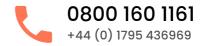


BASIC HTML & CSS

Elements and Properties



HTML Elements

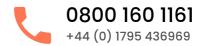
AN HTML ELEMENT IS A COMPONENT OF AN HTML DOCUMENT

- <!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
- 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)
- - 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).









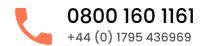
CSS Properties

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-contents 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



