**Activity #2 Overview**

Now that you've seen how HTML works, let's look at how to style our code using a style sheet. There are tons of CSS properties to help with styling your HTML file, and the more you use it the more it will make sense! For now, follow this link to practice CSS in a school-themed activity and go through the doc as you go through each level (if you are familiar with CSS, feel free to skip reading the steps!):

**CSS Selectors**

- [name of element]: affects all tags of that name, div {}
- [class]: many elements can have the same class,  .container {}
- [id]: id is unique to an element, #myButton {}
- Ex.
  *HTML*: <div class="container"></div>
  *CSS*:
  div {
     width: 100%;
  }
  .container {
     background-color: green;
  }

**Understanding styling HTML elements (Level 1)**

- A <div> tag acts as a container for your HTML elements. If the size is not defined, then it will not be displayed. When defining the width or height, use px (pixels) or % (percent) at the end of your value.
  - Ex. width: 50px;
- background-color vs color:
  - Use background-color for elements like <div>
  - Use color for elements that hold text like <p>

**Diving into Flexbox (Level 2)**

- display: controls how an element is displayed
- Flexbox:
  - display: flex;
  - flex-direction - sets the direction of the flex items (row or column)
  - justify-content - aligns flex items along the main axis (by default it's row)
  - align-items - aligns flex items along the cross axis (by default it's column)

- o   Only use on containers! It will not work if put on a child element
- justify-content: (flex-start, flex-end, center, space-around, space-between, space-evenly, etc.)
- align-items: (flex-start, flex-end, center, stretch, etc.)
- border-radius - adjusts how curved the corners of a container is

CSS tip: if your elements are not aligning the way you want, add the background-color property to that container to visually see how your container is acting while you adjust

**Working with images (Level 3)**

- Unless specified, setting the width and height of an image that is more than its original size will stretch it
- By default, the image can extend outside its container if it is larger than the container's bounds unless specified (mentioned later).

**Practicing with multiple selectors (Level 4)**

- Using the specified selectors, apply what you have learned to this level

**Using multiple containers (Level 5)**

- overflow: hidden  - contains the image within the container (used if you want to zoom into an image)
- object-fit: (fill, contain, cover, etc.) – sets how the content of an image or video should be resized to fit in its container. This controls the stretch image!
- object-position - adjusts the section of the image you want to display


There are plenty more CSS properties you can use to style your webpage! This website provides a great cheat sheet of many of the properties.
https://www.pushaune.com/blog/tutos-html-css/ultimate-css-cheat-sheet/

However, for now, you have completed this activity!