Notes:

1. <p id=”myId”></p>
2. <p onclick=”alert(‘hi’)”></p>
3. <p/> means no content
4. //span inside div is valid and not the viceversa

<div>This is the main point of the entire article. So, attribute<span>id="mainPoint".</span> </div>CSS

1. p{

color property :blue value;

font-size: 20px;

width:200px;

}

1. //CSS class name

.blue {

color:blue;

}

//HTML code using class selector

<p class=”blue”> …</p>

<p>…</p>

<div class=”blue”>…</div>

1. //CSS id selector

#name {

Color:blue;

}

//HTML code using id

<p id=”name”>…</p>

<div id=”name”>…</div>

1. //CSS group selector

div, .blue{

color:blue;

}

//HTML

<p class=”blue”> … blue text</p>

<p>…</p>

<div>… blue text</div>

1. //CSS Element with class selector

p.blue{

font-size:20px;}

//HTML

<p class=”blue”> … blue text,20px</p>

<div>… blue text</div>

1. //CSS child selector

Article > p{color:blue;}

//HTML

<article>

<p>some text only direct article child p tag gets effected</p>

</article>

<article>

<div><p>some text not affected</p></div>

</article>

1. //descendant selector

Article p{color:blue;}

//HTML

<article>

<p>some text affected</p>

</article>

<p>… notaffected </p>

<article>

<div><p>some text affected</p></div>

</article>

1. //Pseudo class selector

selector:pseudo-classname{

}

Pseudo classes-links, visited, hover, active, nth-child…

//HTML

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1. //CSS style placements

<p style="text-align: center;">I am centered!</p>

1. //Media Query Syntax

@media (max-width: 767px){

p {

color:blue;

}

}

@media (min-width: 800px){}

@media(orientation:portrait){}

@media screen{}

@media print{}

1. @media (min-width: 768){} and (max-width: 991px){}

@media (min-width: 768){} , (max-width: 991px){}