# HTML5 & CSS3 Notes

## CSS notes

### SIzing

* px - Pixels are 1/72nd of an inch and used to set exact size of an element.
* em - An em is equal to the width of the letter “m” and change the size of text relative to the parent element’s size of text
* % - Percentages are relative units of measurement. Default size of font is 16px, so 200% would be 32px.

## 

## Classes, IDs & DIVs

* Allows code to be more readable, places code into sections
* IDs label HTML elements that are unique to a webpage (shows only once).
* Classes label elements that share same styling, more efficient
* The <div> groups elements together, makes reading easier, makes logical sections.
* HTML elements can be labeled with multiple classes. Ex. class=”book domestic” vs class=”book foreign”
* ID selectors in CSS start with an octothorpe ‘#’. Ex. #header-text {}
* DIV selectors in CSS start with a dot. Ex. .header {}
* Can be more specific like calling h1.header {}

## Box Model

* All HTML elements live within a box.
* All boxes have default dimensions, *width* and  *height*
* Typically, percentages or ems are used to set box dimensions. This is to allow boxes to scale to user display ie. mobile.
* To avoid changes in size due to user display, we can use min-width and max-width to ensure element’s box.
* Also applies to height using min-height and max-height.
* When the value of max-height is too low, use ‘overflow’ to control the spill. ‘Hidden’ is used to hid any content that overflows, and ‘scroll’ is used to scroll the rest of the content.

## Layout

* Position property used for block-level elements. Uses static, relative, absolute or fixed.
* Top, bottom, left, right will move the element respective of its position.