CSS Takeaways

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is the language we use to style an HTML document. It describes how HTML elements should be displayed.

There are three ways to add CSS to the HTML: 1. Internal CSS 2. External CSS 3. Inline CSS

Priority Order: Inline CSS > Internal/External > Browser default

CSS Syntax: selector {property-name: value;}

CSS Selectors: Are used to "find" (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.

There are four types of Selectors: 1. Universal Selector 2. Class Selector 3. Id Selector 4. Element Selector

CSS Styles:

Margins: Used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders.

Syntax: margin: top right bottom left

Padding: Used to create space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders. . **Syntax:** padding: top right bottom left

Position: property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element (**static, relative, fixed, absolute or sticky**).

Colors: RBG(), RGBA(RED,GREEN,BLUE,ALPHA) , HEX(), HSLA()

Background: **Syntax:** background-color, : background-img, background-size, background-attachment, background-position, background-visibility etc.

Borders: border: width style color , border-radius, border-spacing etc.

Opacity: specifies the opacity/transparency of an element. Opacity ranges **0 to 1**.

Display: property specifies if/how an element is displayed.

Syntax: display: inline | block | flex | none |

Font: Syntax: font-style, font-family, font-weight etc.

Overflow: specifies whether to clip the content or to add scrollbars when the content of an element is too big to fit in the specified area. **Syntax**: overflow: visible | hidden | scroll | auto

Note: The overflow property only works for block elements with a specified height.

Flexbox: is a one-dimensional layout system that we can use **to create a row or a column axis layout**.

Properties: display: flex; flex-direction: row | column ; flex-wrap: wrap ; flex-grow: 0 | 1 ; justify-content: centre | flex-start | flex-end ;