

MODULE 02

CSS Basics

CSS

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- External stylesheets are stored in CSS files

HOW TO ADD CSS?

- There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:
 - External CSS
 - With this type, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file.
 - Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the `<link>` element, inside the head section. (`<link rel="stylesheet" href="firstPageStyle.css">`)
 - Internal CSS
 - An internal style sheet may be used if one single HTML page has a unique style.
 - The internal style is defined inside the `<style>` element, inside the head section.
 - Inline CSS
 - An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element.
 - To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.

CSS COLOR

- There are 6 different ways for applying color in CSS
 - Using 140 Standard Color Name (red, lime, cyan)
 - RGB (rgb(52, 199, 71))
 - HSL (hsl(52, 30%, 60%))
 - HEX (#FFFF00)
 - RGBA (rgb(25, 79, 91, 0.8))
 - HSLA (hsl(55, 9%, 14%, 0.4))

CSS COLOR

- CSS Background Color
 - `background-color:#00bb99;`
- CSS Text Color
 - `color:blue;`
- CSS Border Color
 - `border-color:rgb(214,147,21);`

CSS BACKGROUND

- The following properties are used to add background effects for elements.
 - background-color (specifies the background color of an element)
 - background-image (specifies an image to use as the background of an element)
 - background-repeat (helps to control the repetition of image vertically & horizontally)
 - background-attachment (specifies whether the background image should scroll or be fixed)
 - background-position (specify the position of the background image)
 - Background-size (specifies the size of the background images)
 - background (shorthand property)

CSS BORDERS

- The following properties are used to add border effects for elements.
 - border-width
 - border-style
 - border-color
 - border-radius
 - border (shorthand property)

CSS BORDER SIDE

- In CSS, there are also properties for specifying each of the borders (top, right, bottom, and left):
 - If the border-style property has four values:
 - border-style: dotted solid double dashed;
 - top border is dotted, right border is solid, bottom border is double, left border is dashed
 - If the border-style property has three values:
 - border-style: dotted solid double;
 - top border is dotted, right and left borders are solid, bottom border is double
 - If the border-style property has two values:
 - border-style: dotted solid;
 - top and bottom borders are dotted, right and left borders are solid
 - If the border-style property has one value:
 - border-style: dotted;
 - all four borders are dotted
- This is applicable to border-width & color also.

