

CSS Terminology and Definition

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1. External CSS - this is CSS that is contained in a separate file outside of the HTML pages.
Internal CSS - this is CSS that is contained inside the HTML pages and is declared in the header.
Inline CSS - this is CSS that is contained inside the HTML pages and is declared inside the element.
2.

```
.class {  
    color: red;  
}  
  
.id {  
    color: red;  
}
```
3.

```
p, h1 {  
    color: red;  
}
```
4.

```
.title#primary {  
    padding: 10px  
}
```
5. Descendant combinator
6. The rule with three type selectors
7. Content, Padding, Border and Margin
8. Box-sizing allows us to include the padding and border in an element's total width and height.
9. Standard Box Model - the height and width set for this model will apply to the actual content. Padding and border will have to be added afterwards.
Alternative Box Model - the height and width set for this model will apply to the entire model, including padding and border. This means that the content will take whatever space is left from the padding and border.
10. Margin
11. Padding
12. Padding

13. Block elements are declared on a new line, stacked atop each other, while Inline elements are declared inside their respective elements.
14. Inline block elements are similar to Inline elements, however, Inline block elements have padding and margins.
15. Block
16. Inline
17. Block
18. Inline
19. A flex container is an element that has the property display: flex;
A flex item is an element inside a flex container.
20. Any item that is placed inside of a flex-container is considered a flex-item.
21. flex-grow, flex-shrink and flex-basis
22. flex-direction: column;
23. Justify-content aligns items across the main axis, while align-item alters the placement of items on the cross-axis.
24.

```
div {  
    display: flex;  
    justify-content: center;  
}
```
25. Space-between will give the items space between them.
Space-around will give the items space before, between and after them.