You need two dots before the slash means to got back a repository.

Margin and padding go in cardinal direction. 0 0 0 0

Margin is the space outside the element and padding is within the element.

Hex code is three pairs. So, white can be fff because the pairs match.

1.618 is the golden ratio.

It’s the proportion that the human brain finds beautiful.

Pixels and ems

Pixels are strictly defined. And ems are relative. 16 px 2em (we know the ratio) this way we can keep ratios even (text to headers)

With line-spacing 1.6em

Simplicity, strong hero image, strong commands, call to action

Unit 4

Try to keep stuff in alphabetical order.

Check resolution test.

Take off the image credit because it’s not a professional site.

Just rotate the image, do it in photoshop and crop it. 1920x1080 most common resolution for laptops.

You could put a vignette around the bagels and then use the small image.

Give the logo more room to breathe (10-20 pixels)

Create a call to action button (needs to be an empty anchor link) <a><img></a>

Unit 5

The display property : set by default to {Display: Block} or {Display: Inline}

An inline element is a fragment of a paragraph, a sentence or a group of words. So, links, images or emphasized texts.

A block element has line breaks before and after it. An example is headings, paragraphs or lists.

The browser displays a default style.

Generic content wrappers

<div> and <span> tags to group elements together. They are generic elements that exist to facilitate styling of otherwise lost and lonely content.

So, you can use span tags to separate out chunks of text that you will later style in CSS.

<span> is an inline-element that is used to group inline-elements in a document

<div> is a block-element used to group block-elements in a document.

You can use div tags to change various groups of content.

The CSS box model:

Every element on a page is a rectangular box and may have width, height, padding, borders and margins.

Content shares background color of the element, padding also shares the background color and the border color as well unless it is specified (border-color: gray; border-style: double;) Margins do not have color.

CSS shorthand: Padding: 10px, 12px, 10px, 10px;

If it’s all the same you can just write padding: 10 px;

Wrappers just start below the header (opens right after <body> and closes right before </body>. Wrappers make your text stay regardless of size. Unless it’s on margins: auto then the margins will now adjust. To make it centered: margin: 0 auto;”

Semantic code: describes the value of content on the page. Header tag to group intro section of the page, the nav tag to group navigational elements and the footer to group things at the bottom.

Header is a semantic tag. It’s a way of naming HTML containers so that they describe what’s in them.

You can apply CSS properties to multiple selectors

H1, h2 {text-transform: uppercase}

The width property tells the border how thick to be. Color tells the color and syle tells whether to be solid, dotted, dashed or double.

Since headings default to stretch across a page, if you just want to underline just the words you can make it say “display: inline-block;”