The Manual for Catholic Answers Shop Checkout Pop-up

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This manual is a style guide for editing the pop-up which will be referred to as the modal in this context. Please read this before editing the custom stylesheet appropriately named "custom.css" in this directory. Some things to consider when editing:

1. Do not add or remove properties to the stylesheet; only edit existing ones.
2. Everything in the media query (line 58 and below) refers to when the modal is in desktop mode. Making changes to a property outside of the query will change it for both mobile and desktop views. Making changes to properties inside the query will change the desktop view only. Note, some elements are not included in the media query because they are hidden on mobile view.
3. Please read Appendix B for recommended image sizes.

Section 1: The Background

div.ca-popup-content {

background: LightSkyBlue linear-gradient(-5deg, DodgerBlue, LightSkyBlue, GhostWhite, white);

}

If you want to change the background of the modal, then we need to edit the background property of div.ca-popup-content (line 16). All this requires is a color. Refer to the section on colors (Appendix A) below to choose a valid color. If the property is removed or invalid the color will default to light gray. Optionally, we can use a gradient to add texture to the background. Gradients have two parameters:

1. The direction which can be:

- a general direction (the keyword "to" with the word(s) top or bottom and/or left or right) e.g. to bottom e.g. to top right

- degrees from polar north on the screen e.g. 90deg e.g. -270deg

2. A list of at least 2 color stops; you can also specify the width of each stop. e.g. white, blue 10%, black

Once you pick those, you plug them into the linear-gradient() function. e.g. linear-gradient(90deg, white, blue 10%, black)

Now all we need to to is put two and two together:

background: DodgerBlue /\* your background color, you should have one even if you do a gradient in the event the gradient doesn't load \*/ linear-gradient(90deg, white, blue 10%, black);

Section 2: The Text

div.ca-popup {

font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;

}

.ca-popup h1 {

color: black;

font-size: 16pt;

padding-top: 0;

padding-bottom: 0;

width: 80%;

}

.ca-popup h2 {

color: #333;

font-size: 12pt;

padding-top: 10px;

padding-bottom: 15px;

width: 90%;

}

.ca-popup p {

color: #333;

font-size: 10pt;

padding-top: 0;

padding-bottom: 0;

width: 100%;

}

@media only screen and (min-width: 768px) {

.ca-popup h1 {

padding-top: 20px;

width: 100%;

}

.ca-popup h2 {

padding-top: 15px;

padding-bottom: 20px;

width: 80%;

}

}

This next section explains how to change the size, color, and spacing for each body of text in the modal. Note, element p is ommitted from the media query because it does not appear on mobile view.

To change the font of the modal, change the font-family property of div.ca-popup (line 11) to one of the web-safe fonts listed here <https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_websafe_fonts.asp>. If you wish to make some text stylized, say bold or italic, then refer to custom.js (starting line 34).

e.g.

div.ca-popup {

font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif; /\* make font Times New Roman \*/

}

To change font color, change the color property of the desired text element (h1 for the title, h2 for the subtitle, or p for the paragraph at the bottom). Refer to Appendix A for color options.

e.g.

.ca-popup h2 {

color: yellow; /\* make the subtitle yellow \*/

}

To change the font size, edit the font-size property of the desired text element. I recommend using "pt" as your size unit.

e.g.

.ca-popup p {

font-size: 14pt; /\* make the paragraph have 14 point font \*/

}

Lastly, there are three properties here that affect the spacing of each text element: padding-top, padding-bottom, and width. Padding-top adds space above the text element; units "px" (pixels). Likewise, padding-bottom does the same below the text. Note that padding-bottom in h1 is omitted because it is above h2 and that both padding properties are ommitted from p because it is below the logo image and above nothing. Then, width specifies how much of the width of the modal (not including the cover image) to occupy as a percent.

e.g.

.ca-popup h2 {

padding-top: 11px; /\* 11 pixels above the subtitle \*/

padding-bottom: 12px; /\* 12 pixels below the subtitle \*/

width: 87%; /\* subtitle is at most 87% the width of the modal \*/

}

Section 3: Spacing

img.ca-logo {

padding-top: 25px;

padding-bottom: 25px;

width: 80%;

}

img.ca-subscribe {

padding-top: 15px;

width: 90%;

}

@media only screen and (min-width: 768px) {

img.ca-subscribe {

padding-top: 0; /\* DO NOT EDIT \*/

width: 90%;

}

}

This section explains how size and space the subscribe button and logo on the modal.

Similar to the section above, we can add space between the logo, button, and surrounding text by changing the padding-top or -bottom properties. Be sure that you do not edit the padding property for the subscribe button in the media query labeled "DO NOT EDIT". It is there to override what padding you have in the mobile modal. If you wish to add more padding above the subscribe button on the desktop modal, use the padding-bottom property of .ca-popup h2 within the media query (line 66).

e.g.

img.ca-logo {

padding-top: 20px; /\* 20 pixels above the logo \*/

padding-bottom: 22px; /\* 22 pixels below the logo \*/

}

The subscribe button and logo's heights are automatically adjusted based on what width you input. to change how wide one of them is, edit the width property to the desired percent.

e.g.

img.ca-subscribe {

width: 62%; /\* subscribe button is 62% the width of the modal \*/

}

Appendix A: Colors

A color in CSS may be done in two ways: using a color name or using a color value. Both are letter case insensitive.

Reference: <https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp>

Color name

Doing it by color name is simple. Just type one of the legal color names from this table <https://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_names.asp> into the property you're changing.

e.g. DodgerBlue

color: DodgerBlue; /\* Dodger Blue font \*/

background-color: dodgerblue; /\* Dodger Blue background \*/

background: DoDgErBlUe; /\* alias for background-color: DodgerBlue; \*/

Color value

The alternative is to use your color. This can be one of a few things:

1. A hex color e.g. #1e90ff

2. A hex shortcut (only three digits of precision) e.g. #29F

3. An RGB color e.g. rgb(30, 144, 255)

4. An RGBA color (A for alpha or the transparency) e.g. rgba(30, 144, 255, 1.0)

5. An HSL color e.g. hsl(209, 88, 100)

6. An HSLA color e.g. hsla(209, 88, 100, 1.0)

Then paste that into your color property and you're set!

e.g. DodgerBlue

color: #3e58eF; /\* hex \*/

background-color: rgb(30, 144, 255); /\* RGB \*/

background: hsl(209, 88, 100); /\* HSL \*/

Appendix B: Image Sizes

As far as the images go, they can have any resolution so long as they have these recommended aspect ratios:

1. cover.png - This image should be 3:4. I recommend a resolution of 450x600. This image is the least flexible of the three; do not make this image much wider than the 3:4 ratio.

2. button.png - This image has a ratio of 7:1; resolution 630x90.

3. logo.png - This image has a ratio of 6:1; resolution 600x100. However, if you want to use a different size logo, you are welcome to; just note that you should edit the width property of img.ca-logo appropriately.

If there is any confusion, refer to the sample images (named \*-demo.png in the image directory) as templates.