

Day - 4 CSS Basics

HTML doc → add color
Visually appealing

HTML Answer
→ What
→ description
→ skeleton

Why learn CSS? ← How
Cascading Style Sheet → appearance
→ styling
→ formatting

CSS: Cascading Style Sheet is a stylesheet language used for describing the look and formatting of a document written in HTML.

CSS is used to define the layout, font, color and other visual aspects of a webpage, and it helps to separate the content of a webpage and it helps to separate the content of a webpage from its presentation. CSS allows

You do supply-apply style to multiple HTML elements at once, and it makes it easy to maintain and update the styling of a webpage.

Font PROPERTIES IN CSS

The font has many properties that you can change, such as its face, weight, and style, which allow you to alter the appearance of your text.

- **Font-Family**: Specifies the font family of the text.
- **Font**: A shorthand property for specifying the font-style, font-variant, font-weight, font-size/line-height, and font-family properties all at once.

Font-weight

~~Font-weight~~ **Font Size**: Specifies the weight of a font.

- **Font-Size**: Specifies the font size of text.
- **Font-Style**: font style of the text.
- **Font-Variant**: Specifies whether or not the text is displayed in a small-caps font.

PS

Font-family: Times, serif, arial, helvetica,
sans-serif;

font: 15px helvetica, sans-serif, arial;

font-size: 15px;

font-weight: bold;

font-style: italic;

font-variant: small-caps;

}

TEXT PROPERTIES IN CSS

CSS has a lot of properties for formatting text.

Text-Align: It specifies the horizontal alignment of text.

Text-Decorating: It specifies the the decoration added to text.

Letter-Spacing: It increases or decreases the space between characters in a text.

Text-Transform: It controls the capitalization of text.

Word-Spacing: It increases or decreases the space between words in a text.

Line-Height:

Text-Indent: It sets the line height.

Text-Indent: It sets the line height.

Text-Shadow: It adds shadow to the text.

{

text-align: center;

text-decoration: underline;

letter-spacing: 5px;

text-transform: uppercase;

word-spacing: 8px;

text-indent: 40px;

line-height: 40%;

text-shadow: 4px 4px #ff0000;

}

Selectors in CSS

It's a way
↳ select an
elements

1) Simple Selector

- Element Selector / type Sel / Tag Sel
- class Selector
- ID Selector

2) Pseudo-class Selector

3) Multiple Selector

Selector

{p}

{color: #02b3e4;

↓
property

↓
value

Element Selector

Class Selector

To select an HTML element by its class CSS, a period (.) must be prepended to the class or class's name.

class = "one"
<P> ABCD </P>
<P> PQRS </P>

class = "Two"
<P> XYZ </P>

one
.green {
 Text-color: green;
}

.Two {
 Text-color: red;
}

ID Selector — Unique

- ID Selector for using individually.
- The id attribute can be added to an element, along with a class attribute. On the CSS side, the delineation is made by using # to represent an id, the same is used for class.

`<P Id="One"> ABCD </P>`

`<P Id="Two"> XYZ </P>`

`<button Id="Button"> Submit </button>`

Pseudo - classes Selector

- A CSS pseudo - class is a keyword added to a selector that specifies a special state of the selected element.

It can using with ID selector

- ID Selector
- class Selector
- Element Selector

ID(##) hover
Selector: Pseudo-class
{
}

Don't forget every value
use MDN

Multiple Selector

- Instead, we can select multiple HTML elements in the same **CSS rule** by separating them with **commas**
- Copying and pasting code is usually a bad idea for web developers, and multiple Selector can help

How to add Styling (CSS) to HTML

- Inline CSS → CSS
- Internal CSS → Style Tag
- External CSS → Link a CSS file / sheet

- Inline CSS : To

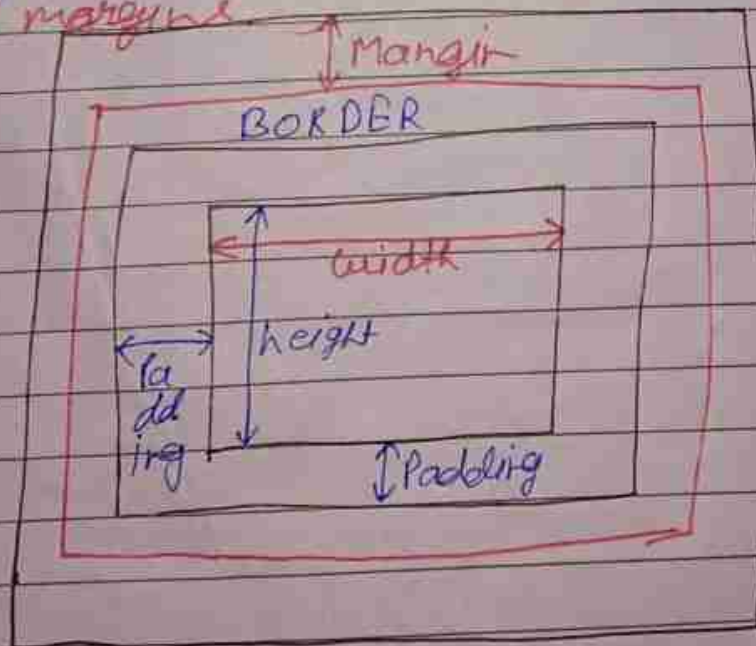
Specificity
Higher to Lower

- (i) inline
- (ii) ID
- (iii) class
- (iv) Tag

Selectors
if you use ! important with any
than most weight Selector
is win.

Box model in CSS

- The box model is the basic building block of CSS.
- According to the box model concept every element on a page is a rectangular box and may have width, height, padding, borders and margins.



box-sizing: CSS

Units in CSS

in, px

- 1.) Absolute unit: mm, cm, in, px
- 2.) Percentage unit: Percent %, units
- 3.) Relative unit
 - Relative to font size: em, rem
 - Related to Document

Pixel size in CSS: $\frac{1}{96}$ inch

em: em x percent font size

em: 2 x 10px

= 20px

CSS