Welcome to the iUP Coding Community!!

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# OUR COMMUNITY AGREEMENTS

1. Active Listening
2. Positive Expressions & no Put Downs
3. Choice to Participate
4. Personal Best
5. Mutual Respect

# What Is CSS

Cascading Style Sheets is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language such as HTML or XML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript.

# CSS Basics

**Link Stylesheet - Use <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">**

**Asterisk - Use an * as the universal selector to select everything on your html page**

**Selection - You either select an element by using the element type or the div/id of that element**

**Comma - Allows multiple things to be selected at once, (ex. div, span{} selects all div and span elements)**

**Multiple Classes: You can target multiple classes by putting .class1.class2, when there's a space between the 2 class names, it looks for elements of the second class inside of the first class (ex. .class1 .class2)**

# Starter Properties

Color - sets the color of element, can either be with a hexadecimal number, rgb, hsl, or just the name of a color

Background color - sets the background color of an element, different from the normal color

Font family - sets the font of text, you use multiple in case the device, which the user is using, doesn't have a certain font installed
Font size - size of font, for now we'll just use pixels, though it's typically better for accessibility to use ems or rems.

Font weight - affects boldness of text, can either be a number between 1 and 1000 or a words like "bolder", replaces the <strong> tag in HTML
Line height - Says how tall lines are on text elements

Text decoration - makes the text look a certain way (strikethrough, underline, etc.)

Text-align - aligns text to left, right, or center, and moves it around on the page to the left, right, or center

Height - sets the height of an elements

Width - sets the width of an element

Opacity - changes the transparency of elements

Specificity (Not a property) - different selectors have different levels of specificity (ex. ids are more specific than classes)

Outline - outlines elements on a webpage without affecting their position

# Box Model

**Box Model: Everything on a web page is a box, use border property to demonstrate, here's how it works**

**Padding - space between the content and border of a box**

**Margin - space around the box, or between borders of other boxes depending on how you want to look at it, you center an element with margin-left: auto and margin-right: auto**

**Border - space between the margin and padding of a box (syntax is border: type, color, size) border types include dotted, dashed, solid, double, groove, hidden**

**Border radius - makes elements have rounded corners , to make circles you set it to half the width or height of an element**

**Extra box model video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rIO5326FgPE**

# Block vs Inline Elements

Block elements - default to display:block, will appear on the page stacked on top of each other (p, ol, ul, h1-h6, article, section, div)

Inline elements - define elements that display next to other elements, default to display: inline, usually you shouldn't add margin, border, or padding to inline elements (a, span, strong, em)

Inline block - gives inline elements block-like properties, not generally used

# General CSS Extras

Display: none - basically removes an html element from the page

Visibility: hidden - makes an element invisible, but it still takes up space on a page (useful for multiple column of stuff)

# Questions?

# Resources

Tutorials

- [w3schools](#)
- [Developer Mozilla](#)
- [CareerFoundry](#)

Github Coding Community Repository

- [Coding_Community](#)

- [Make A GitHub Account](#)