



Css3 Part1

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Introduction

- ▶ What is CSS?
- ▶ **CSS** stands for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets
- ▶ 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**

CSS Syntax

A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block:





Ways To Insert Css

- ▶ Three Ways to Insert CSS
- ▶ There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:
- ▶ External CSS
- ▶ Internal CSS
- ▶ Inline CSS

Colors

- ▶ Colors are specified using predefined color names, or RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, HSLA values.

```
p{  
  color:  red;  
  color:  rgb(100, 200, 50);  
  color: rgba(0, 0,  blue, .6);  
  color:  #888;  
}
```

CSS Backgrounds

- ▶ The CSS background properties are used to define the background effects for elements.
- ▶ background-color
- ▶ background-image
- ▶ background-repeat
- ▶ background-attachment
- ▶ background-position

CSS Backgrounds

```
div{  
  background-color:  #2f2f2f;  
  background-image: url('image.webp');  
  background-repeat: no-repeat; /*repeat-x repeat-y  
  repeat (default value) np-repeat*/  
  background-size: cover;  
  background-attachment: fixed; /* fixed or scroll */  
  background-position: center center;  
}
```

Borders

- ▶ Border Properties
- ▶ The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border.
- ▶ CSS Border Style
- ▶ The `border-style` property specifies what kind of border to display.
- ▶ The following values are allowed:
- ▶ dotted - Defines a dotted border
- ▶ dashed - Defines a dashed border
- ▶ solid - Defines a solid border
- ▶ double - Defines a double border
- ▶ groove - Defines a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value ... etc

Borders

- ▶ CSS Border Width
- ▶ The border-w
- ▶ he border-color property is used to set the color of the four borders
- ▶ The color can be set by:
 - ▶ name - specify a color name, like "red"
 - ▶ HEX - specify a HEX value, like "#ff0000"
 - ▶ RGB - specify a RGB value, like "rgb(255,0,0)"
 - ▶ HSL - specify a HSL value, like "hsl(0, 100%, 50%)"
- ▶ transparent
- ▶ Note: If border-color is not set, it inherits the color of the element.idth property specifies the width of the four borders.

Borders

▶ Shorthand Property

- ▶ Like you saw in the previous page, there are many properties to consider when dealing with borders.
- ▶ To shorten the code, it is also possible to specify all the individual border properties in one property.
- ▶ The border property is a shorthand property for the following individual border properties:
 - ▶ border-width
 - ▶ border-style (required)
 - ▶ border-color

Borders

```
p{  
  border-style: solid;  
  border-width: 2px;  
  border-color: ■ seagreen;  
  border: 1px solid ■ #ddd; /* shorthand property */  
}
```

CSS Height and Width

- ▶ CSS Setting height and width
- ▶ The height and width properties are used to set the height and width of an element.
- ▶ The height and width properties do not include padding, borders, or margins. It sets the height/width of the area inside the padding, border, and margin of the element.

