Talking about tables, none of these : caption, thead, tbody are required.

For this week’s assignment, it will be convenient to use <thead> and <tbody>

CSS is useful for precision type and layout controls. It helps to do less work, and is useful to build more accessible sites, and reliable browser support.

Check css zen garden

Writing css :

Selector : how are we going to access the element in the html document

Property: value : Once we accessed the DOM, we define how the element is going to be, it appearance.

To add a css document, we use the link tag :

<link href=”/path/to/file.css” rel=”stylesheet”/>

We can also embed the css in the html using the tag <style></style>

Having css in an inline manner is a bad practice : It makes it more difficult to change element property, because to do a modification, we will have to change every single tag.

A comment in css is /\* \*/. There is no // in css for the comments.

We can use group selectors:

p,h1,h2 {properties:values;…}

We can use descendant selectors:

ul li a {…} /\* here, we access anchor tags that are in list elements of an unordered list\*/

We can use child selector:

p > em {…}

Another way :

ul,ol li a {…}/\* access anchor tags that are in list elements of an unordered list, or an ordered list\*/

The cascading part of css is that, if a property is applied to an element, then all its children will inherit that properties. For example, if a property is appied to <p>,and there is a <em> in that <p> element, then all properties defined for <p> will be applied to <em>, if those properties can be applied to <em> (For example, if <p> contained <img>, we could not applied text properties to <img>).

Class notation :dot(.)+class name

Class can be shared by many elements

Id notation : hash(#)+id

Id must be unique in the html document

It is advised to be more specific when writing a style sheet, to make sure correct styles are applied to correct elements.

It is impossible to overwrite styles imposed by “!important”

Pseudo-class selector are use to match the state of an element:

Example : a:link { …}

Here, link is a class selector to state that the link in the anchor tag has not been clicked on yet.

:root is used to declare a css variable. Using element{…} in place of :root is less efficient.

:not() {…} is used to match elements that DON’T have something.

We use pseudo-slacces selectors to be more specific when selecting item in our css document, and hence, avoid using @import or integrating some css directly into our html document.

In CSS, to select a specific attribute in all tags of the html document, we use

element[attribute]

We can also specify the value:

element[attribute = “value”]