### Introduction

* Review Quiz 4 and Project 4
* [jsfiddle.net](http://jsfiddle.net)
* Q&A

### Day 1 Topics

* Font Family(s)
  + Sans Serif Fonts
    - smooth , no little tip strokes on the ends
    - { font-family: Arial, Helvetica, “Trebuchet MS”, sans-serif; }
    - Variable width fonts
  + Serif Fonts
    - Has little curves on the ends of letters
    - Serif is the default for the font-family property.
    - { font-family: Times, Georgia, serif ; }
    - Variable width fonts
  + Monospace Fonts
    - <pre>...</pre> and <code>...</code> use monospace
    - { font-family: “Andale Mono”, Courier, monospace; }
    - Fixed width fonts
  + Cursive and Fantasy
    - These family types have very few font types and not all local machines has these fonts.
    - General rule of thumb is not to use because you don’t alway know what you will get.
    - { font-family: fantasy; }
  + Multiple values can be added. The browser will look for the first font on the local machine and use it. If it is not found, then it will search for the next on, and so on.
  + Values with multiple words need to be enclosed with parentheses, “Trebuchet MS”.
  + The last value should always be the family name so at least the browser will default to that family type. If omitted, the browser default may NOT be that family type.
* Font
  + Size  
    { font-size: 25px; }
    - Common units
      * px, %, em, and cm
    - Keywords
      * xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, and xx-large
    - Relative keywords
      * smaller, larger
  + Style  
    { font-style: normal; }
    - normal
    - italic
    - oblique
  + Variant   
    { font-variant: small-caps; }
    - small-caps
  + Weight   
    { font-weight: lighter; }
    - bold
    - bolder
    - normal
    - lighter
* Font shorthand
  + Font { [font-style] [font-variant] [font-weight] [font-size] [/line-height] [font-family] }  
    { font: italic 1.25em/1.4 Georgia, serif; }
  + Not all properties needed, omitted properties will revert to defaults
  + Line-height is written with the font-size separated by the “/”. Font-size can be written without the line-height, but line-height CANNOT be written without the font-size (using the shorthand method).

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### Day 2 Topics

* Discuss Project 5

**TEXT PROPERTIES**

* Text Align
  + { text-align: left; }
  + center, justify, left, and right
* Text Decorations
  + { text-decoration: line-through; }
  + none, line-through, overline, and underline
* Text Indent
  + { text-indent: 50px; }
  + Indents only the first line in a paragraph
* Text Transform
  + { text-transform: capitalize; }
  + capitalize - the first letter in every word
  + uppercase - every letter
  + lowercase - every letter
* Other Styles
  + Letter-spacing
    - { letter-spacing: 2px; }
    - normal|*length*|initial
  + Vertical-align
    - { vertical-align: text-top; }
    - sub|super|top|middle|bottom |
  + White-space
    - { white-space: nowrap; }
    - normal|nowrap|pre|pre-line|pre-wrap|initial
  + Word-spacing
    - { word-spacing: 30px; }
    - normal|*length*|initial

**SPACING PROPERTIES**

* Line Height
  + { line-height: 24px; }
  + Fixed height
* Fixed vs. Relative Leading
  + If browser zoom levels are changed, then sometime a fixed font size will overlap other text.
  + Relative leading will self adjust the line spacing so no overlap, ie. em.
  + { line-height: 1.4em; }

**COLOR**

* The color property is used to set the foreground color, ie. text color
* Color Values
  + Names
    - 147 names to choose from ( <http://www.colors.commutercreative.com/grid/> )
    - green, blue, red, yellow to name a few
    - { color: red; }
  + Hexadecimal
    - Hex number are 16 base numbers
    - Hex number range from 0-9 and a-f, a = 11, b = 12, and so on up to f = 16
    - A hex color always begin with a pound (#) sign
    - A hex number for color contains 6-digits
    - 2-digits for red, green, and blue, respectively
    - 16 million colors to choose from
    - Higher the 2-digit number set for a given color, the brighter the color
      * { color: #ffffff; } = white
    - Lower the 2-digit number set for a given color, the darker the color
      * { color: #000000; } = black
    - Shorthand
      * #ff0000 = red
      * Since each 2-digit set repeats ( ff, 00, 00), you can write #f00
  + RGB
    - Uses number between 0 (black or no color) to 255 (light or full color)
    - Used 3 values for red, green, and blue
    - Mst begin with rgb with number sets separated by commas and set in parentheses
    - { color: rgb(0,255,0) } = green