

# Intro to HTML/CSS Reference: CSS

## New HTML

`<div>` ← Block container element used for making sections.  
`<span>` ← Inline container element used for making selections.  
`<!-- This is an HTML comment! -->`

## Pseudo-classes, syntax:

```
selector:pseudo-class{  
  property: value;  
}
```

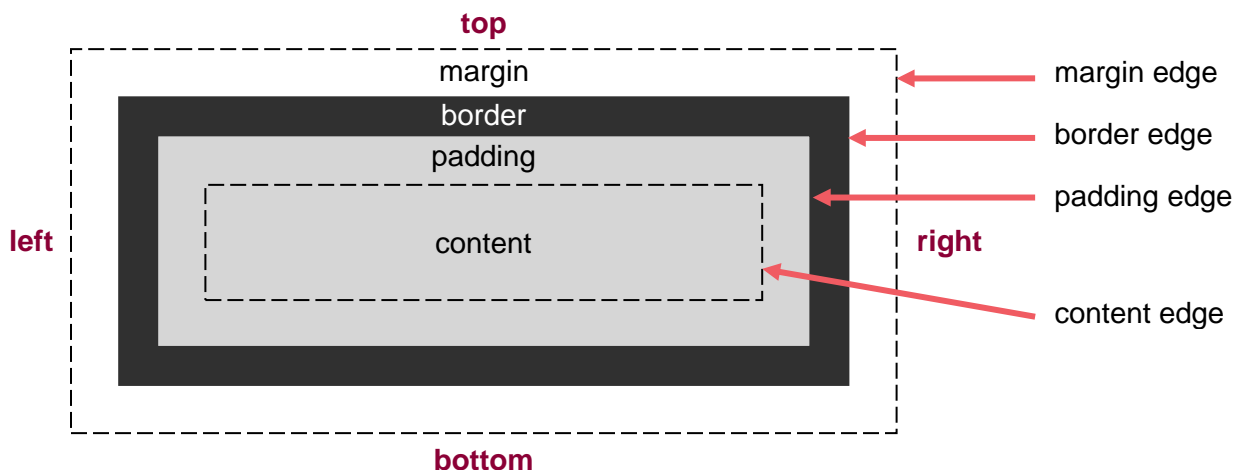
## CSS Property Reference

```
a:link  
a:visited  
a:hover, a:focus  
a:active  
text-decoration: none;  
padding: 15px;  
padding-top: 3%;  
padding: 5px 3px 10px 3px;  
margin: 25px;  
margin-left: auto;  
margin: 15px 6px 5px 9px;  
border: 1px solid black;  
border-width: 10px;  
border-style: dotted;  
border-color: red;  
/* CSS Comments! */
```

} Selectors used for styling different link states.



## The Box Model



In the box model, you can adjust the **Top**, **Right**, **Bottom**, and **Left** (TRBL)

# Intro to HTML/CSS Reference: Positioning

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## Positioning

`position: static;`

Static positioning is the “normal flow”. This is the default position of all inline and block elements.

`position: relative;`

Relative positioning stays in the “normal flow”, but can be pushed around with top, right, bottom, and left (TRBL).

`position: absolute;`

Absolute positioned items are moved with TRBL in relation to a parent container block, the first element with a position other than static. If there is no parent container, the parent is `<html>`.



## CSS Property Reference

`float: left;` ← Floats an element to the left. Text will “wrap” around.

`float: right;` ← Floats an element to right.

`clear: left;` ← Clears content by moving it to the next line. Can be ‘left’, ‘right’, or ‘both’.

`z-index: 12;` ← Determines order of overlapping elements. Highest number is on top.

## Google Fonts

1. Head to <http://www.google.com/fonts>
2. Select a font (“Add to collection”).
3. Add the html link to your `<head>` element.
4. Call the font with the CSS property `font-family`

```
body {  
  font-family: "Merriweather", serif;  
}
```

## Reminders

- White space is only for humans!
- Use all lowercase for tags, classes, ids, and file names
- Save your css files as ‘.css’ and html files as ‘.html’
- Put your files in the same parent folder
- Local images can be stored in an “images” folder. Call them like this:  
``