**11. :before and :after**

Add content before or after an element’s content.

/\* Adds a decorative icon before each list item \*/

Ul li::before {

content: "•";

color: red;

margin-right: 5px;

}

Example:

<!DOCTYPE *html*>

<html *lang*="en">

<head>

    <meta *charset*="UTF-8">

    <meta *name*="viewport" *content*="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Document</title>

       <style>

        span {

            color:blue;

            font-size: 20px;

        }

         span:before {

            content: "#";

            color:red;

            font-size:20px;

         }

         span:after {

            content: "\*";

            font-size: 20px;

            color:red;

         }

     </style>

</head>

<body>

    <h2>Courses</h2>

    <div>

        <span>Java</span><br>

        <span>Oracle</span><br>

        <span>Python</span><br>

    </div>

</body>

</html>

**CSS Descendant Selector**

Descendant selector is used in css to style all the tags which are child of a particular specified tag. A single space between parent element and child element is used to mention as descendant.

**Syntax**

parent-element child-element

{

css-property:value;

css-property:value;

}

**Example:**

<!DOCTYPE *html*>

<html *lang*="en">

<head>

    <meta *charset*="UTF-8">

    <meta *name*="viewport" *content*="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Document</title>

       <style>

        div p {

            border: 2px solid black;

        }

        tr th{

            background-color: aqua;

        }

        tr td {

            background-color: yellow;

        }

     </style>

</head>

<body>

    <div>

        <p>

            Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Eveniet accusamus enim cupiditate error, quasi assumenda ratione reiciendis odio. Autem, voluptatibus praesentium nesciunt repudiandae quia sunt temporibus facilis laborum totam animi.

            Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Ratione beatae eius vitae dolore dicta omnis iusto rerum eveniet, quod ex delectus autem? Laboriosam aspernatur at consectetur, rerum dolor iste sint!

        </p>

        <p>

            Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Reprehenderit animi ducimus nesciunt quam ex beatae cumque harum, corporis iure impedit consequuntur dignissimos aliquam ratione saepe officia cum quo libero fugiat?

        </p>

        <span>HTML</span><br>

        <p>

            Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Distinctio nostrum exercitationem velit? Repellendus autem eum facilis voluptas dolorem saepe! Voluptatum quos ad debitis tenetur illo maiores facilis nisi architecto accusamus!

        </p>

    </div>

    <div>

        <span>HTML</span><br>

        <span>CSS</span>

    </div>

    <table border="2" *width*="100%">

        <tr>

            <th>Rollno</th>

            <th>Name</th>

            <th>Course</th>

        </tr>

        <tr>

            <td>1</td>

            <td>Naresh</td>

            <td>Java</td>

        </tr>

        <tr>

            <td>2</td>

            <td>Suresh</td>

            <td>Python</td>

        </tr>

    </table>

</body>

</html>

**CSS Child Selector**

The child selector in css is used to target all the direct child of a particular element. This is denoted by '>' (Greater than) symbol.

Syntax

div > p {

color: blue;

}

The above code set text color of paragraph tags that are directly inside div element to blue.

**Example:**

<!DOCTYPE *html*>

<html *lang*="en">

<head>

    <meta *charset*="UTF-8">

    <meta *name*="viewport" *content*="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Document</title>

       <style>

       div>p {

        color:red;

       }

     </style>

</head>

<body>

    <div>

        <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisicing elit. Ipsa porro doloremque quaerat fugit omnis. Laborum officia deserunt ullam amet, iste pariatur maiores totam excepturi eos nisi quam incidunt minima voluptatum!</p>

            <span>

            <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Laborum eum ex alias corporis commodi accusantium non, illum beatae ratione odio sit necessitatibus incidunt in debitis, architecto nobis minus voluptas ipsa?</p>

        </span>

    </div>

</body>

</html>

**CSS Adjacent Sibling Selectors**

In CSS, adjacent sibling selector is used to target an element that is immediately preceded by a specified element. A plus symbol **( "+" )** is used to denote adjacent sibling.

Tr+th

Img+p

div+span

Syntax

h1 + p {

margin-top: 0;

}

The above code sets top margin of paragraph tag just after h1 tag to 0.

