

→ A CSS rule-set consists of selector and declaration block.

```
property   value
defines: p
h1 { color: blue; font-size: 15px; }
```

↓ ↓ ←
selector declaration

→ Selector -> element, id, class, group

- ① Element selector
- ② Id selector
- ③ Class selector
- ④ Group selector

1] Element selector

```
p {
    text-align: center;
    color: red;
}
```

2] Id selector

```
#para1 {
    text-align: center;
    color: red;
}
```

3] class-selector

```
.center {
    text-align: center;
    color: red;
}
```

4) group-selector

```
h1, h2, p {
    text-align: center;
    color: red;
}
```

Example of group selector

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1, p, h1 { color: green; }

text-align: center;

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p> This is para 1 </p>

<h1> This is h1 Tag </h1>

<p> This is para 2 </p>

</body>

<html>

text-align: center;

color: red;

#para1

: text-align: center;

color: red;

Way to insert CSS

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- ① External stylesheet
- ② Internal stylesheet
- ③ Inline style.

Description Done in HTML part

CSS Colors

→ colors in CSS are most often specified by

- ① Valid color name - like "green"
- ② An RGB Value - like "rgb(255, 0, 0)"
- ③ A HEX value - like "#ff0000"

Description Done in HTML part.

CSS comment

Page
Date

comment

/* /* This is paragraph styling */

p { background-color: yellow; font-size: 20px; }

Background

css stylesheet

body {

background-color: yellow;

background-image: url(.../image/a3.jpg);

background-size: cover;

}

(html)

<body>

</body>

* font-style.css *

CSS Fonts

Page:

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```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"  
          href="css/style.css"/>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <p>
```

This is para 1

This is para 2

This is para 3

This is para 4


```
  </p>
```

```
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```

* CSS Stylesheet *

```
pre {
```

```
  font-family: Verdana;
```

```
  font-style: italic;
```

```
  font-size: 40px;
```

```
  font-weight: bold;
```

```
}
```

text-transform : uppercase;
lowercase;
capitalize;
first letter will uppercase

stylesheet

h1 {

text-align : center;
text-transform : capitalize;
text-indent : -13px;
letter-spacing : 3px;
line-height : 0.7;
direction : ltr;
word-spacing : -5px;
text-shadow : 3px 2px red;

}

CSS image

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stylesheet

```
img {  
    height: 300px;  
    width: 300px;  
    border-radius: 100px;  
    mask-width: 100%; } for relative  
    position  
    height: auto;  
    opacity: 0.5;  
    value  
    red per  
    0 to 1  
    } used to when user goes on  
    image then what  
    has to happen?  
img : hover {  
    box-shadow: 0 0 12px 5px  
    ; fill: radial-gradient(tgba(0, 140, 186, 0),  
    ; stroke: none);  
    }  
    ; color: red; background-color: blue  
    ; color: red; background-color: blue
```

css links

<html>

<head>

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/cssimage.css"/>
```

</head>

<body>

```
<a href="#">facebook</a>
```

</body>

</html>

css file

```
a:link { color: red; }
          color: blue; }
```

```
a:visited {
          color: green;
}
```

```
a:hover {
          color: yellow;
}
```

CSS Lists

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<html>

<head>

<title> Welcome to CSS </title>

<style> .list-style-type : square; }
.a { list-style-type : upper-alpha; }
.b { list-style-type : lower-alpha; }
.c { list-style-type : none; }

</style>

</head>

<body>

<body> <#>

<ul class = "a">

 Delhi

 Goa

 Lucknow

<ol class = "b">

 Delhi

 Goa

 Lucknow

</body>

CSS Table

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<html>

<head>

<!DOCTYPE> <html> <head>

<style>

table, th, td { border-collapse: collapse; }

th { text-align: left; }

background-color: green; }

td, th { padding: 15px; }

border-top-bottom: 1px solid red; }

tt : hover { background-color: red; }

tt : nth-child(odd) { background-color: #f2f2f2; }

</style>

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div> <table>

row 1 <tr> <td>

<td>

<th> First Name </th>

<th> Last Name </th>

</td>

<td>

<th> Anil </th>

<th> Patil </th>

</td>

<td>

<body>

(contd.)

<th> Sudesh K </th>

<th> Parijat </th>

<th>

<th>

{font-size: 2em; margin-bottom: 10px; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; height: fit-content; border-radius: 10px; background-color: #f0f0f0; text-align: center; font-family: serif; font-weight: bold; color: black; text-decoration: none;}

<table> is a block level element

{display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; width: fit-content; height: fit-content; border-radius: 10px; background-color: #f0f0f0; text-align: center; font-family: serif; font-weight: bold; color: black; text-decoration: none;}

{border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; height: fit-content; border-radius: 10px; background-color: #f0f0f0; text-align: center; font-family: serif; font-weight: bold; color: black; text-decoration: none;}

</html>

<style>

(body)

→ width property doesn't change its size according to the web page size.

(body)

→ max-width property changes its size according to web's page size.

(body)

(body)

<td> Sudesh K </td>

<td> Parijat </td>

(body)

(body)

CSS Layout

Page:

Date:

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
div.ex1 {
```

```
    width: 500px;
```

```
    margin: auto;
```

```
    border: 3px solid red;
```

```
}
```

```
div.ex2 {
```

```
    max-width: 500px;
```

```
    margin: auto;
```

```
    border: 3px solid blue;
```

```
}&gt;</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<div class="ex1">
```