CSS TEXT

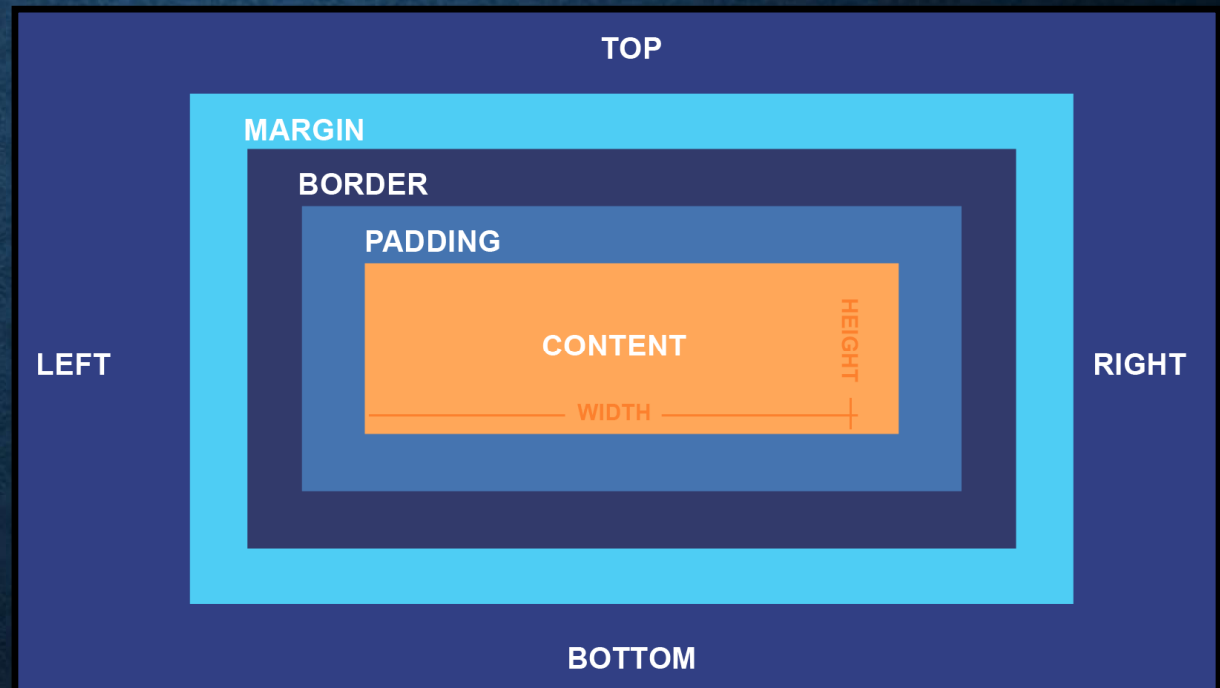
- Text Color
 - background-color, color
- Text Alignment
 - text-align, text-align-last, direction, unicode-bidi, vertical-align
- Text Decoration
 - text-decoration-line, text-decoration-color, text-decoration-style, text-decoration-thickness, text-decoration
- Text Transformation
 - text-transform
- Text Spacing
 - text-indent, letter-spacing, line-height, word-spacing, white-space
- Text Shadow
 - text-shadow

CSS FONT

- Font Family
 - font-family
- Font Style
 - font-style
- Font Weight
 - font-weight
- Font Size
 - font-size
- Font-variant
 - Font-varient

CSS BOX MODEL

- The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element.
- Basically 4 element are there
 - Content
 - Padding
 - Border
 - Margin
- How width & height are calculated?



CSS COMBINATORS SELECTORS

- A CSS selector can contain more than one simple selector. Between the simple selectors, we can include a combinator.
- There are four different combinators in CSS:
 - descendant selector (space) (Selects all 2nd elements inside 1st element)
 - child selector (>) (Selects all 2nd elements where the parent is 1st element)
 - adjacent sibling selector (+) (Selects the 2nd element that is placed immediately after 1st element)
 - general sibling selector (~) (selects all 2nd elements that are next siblings of 1st element.)

CSS PSEUDO CLASS SELECTORS

- There are different pseudo classes in CSS, some are:
 - :hover (Selects elements on mouse over)
 - :first-child (Selects every element that is the first child of its parent)
 - :nth-child(n) (Selects every element that is the nth child of its parent)
 - :visited (Selects all visited links)
 - :last-child (Selects every element that is the last child of its parent)

CSS PSEUDO ELEMENT SELECTORS

- There are different pseudo classes in CSS, some are:
 - `::after` (Insert something after the content of each given element)
 - `::before` (Insert something before the content of each given element)
 - `::first-letter` (Selects the first letter of each given element)
 - `::first-line` (Selects the first line of each given element)
 - `::marker` (Selects the markers of list items)
 - `::selection` (Selects the portion of an element that is selected by a user)

CSS ATTRIBUTE SELECTORS

- There are different pseudo classes in CSS, some are:
 1. [attribute] (Select all element with the given attribute)
 2. [attribute=value] (Select all element having attribute with given value)
 3. [attribute~=value] (Select all element having attribute containing a word with given value)
 4. [attribute|=value] (Select element having attribute having given value or have value-something)
 5. [attribute^=value] (Selects every element whose attribute value begins with given value)
 6. [attribute\$=value] (Selects every element whose attribute value ends with given value)
 7. [attribute*=value] (Selects every element whose attribute value contains the given value)

Note :- Selectors 3 & 4 works with whole word not with letters.