HTML&CSS3

To make sure your document is forever interpreted correctly, always include <!DOCTYPE html> at the very beginning of your HTML documents.
h1 = main heading, h2= subheading
limit html elements to 4 classes at most

in the bottom, before the closing </body>, include your js:

<script src="js/main.js"></script>
_____-
BOX MODEL

_____
border-style property. This property can take on one of the following values:
  1. solid - border is a solid line.
  2. dashed - border is a series of lines or dashes.
  3. dotted - border is a series of square dots.
  4. double - border is two solid black lines.
  5. groove - border is a groove (or carving).
  6. inset - border appears to cut into the screen.
  7. outset - border appears to pop out of the screen.
  8. ridge - border appears as a picture frame.
  9. hidden or none - no border.

border-width property to one of the following named thicknesses:
  1. thin
  2. medium
  3. thick

border-style: solid;
  border-width: 3px 1px 2px 1px;
Modifying the display property of an element can help achieve a desired layout for a web page. The display property can take on one of four values:
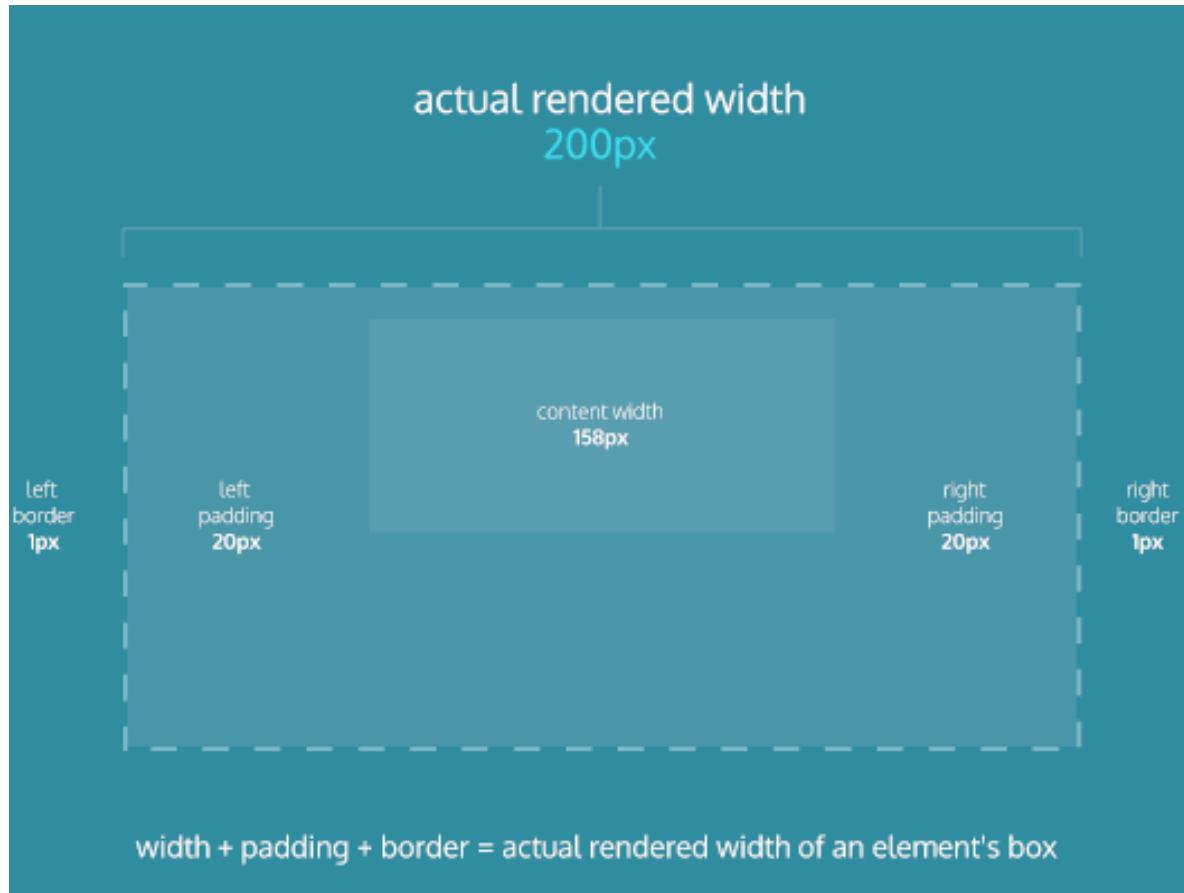 1. inline - causes block-level elements (like a div) to behave like an inline element (like a link).
  2. block - causes inline elements (like a link) to behave like a block element (like a div).
  3. inline-block - causes block-level elements to behave like an inline element, but retain the features of a block-level element.
  4. none - removes an element from view. The rest of the web page will act as if the element does not exis
Note: What's the difference between **display: none** and **visibility: hidden**? An

element with display: none will be completely removed from the web page. An element with visibility: hidden, however, will not be visible on the web page, but the space reserved for it will.

