Week 4

Units of Measurement, Block vs. Inline Elements, and CSS Selectors

**Units of Measurement**

* No space between number and unit.
* Absolute: always the same size regardless of the monitor size
  + Px
* Relative: changes depend on the size of the device.
  + Responsiveness
  + Em %
* Default browser font size is 16px.
* Em changes the size of the image relative to the size of the parent text. Can use for padding.
* Rem: bases on the root or body.
* 1 em =100%
* 1.5em = 150%
* Vw (viewpoint width)
* Vh (viewpoint height)
* Use height and width to specify dimensions of div.
* Max width.

**Block vs. Inline Elements**

* *Block* take up 100% of the space
  + <div>
  + <header>
  + <main>
  + <footer>
  + <nav>
  + <p>
  + <ul>
  + <li>
  + <section>
  + <article>
  + <form>
  + <h1>-<h6>
* *Inline* allow other elements to share the same line and wrap to the next line when their full.
  + <a>
  + <img>
  + <span>
  + <button>
  + <label>
* To make a block element into an inline element
  + #id {
    - Display: inline;}
* Inline-block
  + Mixture
  + Display:inline-block;
* Centering
  + Text-align: center OR right OR left
  + Margin: 0 (top-bottom margin) auto (centers the box);

**CSS Selectors**

* Specificity: to target specific HTML elements to apply CSS attributes.
* Order overridance also applies.
* The more specific selectors would override the more general selectors.
* Classes <class=””>. element.class
* .class:id
* Can use multiple elements in one selector.
  + H1, h4 {
    - Text: something; }
* Article p{}
* Pseudo-selector:
  + Li:nth-of-type(4){
    - }