**CSS corse notes**

* Cascading Style Sheets or CSS is a language web developers use to style the HTML content on a web page.
* Selector—The beginning of the ruleset used to target the element that will be styled.
* Declaration Block—The code in-between (and including) the curly braces ({ }) that contains the CSS declaration(s).
* Declaration—The group name for a property and value pair that applies a style to the selected element.
* Property—The first part of the declaration that signifies what visual characteristic of the element is to be modified.
* Value—The second part of the declaration that signifies the value of the property.
* style attribute directly to the opening tag. After you add the attribute, you can set it equal to the CSS
* internal stylesheet has all the style rules of the document. Written in the <style> element.
* External stylesheet has all the style rules of the document. Written in .css file.
* \* to style all elements in the HTML.
* .<name of class> to design all elements in that class.
* We can set multiple classes for an element, class = “<class name> <class name> … “
* #<name of id> to design all elements with this id.
* <element>[href={url}] to target a specific element with specific url.
* <element> <element> to target a family relation.
* <element>:<action> to target style of item in certain action like hover.
* Id selector is the most specific and the more specific design will be the design chosen.
* When an element to have two or more CSS selectors at the same time we will refer to as chaining. <element>.<class name>
* Use font-family to change font.
* Use font-size to change the font size (px).
* Use font=weight to control how bold or thin the text is.
* Use text-align to control the align of the text.
* Use color to style an element’s foreground color.
* Use background-color to style an element’s background.
* Use opacity to measure of how transparent an element is.
* Use background-image to use an image for the background.
* Use !important to override any style no matter what.
* Width and height, The width and height of the content area.
* Padding, The amount of space between the content area and the border.
* Border, The thickness and style of the border surrounding the content area and padding.
* Margin, The amount of space between the border and the outside edge of the element.
* To set style of a border of element : border: <width> <style> <color>;
* Border-radius to change the shape of the border.
* Padding syntax: padding: <top><right><bottom><left> or <top & bottom><left & right>;
* margin syntax: margin: <top><right><bottom><left> or <top & bottom><left & right>;
* use auto to center the element in margin.
* Min-width, this property ensures a minimum [width](https://www.codecademy.com/resources/docs/css/sizing/width" \t "_blank) of an element’s box.
* Max-width, this property ensures a maximum width of an element’s box.
* Min-height, this property ensures a minimum height for an element’s box.
* Max-height, this property ensures a maximum height of an element’s box.
* Overflow controls what happens to content that spills, or overflows, outside its box.

The most used values are:

Hidden - when set to this value, any content that overflows will be hidden from view.

Scroll - when set to this value, a scrollbar will be added to the element’s box so that the rest of the content can be viewed by scrolling.

Visible - when set to this value, the overflow content will be displayed outside of the containing element. Note, this is the default value.

* Visibility elements can be hidden from view with this property. It can be set to one of the following values:

Hidden – hides an element.

Visible – displays an element.

Collspan - collapses an element.

* To implimante the box model we use box-sizing: border-box;
* Position, prevent other elements from appearing in the same horizontal space. can take one of five values:

Satatic - the default value, relative, absolute, fixed, sticky.

* Z-index controls how far back or how far forward an element should appear on the web page when elements overlap.
* Display provides the ability to make any element an inline element.
* Float, commonly used for wrapping text around an image. often set using one of the values below:

Left –  moves elements as far left as possible.

Right - moves elements as far right as possible.

* Clear, specifies how elements should behave when they bump into each other on the page. can take on one of the following values:

Left – the left side of the element will not touch any other element within the same containing element.

Right – the right side of the element will not touch any other element within the same containing element.

Both – neither side of the element will touch any other element within the same containing element.

None - the element can touch either side.