In CSS, the **box-sizing** property controls the type of box model the browser should use when interpreting a web page.

The default value of this property is **content-box**. This is the

 same box model that is affected by border thickness and padding.

Fortunately, we can reset the entire box model and specify a new one: border-box.

* {
  box-sizing: border-box;   // !!!!!!!!important
}

The code in the example above resets the box model to border-box for all HTML elements. This new box model avoids the dimensional issues that exist in the former box model you learned about.

width property (and actual rendered width)
200px

| left border
1px | left padding
20px | content width
auto | right padding
20px | right border
1px |

The width property is the same as the actual rendered width of the element. The content area is automatically sized based on the remaining width, after border and padding has been subtracted

---

The clear property specifies how elements should behave when they bump into each other on the page. It can take on one of the following values:

1. left — the left side of the element will not touch any other element within the same containing element.
2. right — the right side of the element will not touch any other element within the same containing element.
3. both — neither side of the element will touch any other element within the same containing element.
4. none — the element can touch either side.

Conclusions:

1. The position property allows you to specify the position of an element in three different ways.
2. When set to relative, an element's position is relative to its default position on the page.
3. When set to absolute, an element's position can be pinned to any part of the web page, but the element will still move out of view when the page is scrolled.
4. When set to fixed, an element's position can be pinned to any part of the web page. The element will remain in view no matter what.
5. The z-index of an element specifies how far back or how far forward an element appears on the page.
6. The float property can move elements as far left or as far right as possible

on a web page.

7. You can clear an element's left or right side (or both) using the clear property.

.product img//refers to all images within an element that has the class .product background-position:

1. left top - top left corner of the element's box.
2. center top - top center of the element's box.
3. right top - top right corner of the element's box.
4. left center - left column, center row.
5. center center - the center of the element's box.
6. right center - right column, center row.
7. left bottom - bottom left corner of the element's box.
8. center bottom - bottom center of the element's box.
9. right bottom - bottom right corner of the element's box.

background: url("https://s3.amazonaws.com/codecademy-content/courses/web-101/unit-8/htmlcss1-img_bicycles.jpeg") no-repeat center bottom;

background image's size, you can use the background-size property.
This exercise will focus on two of the most common values of the background-size property:

1. cover - expands the image as large as possible to cover the full width or height of a container. If the dimensions of the container (say, a div) are larger than the dimensions of the image, the image will become distorted. This value is best for images that don't communicate important content to the user, like background images.

2. contain - expands the image as large as possible, but the image will be letterboxed, which means it won't cover the full width or height of a container.

3.
   With the background-attachment property, you can specify whether or not a background image should remain at one position on the web page or whether it should move up and down as the user scrolls through a web page.

The background-attachment property can take one of two values:

1. scroll - this value allows the image to move up and down as a user scrolls on the web page (this is the default value).
2. fixed - this value pins the image's position on the page.

background-image: -webkit-linear-gradient(#666CCC, #BC1324);

1. Image dimensions are set using the width and height properties.
2. A background image can be added to any element using the background-image property.

3. A background image's repetition is controlled with the background-repeat property.
4. The position of a non-repeating image can be controlled using the background-position property.
5. The background property is a shorthand way of setting an image, repetition, and it's position.
6. The background-image also supports color gradients.

```
<table>
<thead><th></th></thead>
<tbody>
 <tr></tr>
</tbody>
<tfoot></tfoot>
</table>
   <td colspan="2">Out of Town</td> or
<td rowspan="2">
```

