CSS筆記

記事本:	First Notebook		
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CSS summary

- **CSS is a language that describes the style of an HTML document.**
- **CSS describes how HTML elements should be displayed.**
- **CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once**

CSS selector

The element Selector

```
p {
    color: red ;
    text-align: center ;
}
<p>hello world </p>
```

The id Selector

```
#p {
    color: red ;
    text-align: center ;
}
<h1 id="p">hello world </h1>
```

The class Selector

```
.p2 {
    color: red ;
    text-align: center ;
}
<h1 class="p2">hello workd </h1>
```

指定element

```
h1.p2{
    color: red ;
    text-align: center ;
}
```

<h1 class=p2>hello workd </h1>

Grouping Selectors

CSS Layout - The display Property

The `display` property is the most important CSS property for controlling layout.

- block
- inline
- none

Examples of block-level elements:

- <div>
- <h1> - <h6>
- <p>
- <form>
- <header>
- <footer>
- <section>

CSS Combinators

There are four different combinators in CSS:

- descendant selector (space)
  - div p {
  - background-color: yellow;
  - }
    - div這個block下面的所有p都會繼承到這個特性 即使前面有<span>或<a>更小的block
  -
- child selector (>)
    - div > p {
  - background-color: yellow;
  - }
    - div這個block下面直接的p都會繼承到 但只要有<a><span>更小的裡面就不會
- adjacent sibling selector (+)
  - div + p {
  - background-color: yellow;
  - }
    - 只有div這個block結束後緊鄰的那個<p>會繼承(不包括更小的block
- general sibling selector (~)
  - div ~ p {
  - background-color: yellow;
  - }
    - 緊鄰div結束後的<p>都會繼承(不包括更小的block

CSS Links

- `a:link` - a normal, unvisited link
- `a:visited` - a link the user has visited
- `a:hover` - a link when the user mouses over it
- `a:active` - a link the moment it is clicked

a:link {
    color: red; }

/* visited link */
a:visited {
    color: green; }

/* mouse over link */
a:hover {
    color: hotpink; }

/* selected link */
a:active {
    color: blue; }

- a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited
- a:active MUST come after a:hover

This is a link   在新的分頁開啟

CSS Layout - The display Property

The `display` property is the most important CSS property for controlling layout.

Note: Setting the display property of an element only changes **how the element is displayed**, NOT what kind of element it is.
So, an inline element with `display: block;` is not allowed to have other block elements inside it.