* CSS can be done inline never recommended
* CSS can be done at the head of html file. Only recommended when doing a quick test or debugging, but should be moved/removed once finished
* CSS should be written in a separate file fileName.css and linked in HTML file
  + <link rel="stylesheet" href="fileName.css">
* General Rule
  + Selector {
    - Property: value;
    - anotherProperty: value;
  + }
* Element selector
  + Will change the style of all elements of that type in the selector
  + h1 {
    - color: red
  + }
* Colors can be chosen in 4 ways
  + Using the predefined colors e.g. red, orange, purple
    - color: red;
  + Using Hexadecimal (6 digit hexadecimal number; 1st two digits are red, 2nd two are green, 3rd two are blue)
    - color: #FB2E75;
  + Using rgb (base 10 with max value being 255
    - rgb(255, 23, 129)
  + Using rgba. Same as rgb but adding transparency (alpha). It has 4 parameters with the last ranging 0-1 and defining the transparency
    - rgba(120, 5, 99, .3)
* background
  + Syntax
    - selector {
      * background: red
    - }
  + Background values can be color, or image
  + Background can have many properties like background-repeat and background-size
* border
  + Has 3 parts
    - Width
    - Color
    - Style
  + Syntax
    - order-color: purple;
    - border-width: 5px;
    - border-style: solid;
  + Short-hand syntax
    - border: 5px solid purple;
* id selector
  + We can set an id to elements to single them out as to style that specific element without styling the rest of the same elements
  + The same id name can only be used once per page
  + We can use as many ids as we want
  + HTML syntax
    - <li id=”idName”>
  + CSS syntax (a hash sign needs to precede the id name to denote it’s an id)
    - #idName {
      * Property: value;
    - }
* Class selector
  + Similar to id, but we can use the same class for multiple elements
  + HTML syntax
    - <li class=”className”>
  + CSS syntax (a period needs to precede the class name to denote it’s an class)
    - .className {
      * property: value;
    - }
* Star selector
  + Selects every element
  + Syntax
    - \* {
      * property: value;
    - }
* Descendant selector
  + Selects only elements, classes, or ids within another element
  + Syntax for anchor within list item
    - li a {
      * property: value;
    - }
  + Syntax for anchor within a list item within an ordered list
    - ol li a {
      * property: value;
    - }
  + This nesting can be expanded more
  + Syntax for class within element (list item)
    - li .className {
      * property: value;
    - }
* Adjacent selector
  + Selects elements that proceed a specified element, class, or id
  + Syntax with unordered list after heading4
    - h4 + ul {
      * property: value;
    - }
* Attribute selector
  + Selects elements with a specified attribute
  + Syntax for anchor tags with href that leads to Google
    - a[href=http://www.google.com] {
      * property: value;
    - }
  + Syntax for input tag where type=text
    - Input[type=text] {
      * property: value;
    - }
  + General syntax
    - elementType[attribute=value] {
      * property: value;
    - }
* Nth of type selector
  + Selects every nth element of some type in a given group
    - So if n=3, it will select every 3rd element of that type in a given group
  + Syntax (selects every 3rd unordered list)
    - ul:nth-of-type(3) {
      * property: value;
    - }
* Specificity
  + In increasing order
    - Star selector
    - Type selector
    - Class, attribute, pseudo-class selector
    - Id selector
    - Inline style
* Link to 30 most used selectors
* font-family
  + Set font for element
  + Syntax
    - selector {
      * font-family: font’
    - }
* font-size
  + Set font size for element
  + Syntax for pixel
    - selector {
      * font-size: 50px
    - }
  + em will set font as multiplier of parent element’s font size
  + Syntax for em
    - selector {
      * font-size: 1.3em;
    - }
  + When using em, set font size of body in px to have base size
* font-weight
  + Thickness/boldness of font
  + Syntax with normal weights
    - selector {
      * font-weight: normal;
    - }
  + Syntax with number range (only for certain font and only every hundred numbers 100-800)
    - selector {
      * font-weight: 100;
    - }
* line-height
  + Height of line. Is multiplier of font size
  + Syntax:
    - selector {
      * line-height: 1.2;
    - }
* text-align
  + Aligns text (like in MS Word)
  + Syntax
    - selector {
      * text-align: center;
    - }
* text-decoration
  + Used for decorating text, like underline or line-through
* Box Model
  + Every element is made up of a box
  + There are 4 properties of each box that is manipulatable
    - Content
      * Change width and height
      * Width and height can be set either by px or %
        + When using % it is that percentage of the parent element’s size
        + 200px
        + 50%
    - Padding
      * Space between content and border
      * Set in px
    - Border
      * Same as before, adjust border
    - Margin
      * Space outside of border between border and other elements
      * Shorthand syntax
        + margin toppx rightpx bottompx leftpx
        + margin 50px 23px 87px 49px;
      * margin auto
        + Used on opposite sides of an element to center it

Usually left and right

* + - * + Syntax

Margin 39px auto 27px auto;

* + - * More shorthand syntax
        + Margin: 60px auto

Sets top and bottom to 60px, left and right to auto

* + - * + Margin 59px 72px

Sets top and bottom to 59px, left and right to 72px

* rem
  + Changes relative to the root element <html>