_____
css colors: **MidnightBlue, Aqua, AntiqueWhite**
  • **Chocolate**
  • **DarkOliveGreen**
  • **DeepSkyBlue**
 …
http://www.colors.commutercreative.com/grid/ 147 culori
use Color Piker

hsl(350,58.8%, 42.0%); // hue=color , saturation, light
use background-color: **rgba**(123, 88, 9, 0.6); to set transparency only for the background of the element, NOT for the foreground - opacity is 60% in this case
OR color: hsl**a**(239, 45%, 22%, 0.9); // change opacity for foreground elements
font-family: Garamond, Serif, Arial //type of font element is Garamond, if the user agent doesn't have this font on his computer will take Serif or Arial OR:
link an external font
```
<head>
  <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Raleway" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" >
```

12 PIXEL SCALE

PIXELS			PERCENTAGES			EMS	
h1	24px	=	h1	200%	=	h1	1.5 em
h2	18px		h2	150%		h2	1.3 em
h3	14px		h3	117%		h3	0.875 em
body	12px		body	75%		body	100%
						p	0.75 em

16 PIXEL SCALE

PIXELS			PERCENTAGES			EMS	
h1	32px	=	h1	200%	=	h1	2 em
h2	24px		h2	150%		h2	1.5 em
h3	18px		h3	112.5%		h3	1.125 em
body	16px		body	100%		body	100%
						p	1 em

```
</head>
```
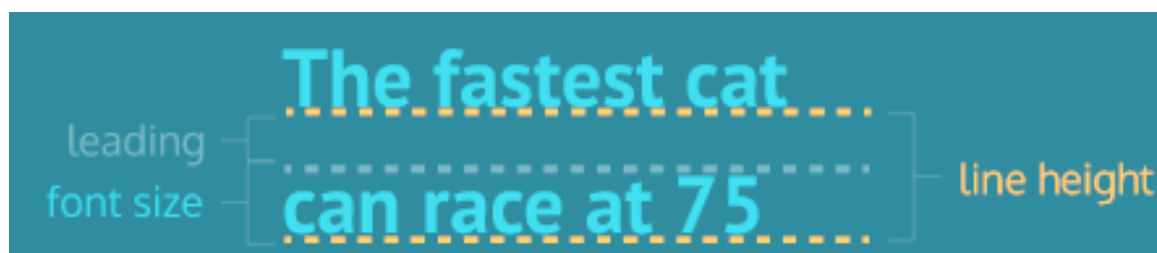
Most computer monitors have a resolution of 72pixels/nch

An em is equal to the width of the letter "m". Ems are a relative unit of measurement. They change the size of text relative to the **parent element'**s size of text.
```
p {
  font-size: 1.3em;
}
```

% - Percentages are also a relative unit of measurement. The **default size of text in web browsers is 16 pixels**, or 16px. When percentages are used, they set the size of text relative to this default size. For example, setting the font size to 200% would be equivalent to setting it to 32px.

use:
```
 p {
  line-height: 1.5em; //to customize the spacing between lines is preferred em
}
```

! add multiple CSS declarations to cover all type of browser and devices

```
h1 {
  word-spacing: 0.3em;
}
```

The default amount of space between words is usually **0.25em**. In the example above, the word spacing is set to 0.3em, which represents an increase of only .05em in word spacing.

The technical term for adjusting the spacing between letters is called "kerning". Kerning can be adjusted with the letter-spacing property in CSS.

```
h1 {
  letter-spacing: 0.3em;
}
```

font-weight: 100 900 or bold, normal, lighter;
text-transform: uppercase;
text-decoration: underline;

_____

background for elements

example:

```
#loginwrap form div.login_form:first-child, #loginform fieldset p:first-child{
background: url(http://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/wpupload/wp-content/uploads/sites/302/2017/07/06151346/usericon.png) 10px 0 no-repeat;
background-size: 15px auto;
}
#loginwrap form div.login_form>label:nth-child(3), #loginform fieldset p:nth-child(2){
background: url(http://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/wpupload/wp-content/uploads/sites/302/2017/07/06151345/passicon.png) 10px 30px no-repeat;
background-size: 15px auto;
} // sets the background for the 3th label and for the second paragraph  at 10px left and 30px top of the label, respectively paragraph
```

using url("the_image_url_here") on some servers won't work, on others will. Use url(the_image_url_here) without double quotes

_____

portal mobile design elements dimensions:

menu: 34x34px
logo height: 40px;

iconite mai mici:

