

To include CSS

Inline	As an attribute of a tag like <code>style="color: red"</code> . Avoid this!
Internal	Inside head tag use this <code><style></style></code> and add your CSS. Avoid this!
External	Use this code in head tag to add an external CSS <code><link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css"></code>

Basic ideas in CSS

Body is a **selector**, font and color are **properties** to be applied, 14px and navy are **values**, separated by semicolons.

```
body {
font-size: 14px;
color: navy;
}
```

Some common units to measure in CSS, px are not necessarily pixels when zoom.

px, em pt, %, pc, cm, mm, in.

Colors in hex

For colors we use hex, start with # and divide in 3, 2 digits for red, 2 for green and 2 for blue. For example: #ff0000=#f00

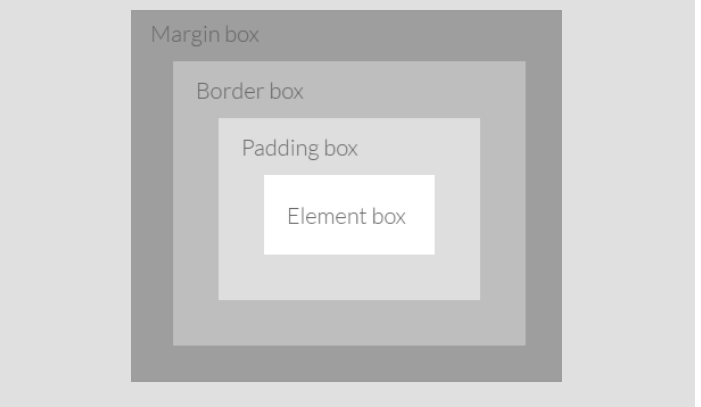
Comments

```
/* This is a comment*/
```

Text properties

font-family	This is the font itself, such as Times New Roman, Arial, or Verdana.
font-size	Sets the size of the font.
font-weight	States whether the text is bold or not. Try: bold, normal, 100-900
font-style	Possible: italic and normal
text-decoration	Possible: underline, overline, line-through
text-transform	Will change the case of the text. Possible: capitalize, uppercase, lowercase, none
text-indent	Property will indent the first line of a paragraph, length or percentage.
text-align	Will align the text inside an element to left, right, center, or justify.
line-height	Sets the height of the lines in an element.
letter-spacing	For spacing between letters.
word-spacing	For spacing between words.

Box Model



Properties of margins and padding

margin:	Defines the length of margin, check box model. Use length units
padding:	Defines the length of padding, check box model. Use length units
margin-top:	can add -top, -bottom, -left and -right to any of those

Borders

border-style:	The values can be solid, dotted, dashed, double, groove, ridge, inset and outset.
border-width:	Sets the width of the border, most commonly using pixels as a value.
border-top-width:	Can be top, right, bottom or left.
border-color:	Sets the color.

Intermediate CSS

tag.name	This dot will define a class, tag here is optional, properties will be applied to tags with attribute <code>class="name"</code> .
#name	Properties here will be applied to tags with attribute <code>id="name"</code> .
h1, p, h2	Can give properties to multiple selectors at the same time.
#top h1	Can nest selectors, makes h1 have extra properties on #top

Intermediate CSS (cont)

selector:pseudo-class	Gives properties to selectors with special peroperties such as: "visited links"(visited) and unvisited links(link)
s:dynamicpseudoclass	Those apply when something happens to something, posible: active, hover, focus.
selector:pseudoclass_childs	"first-child" will select only the first tag, inside another tag.
margin: top right bottom left;	Margin or padding properties can be grouped like that.
padding: tb lr;	by stating two measures, first is top bottom, second is left right.
border: width color style;	Not sure if width can contain top left right and left.
font: style weight size/height family;	For the family: start with font family of choice, then som others to choice from.
selector:pseudo-element	first-letter, first-line, self explanatory.
selector:before (or after)	A pseudoelement to add content even without touching html.
the property "content: "	When using pseudoelements before or after are used, you add content, can be "any string", open-quote, close-quote or url(). Also can add style as a block.

Display

display: inline	Like hiperlinks, makes things appear directly in the same line.
display: block	Gives a break before and after the block so it will fill the entire line. This allows greater manipulation of padding margins and stuff.
display: none	It will not appear.
Missing tables, said they are rarely used.	

Specificity

If the selectors are the same then the last one will always take precedence.(if you select red, and then blue, you will see blue)

Calculating specificity: HTML selectors value: 1. Class selectors value: 10. ID selector value: 100. Sum all the values in your selectors to know precedence. Higher value, Higher precedence

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