HTML & CSS

Go over HTML tags.

Nav is your primary navigation tag. Try that instead of <div id=”navigation”/>

Footer is where copyright, dates, misc can go

CSS separates style from content

CSS Selectors

ID can be used once per page. Must be very specific, very important for a singular element on a page

Go over multiple classes/stacking classes

<p class = “class-one class-two”></p>

BEST PRACTICES

Remember to comment in html and css

STICKY BITS

The DOM is our Application Programming Interface – how we speak with these languages.

Specificity – our friend and our enemy.

Avoid the style attribute.

Don’t screw up filenames. Keep them simple and consistent and lowercase without spaces.

ADVANCED CSS AND LAYOUTS

Going forward in our project folder

PROJECT > STYLE FOLDER > reset.css

main.css

How to apply:

<head>

<link tag for reset.css file>

<link tag for main.css file>

</head>

This is important for all homework going forward. Cascading Style Sheet means that the styles cascade. Whatever comes first, happens first. The reset file wipes out all the preexisting styles that a browser has, giving you a clean slate to work with. Then you put your main css file after. I saved the reset.css file in my classwork folder out in the open. Don’t forget! Always copy this into your assignment folder for whatever you’re working on.

DISPLAY PROPERTY

Every default element on a page has default properties. Usually either block or inline.

NESTED SELECTORS

Compound Selections

Things are sized in m’s , pixels and rem’s.

M’s – em-dash. Same size as “m”

16px is a default pixel size

Body base font size – 10 pixels

Use –ems as a way of making your font size malleable. You set a value and then can make broad adjustments off of that.

POSITIONING

Absolute, Fixed and Relative are the three most common we will use

Fixed looks at the browser itself. Absolute and Relative look at the parent it’s with. Example is like navigation that falls along as you scroll through a page. It’s fixed at that position always all the time.

COLORS

Keyword

Block

Hexcode

RGBA 9(alpha transparency – creates a transparency value goes from 0 to 1)

HSL or HSLA(hue saturation light)

When you’re building out a website, use semantic terms that all line up.