

HTML

My first page is going to be about my journey of learning more about html, css, and website learning.

I used [mdn web docs](#) to learn more about it. Another great website to use is [w3schools](#).

What I've learned:

Html has elements and the **anatomy** of an html are:

`<p class= "greeting">Hello World!</p>`

Tags - used for creating elements. They look like this: `<>` for example, `<p>` is used for Paragraphs. In a `<p>` tag, content is written inside: `<p>Hello World!</p>` At the end of a tag, there MUST be a `</>` which means the end of the element.

Attributes - extra information. An example is the class attribute: `<p class="Flower"><Flowers smell so nice!></p>` This means this specific paragraph is about flowers. Attributes always have an = and then "" because it's the name of the class.

Nesting Elements - sometimes we can put elements into elements. For example, bolding a specific word in the paragraph: `<p>I love apples and oranges!</p>` This will look like: I **love** apples and oranges. For `` it can also look like ``

Void Elements - some elements have no context. For example, `` This means Image: `` src means "source" or where the image is being pulled/found from. Just make sure there is an image file inside the file your index and css is, just for your computer to more easily find it.

These are all the basics to html. But god there's so much more information that even now, I get overwhelmed and confused.

`<h1>` is Header 1, can be `<h2>` and so on and they get smaller in size

`` are Unordered Lists. Doesn't matter the order

`` are Order Lists. Order does matter like instructions

`` is List Item.

Example:

``

`Boil water`

`Place noodles in water`

```
<li>Cook till al dente</li>
</ol>
```

<a> is a link anchor: <a href="<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dQw4w9WgXcQ>"> (Name)

CSS

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is how to take html and make it more ✧*MAGICAL*✧

- Notes: It's kinda hard to explain css but this section are parts that ***I*** need to remember/know.

Selecting **multiple** elements - example:

```
p,
li,
h1 {
    color: red;
}
```

ID selector - use #, for example: #my-id. This selects <p id="my-id"> OR

Class selector - use . (THIS IS A PERIOD), for example: .my-class. This selects <p class="my-class"> OR

- Notes: For the life of me, I didn't understand these two above thank god I know now

Attribute selector - use img[src]. This selects but not

- Notes: I think this is because it doesn't have "src"???

Pseudo-class selector - use a:hover. This selects <a> and works only when the mouse pointer is HOVERING over the thing it's being told to hover.

Fonts - use font-family:(font name);. Make sure to look up html safe fonts because either the program won't take it or it won't like it :/

Font size - use font-size:(size in px);. Html is the parent element.

Multiple selector can also work:

```
h1 {
    font-size: 60px;
    Text-align: center;
```

```

}
p,
li {
    font-size: 16px;
    line-height: 2;
    letter-spacing: 1px;
}

```

- Note: you don't HAVE to add a space after the : but sometimes you can.

Padding - the space around the content

- I usually like using 10px
- When using 0px 10px 10px 10px = means Top, right, bottom, and then left side

Border - a solid line outside the padding

- Can be dashed by using: border: 5px solid black dashed;

Background - background-color OR background can change the screen's background color

Color - changes the color of the TEXT

Text shadow - use text-shadow can give a drop shadow on the text inside an element

Margin - another space OUTSIDE padding, around the element's border

- Notes: when you have two values like margin and padding, the **first value** affects the **top and bottom**, and the *second* affects the *right and left sides*.

Center Image - to center an image:

```

img {
    display: block;
    margin: 0 auto;
    max-width: 100%;
}

```

- Notes: for margin to work, must use display: block; to give it a block-level behavior.
- max-width: 100% is to make sure the image is larger than the width set on the body's 600px

The website also explains how to use **JavaScript!**