**Float Vs Flex-box vs Grid**

-Float help text wrap around images.

- The float class is attributed to the image so that it can float right or left of the text.

-Float was also used to put body of text next to each other or **create layouts** . The body was text was organized with a class=’col’. However, once the float was applied , the background would shift around and wouldn’t really cover the text as originally intended.

Therefore a clearfix class was defined as such :

**.clearfix::after{**

**display:table;**

**content: ‘ ‘;**

**clear:both;**

**} -- This class was attributed to the parent element.**

**-Layouts** such as sidebars could be created with float

Unsplash.it – website for placeholders

Flex-box was used to make columns and rows and help fix float shortcomings.

-**display:flex** is used on the parent element that turns the children into columns that are lined up next to each other.

-Using display:flex will make all the child elements into columns . However, if you don’t want them all to the elements to line up on the same columns, we can **reduce width/flex-basis** and use **flex-wrap:wrap** property.

**Flex-direction: column can arrange elements as columns.**

**Flex can be applied either only for column or a row**

**CSS grid**

Reduces markup

Some grid properties .

**Display:grid;**

**Grid-template-columns:**

**Grid-template-rows: 1fr 1fr 1fr or repeat (3,1fr) –** setting up template**// Fr –** can be used to set the size of the cards(child elements).

**Repeat(auto-fit,1fr)**

**Grid-gap** – for gap between the cards.

Repeat(auto-fit, minmax(200px,1fr)); -- 200px -min size , 1fr- max size that an element can occupy.

**Grid-column:1/-1 ; --** 1 and -1 represent line numbers. – goes from line 1 to line -1/4 or last available space.

**HTML**

<input type="text" placeholder="cat photo url">

<form action="/url-where-you-want-to-submit-form-data"></form>

submit data to a server

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| button | The button is a clickable button |
| submit | The button is a submit button (submits form-data) |
| reset | The button is a reset button (resets the form-data to its initial values) |

Button type attributes

<input type="text" required>

Obligatory for the user to fill out this part of the form in order to submit input.

**Radio buttons input**

<label for="indoor">

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

</label>

**-**create radio button group with name attribute

- By creating a radio group, selecting any single radio button will automatically deselect the other buttons within the same group ensuring only one answer is provided by the user.

-label for attribute is to be linked with the id of input element.



**Checkbox input**



The usage is similar to radio input buttons

**Value attribute** should be set so that when the form is submitted to the server, it will read the input value rather than the default on value. Value is usually the option selected, or It could be something different.

**Checked attribute**

<input type="radio" name="test-name" checked>

Checked attribute used to check a radio/checkbox by default

**Head and Body tags**

**<head>** used for markup information about the page. (link, meta, style, title)

**<body>** used for visible elements and contents of the page as seen by the user.

Classes are used to make and apply stylistic designs choices

Id for elements should be unique and is used for selecting elements in javacript.

Id takes priority over classes in case of conflict between style with classes.

CSS selector by [attr=value]

[type='radio'] {

margin: 20px 0px 20px 0px;

}

CSS variables

--penguin-beak:

background: var(--penguin-skin, gray); --gray is fallback value in case variable fails

To extend browser compatibility on browsers that don’t support variables like IE, we can specify the background property before the variable call

.red-box {

    background:red;

    background: var(--red-color);

}

:root element is used to make variables available globally across selectors. Usually variables are available within selectors and their descendants.

text-align: justify; causes all lines of text except the last line to meet the left and right edges of the line box.

<strong></strong>- for bold text-- font-weight:italic

<em> -for italics – font-weight:italic

<u>- for underline-- text-decoration:underline

<s>-strikethrough – text-decoration:line-through

background-color:rgba(45, 45, 45, 0.1)

* 1. = opacity

Images are made responsive by setting

Max-width:100%;

Height:auto;

Centering an image on the screen requires us to

Change display to block and use margin:auto;