

ITI0205: Veebirakendused

# 03. Stiilimine CSSiga

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# Loengu sisu

CSSi kasutamine, vaatame eraldi teemadena

- Tüpograafia
- Mõõtühikud
- Värvid
- Menüüd
- *ja kui jõuame* siis lehekülje paigutus

# Sissejuhatus tüpograafiasse

- *Kirjatüüp (typeface)*
- *Font* - kirjatüübi kindlate omadustega (suurus, paksus)

# Fontide rakendamine

- CSS `font-family` atribuudiga

## Kasutlikke atribuute

`font-family`

`font-size`

`font-weight`

`text-align`

`text-transform`

`text-decoration`

Sans Serif

Aa

Montserrat

Serif

Aa

Playfair Display

# Fontide kasutamine

- Web safe fonts <https://www.cssfontstack.com/>
- @font-face <https://css-tricks.com/snippets/css/using-font-face/>  
<https://www.collectiveray.com/web-design/opinion/font-squirrel-fonts>
- Hostitud teenus, nt [Google Fonts](#)

# CSS mõõtühikud

Absoluutsed ja suhtelised: [https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css\\_units.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_units.asp)

- `px` - Pixels
- `%`
- `em` - My parent element's font-size
- `rem` - Root element font size
- `vh/vw` - Viewport width; viewport height

<https://kyleschaeffer.com/css-font-size-em-vs-px-vs-pt-vs-percent>

<https://engageinteractive.co.uk/blog/em-vs-rem-vs-px>

# Menüüd

[https://www.w3schools.com/css/css\\_navbar.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_navbar.asp)

Kasutades `<u1>` loendeid

Kasutades `<nav>` tag-e



Pseudo-classes select regular elements but under certain conditions, like when their position relative to siblings or when they're under a particular state.

Näide:

```
a:hover {  
  text-decoration: none;  
}
```

Pseudo-elements effectively create new elements that are not specified in the markup of the document and can be manipulated much like a regular element. This introduces huge benefits for creating cool effects with minimal markup, also aiding significantly in keeping the presentation of the document out of the HTML and in CSS where it belongs.

Näide:

```
nav li::after {  
  content: "|";  
}
```

Vaata ka: [A Whole Bunch of Amazing Stuff Pseudo Elements Can Do](#)

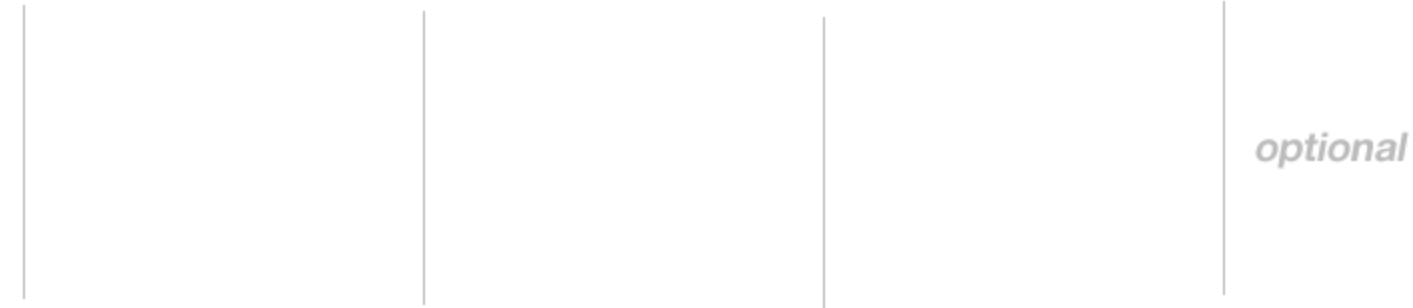


# Värvid

- RGB `#ff0000` või lühendatult `#f00`
- Värvide nime järgi: `red`, `orange`, `sepia`
- Muud viisid:
  - `rgb(255, 0, 0)`
  - `rgb(100%, 0%, 0%)`
  - `hsl(0, 100%, 50%)`
  - `hsla(0, 100%, 50%, 1)`

<https://css-tricks.com/nerds-guide-color-web/>

#rrggbb[aa]



Hexadecimal value: 00 - FF

# Küsimused ja vastused

# Järgmine teema: HTML Layouts

[https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/CSS\\_layout](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/CSS/CSS_layout)

**Tänan!**



# Viiteid

- [Typography for Developers](#)
- [How to Use web fonts](#)
- [Fonts in Use](#)
- [Pseudo Classes vs Pseudo Elements](#)
- [CSS Zen Garden](#)