I know I am turning this assignment past the due date. The reason is that I wanted to get a better understanding of CSS before I turned it in. It wouldn’t have helped me if I just copy and pasted others code. My page is very similar but I have a good understanding as to what all the code does. Thank you.

Lesson 1.2 Creating a Structured Document with HTML

With Google Chrome you can used their developer tool to explore the HTML and CSS of a webpage. All elements in a page are rectangular. Sideways triangles are an HTML elements. You can use the developer tool to discover the font size of a sit as well as many other useful things.

Lesson 1.3

In one of our class examples we were able to use CSS to make text red in a paragraph using selectors. Using font-weight you can make text bold. You can select different HTML tags or classes when selecting parts of the site in CSS. Using CSS you can avoid using repetition in your code. Divs are block level that takes up the entire width of the site. Span is an inline element. Separate block and span elements. Don’t change content unless you map them with style. Classes are there to style elements that you want to be the same.

HTML

The benefit of repetition. Not having to write things out individually. Save time. Write less code. Easier to read. Minimizing mistakes. HTML elements are boxes and each box has four components. You can either set sizes in terms of percentages rather than pixels. Or set the box sizing attribute to border box for every element.

<div class=”stop”></div>

CSS

Flexbox layout. Display: flex; so items can be next to each other on a line. Size that’s smaller than 100%.

.stop {

Background-color: yellow;

}

CSS Id’s and Classes

Id’s are used to uniquely identify an element in an entire page. <div id=”welcome” in CSS you a pound sign to select the id. Class are used when elements are similar. Helps avoid repititon.

Always use an alt tag when adding pictures. <img src=”images/puppies.jpg” alt=”puppy picture”>

Div { Width: 80%;

}

Html box Model

Margins, borders, padding and content

The very center is content. Image or text that appears on the page.

Next layer is the padding. The padding clears an area around the content. The border goes around the padding and the content. Color property of the box.

Last is the margin. No color, tansparent.