BOX MODEL



border-box

CSS TERMINOLOGY

```
selector

declaration block
p {
    font-size: 16pt;
}
    property value
```

Selector "Targets" a CSS rule Specificity The more specific the selector it is, the more likely it is to win against other selectors targeting the same element

Responsive design Looking good on mobile and desktop

Media queries If statements for CSS, apply CSS to browser sizes.

DOM TREE TERMINOLOGY

```
Parent: <div class="Main">
Sibling: <div>Sib</div>
Element: <div>
* Child: a
* Child: <hr />
* Child: b</div>
Sibling: <img src="s.png"/></div>
```

CSS Variables

GRID CONTAINER

```
Use display: grid and specify P columns/rows.
grid-template-columns grid-template-rows

1fr 1fr 1fr 1fr 1fr 1fr 1fr 1fr 20px auto 90px 20% auto 100px auto 20%

Container {
display: grid;
grid-template-columns: 50px auto 50px;
grid-template-rows: 50px auto 90px;
```

GRID CHILD POSITIONING

Optional: Child elements can be custom positioned and sized.

```
grid-column grid-row

2 / 3

2/ span 2

1 / 3

1 / span 2 1 / span 2

ChildElement {
grid-column: 1 / span 2;
```

grid-row: 1 / span 2;

BEM

Block-Element-Modifier Naming convention for CSS

Block Standalone entity meaningful on its own. Use camel-case: ComponentName.

Element A single part of a block that has no standalone meaning. Use a dash: ComponentName-descendentName.

Modifier A variant of a block (or element). Use two dashes:

ComponentName--modifier.

CSS "Pseudos"

Pseudo-elements

```
h1:before {
   content: "-";
   color: blue;
}
```

Pseudo-selectors

```
a:hover { color: blue; }

/* First p margin */
p:nth-child(1) {
    margin-left: 10px;
}

/* Striped table rows */
tr:nth-child(odd) {
    background: gray;
}
```

CSS ANIMATION

Adding JavaScript to HTML

Responding to clicks

```
<div onclick="alert('Hello')">
    Click for annoying pop-up
</div>
```

Modifying DOM

```
<div id="a" onclick="
  document.querySelector('#a')
    .innerHTML += '+'
">Plus</div>
```

Running on page load