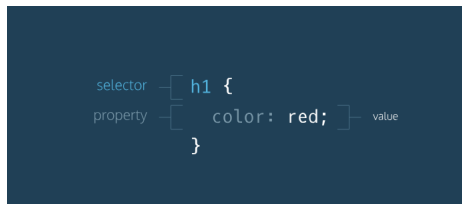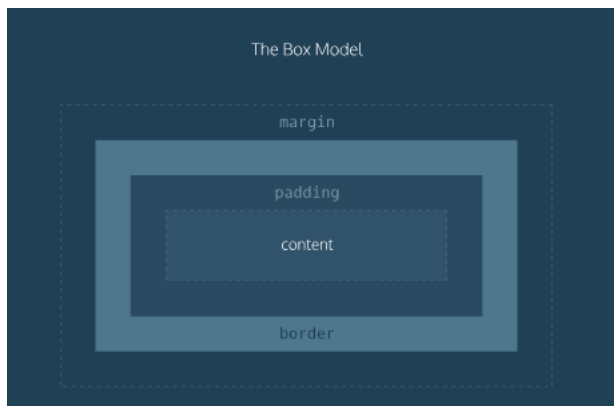# Website Development Notes

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1 codeacademy: CSS

1.1 The box model

Content: includes text and other media
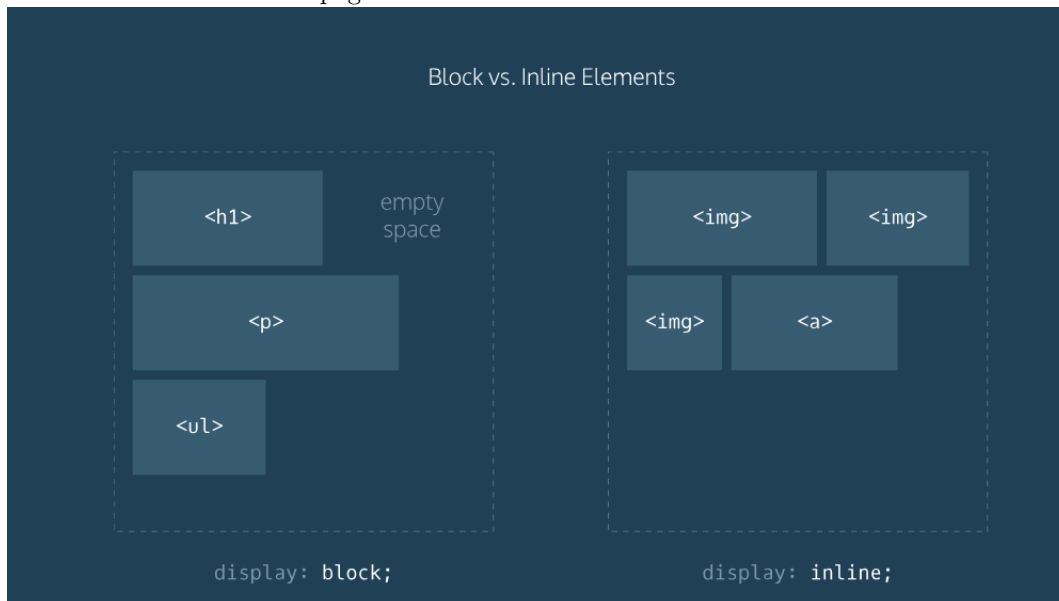
padding: *as it looks like*

border: outline of an HTML page element. *picture frame that contains the element* use like
p { border: 2px [solid, dotted, dashed] [black, blue ...]}

margin: space b/w HTML page element and **next nearest element**.
Also, doing something like *p {margin: 20px}* will create spacings on each side of an element.
You can do **margin-top, margin-bottom, margin-left, margin-right.**

1.2 Block vs Inline Elements

Allows to control the boundaries and space for individual HTML elements. It determines how HTML elements move around in the page.

These are properties for the css selector

display: [none, inline, block, inline-block]

1. **block:** HTML heading, paragraph, unordered list

2. **inline:** HTML image and anchor elements

position: [static, relative, fixed, absolute, sticky]

1. **static:** always positioned according to normal flow of page.

2. **relative:** Setting top, right bottom, and left properties of a "relative" positioned element will adjust it away from its normal position.

3. **fixed:** Just keeps some HTML element in the same place even when you're scrolling. You can use **top, bottom, right, left** to position it.

4. **absolute:** positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (instead of viewport like fixed)

Here is a simple example:

This <div> element has position: relative;

This <div> element has position: absolute;

5. **sticky:** toggles between relative and fixed depending on the scroll position. Basically just follows you arround.

I am sticky!

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, illum definitiones no quo, maluisset concludaturque et eum, altera fabulas ut quo. Atqui causae gloriatur ius te, id agam omnis evertitur eum. Affert laboramus repudiandae nec et. Inciderint efficiantur his ad. Eum no molestiae voluptatibus.