This is div tag paragraph for width property.

```
</div> <br>
```

```
<div class="ex2">
```

This is div tag paragraph for max-width property.

```
</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

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CSS - positioning

→ There are four different position values:

- ① static (Default)
- ② relative
- ③ fixed
- ④ absolute
- ⑤ sticky.

<html>

<head>

<style>

old block was div.relative {

position: relative;

left: 300px;

border: 3px solid red;

}

<style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="relative">

<p>

Paragraphs are building
blocks of contents

</p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

If we use static value instead of relative and if we wanna change some properties of paragraph then it doesn't gonna change

→ Fixed position is used to fixed the position of content.

```
<html><head> <style>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

div.relative {

position: relative;

width: 400px;

height: 200px;

border: 3px solid red;

}

div.absolute {

position: absolute;

top: 80px;

right: 0px;

width: 200px;

height: 100px;

border: 3px solid black;

}

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

(IP) females are dominant, males are thought to have only one

(IP)

<div class="relative">

This div element has position: relative </div>

<div class="absolute">

This div element has position: absolute </div>

<html>

Page 10

for Navigation
position: sticky bar

<html>

<head>

<style>

div.sticky {

position: sticky; (1)

position: -webkit-sticky;

position: sticky; (2)

top: 0;

padding: 5px;

background-color: yellow;

border: 3px solid green;

}

</style>

<head>

<body>

<div class="sticky">

<p>

email -- || --

-- || --

</p>

<div>

<div style="padding-bottom: 200px;">

<p>

||

||

||

||

</p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

overflow

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→ The overflow property has following rules

- ① visible
- ② hidden } visibility
- ③ scroll } scrollbar
- ④ auto } scroll or scrollbar

<html>

<head>

<style>

· overflow:

width: 300px;

height: 200px;

background-color: #5e6060;

overflow: scroll;

margin-left: 30px;

</style>

<link href="css/techtalktricks.css"

rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"

<head>

<body>

<p class="channelName">

Tech Talk tricks </p>

<hr width="40%" color="yellow">

<p class="para"> Free

educational video

</p>

<maque behaviour="alternate">

support us by hit the
 button,

<div class="WorkArea">

<!-- comment -->

<div class="overflow">

<p> Hello this is our

overflow.css tut video.

In which we are learning
about css

<(p)>

</div>

</div>

</body>

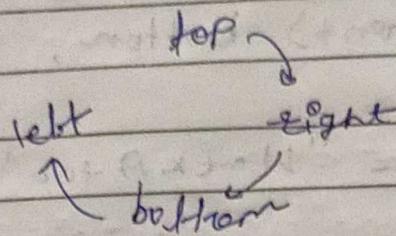
</html>

Margin in CSS

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margin: left, right, top, bottom.



ex

<html>

<head>

<style>

```
h1 { color: blue; font-family:  
verdana; margin-left:  
550px; }
```

```
h3 { color: green;  
font-family: arial;  
margin-left: 550px; }
```

```
p { font-size: 20px;  
margin: 200px 100px  
200px 400px; }
```

</style>

<head>

<body>

<h1> Tech Talk Tricks </h1>

<h2 width="40%" color="red"></h2>

<h3> Free education of YT </h3>

<hr width="100%" color="black">

(P) Hello This is our YT channel (P)
(P) plz don't forget to subscribe (P)

