**HTML Fundamentals**

if I use em tag on an element in html

and then use 'font-style:normal' in css

my text will show up as italic.

That means html is given preference over css in webpage.

Generally, we use classes instead of ids to get prepared for any future reuse of same name and style.

with rgb model we can select among 16.8 million colors.

all of the styles are applied in case of multiple declaration of same elements

in case of conflicts in any style, priority is as follows

1.id

2.class

3.element selector or tags

in case of multiple ids or classes or tags, last updated value is applied

A user agent style sheet is a ”default style sheet” provided by the browser (e.g., Chrome, Firefox, Edge, etc.

it is over-written by our defined new stylesheets.

pseudo classes have priority over elements.

**Inheritance and universal selector:**

universal selector (\*) simply applies to all the elements without any inheritance involved

universal selector is of lowest priority

in case of conflict, code other than \* will be given priority

inherited styles are easily over-written by child element styles definition

all styles are not inherited. Only styles which are practical to apply are applied.

**Preprocessor**

A preprocessor is a program that helps the developer to generate the HTML syntax from the syntax of the preprocessor

**Margins and padding**

Each and every element on a webpage can be seen as a rectangular box

padding is white space between content and border.

border is outside element, but padding is inside the element

margin is empty space around the element. It is space outside the element.

space between elements.

fill-area: element content+padding

background color and images apply to fill area

that means, it also includes padding area along with content area.

specificity is given priority in css

**Aside and em**

The <aside> element represents a section of a page that consists of content that is tangentially related to the content around the aside element, and which could be considered separate from that content.

e.g. related posts

em -

Relative to the font-size of the element (2em means 2 times the size of the current font)

**collapsing margins:** top-margin of element below is not added to bottom-margin of element above it. It simply collapses and greater margin is applied between two elements.

**tip:**

for vertical space, use margin-bottom

whenever you need space inside element, use padding

when outside, use margin.

**apply this css to make web element responsive**

width: 825px;

margin: 50px auto;

**Box-model**

block-level boxes take entire horizontal space available. therefore, they cannot be side by side

they create line breaks and are stacked vertically, one after another

inline boxes take space only which is necessary to them. therefore, they can be side by side.

A box in CSS consists of a content area, which is where any text, images, or other HTML elements are displayed. This is optionally surrounded by padding, a border, and a margin, on one or more sides. The box model describes how these elements work together to create a box as displayed by CSS.

**Inline elements**: a, img, em, strong, button etc.

display: inline;

**Block-level**: body, main, header, footer, ul, ol, li, div, nav, section, aside, h1-h6, p etc.

display: block;

**Normal flow vs absolute positioning:**

Normal flow- elements are laid out according to their order in html code. Default positioning

position: relative;

Absolute positioning-

position: absolute;

By default, Pseudo elements are inline elements.

[directly targeted elements](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Specificity#directly_targeted_elements_vs._inherited_styles) will always take precedence over rules which an element inherits from its ancestor.

**Layout** is the way text, images and other content is placed and arranged on a webpage.