June 1

Vocab: CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
Info: CSS is used to style websites
Info: While HTML is used to code websites, it is visually unappealing. CSS makes the website look palatable.
Tags: To apply CSS to a website, put the HTML file and CSS file in the same folder. Within the <head> element, use <link> along with the href attribute to link to the CSS file from the HTML file. Set the rel attribute in the <link> element to "stylesheet" to apply style.
Info: There are two different methods of writing CSS. CSS Ruleset and CSS Inline Style.

Info: CSS anatomy is made of 5 parts.

```
            Ruleset
    p{
            color: blue;
    }
```

p is the selector. The following declaration will apply to all <p> tags in the HTML file.
{color: blue;} is the declaration block.
color: blue; is the declaration itself.
color is the property. It dictates which visual element will be modified
blue is the value. It dictates how the property will be altered.


Inline Style
<p style='color: blue;'> Hello World </p>

<p style='color: blue;'> is the opening tag for inline style dictates which starting tag for HTML will be styled.
style='color: blue;' is the declaration block
color: blue; is the declaration itself
color is the property
blue is the value.

Info: Ruleset and Inline Style have some obvious similarities with how the code is organized.

Info: Ruleset is used in dedicated CSS files.
Info: Inline Style is used to apply CSS within an HTML file.

Tags: color changes color
Tags: font-size changes font size
Info: Remember to add a semicolon (;) between each style. Similar to java.
Convention: Typically, Inline Style is rarely used.

Info: Stylesheets can be created internally within a HTML file using the <style> tag within the <head> element.

Info: Within the <style> element, you can simply code in CSS Ruleset.

Convention: HTML and CSS are typically kept in separate .html and .css files.

Info: To link a CSS file to a HTML file use <link> along with href and rel

ie. <link href='./style.css' rel='stylesheet'> [inside the <head> element]

Info: The selector is used to refer to what in the HTML file is affected.

Tags: The universal selector will apply to all elements. The Universal Selector is an asterisk [*]

Tags: Fonts can be changed using the font-family property.

Tags: Borders can be changed using the border property. You can change the size value (1px), the type (solid), and the color (red), for example.

The selector can also be set to a HTML class using .[classname].

Info: colors can be changed using color hex codes.

Info: Multiple classes can be assigned to individual HTML elements.

[ class='firstclass secondclass ]

Tags: You can change text form using text-transform (turn all text uppercase).

Info: The id attribute can be used to alter unique elements. [ #id{} ]

You can alter attributes as well. For href, The selector would be [href].

( [href*='florence'] will alter any element that contains an href with the string "florence" )

( a[href*='florence'] will do the same but only on <a> elements )

Info: A pseudo-class can be used to specify to only activate when conditions are met. For example, :hover, :focus, :visited, :disabled, :active

p:hover selector will apply to <p> elements being hovered over.

Tags: background-color changes background color

Info: Specificity dictates which value will be applied if they contradict. The more specific the selector, the higher the priority. Id>Class>Tag

Tags: Chaining is when you narrow the affected elements. H1.bongo will only affect <h1> elements with the bongo class.

Adding a class to a parent element will apply to all child elements using the [ .class tag {} ] format.

Vocab: This is called a Descendant Combinator. It also increases specificity.

Multiple selectors can be made for each CSS style. Simply add a comma between.

June 5

Vocab: Web-Safe Fonts are fonts that are supported across most web browsers.
Info: Use text-align to align text. text-align: justify; newspaperifies it.
Tags: background-image url(bongo.jpg) will make the background an image.
Tags: Add !important to any style to override all other styles.
Vocab: HTML and CSS have a "Box Model"
Info: HTML elements exist within boxes. These boxes have dimensions, padding, borders, and margins.
Info: Contents have dimensions (height and width), which is surrounded by padding, which is surrounded by a border, which has a margin.
Tags: Use Height and Width to change dimensions.
Tags: Change the way the border looks using Style (dotted, solid, etc.)
Info: Border Format is [ border: width style color; ]
Borders can be made circular using border-radius: 50% [must have width and height].
Vocab: Padding is the space between the border and the content.
Tags: Alter Padding with padding-top, padding-left, etc.
Vocab: Shorthand code is a cut down version of code
      ie. padding: 7px 14px 7px 14px; (top right bottom left)
       padding 7px 14px 7px (top right,left bottom)
       padding 7px 14px (top,bottom right,left);
Vocab: Margin is the space outside the margin.
Info: Margin behaves the same as padding.
Tags: Margin: 0 auto; will center content.
Info: Vertical margins do not add. The largest of the two takes priority.
Tags: Set min-height and min-width to ensure a minimum width and height is preserved regardless of viewing device. Same works for maximum.
Vocab: Overflow is what happens when the size of an element is greater than the parent space.
Tags: Set Overflow to hidden to hide extra stuff, Scroll to add a scrollbar, and Visible to have it expand as normal.
Vocab: If there is no external stylesheet, browsers will revert to a user agent stylesheet.
Vocab: User Agent is nerd for browser.
Info: Developers often set padding and margin to 0 universally so they can work with a clean slate.
Tags: Visibility determines element visibility. Can be set to Hidden, Visible, Collapse.
Info: The Box Model often gets in the way of website formatting.
Info: By default, Box-Sizing is set to Content-Box. Set it to Border-Box.
Vocab: HTML elements have a flow. The browser will read them according to the default flow if no CSS is present (top to bottom, left to right, in the same order as they were written in the document).
Info: CSS can edit the flow.
Vocab: Block-Level elements have horizontal space all across the page and prevent anything from invading that space.

Tags: Positions dictate position on page. Position: Static is default. Position: Relative allows you to move position in regards to static.

Tags: Along with Relative Position, Use Top, Bottom, Left, Right to change position.

Tags: Position: Absolute means the element will behave like it's not present (noclip).

Tags: Position: Fixed fixes an element even if you scroll (good for header bars).

Tags: Position: Sticky fixes an element until it reaches a certain point.

Info: Boxes can overlap with each other. Avoid this.

Tags: Z-Index Property determines order in the document.