**DERS1**

* With CSS we beautify, design, or style the html.
* To add CSS in a html we add style attribute in the html tags.
* Style attribute has a property and a value
* CSS ADV: sayfa tasarimlari icin guclu ozelliklere sahip, html de yapamayacagimiz seyleri yapariz, farkli platformlara ozel de yapabiliyoruz, responsive meselesini css ile sagliyoruz, DISDV browser uyumluluk meselesi,
* Width ve height icin %, px, vw,vh birim olarak kullanilabilir
* 1. Cesit style tanimlama: Inline elementlere width ve height uygulanamaz,
* Gerekmedikce width ve height kullanmayalim, responsive tasarimlarin biri
* 2. Cesit style tanimlama: Sayfa seviyesinde style, head icinde style tagi <style> kulliyoruz, daha temiz, ve selector ile istedigimiz taglarda degisikler
* 3. Cesit style tanimlama: Site seviyesinde style (external) en temiz:
* Merkezi CSS dosyamiz, farkli html dosyalari ile link yapalim
* CSS HTML DOCS INTEGRATION? Inline, Internal, External the one I use.
* While linking an external CSS style file to html, we write the link code anywhere in the head of html.
* RULESET:  
  .container{  
  padding: 20px  
  }
* SELECTORS are the heart of the CSS.
* \*{} UNIVERSAL SELECTORS, CAN BE APPLIED TO ANY HTML TAG. - CANNOT BE USED IN INLINE
* In inspect part we can see after using the \* that it affects everything.
* There are properties in CSS that are inherited to grandchildren from parent(body) let’s say padding but there are properties that doesn’t so that’ll be the difference if we use the universal and external body link.
* External Selectors:   
  1. Either we right directly the tag itself and style the whole tag portion.  
  2. We can class the similar tags and name them differently and accordingly we style by calling them in style section. Calling; classname  
  3. If we want to include a tag in two classes and affect it from the styles of both classes, we can include the names of both the classes and separate them with a space.
* DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ID AND CLASS: they both are for naming and there are no restrictions in classes, but every element has a unique ID, we can also CSS defining by ID like:  
  4. #ID\_name   
  5. We can also style using span tags.  
  6. To specify we can also identify by tags like; p(tag). classname {\*\*\*}.
* CASCADING (Etkin Stiller – Kim daha baskin) - IF THERE ARE MULTIPLE STYLES TRYING TO CHANGE SAME ATTRIBUTE OF SAME ELEMENT FOLLOW THE FOLLOWING RULE:  
  a. tags and definitions including (! important). If there are multiple !important affecting the style it chooses the one that comes first.  
  b. inline selectors always beat others. Like writing inside the tag.  
  c. the one defining the goal in most detail.  
  d. If selectors are same, the one closest to goal beats the other.  
  e. #id cascades the .class but we don’t usually use the #id in CSS.
* It is called inline style in block element of html.
* If a tag is linked by two classes, and want it to cascade all the other styles affecting the tag, we can tage.class1.class2 in order to define in detail
* Menus are kept inside the nav tag, if they are in different rows, we use div tags and if in one row then span
* The font links should be given before the CSS style link.
* Istedigimiz fontlarin bilgisayarimizda olup olmadigini bilmedigimiz icin, google fonts kullaniyoruz, bu da herkesin o fontu gormesini saglar