CSS or Cascading Style Sheets- is used for the HTML elements in how to show the design of the web page.

-HTML is a markup language while in CSS is a style sheet language.

-it was develop by Haakon Wium Lie.

Version of CSS

CSS 1-its was the first version of CSS released on 1996.The specification of CSS 1 at that time was for designing text,images and aligning for the elements.

CSS 2-new add features to the CSS like aural style sheets,used of media types and positioning for the elements.

CSS 2.1-also called CSS level 2 Revision 1,focusing on fixing errors in the CSS 2.Removing unuseful features of CSS 2 and adding browser extensions specifications.

CSS 3 – the features of CSS 3 is called modules.Each module can be add new features or extend the capabilities of CSS 2.

CSS 4-the features of CSS 4 are split into level 4 modules.

HTML Stylesheets – source of styles for the HTML documents.

* Author Styles-it is specifically connected to the HTML of itself
* User Styles-it can customize by the user of the author’s styles.Basically it is usefull for person with disabilities.
* User Agent Styles-it is default style in the browser.
* Inline Styles-it is use for directly putting a CSS style in a specific kind of HTML elements.
* Embedded stylesheets-it is use for one web page to minimize multiple files to be used.Putting <script> in the header of the html.
* External Stylesheets-basically it creates separated file and it will link the stylesheet in the HTML file by using <link>

CSS statements-following the syntax of CSS to make easily readable.

Basic Building Blocks are:

* Property-the identifier of CSs,defines what feature is used.
* Value-describes how the features to be used in the browser.

CSS declarations-it pairs the property and value that apply to all CSS elements.

-It uses colon to distinguish the property and the value.

-It can be used of blocks to group the declarations.

CSS Rulesets-it allows to group together with the conditions and declarations

* Rulesets-or rules,list of CSS declarations connect with a condition shown in the selector.
* At-rules-the syntax starts with “@” sign,followed by the identifier and next is the ending statement in the semicolon in the end of the block.

CSS Multinavigational-it provides for responsive and touch-friendly behavior in the website.

nav- it shows in the section of the webpage providing links that either have document or other documents.

HTML elements

* Block elements-it appears in body of the HTML and creates larger structures that begins in the new lines.
* Inline elements-it also appears in body of HTML,doesn’t should start in new lines and create shorter structures.

CSS Position Property

* Fixed-the position was same with the browser window.
* Absolute-the element was the first positioned dynamically to the predecessor element.
* Relative-it uses normal positioned in the element.

nth-child() Selector-every elements that would be matches the number of child based on the group of siblings.

hover Selector-it is used for pointing the element that user interacts but it doesn’t mean initiate it rather it triggers over the element.

target Selector-it is used for URL piece in the HTML element matches with the id of the unique element.

Float- places left or right of the side of the container that makes allow the text and inline elements to pack around it.

Laws of UX

Fitts’s Law-Make the elements easy to find when making the website.

Hick’s Law-dividing long questions to be easily answer by the users.

Jakob’s Law-Making a website that should be same function with the previous they use with the other sites.

Law of Pragnanz-it should be express the meaning in a simplest form rather use of double meaning of the content.

Law of Proximity-it should be easy to the user to identify the difference in one glance.

Law of Similariy-used differentiation with the text elements.

Asterisk in CSS (\*)- the universal selector.

CSS Preprocessors-generate CSS using a custom language symbol that typically includes feautures that don’t exisrs in pure CSS.

CSS Frameworks-provide predefined CSS design functionality that can be reused ,extend and customized.i.e bootstrap

CSS Polyfills-provides features that developer expect browser to provide natively.

JavaScript-it should be starts in the beginning in the HTML page to prioritize more with the other javascript code

Server side Scripting-it is used for web browser to respond the request of the user by employing scripts.

Client Side Scripting-it is usually runs the script in the browser.The process should be done by the user and it will pass to the web server and run in the browser.

Top-level Code-execute as the script loaded

-code insude functions are execute only when the function is envoked.

Document Object Model-that allows access to the HTML documenet from within scripts associated with the web page.

Node-primary data type of DOM

Whitespace in making HTML page is considered as text.