

Day 09, 09 June, 2021

(2)

Embedded: writing the properties at head section to the elements and that elements where we use it is given a call/given the address then that particular styles / properties will be applicable

```
<style type = "text/css">
```

```
  a {  
    text-decoration: none;
```

with remove underline

```
</style>
```

(3) External - Creating the separate stylesheet & linking to the respective HTML pages.

use <link/> which is an inline element.

```
<link href = "address or path" type = "text/css" rel = "stylesheet" />
```

fixed value or default

fixed value or default

→ Working with colors :-

• No. of colors we have :- 256

→ To access or to work with colours, we have 3 different ways.

1) Name : red, pink, yellow...

2) Numerical Representation : 0 to 255

ex :- `rgb(r, g, b)`

`rgb(0, 0, 0)` → black

`rgb(255, 255, 255)` → white

3) Hexa Decimal Representation.

digits : 0 to 9.

alphabets : a - f, A - F. (a, b, c, d, e, f).

Syntax : `# . . . (min 3 chars) (3, 4, 6)`

`# (" 4 ")`

`# (" 6 ")`. ^{no. of} characters.

→ Color picker extension :- explore.

Custom styling

→ The custom styling is used to write the properties to the elements ~~if~~ in diff. formats / styles.

→ ① class ② Id.

- class and Id, both are used to apply the styles to the content.
- The class is especially used for styling purpose.
- The Id is not only for styling purpose, it even handles the event (event handling)
 { event clicking, handling, hovering etc.

① class :- In stylesheet :-
(Appearance)

.className {

② Id

(Appearance + programming)

Idname {

}

#hd →
hy#hd → will applicable only for (hy)
li.className → will applicable only for (li)

(V8), (geko) → Javascript
chrome *firefox.