

Table of Contents

1 Semantic HTML

2 CSS Selectors

3 Background

4 Media Queries

5 Transitions

5.1 Keyframes

6 Gradients

6.1 Examples

7 Flexbox

7.1 Parent

7.2 Client

8 Code Snippets

8.1 Example Page Layout

8.2 Details

Details: Additional details the user can show or hide on demand

FigCaption: Caption for an image

Figure: Defines an image, typically includes a figcaption

Footer: Footer of a document or section. Typically: Author, Copyright Information, Links to Terms of Use, Contact Information, etc

Header: Header of a document or section

Main: Main content of the document

Mark: Highlights part of the text

Nav: Block for major navigational links

Section: “A section is a thematic grouping of content, typically with a heading”

Summary: Defines a visible heading for the details tag

Time: Defines a human readable date/times

1 Semantic HTML

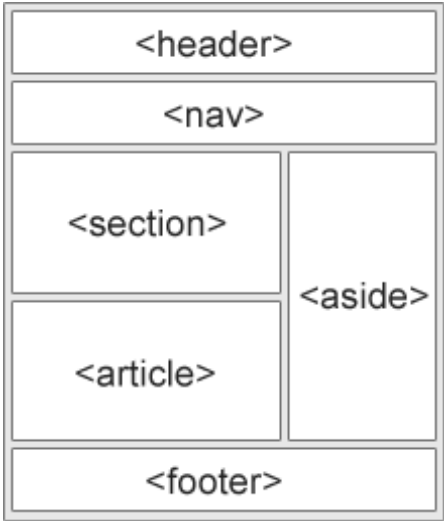


Figure 1: Basic breakdown of semantic html (source: w3schools)

Article: Makes sense on it’s own, the content should be understandable regardless of the rest of the site

Aside: Content placed to the side, related to surrounding content

2 CSS Selectors

.class Selects all elements with class equal to “class”

#id Selects all elements with id equal to “id”

***** Selects all elements

element Selects all elements by tag name

element,element Multiple css selectors

element element Selects all elements inside an element

element > element Selects all direct children of an element

element + element Selects all elements directly after an element

element element Selects all elements preceded by an element

[attribute] Selects elements with the attribute

[attribute=value] Selects elements with attribute equal to value

[attribute =value] Selects elements with attribute containing value

[attribute|=value] Selects elements with attribute starting with value

[attribute^=value] Selects elements with attribute ending with value

[attribute\$=value] Selects elements with attribute containing substring value

:active Selects the active link

::after Insert something after the content

::before Insert something before the content
:checked Selects every checked input
:default Selects the default input
:disabled Selects every disabled input
:empty Selects parents with no children
:enabled Selects every enabled input
:first-child Selects if first child of parent
::first-letter Selects the first letter
::first-line Selects the first line
:first-of-type Selects if first element of parent
:focus Selects input which has focus
:hover Selects if mouse is over
:in-range Selects input elements with a value specified within a range
:indeterminate Selects input elements that are indeterminate
:invalid Selects all input elements with an invalid value
:lang(language) Selects with lang attribute equal to language
:last-child Selects elements that are the last child of the parent
:last-of-type Selects elements that are the last child of the parent
:link Selects all unvisited links
:not(selector) Selects every element that is not the element
:nth-child(n) Selects every element that is the nth child of the parent
:nth-last-child(n) Selects every element that is the last nth child of the parent
:nth-last-of-type(n) Selects every element that is the last nth child of the parent
:nth-of-type(n) Selects every element that is the nth of type from the parent
:only-of-type Selects every element that is the only type from parent
:only-child Selects every element that is the only child of its parent
:optional Selects inputs with no required attributes
:out-of-range Selects input elements with a value outside the specified range
::placeholder Selects inputs with a placeholder text
:read-only Selects inputs with the readonly attribute
:read-write Selects inputs without the readonly attribute
:required Selects inputs with the required

attribute

:root Selects the document's root element
::selection Selects the portion of an element that is selected by a user
:target Selects the current active element (clicked on a URL containing that anchor name)
:valid Selects all input elements with a valid value
:visited Selects all visited links

3 Background

background-image: selects the background image to use, accepted value takes the form `url("image.jpg")`

background-color: specifies the background color in hex

background-position: positions the image, accepted values:

- (left | right | center) (top | bottom | center)
- x% y%
- x y

Position in px

background-repeat: enables the image to be repeated, possible values:

- repeat
 - repeat-x
 - repeat-y
 - no-repeat
 - space
- repeat without clipping and remaining space distributed evenly
- round
- repeat without clipping and centered

background-size: specifies the size of the background images, possible values:

- auto
- displayed at original size
- *height width*
- sets the image height and width in pixels, percentage is also supported
- cover
- resize the image to cover the entire screen (stretches or cuts off the sides if needed)

- contain
resize to make the entire image visible

4 Media Queries

- @media screen - executes only if viewed on a screen
- @media print - executes when about to print
- @media all and (max-width: 699px) and (min-width: 520px) - executes when the display has a width of 520 to 699px

5 Transitions

transition: <attribute> <duration>

transition-delay: delay before the effect starts (e.g. 2s)

transition-duration: duration of the transition

transition-property: attribute to transition on

transition-timing-function: possible values: ease, linear, ease-in, ease-out, ease-in-out, cubic-bezier(n, n, n, n)

5.1 Keyframes

```

1 @keyframes mymove {
2     0% {
3         top: 0px;
4     }
5     100% {
6         top: 200px;
7     }
8 }
9
10 div {
11     animation: mymove 2s infinite;
12 }
```

animation: <name> <duration> <iteration>

animation-direction: (reverse | alternate | alternate-reverse)

animation-fill-mode: (none | forwards | backwards | both)

Iteration can be a number or infinite

6 Gradients

linear-gradient(<position>, <color1>, <color2>)

radial-gradient(<color1>, <color2>)

6.1 Examples

background-image: linear-gradient(-90deg, red, yellow);

background-image: radial-gradient(circle, red, yellow);

7 Flexbox

7.1 Parent

display: flex;

flex-direction: row | row-reverse | column | column-reverse

Sets flexbox direction

flex-wrap: nowrap | wrap | wrap-reverse

Sets if the flexbox will wrap or not

justify-content: flex-start | flex-end | center | space-between | space-around | space-evenly

Aligns the items across the wrap axis

align-items: flex-start | flex-end | center | stretch | baseline

*Aligns the items across the **cross** wrap line*

align-content: flex-start | flex-end | center | stretch | space-between | space-around

Aligns all wrapped rows inside the parent

7.2 Client

order: <integer>

Position the individual flex item within the parent

flex-grow: <number>

Specifies if the item should grow and the rate it should grow

flex-shrink: <number>

Specifies if the item should shrink and the rate it will shrink

flex-basis: <length> | auto

Specify the default item width

align-self: auto | flex-start | flex-end | center |

baseline | stretch

Overrides the parent `align-items` for

the individual item

8 Code Snippets

8.1 Example Page Layout

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4     <meta charset="utf-8" />
5     <title>Page Title</title>
6     <style>
7         :root {
8             --primary: #482f40;
9         }
10    </style>
11    <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css" />
12 </head>
13 <body>
14     
15
16     <script type="text/javascript" src="scripts.js"></script>
17 </body>
```

8.2 Details

```
1 <details>
2     <summary>World's Tallest Mountain</summary>
3     <p>Here you would place some information about the worlds tallest moon</p>
4 </details>
```