Color, Typography & Spacing

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In Design and CSS

Color

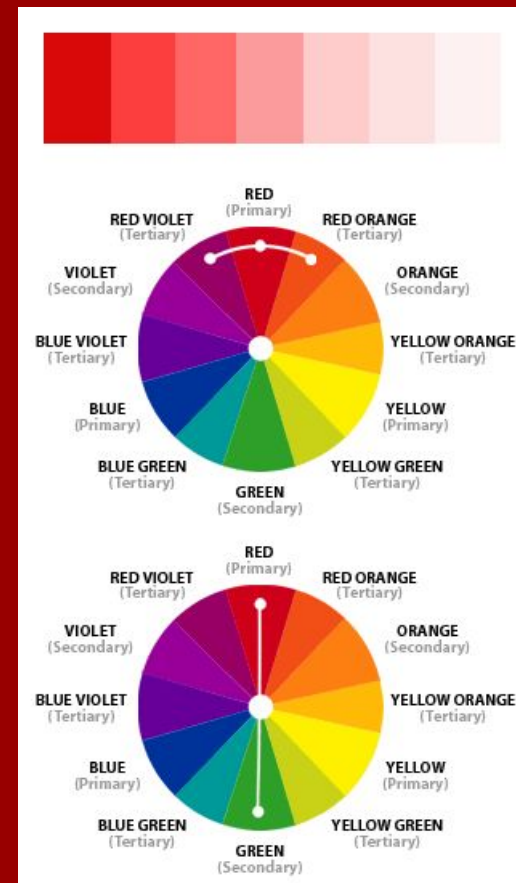# Color Explainer

READ:

Codecademy article on color and color palettes

https://www.codecademy.com/article/f1-u6a2-design-color

Designing With Color

- A good **color palette** is a set of colors that work together harmoniously. Your palette should offer various options for different uses

- Color rules:
  - **Monochromatic** — Variations on a single hue
  - **Analogous** — Hues near or adjacent on the color wheel and variations on these
  - **Complementary** — Hues opposite each other on the color wheel and variations on these

- Consider accessibility and readability when choosing your colors
  - Ex. Choose contrasting colors for background and text

- Apply the most striking colors to the most important elements

- Similar elements should have similar colors

Color & CSS

- The "color" property controls the font color
- The "background-color" property controls the background color
- Consider hover colors
- Consider opacity
- For color values, you can use …
  - One of these 140 color names supported by all modern browsers
  - HEX values
    - Ex. #000000 = black, #FFFFFF = white

```
h1
    {
        color:green;
    }

p
    {
        color:#008000;
    }
```

Color & CSS

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HELPFUL TUTORIAL:

https://www.codecademy.com/courses/learn-css/lessons/color/exercises/introduction-to-color
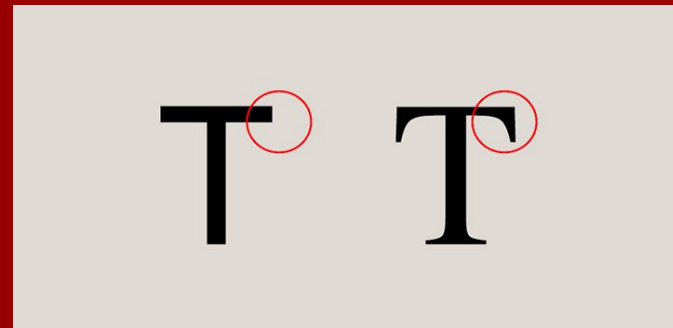
Typography

Typography & CSS

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WATCH:

Don't Fear Web Typography

http://www.dontfeartheinternet.com/07-web-typography/

(You only need to watch the first 8 minutes, just up until the narrator says "phew!")

Typography in Design

- **Selecting a font**
  - Use case (heading, paragraph) and versatility
  - Serif vs. San Serif
    - [Explainer article](#)
    - Serif = more traditional
    - San serif = modern, minimal, accessible
  - Kerning/spacing
  - Size
  - Weight
  - Uppercase/lowercase

Typography & CSS

- **Typography properties**
  - Font-family
    - Note: Always set a fallback
  - Font-weight
    - Lighter, normal, bold, bolder
    - 100-900
  - Font-size
  - Text-transform
    - Lowercase, uppercase, capitalize
  - Letter-spacing (space between letters)
  - Line-height (space above and below letters)
  - Text-align
    - Left, right, center, justify

Typography & CSS

- **Font options**
  - [Web safe fonts](#)
  - [Imported fonts](#) **(@font-face)**
  - [Google fonts](#)
  - [Adobe fonts](#)

- **Font pairings**
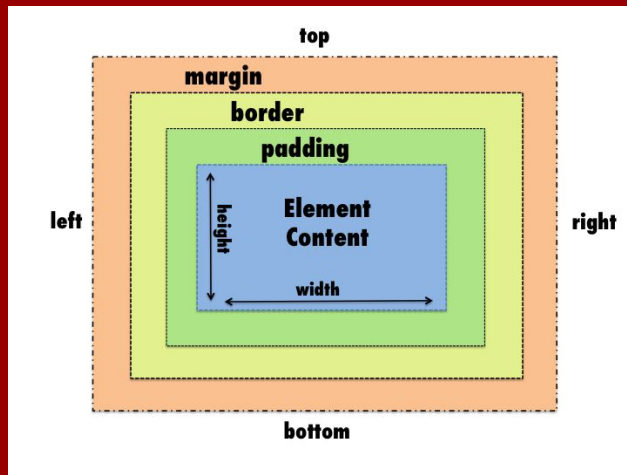 - Two complimentary fonts that work in tandem. Usually one is for headings, the other for content.
  - Helpful links:
    - https://heyreliable.com/ultimate-google-font-pairings/
    - https://www.fontpair.co/
    - https://www.typewolf.com/

Spacing

Spacing in Design

- Spacing is the negative area between elements

- It is controlled by adjusting placement, dimensions, padding and margins

  - **Dimensions** refer to the width and height of elements

  - **Padding** is the space between elements within a component. Padding can be measured both vertically and horizontally

  - **Margins** are the space between components, the layout of a page also typically has margins

The Box Model

Spacing & CSS

READ:

CSS Box Model

https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_boxmodel.asp

Spacing & CSS

- **Spacing properties**
  - Width
  - Height
  - Padding
    - Can be a single measurement
    - Padding-left, padding-right, padding-top, padding-bottom
    - Or padding shorthand (0px 0px 0px 0px)
  - Margins
    - Can be a single measurement
    - Margin-left, margin-right, margin-top, margin-bottom
    - Or margin shorthand (0px 0px 0px 0px)
  - Float
    - Left, right