**CSS Notes**

CSS NOTES (CASCADING STYLE SHEETS):  
-USED TO DESCRIBE APPEARANCE AND FORMAT OF HTML   
  
General format (stylesheet.css):  
p{  
        color:  red;  
}  
  
span{  
        color:  blue;  
}  
  
Make sure html file can see css file:  
Write in between <head></head> tags:  
  
<link type ="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="stylesheet.css"></link>   
OR  
<link type ="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="stylesheet.css"/>  
  
Writing comments in css:  
/\*comments goes here\*/  
  
Choosing colour through css:  
Every colour known to man is decided through hexidecimal values:  
  
Example:  
h1{  
        color:  #8B1C62;  
}  
  
-search up colours of hexadecimal through online web browser by typing "hex color palette"  
-is case insensitive: #FFC125 and #ffc125 are same  
- are 6 digits long  
  
- px for font size only works for your computer. If u want correct size for all devices viewing page you use em (relative measure):  
Ex: 40em  
  
Can use:  
h1{  
      font-family: Tahoma, Vedana, sans-serif;  
}  
Tells css to try several fonts specified in cmd in case some dont work for some computers. Will try Tahoma first, if it doesnt work then it will try Verdana and so forth and so on  
  
Create borders for anything:   
border : 2px solid red;  
  
Create a button:  
<div></div>  
Rounding corners of buttons:  
div{  
       border-radius: 5px;  
}  
  
Multiple selectors:  
<div>  
          <div>  
                    <p>practice</p>  
To only get the p inside all of the tags do the following:  
  
div div p{  
      /\*css stuff\*/  
}  
  
<div>  
          <h3>things</h3>  
          <div>  
                    <p>practice</p>  
To get to p only its still:  
div div p{  
      /\*css stuff\*/  
}  
  
Apply to all selector:  
\*{  
     /\*stuff\*/  
}  
  
Reference direct children:  
body > p{  
  
}  
  
Will refer to only first p even though there is p after div   
<body>  
            <p>hello world</p>  
            <div>  
                     <p>hold up</p>  
            </div>  
</body>  
  
-certain selectors override other:  
- li p{}  overrides p{}  and .list\_item{} overrides li p{}  
  
Using classes in css:  
-used when you have to reference mutliple selectors at once  
<div class = "square"></div>  
<img class = "square"/>  
IS  
.square {  
           height:  100px;  
           width:  100px;  
}  
  
Using ids in css:  
-used when you have to reference only one element  
<div id= "square"></div>  
<div class = "circle"></div>  
IS  
#square{  
           height: 50 px;  
}  
#circle{  
           height: 100px;  
}  
  
Types of link states:  
a:link <-------- unvisited link  
a:visited<-------- visited link  
a:hover <--------- link your hovering over  
  
Use first-child cmd for only referencing to first child of parents:  
Ex: p:first-child{}  
  
To refer to specific child:  
p: nth-child(2){}  
  
Display property:  
-block: makes element a block box and takes up full width  
-inline-block: makes element a block box and will allow elements to sit next to it  
-inline: makes elements sit on same line without formatting it like a block  
-none: makes element and content disappear  
  
Page layout (outermost to innermost):   
-margin(transparent)  
-border  
-padding  
-content  
  
-margin:auto makes left and right margins equal aka centers it  
  
-margin: 20px 50px 10px 5px;  
20 = top margin  
50 = right margin  
10 = bottom margin  
5 = left margin  
OR  
margin-left: 5px;  
margin-right: 50px;  
margin-top: 20px;  
margin-bottom: 10px;  
  
-same margin cmd applies to padding:   
-padding: 40px 40px 40px 40px;  
  
-Can make positive px numbers negative meaning it will go the other way  
  
-has float attribute (similar to flow layout in java)  
  
Types of positioning:   
absolute,relative,fixed  
Fixed: stuck in one place even if u scroll  
Relative: moves in relation to where it would initially be at its default settings  
Absolute: moves in relation to other non elements