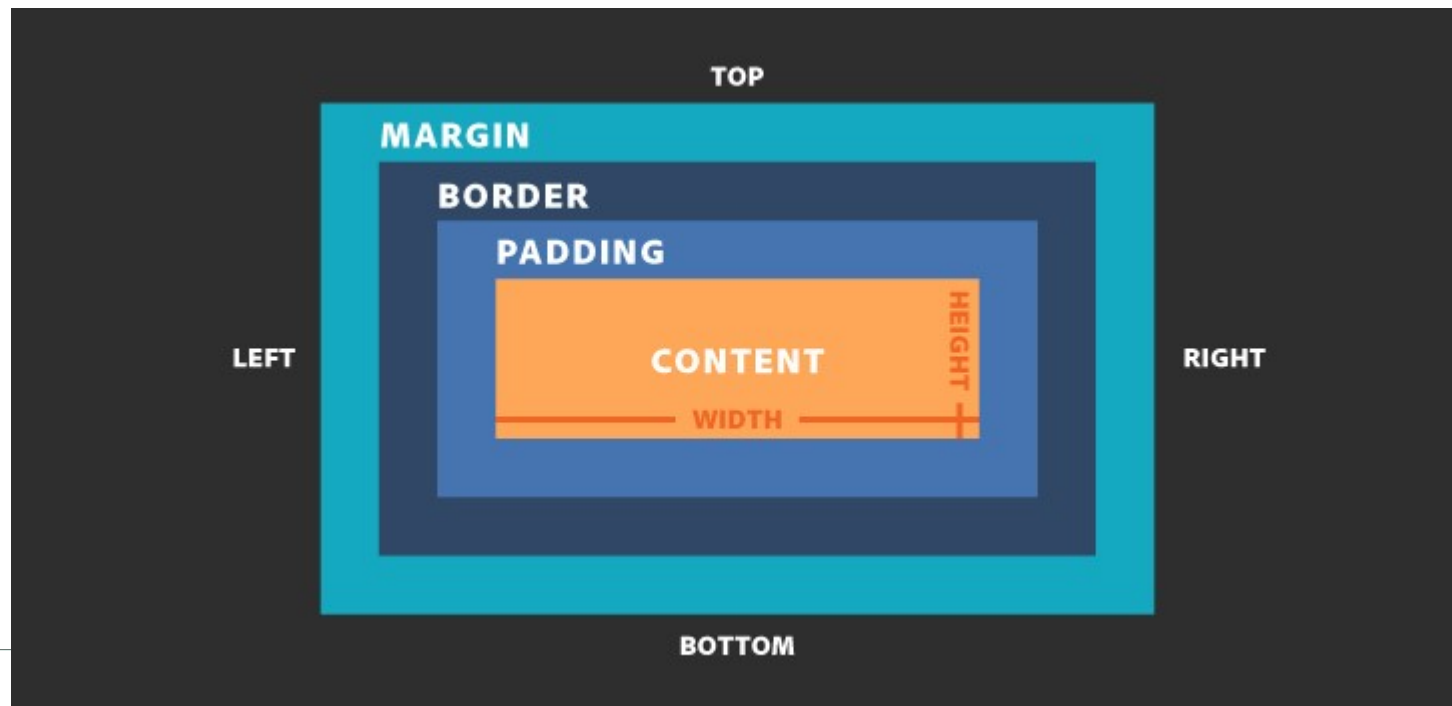


Margin And Padding

The CSS margin properties are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders.

The CSS padding properties are used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.

Box Model





Box Model

Explanation of the different parts:

- **Content** - The content of the box, where text and images appear
- **Padding** - Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent
- **Border** - A border that goes around the padding and content
- **Margin** - Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent

Box Model

```
.box{  
    background-color: #2f2f2f;  
    margin: 50px auto;  
    padding: 10px;  
    color: #fff;  
    width: 300px;  
    height: 300px;  
    border: 5px solid yellow;  
}
```

Outline

An outline is a line that is drawn around elements, OUTSIDE the borders, to make the element "stand out".

```
.box{  
    background-color: #2f2f2f;  
    padding: 10px;  
    color: #fff;  
    width: 300px;  
    height: 300px;  
    outline: 5px solid yellow;  
}
```


CSS Text

► Text Color

- The color property is used to set the color of the text. The color is specified by:
- a color name - like "red"
- a HEX value - like "#ff0000" or an RGB value - like "rgb(255,0,0)"

► Text Alignment

- The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.
- A text can be left or right aligned, centered, or justified.

Text Decoration

- The text-decoration property is used to set or remove decorations from text.
- The value text-decoration: none; is often used to remove underlines from links:

Css Text

- ▶ Text Transformation
- ▶ The text-transform property is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text.
- ▶ Text Indentation
- ▶ The text-indent property is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text:
- ▶ Letter Spacing
- ▶ The letter-spacing property is used to specify the space between the characters in a text.
- ▶ Line Height
- ▶ The line-height property is used to specify the space between lines:

Css Text



- ▶ Word Spacing
- ▶ The word-spacing property is used to specify the space between the words in a text.
- ▶ Text Shadow
- ▶ The text-shadow property adds shadow to text.

Css text

```
p{
  color: ■ #00f;
  text-align: center;
  text-decoration: underline; /* none overline line-through */
  text-transform: capitalize; /* uppercase lowercase */
  text-indent: 10px;
  word-spacing: 5px;
  letter-spacing: 5px;
  text-shadow: 1px 1px 1px ■ #ccc;
  /* Horizontal Verical Blur Color */
}
```

Box-shadow

- ▶ CSS box-shadow Property
- ▶ The CSS box-shadow property applies shadow to elements.

```
div{  
    height: 150px;  
    width: 200px;  
    box-shadow: 2px 2px 1px 5px  #f00 ,  
               -2px -2px 1px 5px  #00f;  
    /*horizontal vertical blur spread color*/  
}
```

Css Vendor Prefixes

- ▶ CSS vendor prefixes, also sometimes known as or CSS browser prefixes, are a way for browser makers to add support for new CSS features before those features are fully supported in all browsers. This may be done during a sort of testing and experimentation period where the browser manufacturer is determining exactly how these new CSS features will be implemented. These prefixes became very popular with the rise of CSS3 a few years ago.

Css Vendor Prefixes

```
div{
  height: 150px;
  width: 200px;
  -webkit-box-shadow: 2px 2px 1px 5px ■ #f00 ,
  -2px -2px 1px 5px ■ #00f; /*Chrome Android Safari*/
  -moz-box-shadow: 2px 2px 1px 5px ■ #f00 ,
  -2px -2px 1px 5px ■ #00f; /*firefox*/
  -o-box-shadow: 2px 2px 1px 5px ■ #f00 ,
  -2px -2px 1px 5px ■ #00f; /*opera*/
  -ms-box-shadow: 2px 2px 1px 5px ■ #f00 ,
  -2px -2px 1px 5px ■ #00f; /*microsoft*/
  box-shadow: 2px 2px 1px 5px ■ #f00 ,
  -2px -2px 1px 5px ■ #00f;
  /*horizontal vertical blur spread color*/
}
```

Usefull Website

<https://caniuse.com/>



Thank You 😊