HEADER AREA:

menu button :
//search and menu icon dimensions
.second {
   width: 26px;
   height: 16px;
   margin-right: 8px;
}
.second svg {
width: 26px !important;
height:16px;
background-size: 26px 16px;
}

pt mobile device sa am mereu meniul de navigate (side nav menu) centrat pe lungime si inaltime:

  position: absolute;
  left:50%;
  top:10%;
  right:auto;
  -webkit-transform: translate(-50%, 0%);
    -ms-transform: translate(-50%,0%);
      transform: translate(-50%, 0%);
  width:auto;
  height:auto;
  margin:0 !important;

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positioning a text in the middle of the div

display: table-cell;
vertical-align: middle**;**
_____
overwrite inline style with:
.class_name element**[style]**
for ex. : #category p a[style]{
height: 10px !important;

```
}
```

_____

CSS for transitioning

```
.navigation ul li.initial_state_menu_animation{
    transition:initial;
    left: -300px;
}
.navigation ul li.final_state_menu_animation{
    transition-property: left;
    transition-timing-function: ease-in-out;
    left: 0;
}
```

_____

CSS for text gradient

```
.navigation ul.menu li a {
    display: inline-block;
 }

.current_page_item a,  .current-menu-item a, .navigation ul.menu
li.current-menu-item a, .navigation ul.menu li a:hover, .navigation ul.menu
li a:hover {
     border-color:#ed6c07 !important;
     color: #e05252 !important;
  }
.current-menu-item a, .navigation ul.menu li.current-menu-item a, .navigation
ul.menu li a:hover, .navigation ul.menu li a:hover {

background: -webkit-linear-gradient(56deg, #ed6c07 0%, #ed6c07 25%,
#c91d6f 50%, #ed6c07 75%, #ed6c07 100%) !important;
    -webkit-background-clip: text !important;
    -webkit-text-fill-color:  transparent !important;
}
```

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my buttons look horrible on iPhone

add this : -webkit-appearance: none;

_____
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base 64 from string to php
https://css-tricks.com/data-uris/

data:image/
png;base64,iVBORw0KGgoAAAANSUhEUgAAABIAAAAMCAYAAABvEu28AAAA
GXRFWHRTb2Z0d2FyZQBBZG9iZSBJbWFnZVJlYWR5ccllPAAAARdJREFUeNqs
009LAkEYx/GcfB1eQ0wII+1SokG+iV5E+aeta6eMwH/
gS4ikQxZEl6KDt64hCoFgYr2DDl6278DPGGTNDg58dpmZ53l2Zmc35Pv+yjJa2
PNOItzPslUiHv+Zu48q3nAa5pLBAVZxgQmeFxTZwyWiWMOT4fKKa9g9rqOm4v
NaVjFx5VyhYwv1cIwbBcZQx25AkbTmYuq3bG65fN43GvhECXfqT1eWcorsoOEU
sQ8uUuTLdowT+IE8HtTf0NM3sa0XG9fcLQoY/
57azNlHONJ4Dkk0dRAJxbQVM3ITTcB7eMehPQn1k1rVtlidG84mmTkn01fCizN2r
+0MAz/
IP465q8QKvuFp64EttKxf5EeAAQA9XD2IM5Le2wAAAABJRU5ErkJggg==

```css
#modal-handy .navigation ul.menu li.menu-item-has-children > a:after {
    content: url("data:image/svg+xml;base64,<?php echo
base64_encode(arrowDownSvg($fg_color)); ?>");
    margin-left: 10px;
    display: inline-block;
    width: 16px;
}
#modal-handy .navigation ul.menu li.menu-item-has-children.sub-opened >
a:after {
    -webkit-transform: rotate(180deg);
    -moz-transform: rotate(180deg);
    -o-transform: rotate(180deg);
    -ms-transform: rotate(180deg);
    transform: rotate(180deg);
}
function arrowDownSvg($background = '#fff') {
    $svg = '<svg version="1.1" id="Layer_1" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg"
xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" x="0px" y="0px"
              viewBox="0 0 56 39" style="enable-background:new 0 0 56 39;"
xml:space="preserve">
        <polygon style="fill:'.$background.';" points="54.1,10 49.4,5.7 28,25.4
6.6,5.7 1.9,10 23.3,29.8 23.3,29.8 28,34.2 32.7,29.8 32.7,29.8 "/>
        </svg>';
    return $svg;
}
```

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query with HTML5 effects: you can't link to external domains. For the transitions to work, the pages have to be hosted on the same domain because jQuery Mobile uses AJAX to load pages before transitioning to them and AJAX is restricted by [Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) Policies](#). So make sure you're trying to link to a page that isn't external.