**USEFUL HTML|CSS RESOURCES**

* [**character refrences: https://html.spec.whatwg.org/multipage/named-characters.html**](character%20refrences:%20https://html.spec.whatwg.org/multipage/named-characters.html)
* **Check if a tag/element is valid:** 
  + [**https://caniuse.com/**](https://caniuse.com/)
* **Check if your html code is valid:**
  + [**https://validator.w3.org/#validate\_by\_input**](https://validator.w3.org/#validate_by_input)
* **Check if css code is valid:** 
  + [**https://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/#validate\_by\_input**](https://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/#validate_by_input)
* **Everything html:**
  + [**https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp**](https://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp)
  + [**https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML)
* **Everything css:**
  + [**https://css-tricks.com/almanac/**](https://css-tricks.com/almanac/)

**Basic HTML outline**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>

</head>

<body>  
  
  
</body>  
</html>

* <!-- --> COMMENT
* lang attribute inside the <html> tag, to declare the language of the Web page
  + example:

<html lang="en">

* HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags
  + Example:

<h1>Heading 1</h1>

* <div> tag is known as a block level element
* <span> tag is known as an inline element
* HTML paragraphs are defined with the <p> tag
  + <br> is used to break apart paragraphs, no need for end tag
  + style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more
    - example:

<p style="color:red;">This is a red paragraph.</p>

<body style="background-color:powderblue;"> (changes background color of the entire webpage)

* + - * + color formatting: <https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_colors.asp>

<p style="font-family:courier;">This is a paragraph.</p>

<p style="font-size:160%;">This is a paragraph.</p>

<p style="text-align:center;">Centered paragraph.</p>

* + - Formatting tags: <https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_formatting.asp>
  + title attribute defines some extra information about an element when you mouse over a sentence
    - example:

<p title="I'm a tooltip">This is a paragraph.</p>

* HTML links are defined with the <a> tag
  + The href attribute specifies the URL of the page the link goes to
    - example:

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">Visit W3Schools</a>

* HTML images are defined with the <img> tag,the source file (src), alternative text (alt), width, and height are provided as attributes:
  + example:

<img src="w3schools.jpg" alt="W3Schools.com" width="104" height="142">

Linking external CSS style sheet

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">  
</head>

* + rel = linking to a css stylesheet
  + href = name of css doc
* CSS
* Comments : /\* …… \*/
  + Selector{

Property:value;

}

* \*{} – universal selector
* p{} – type selector
* #id{} – ID selector
* .class{} – class selector
* Descendant selector- when theres 2 or more selectors within a selector
  + Id id{}
* Pseudo-classes: ( <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/:focus> )keyword added to a selector that specifies a special state of the selected element(s). For example, the pseudo-class [:hover](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/:hover) can be used to select a button when a user's pointer hovers over the button and this selected button can then be styled.
* button:hover {

color: blue;

}

* Percentages are great for flexible layouts
* Font size measurements:
  + Em: size is relative to the font-size of the parent size. When used on other properties, its relative to the font-size of the element itself
    - <http://pxtoem.com/>
    - Parent size: 20px
    - Em size: 1.5em = 20\*1.5\*2
  + Rem:  short for root em is a relative unit that’ll always be based upon the font-size value of the root element
    - <https://nekocalc.com/px-to-rem-converter>
    - Parent size: 20px
    - Rem size: 2rem = 20\*2
* Font colors: <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/named-color>
* How the css cascade settles conflict
  + Origin & importance
    - User agent style sheet: css a browser applies by default
    - User style sheet: styles set by a user
    - Author style sheet: css the author writes (most importance)
  + Selector specificity
    - How the style was written, over riding less specific styles by the more specific styles
      * Id selectors are more specific and will override a type and class selctors
  + Source Order
    - If there is one or more selector, the one that was written last will be applied
* Inherited properties in CSS means that an HTML element’s style values are copied from its parent (or containing) element.
  + <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/inheritance>

**FLEX BOX**

display:flex;

flex-direction:row;

flex-direction:row-reverse;

justify-content:flex-end;

justify-content:flex-start;

justify-content:space-between;

align-items:center;

align-items: flex-start;

align-self: flex-start;

align-self: stretch;

align-self:center;

align-self: flex-end;