color Names : Use extended color names that provide wider range of color options. Example :   P { color : darkorange ; }

* Transparent : Specify a color as transparent using 'transparent' keyword.   Example :   P { background-color : transparent; }