In CSS, you can use different kinds of selectors

* div p { … } applies CSS to any p elements at any level inside a div
* div > p { … } applies CSS to p elements first inside it <div><p> W | <div><h1><p> NW
* div, p { … } applies CSS to div and p elements
* a.classname { … } applies CSS to links with the class classname
* a:visited applies CSS once a link has been visited by the user
* a:hover applies CSS when the mouse is hovering over the link/ element
* a:active applies CSS when the link/ element is being clicked on

Box model- every element on the page is given a “box” which can be sized up and moved. There are different ways to make elements “wrap around” others,

* display: block makes the element takes up the entire width of the page; can be resized
* display: inline element takes up space defined by content; cannot be sized by h and w
* display: none hides the element
* display: inline-block are inline elements with resizable h and w
* <span> is inline equivalent of div tag; can be applied to some parts of a <p> for instance

Other CSS Properties:

* opacity: (0-100) hides the element, but it still takes up space; can fade elements
* visibility: hidden Same as opacity zero 0
* html { … } applies style to the full page

Position properties position elements relative to other elements or the page

* position: static default, normal positioning
* position: fixed stay fixed relative to browser window; don’t move when scrolling. Takes

element out of flow and it nor other elements are affected by it.

Circumvent it by giving it a fixed h or w

* position: absolute keeps element fixed relative to its parent container
* position: relative element fixed relative to where it should’ve been. Not taken out of flow