Chapter 4 – Literary terms

1.external style sheet- A cascading style sheets style that is written in an external document and can be referenced by multiple documents

2. embedded style Sheet- Embedded style sheets allow you to define styles for the whole HTML document in one place.

3. inline style - Inline style sheets is a term that refers to style sheet information being applied to the current element. Which means that instead of defining the style once, then applying the style against all instances of an element (say the <p> tag), you only apply the style to the instance you want the style to apply to.

4. shiv- HTML5Shiv is a JavaScript workaround, to enable styling of HTML5 elements in versions of Internet Explorer prior to version 9, which do not allow unknown elements to be styled without JavaScript.

5. absolute unit of measure- absolute units are fixed, and the length expressed in any form will appear exactly that size

6. relative unit of measure- relative unit specify a length relative to another length property

7. RGB value- constructs all the colors from the combination of red, green and blue

8. Hexadecimal value- RGB values can also be specified using hexadecimal color values ranging from 00-FF

9. inherited property- The inherit keyword specifies that a property should inherit its value from its parent element in CSS file

10. RGBA value- RGBA color values are an extension of RGB color values with an alpha channel - which specifies the opacity of the object

11.HSL value-An HSL color value is specified with: HSL (hue, saturation, lightness). Hue is a degree on the color wheel (from 0 to 360) - 360 is red, 120 is green, 240 is blue. Saturation is a percentage value; 0% means a shade of gray and 100% is the full color. Lightness is also a percentage; 0% is black, 100% is white.

12. HSLA Value- An HSLA color value is specified with: HSLA (hue, saturation, lightness, alpha), where the alpha parameter defines the opacity. The alpha parameter is a number between 0.0 (fully transparent) and 1.0 (fully opaque)

13. universal selector- An asterisk ( \* ) is the universal selector for CSS. It matches a single element of any type.

14. type selector- ??

15. id selector- The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element

16. class selector- The class selector selects elements with a specific class attribute.

17. relational selector- Relational Selectors allow the designer to target content based on the relation of element within your HTML structure.

18. descendant selector-The descendant selector matches all elements that are descendants of a specified element.

19. adjacent sibling selector-The adjacent sibling selector selects all elements that are the adjacent siblings of a specified element. Sibling elements must have the same parent element, and "adjacent" means "immediately following".

20.child selector- The child selector selects all elements that are the immediate children of a specified element. The following example selects all <p> elements that are immediate children of a <div> element:

21. general sibling selector- The general sibling selector selects all elements that are siblings of a specified element.

22. attribute selector-The attribute selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute.

23. pseudo class Selector-Pseudo class selectors are CSS selectors with a colon preceding them.

24. pseudo element selector- Pseudo element selector are css selectors with double semicolon

25. cascade order - The term "cascading" refers to the order of importance the browser should follow when it encounters conflicting style rules

26. user style sheet- User style sheets allow you to set styles on page elements so that they are easier for you to read and use, regardless of what the Web page designer intended.

27. font family-

28. shorthand property