CSS (cascading style Sheets).

The general rule:
```
selector {
    property : value;
    another property : value;
    ;
}
```

In html :

{ inline : i.e : `<h3 style = "color: pink;"> About content </h3>`

{ or use style tag :

```
< style type = "text/css" >
    selector {
        property : value;
    }
< /style >
```

Write CSS in a separate file : (Better idea)   file.css

Define all selectors directly in .css file.
Then import the css file in html file using `<link ... href = ?.css`   css file

① Color in css : hexadecimal :   # + String of 6 hexadecimal numbers.

(i.e : h1 {
    color : # 4B0032;
}

(rgb) (255, 255, 255)   white is #FFFFFF
         r   g   b   black is #000000
         FF→00

② or   rgb (0, 255, 255);

③   rgba (0, 255, 255, 0.2);
                        → transparency
                    1.0 ∼ 0.0 → transparent
                       ↓
                    Not transparent

color and background.

i.e:
```
h1 {
    color : rgb(255, 255, 0);
    background: #FF0000;
}
```

background: { ① color.
             ② url (link...)

background - repeat : no-repeat ;
background - size : cover

Border = width, color, style.

ie.:
```
h1 {
    color = pink ;
    border-color = purple ;      }  or border: 5px solid purple.
    border-width: 5px ;          }
    border-style = solid ; .
}
```

CSS selectors = element, id, and class

element selector: div, p, li, etc.
id selector = select an element with specific id. (id must be unique)
        then the selector would be " #idName
class selector: select all elements with a given class.
        Then the selector would be   " .className "

The 30 css selectors you must memorize. (google it)
  ① star (*).   ④ Attribute selector:
  ② Descendant selector: ⑤ nth of types:
  ③ Adjacent selector:

Fonts in CSS

① font-family : "arial"

② font-size : px (absolute), em (relative size)

    text helps to group text together

③ font-weight : normal, bold, or 100 → 800 (100 is light, 800 is bold, every 100)
                                                Thin

④ line-height : 1 (single line space), 2 (double line space, etc)

⑤ text-align : right, center, left,

⑥ text-decoration : underline, line-through, etc.

Google fonts.

Add the link of google fonts to html file. (in <head> __ </head>

the Box Model (Padding, margin, border, and more)

Padding : 10 px ;

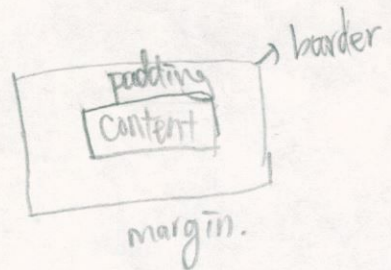or padding-left, padding-right, ... etc.

margin : 100 px ;

    or margin-top, margin-bottom, etc.

    or margin : val1 val2 val3 val4 ;

             top left bottom right

    margin : 0 auto 0 auto ;

→ border
padding
Content
margin.

Bootstrap. (V.3.3.7).

Quick-start: copy-paste the bootstrap stylesheet `<link>` into the `<head>` before all other stylesheets to load css. Then add our optional Javascript plugins, jQuery, and popper.js near the end of your pages, right before the closing `</body>` tag. Be sure to place jQuery and popper.js first, as the Javascript plugin depends on them.

Buttons: use the button classes on an `<a>`, `<button>` or `<input>` element.
    class = "btn ..."

To override any class in Bootstrap, we can create another css and override the attributes of specific class.

Jumbotron: A lightweight, flexible component that can optionally extend the entire viewpoint to showcase key content on your site.
    `<div class="jumbotron"> </div>`

Container; forms, tables, etc in bootstrap

Navbar: navigation headers for your application or site. (List of links).
    `<nav class="navbar navbar-default">` ... `</nav>`
    Then add each div inside `<nav>` as bars including:
        ① `<div class="navbar-header">` ... `</div>`

Grid system: a responsive, mobile first fluid grid system that appropriately scales up to 12 columns as the device or viewpoint size increase.

1. Rows must be placed within a .container or .container-fluid.
2. Each col would be `<div class="col-lg-1 >` (1-12) `</div>`

Grid option: col-lg- col-md-size(1~12) set the break point,
(Add in class).
        sm   xs
    after the break point, each col would be in single unit