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.

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. All this requires is a color. Refer to the section on colors 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);

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 \*/