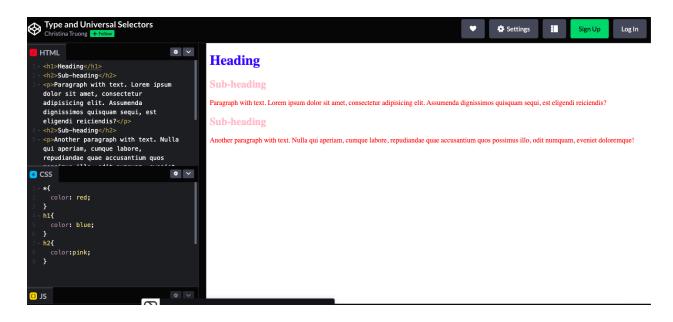
Ibnat Nuha

- Difference between HTML and CSS is that CSS adds appearance to the webpage and HTML adds structure and semantics.
- There is three ways that CSS can be added to HTML
 - External: adda link/path of a css file inside the link tag of a html document(in the head tag)
 - o Import: use @import element to add a smaller css file at the same time.
 - o Inline: use the key word style inside of any tag to style that specific tag
 - Internal: inside the head tag use the key word style to add some other appearance.
- Pixel density means how many pixels are there within a space.
- The more pixels are there within the same length and the width, the more clear the picture is.
- PPI(pixel per inch) or DPI(dots per inch) which describes how many pixels are there in a space
- Relative Path: When linking files within the same project.
- Absolute Path: In order to link resources that are out on a server. In order to link these resources we need to use http with the full domain name.
- Bandwidth means the amount of data that is being transferred from the server to a user's computer.
- Selectors are html elements that determines what style needed to apply in css
- Declaration block: includes one or more styles.
- Font-weight, is to add a weight like italicize or bold on fonts
- Color: it has keywords and it used to color the text
- We can use RGB or hex values or hsl which defines a color by its hue.
- Saturation, lightness and alpha solution are some value
- Type selectors selects the element of HTML and apply style to it
- Universal selector selects every element of html and apply style to it
- For class selectors we use a dot with a class name.
- Class selectors can be used throughout the html code
- If you want to apply style when both classes are present you can use "AND" in between two class names.
- ID is similar to class. ID selectors starts with pound sign and then the name of the ID
- The difference between ID and class is that Id can be only use once
- To select descendant elements use a space between the selectors to denote the nested relationship
- You can apply the same style by grouping the selectors. We could separate the element by using comma

- A type selector can override the universal selector. Class selector will override both type and universal selector. Id will override the class selector.
- Stylesheet are read from top to bottom
- Pseudo classes are dynamic and often combined with other selectors
- There are some pseudo classes such as visited hoover, focus, activated, link.
- Visited means the style is being applied when the link is being visited.
- CSS box model which is a set of rules that defines how elements are sized
- Inline elements take up the same space as the content contained within their tags. Ex: anchor tags. link
- Block elements are always on top of each other
- CSS box model is described as a rectangular box. Each box has 4 parts
 - Content: contains the actual content
 - o Padding: surrounds the area of the content
 - o Border: surrounds the padding area
 - Margin: surrounds the entire element
- Height and width adds height and width to the content
- Negative margin removes the space between the inline elements
- Left and right margins and set to auto will evenly space out everything with auto.
- A div tag can be added to create a container. Div tag because it doesn't have any semantic value
- Typeface means font family
- font -family stack helps to determine if a user doesn't have a font available then it will automatically apply the next font
- Font-weight determines how thinnest or thickest the font will be
- Bolder or lighter are some keyword to add font-weight
- Web-fonts css features to add more typeface
- We need to add @font-face to the stylesheet in order to access web font
- We could add relative or absolute path for web font
- In order to add multiple path we just need to comma after each path
- Adobe fonts are included in the adobe creative cloud subscription
- Google fonts are free alternative to typeface
- We could use shorthand to style fonts. We could use font-style, font-weight,font-variant.
- Text-decorations are used to have different types of line under the text.
- Text-align property can be used to align content within a block element.
- line -height: sets amount of space between the lines of the content



```
#IDDOCTIVE Ritaly
*cheeds
*charact="UTF.6">
*cheeds
*charact="UTF
```

Ibnat Nuha

Student,BA in Computer Science at Queens College

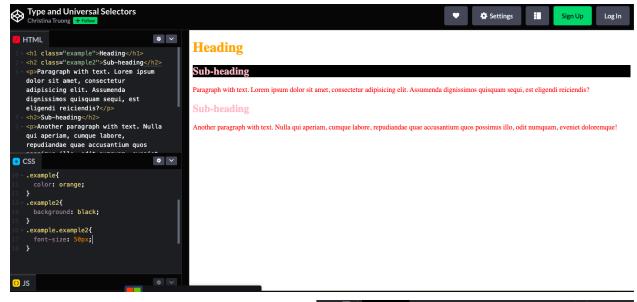
I am a student at Queens college majoring in Computer Science and Minoring in Math.My anticipated Graduation in on July 2022. I am also a fellow at Cuny Tech Prep and a former QA intern at Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center.

Featured Projects

View selected projects below. More information can be found at christinatruong.com.

Project Name

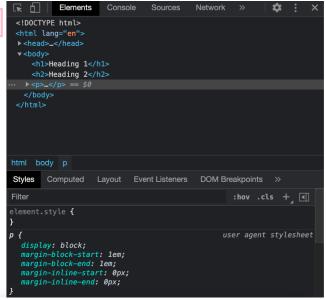


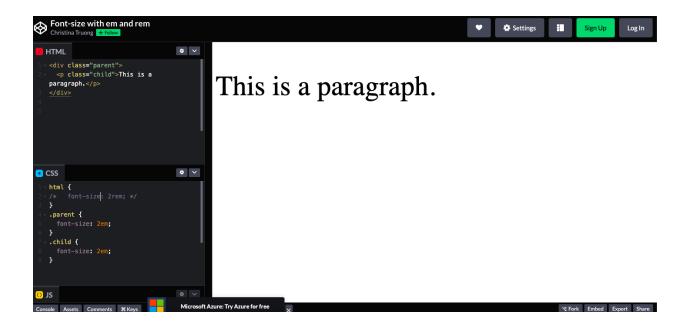


Heading 1

Heading 2

Paragraph with placeholder text. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, link! Consectetur adipisicing elit. Nisi voluptatem dignissimos non totam id, cum doloribus minima illum sequi provident similique ipsam porro ducimus animi nemo ipsum corporis aliquid culpa.





- a) I learned a lot about CSS in this assignment. I learned from the basic structure of CSS to advance structure. I always had difficulties understanding the concept of using developer tools. However, this lesson gave me some good explanation. I also learned about how to use the google font for typeface.
- b) These materials can definitely be helpful for anyone who is looking to make their website appealing. All the skills can be used to set the typeface colors or linking paths which are important to create basic stylesheets.
- c) I would definitely recommend this lesson to anyone who is trying to learn more about CSS or someone who is trying to learn some basic concept of CSS. This lesson provides lessons for both beginners and moves towards advanced lessons.
- d) It took me 3 hours to complete this assignment.