HTML

Tags come in groups of pairs.

Head element contains information about the webpage.

Body element contains visible information in the webpage.

* H1 defines a large heding

Inside ‘p’ tags, surrounding text with certain tags modifies it.

* b tags = bold, i = italics, etc.

Attributes are a name value pair that modifies the behaviour of an element

* Href - hypertext reference
* Target – specifies where to open linked document.
  + Best to start with underscore (maintain consistency across browsers)
* Title – displays additional information.

Surrounding an img with ‘a’ (anchor) tags turns the image to a hyperlink.  
Adding gifs follow same concept as images  
if images in a different folder, use img src=”folder/filename”

Span – inline container to group elements for styling purposes.

Div – block container to group elements for styling purposes.

CSS

Inline

* Setting attribute within tag
* E.g., 

Internal

* Create ‘style’ tags in head which targets what elements you want to apply CSS to
* E.g., A screen shot of a computer program

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External

* Popular because we can make a style sheet that is reusable.
* Create a new document e.g., ‘style.css’
  + Link style sheet to html file using ‘link’ tag, set attribute to ‘rel=stylesheet’ and ‘href=filename.css’
  + 
* Inside css file, can write the things you want to target like for internal.
* If you want to set specific things for paragraph tags, set an id tag in the html file, and in the css file do the same thing but precede the p.id with ‘#’
  + 
* Can also group paragraphs via a ‘class’ attribute. In css you precede class with a ‘.’
  + A black screen with blue text

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A computer screen with colorful text

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Borders

Shadows



* Horizontal, vertical, blurring, colour of shadow.
* Comma separate to add more shadows.

Margins



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* Applying margin to class applies to all, apply to ID to separate.
* Margin:auto – direct center
* Margin-left: auto – push to right
* Margin: 50px – puts 50px of margin on all sides.
  + Can define e.g., margin-top: 50px to set specific side lengths.

Float

* This property allows other elements to flow around it
  + Good with images and block-level elements (like divs)
  + e.g., if you have an image then text, text will normally be put underneath:
    -  (notice white space next to image)



A computer code with text

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* Flow-root helps keep images within a border; stops overflowing.

Overflow

* Property that sets the desired behaviour when the content doesn’t fit in the parent element box.
* A screenshot of a computer program

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  + Visible – text will overflow
  + Hidden – text overflowing is hidden
  + Clip – similar to hidden, but can be used with ‘overflow-clip-margin: 13px’ which e.g., sets amount of overflow to 13px.
  + Scroll – shows a scrollbar; will still show if there isn’t enough text.
  + Auto – scrollbar opens if enough text is there.

Display property

* HTML elements have a default display value:
  + **Block-level**: start on a new line, take up full width available   
    (h1, div, p, form, header, footer)
  + **Inline**: do not start on a new line, width is limited to what is needed   
    (span, a, img)

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* If lorem is not in a ‘p’ tag, with ‘inline’ it’ll put them together.
* Can also ‘display: none’ which appears like its removed,
  + If inline can combine with ‘visibility: hidden’ to hide it, but looks like an empty space.

Height and width

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* Border causes the boxes to not be in the same line.
  + Box-sizing then allows it

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Description automatically generated can do this before to apply to all elements.

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Position

* **Relative** – positioned relative to where it normally is.

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* **Fixed** - positioned relative to the viewport.

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* (Element in top left) but essentially is stuck on screen, even as you scroll down.
* **Absolute** - positioned relative to nearest ancestor.
* **Sticky** - positioned based on scroll position.
* **Static** – default position for an element.

Background Image

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Pseudo-classes

* Modify the state of an element



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- make some list elements highlighted, otherwise it is grey.

- can do li:nth-child(\*) {}.

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* Make text appear after hovering above something.

Psedo-element

* Keyword added after a selector that’s used to style specific parts of an element
  + ‘selector::pseudo-element’

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Pagination

* Method by which a document is separated into pages, and numbers are given.

Navigation bars

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* These change the bar to be **horizontal** rather than vertical.

Website Layout

Semantic tags

* Keep content organised, better for SEO (search engine optimisation), assist screen readers and other tech for accessibility.
  + Includes header, nav, main, section (dependent content), aside (side content), article (independent content), footer.