(body)

(html)

Linux diary

III &

Hi guys we are here with
the grand success of Linux diary
four days workshop which was
conducted ~~on~~ in online mode on
YouTube. By this workshop one
must be able to know the basics
of Linux & different command
of Linux that are used in Linux
Students who attend the workshop
enjoyed a lot. ~~at P.~~

~~Students~~ ~~at~~

By this workshop, the horizon
of technical knowledge got indeed

CSS Audio

<html>

<head>

<style>

```
h1 { color: blue; margin-left: 550px; }  
h3 { color: green; margin-left: 550px; }  
audio { margin-left: 400px; }
```

</style>

<head>

<body>

<h1> Tech Talk Tactics </h1>

<h2 width="40%" color="red">/>

<h3> Free education </h3>

<h4 width="100%" color="black">/>

<p> play music here: </p>

<audio src="music/mitti.mp3".

controls> Your browser not
support audio plz update!

</audio>

</body>

</html>

→ The <hr> tag stands for horizontal rule and is used to insert a horizontal rule.

Opacity in CSS

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```
<html> <head> <style>
  img { opacity: 0.5; }
  img:hover { opacity: 1.0; }
</style> </head> <body>
  <img alt="image1.jpg" width="300px" height="200px"/>
</body> </html>
```

</html>

opacity level describes the transparency level, where 1 is not transparent at all & 0.5 is 50% see through

inline-block

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<html>

<head>

<style>

```
.inline-block {  
    width: 150px;  
    height: 75px;  
    margin: 10px;  
    border: 3px solid red;  
    display: inline-block;  
}
```

</style>

<head>

<body>

```
<p class="inline-block">
```

A paragraph is a self-

-contained unit of discourse

<body>

</html>

Float in css

Page:

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<html>

<head>

<style>

.float {

width: 200px;

float: right | left | clear;

height: 100px;

float: ! clear;

if we
do not

want to

intervene

this
property

the use

+ clear

</head>

<body>

<p class="float">

A paragraph is a
self-contained unit of a discourse
in writing dealing with it.

</body>

</html>

Cursor in CSS

Page: 6 Date: 1/1/06

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <(style)> </style>  
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <p> Move cursor to see the  
    effect </p>
```

```
    <div style="cursor: crosshair">  
      crosshair </div>
```

```
    <div style="cursor: default">  
      default </div>
```

```
    <div style="cursor: move">  
      move </div>
```

```
    <div style="cursor: wait">  
      wait </div>
```

```
    <div style="cursor: e-resize">  
      e-resize </div>
```

```
    <div style="cursor: help">  
      help </div>
```

```
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```

css outline

Page:

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<html>

<style></style>

<head>

<body>

<p style="outline-width: thick;
outline-style: solid;">

</p>

<p style="outline-width: thick;
outline-style: dotted">

</p>

</body>

</html>

z-index

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z-index property

<html> specifies stack order of an element, if z-index is -1 <head> it will be placed behind.

```
body { font-family: Verdana; margin: 0; }  
div#main { margin: 0 auto; }
```

- common { width: 200px; height: 200px; color: #FFF; border: 1px solid #333; position: absolute; }

- one { background-color: red; z-index: 0; left: 20px; top: 40px; }

- two { left: yellow; z-index: 15; left: 40px; top: 80px; }

- three { }

- four { }

- five { }

- six { }

- seven { }

(style)

(head)

<body>

<div id="math">

<div class="common one">

<div#1</div>

<div class="common two">

<div#2</div>

<-->

<div#3</div>

<-->

<-->

<-->

</div>

</body>

padding

padding → content के बारे side से space

padding - top ①

— bottom ②

— right ③

— left ④

padding : top right bottom left ;

Padding : 50px 30px ;

top bottom right left

padding : 30px

all sides

Border

<html>

<head>

<style>

p { border-style: dotted dashed
solid double; }

border-width: 5px;
width: 300px;
border-color: red;

</style>

(body)

(p) Welcome to HTML (p)

</body>

</html>

→ you can also use

- ① border-top-style: dotted
- ② border-bottom-style
- ③ border-right-style
- ④ border-left-style.

height and width

<html>

<head>

<style>

