Öğrendiklerim:

HTML:

Quite simply, **HTML** (Hypertext Markup Language) is used to create the actual content of the page, such as written text, and **CSS** (Cascade Styling Sheets) is responsible for the design or style of the website, including the layout, visual effects and background color.

Commnet: <!-- ... -->

<img src = “ “ alt = “ “ width = height = > (self closing)

<a href = “ “> </a>

<p> </p>

<main> </main>

Nested statements

<ul> </ul> unordered lists nested with <li> </li>

<ol> </ol> ordered lists nested with <li> </li>

<input type = “text”> (getting input from user, self closing) ( creates a box for user to enter smth), we can use placeholders (writings in that box before user enters smth by nesting)

<input type = “text” placeholder = “enter something!” >

* İnput type = “text” can be used for forms and form answers are directed to the “action” url. For example <form action = “ URL”> <input type = “text” placeholder = “type smth” > </form>. If we want this input to be required to fill, we use <input type = “text” required> then it will be required to fill.
* İnside form tag, we can use button type = “Submit” to create a submit button for our input box. <button type = “submit”> Submit (this will appear on button) </button>

For question with only 1 answer we use radio buttons. If you click a radio button, all the other buttons with the same name will be deselected. Radio buttons are used in <label> </label>.

It is a good practice to use for attribute with id’s of buttons that they are bounded.

<label for = “indoor”>

Indoor <input id = “indoor” type = “radio” name = “indoor-outdoor”>

</label>

<label for = “outdoor”>

Outdoor <input id = “outdoor” type = “radio” name = “indoor-outdoor”>

</label>

You can also use this structure inside forms.

Checkbox has the same structure with input radio however it allows multiple answers.

Radio and checkbox inputs give their form values to the url by their value = “ “. İf it is omitted then it is reported as name + “on” if checked. İf not for example indoor-outdoor (name) + indoor (value) is given. You still need to give a name to the radio check outside of input.

Outdoor <input id = “outdoor” type = “radio” name = “indoor-outdoor” value = “outdoor”>

We can also by default check all boxes of radio and checked boxes using “checked” statement.

<input type = “radio” name = “test-name” checked>

We use <div> </div> to seperate some parts.

We need to tell browser which HTML version we are using at the beginning of the document since html is being updated regularly

So a proper structure for our codes is the fallowing :

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

....

...

</html>

CSS:cascading style sheets

We can change the color of our texts by using style = “ color : ...”

For example <h2 style = “color: blue;”> CatPhotoApp </h2>

But there is a more global approach. We can define how to treat h2 tags with these codes.

<style>

h2{

color: red;

}

</style>

However, not being limited by only tags, we can also use classes and then while using tags, we can imply which class we are using. E.g; class definition start with .(period)

<style>

.red-text{

color : red;

}

</style>

Then while using <h2 class = “red-text”> .... </h2>

We can also change font size and family by using font-size = 16px and font-family = monospace (just a font).

If you are using a font more than one words you need to use “open sans” ( quotation marks) if not just type their name to font-family.

We can implement the font we want from google font by using a code like this one: it appears when you click “select this style” on the right;

<link href = “ the url of the font from google fonts” rel = “stylesheet” type = “text/css”>

We can apply multiple classes by one statement : class”class1 class2 ... “

You can round the borders, by using border-round: 10px ( or you can use percentages like 50%)

It is always a good practice to use unique id’s for some tags

For example: <h2 id = “new-header” class = “wider font” > .... </h2>

By using ids we can set properties accordingly in the style without using classes but by giving their ids by #

For example in style tag use #cat-photo-element{ background-color: green;}

Three important properties control the space that surrounds each HTML element: paddin, border and margin.

Margin adjusts space between element and surrounding elements while padding adjusts the space between the element border and inside elements.

Attribute selectors help us change the types default sizes or other properties. For example:

[type = “radio”] {

margin: 40px 20px 20px 40px;

}

By changing properties of <body> in the style, we can change every inherited things properties too.

İf we do color:green; inside body inside style, then all p’s and headers and etc will be green.

İd declerations have precedence comparing to class declerations. Inline styles overrides all of them. However if you use keyword !important in a class element, this overwrites all. For example

.pink-color{

Color: pink !important;

}

Creating variable: --penguin-skin : gray;

And when you are using you can apply it by background = var(--penguin-skin);

Text-align, textleri merkezde sağda solda ya da justify olarak her iki uca değecek şekilde ayarlamayı sağlar. E.x. text-aling:center; Justify, genel olarak kelime arası boşlukları gerekliyse artırıp her iki ucu da kenarlara değdirmeye çalışır.

* Örneğin başlığın (h) height ını artırırsan, onu yukarı çıkarmaz. Altındakileri ona göre aşağı indirir.

<strong> </strong> arasında kalan texti bold yapar.

<u> </u> underlines the text inbetween.

<em> </em> tag makes the text italic inbetween.

<s> </s> strikethrough. Kelimenin üzerini çizer.

<hr> creates a line. Used under headers usually.

rgba(0,0,0,0), used for R,G,B and A takes values between 0 and 1. A stands for opacity. It is good for using in background.

Opacity: 0.5 ( makes the opacity of what is selected half).

Text-transform: uppercase; makes the text uppercase;

Font-weight: is used for how thick or thin is the text going to be. Values are not px but numbers

For e.x.: font-size : 13px; font-weight: 200;

Line-height: 13px; arranges the spaces between the horizontal lines.

Hover: üzerine gelindiğinde olan şey. Pseudo class olarak oluşturulur. For ex.

  a {

    color: #000;

  }

  a:hover {

    color: #00F;

  }

Here we have a black href but when cursor is on it it becomes blue.