Example:

<!DOCTYPE *html*>

<html *lang*="en">

<head>

    <meta *charset*="UTF-8">

    <meta *name*="viewport" *content*="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Document</title>

       <style>

        h1+p {

            border: 1px solid black;

        }

        h2+p {

            color:blue;

        }

        div+span{

            border: 1px solid black;

        }

     </style>

</head>

<body>

    <h1>HTML</h1>

    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Exercitationem velit excepturi corporis, est non accusamus eos nemo commodi explicabo voluptatum consequatur dolore unde, doloribus quae natus dignissimos voluptatibus esse? Accusamus.</p>

    <h2>What is HTML</h2>

    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. At blanditiis cupiditate dolores laborum repellat ipsum odit provident assumenda atque voluptas magnam maxime culpa, iste possimus reiciendis ut repudiandae molestiae quo.</p>

    <h2>History of HTML</h2>

    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Quas, voluptates laudantium id quae dolore non, dolorum ratione et ipsam incidunt quidem labore obcaecati suscipit officiis, culpa cum enim explicabo sint?</p>

    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Unde quod, inventore, sunt doloribus praesentium quidem recusandae aperiam dignissimos quis deleniti necessitatibus fugiat mollitia, architecto a perferendis nemo. Excepturi, a neque.</p>

    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Pariatur earum doloribus tempora reiciendis ullam possimus minima delectus tenetur obcaecati id architecto, dolor suscipit. In dolore sunt consequuntur ratione possimus veritatis.</p>

    <div>HTML</div>

    <span>HTML</span>

</body>

</html>

**Nested Selectors In CSS**

CSS nesting allows to nest one style rule inside another rule, with the selector of the child rule relative to the selector of the parent rule.

Syntax

nav {

&ul {

list-style: none;

& li {

display: inline-block;

& a {

text-decoration: none;

color: blue;

&:hover {

color: red;

}

}

}

}

}

**Example:**

<!DOCTYPE *html*>

<html *lang*="en">

<head>

    <meta *charset*="UTF-8">

    <meta *name*="viewport" *content*="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Document</title>

     <style>

        div {

            background-color: aqua;

            border: 2px solid black;

            & p{

                font-size: 20px;

                color:red;

            & img {

                width:200px;

                height:200px;

            }

            }

        }

     </style>

</head>

<body>

    <div>

        <p>

            Lorem, ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Laborum, fugit totam praesentium suscipit tempora harum sit cupiditate quibusdam? Voluptatem illo doloribus dolore, corrupti perferendis dolor expedita temporibus iusto saepe laudantium.

            <img *src*="images/kids-banner.avif">

        </p>

    </div>

</body>

</html>

**Example:**

<!DOCTYPE *html*>

<html *lang*="en">

<head>

    <meta *charset*="UTF-8">

    <meta *name*="viewport" *content*="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Document</title>

     <style>

        nav {

& ul {

      list-style: none;

& li {

      display: inline-block;

& a {

         text-decoration: none;

        color: blue;

&:hover {

color: red;

         }

      }

      }

   }

}

     </style>

</head>

<body>

    <nav>

        <ul>

            <li><a>HOME</a></li>

            <li><a>Courses</a></li>

            <li><a>Contacts</a></li>

        </ul>

    </nav>

</body>

</html>

**CSS Borders**

Applying border to elements

**Shorthand**

border: width style color

**CSS border properties**

1. Border-bottom
2. Border-top
3. Border-left
4. Border-right
5. Border-radius
6. Border-width
7. Border-style
8. Border-left-color
9. Border-right-color
10. Border-top-color
11. Border-bottom-color
12. Border-top-left-radius
13. Border-top-right-radius
14. Border-bottom-left-radius
15. Border-bottom-right-radius
16. Border-left-style
17. Border-right-style
18. Border-top-style
19. Border-bottom-style
20. Border-collapse
21. Border-image

**Example:**

 h1 {

             border-top: 1px solid black;

             border-bottom: 1px solid red;

             border-left: 3px  blue double;

             border-right: 3px blue double;

        }

     </style>

</head>

<body>

    <h1>Hyper Text Markup Language </h1>

</body>

</html>

**Example:**

<!DOCTYPE *html*>

<html *lang*="en">

<head>

    <meta *charset*="UTF-8">

    <meta *name*="viewport" *content*="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Document</title>

     <style>

        h1 {

             border-left-style: dotted;

             border-right-style: double;

             border-top-style:solid;

             border-bottom-style: dashed;

             border-left-color: blue;

             border-right-color: red;

             border-top-color: green;

             border-bottom-color: blueviolet;

             border-top-width: 5px;

             border-bottom-width: 10px;

        }

     </style>

</head>

<body>

    <h1>Hyper Text Markup Language </h1>

</body>

</html>