



BASIC HTML & CSS

Elements and Properties



HTML Elements

AN HTML ELEMENT IS A COMPONENT OF AN HTML DOCUMENT

- `<!DOCTYPE>` - a declaration that tells the browser that a given file is the HTML5 markup file
- `<html>` - the root element of an HTML page
- `<head>` - contains meta-information about an HTML page
- `<title>` - displays the title of an HTML page in a web browser title bar
- `<body>` - defines the document's body and contains information visible to end users (headings, paragraphs, images & hyperlinks)
- `<h1>` - defines a large heading
- `<p>` - defines a paragraph
- `<meta>` - metadata about an HTML document (data about data)
- `<section>` - a section of an HTML document
- `<header>` - a container for introductory content or a set of navigation links (generally contains heading elements, logo, icon & authorship)
- `<a>` - a hyperlink that is used to link from one page to another
- `<div>` - divisions or sections in an HTML document (container for HTML elements that is styled with CSS/manipulated with JavaScript; easily styled using the class or id attribute)
- `<link>` - the relationship between current & external resources (empty and contains attributes only)
- `<label>` - attribute label must be equal to the id attribute of the related element to bind them together; can also be bound to an element by placing the element inside the `<label>` element
- `` - an inline element that is used to apply styles to small blocks of content within a larger block of text (generally used to apply styles to specific words or phrases within a paragraph).



CSS Properties

A CSS PROPERTY IS A CHARACTERISTIC OF AN ELEMENT THAT TELLS THE BROWSER HOW TO DISPLAY IT

- **Display** – specifies the display behavior of an element.
- **Flex-direction** – specifies the direction of flexible items (if an element is not a flexible item, the flex-direction property has no effect)
- **Justify-content** – aligns the flexible container's items when the items do not use all available space on the main axis (horizontally)
- **Background** – set different background properties in one declaration
- **Background-position** – sets the starting position of a background image
- **Top** – sets the top edge of the positioned <div> element 50px down from the top edge of its nearest positioned ancestor
- **Align-content** – modifies the behavior of the flex-wrap property (similar to align-items but it aligns flex lines)
- **Color** – specifies the color of the text
- **Font-size** – sets the size of the font
- **Text-decoration** – specifies the decoration added to the text, and is a shorthand property for text-decoration, text-decoration-style, and text-decoration-thickness
- **Text-transform** – property controls the capitalisation of text
- **Font-weight** – sets how thick or thin characters in text should be displayed.
- **Letter-spacing** – increases/decreases the space between characters in a text
- **Border-radius** – defines the radius of an element's corners
- **Margin-right** – sets the right margin of an element
- **a:not(:last-child)** – adds content after every child element except the last
- **a:hover** – specifies what happens when you hover a mouse on an element
- **Transition** – is a shorthand property for transition-property, transition-duration, transition-timing-function, and transition-delay
- **Max-width** – defines the maximum width of an element



CSS Properties

- **Line-height** - specifies the height of the line
- **Margin-bottom** - sets the bottom margin of an element
- **Column-span** - specifies how many columns an element span across
- **Text-spacing** - increases/decreases spaces between letters in a text
- **Transform** - applies a 2D or 3D transformation to an element. This property allows you to rotate, scale, move, skew, etc
- **z-index** - specifies the stack order of an element.
- **@media** - this is a rule that is used to check many things as :
 - i. width and height of the viewpoint
 - ii. width and height of the device
 - iii. orientation (tablet/phone in landscape or portrait mode)
 - iv. resolution
- **Cursor** - the mouse cursor to be displayed when pointing over an element
- **Hover** - what should happen when you hover a mouse over an element
- **Position** - the type of positioning method used for an element (static, relative, absolute, fixed, or sticky)
- **Margin** - sets the margins for an element and is a shorthand for the following properties:
 - i. margin-top
 - ii. margin-right
 - iii. margin-bottom
 - iv. margin-left
- **Padding** - is a shorthand property for padding-top, padding-right, padding-bottom, and padding-left
- **Box-sizing** - defines how the width and height of an element are calculated, should they include padding & borders or not?
- **Font-family** - specifies the font of an element
- **Width** - sets the width of an element
- **Min-height** - minimizes the height of an element