**100Devs Class 5**

\*Download and use a digital color meter

**CSS Fundamentals**

**Specificity**

**Relationship Selectors**

IDs: Are used for selecting distinct elements. Only one id with the same value per document.

\*Leon doesn’t use IDs in CSS, only Classes…

#idName

Classes: Are for selecting multiple elements. Multiple with same value allowed per document.

.className

**Box Model**

**\***Everything is a box (literally everything)

-Margin pushes the entire box around

**Simple Layout**

Floats: If you can break down thins in percentages, then you can understand floats

* When you float an element, its going to fight as hard as it can to get into a corner. It will go up as high as it can and left or right as far as it can
* \* Asterisk in CSS selects everything and means it will ignore the max width of the browser.
  + \* {
  + Box-sizing: border-box;
  + }

**Create A Simple Layout**

**Class 5 Reading:**

Flexible Layouts - The practice of building the layout of a website with a flexible grid, capable of dynamically resizing to any width.

Media Queries – Provide the ability to specify different styles for individual browser and device circumstances, the width of the viewport or device orientation.

@media

@import

Logical Operators (within media queries) – and, not, only.

and – Allows an extra condition to be added.

not – Negates the query, specifying any query but the one identified.

only –

**Class 6**

**Class 7**

* Read how to win friends and influence people

Review

* Classes & IDs
* Specificity
* Box model (made up of the element itself, the padding, and the border. Margin pushes it all around)
* Floats

New

Add the following to my template:

<meta name=”viewport” content=”width=device-width, initial-scale=1”>

The above line of code allows the browser to work on mobile and tablets. This has to be included for Media Queries to work.

* Standard/default website font size is 16px. Setting the font-size for the entire html document to 62.5% converts it to 10px. REMs will adjust if the user adjusts the font size.
* Responsiveness (Responsive Websites)
  + Fluid
    - When everything is a percentage and can adjust to any screen size.
  + Elastic – Font size of the parent, in the case of typographical properties like font-size, and font size of the element itself, in the case of other properties like width.
    - EM’s & REM
      * EMs are a responsive unit a measure.
      * Only go with the closest parent with a font size.
      * REM = Root Ems and only get their font size from the HTML element
  + Content Decisions
    - How do we make content decisions? We use Media Queries.
      * Media Queries do a specific thing at a specific screen size.
      * Start with mobile layout first and add more as you gain more screen real estate.
* Flexbox: Helps figure out layout in one dimension (columns and rows). It’s a one-dimensional layout model.
* Css-tricks.com: Complete Guide To Flexbox