```
P { border-bottom: 5px solid  
    color: blue;  
width: 300px  
height: 100%;  
background-color: grey;  
}
```

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p> Welcome to HTML </p>

</body>

</html>

ICONS

→ Icons are used instead of images in web pages.

(html)

```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet"
        href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/css/
              bootstrap.min.css" />
```

(style)

p {

```
border-bottom: 5px solid blue;
width: 300px;
height: 100px;
background-color: lightgray;
```

(style)

(head)

(body)

```
<p> Welcome to HTML </p>
```

```
<i class="glyphicon glyphicon-user"></i>
```

```
<i class="glyphicon glyphicon-thumbs-up"></i>
```

(body)

② If you used fontawesome library

then

```
<i class = "fas fa-cloud"></i>
```

```
<i class = "fas fa-car"></i>
```

link

this

in head
section

```
<script src = "https://kit.fontawesome.com/  
a076d0539g.js"></script>
```

③ If you used google lib.

```
<link rel = "stylesheet">
```

```
href = "https://fonts.googleapis.com/  
icon?family=material+  
Icons">
```

```
<i class = "material-icons">cloud</i>
```

```
<i class = "material-icons">traffic</i>
```

① Play -

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<html>

<head>

<link rel="stylesheet"

<style>

p.p1 { display: none; }

p.p2 { display: block; color: red; }

p.p3 { display: inline; color: green; }

p.p4 { display: inline-block;
color: blue; }

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div>

<div>

bla bla bla - | -

<div> - | - - | - - | - - | -

<p class="p2"> Welcome to
HTML. 1 <p>

</div>

<div>

bla bla bla - | -

- | - - | - - | - - | - - | -

<p class="p2"> Welcome
to HTML. 2 <p>

</div>

<div>

bla bla bla bla —————
————— ————— —————

<p class = "p3"> Welcome to
HTML '3 </p>

<div>

<div>

————— —————
<p class = "p4"> Welcome to
HTML '4 </p>

<body>

<html>

Align

To align any text at specific posn.

<html>

<head>

<style>

centerAlign {

margin: auto;

width: 60%;

border: 3px solid blue;

padding: 10px;

text-align: center;

}

</style>

<head>

<body>

<div class = "centerAlign">

<p> Welcome to HTML </p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

combinators

```
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      div p { background-color: yellow; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="centerAlign">
      <!-- Descendant selector (space) -->
      <p> Welcome to HTML.1 </p>
      <p> Welcome to HTML.2 </p>
      <b><p> Welcome to HTML.3 </p></b>
      <!-- Descendant selector (space) -->
      </div>
      <p> Welcome to HTML.4 </p>
      <p> Welcome to HTML.5 </p>
    </body>
  </html>
```

If we use `div > p { background-color: yellow; }`
then it is a child selector type in
which bold will not apply to all the `<p>` elements

Attribute selector

Page:

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<html>

<head>

<style>

```
a[target = "self"] { background-color: yellow; }
```

</style>

</head>

<body>

Facebook

facebook

</body>

</html>

Form

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<html>

<head>

<style>

```
input[type="text"] {  
    width: 30%;  
    padding: 12px 20px;  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
    border: 2px solid red;  
    border-radius: 50%;  
}
```

```
input[type="text"]:focus {  
    background-color: lightblue;  
    border: 3px solid green;  
}
```

</style>

<head>

<body>

<label for="fname"> FirstName ~~#~~

<label>

<input type="password" id="fname" name="fname" />

<input type="password" id="fname" name="fname" />

</body>

</html>

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CSS counters

```
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      body { counter-reset: section; }
      p::before {
        counter-increment: section;
        content: "[+content]" "part:" counter(section); }
  </style>
  <head>
  <body>
    <p> HTML tutorial </p>
    <p> CSS tutorial </p>
    <p> Java tutorial </p>
    <p> SQL tutorial </p>
  </body>
</html>
```

Animation

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>

div {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    background: blue;
    position: relative;
    -webkit-animation: mymove 5s
        infinite;
    animation: mymove;
}
```

```
@ -webkit-keyframe mymove {
    from { left: 0px; }
    to { left: 300px; }
}
```

```
@ keyframe mymove {
    from { left: 0px; }
    to { left: 200px; }
}
```

```
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Animation Delay

-webkit-animation-delay: 3s;
animation-delay: 5s;

Animation Direction

-webkit-animation-direction: alternate;
animation-delay: alternate;