CSS PART-5

INTRODUCTION TO WEB DEVELOPMENT

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CSS COMBINATOR

- CSS combinators are used to select specific elements based on their relationship with other elements in the HTML structure. There are four types of CSS combinators:

1. Descendant selector (space)
2. Child selector (>)
3. Adjacent sibling selector (+)

DESCENDANT SELECTOR (SPACE)

- The descendant selector in CSS is denoted by a space character and is used to select elements that are descendants of a specified element. It matches an element that is nested inside another element at any level of the HTML structure.

```
<div class="container">
    <p>Hello User</p>
    <h2>Heading 2</h2>
    <h1>Heading 1</h1>
</div>
```

```
.container p{
    color: red;
}
.container h2{
    color: blue;
}
.container h1{
    background-color: lightcoral;
}
```

CHILD SELECTOR (>)

- The child selector in CSS is denoted by the greater-than symbol (**>**) and is used to select elements that are direct children of a specified parent element. It matches an element that is directly nested inside another element, without any intermediate elements in between.

```
<div class="container">
    <p>Paragraph</p>
    <h1>Header 1</h1>
    <div>
        <p>Paragraph 2</p>
    </div>
</div>
```

```
.container > p{
    color: red;
}
.container > h1{
    background-color: lightgray;
}
```

ADJACENT SIBLING SELECTOR

- The adjacent sibling selector in CSS is denoted by the plus symbol (**+**) and is used to select an element that is immediately preceded by another specific element. It matches the element that directly follows the specified element, and both elements must share the same parent.

```
<div class="container">
    <p>Paragraph</p>
    <h1>Header 1</h1>
    <div>
        <p>Paragraph 2</p>
        <h1>Header 2</h1>
    </div>
</div>
<h1>Heading 4</h1>
<p>Paragraph 3</p>
```

```
div + h1{
    color: red;
}
h1 + p{
    color: green;
}
p + h1{
    background-color: aqua;
}
```

PSEUDO CLASSES

- Pseudo-classes are selectors in CSS that target specific elements based on their state or position within the document structure. They allow you to style elements that cannot be easily selected with standard selectors alone.
    - Hover
    - Active
    - Focus
    - Visited
    - first-child
    - last-child
    - nth-child(n)
    - nth-last-child(n)
    - nth-last-of-type(n)
    - not(selector)
    - Checked

HOVER SELECTOR

```html
<div class="container">
    <h2>Hello user</h2>
</div>
```

```css
.container:hover{
    background-color: blue;
    padding: 20px;
    text-align: center;
}
```

- When you hover container block the style is applied automatically using hover selector.

ACTIVE SELECTOR

```html
<div class="container">
    <h2>Hello user</h2>
</div>
```

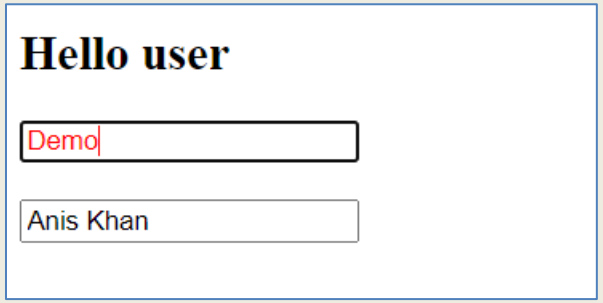
```css
.container:active{
    background-color: blue;
    padding: 20px;
    text-align: center;
}
```

- When you click container block the style is applied automatically using active selector.

FOCUS SELECTOR

```
<div class="container">
  <h2>Hello user</h2>
  <input type="text" placeholder="Enter Name"><br><br>
  <input type="text" placeholder="Enter Father Name"><br><br>
</div>
```

```
input:focus{
    color: red;
}
```

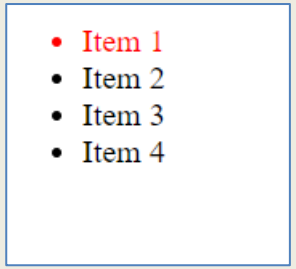


FIRST-CHILD SELECTOR

- The **:first-child** pseudo-class in CSS is used to select the first child element of its parent. It targets an element that is the first immediate child of its parent container.

```
<div class="container">
    <ul>
        <li>Item 1</li>
        <li>Item 2</li>
        <li>Item 3</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
    </ul>
</div>
```

```
li:first-child{
    color: red;
}
```

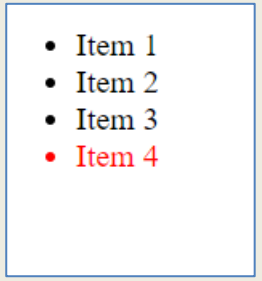


LAST-CHILD SELECTOR

- The **:last-child** pseudo-class in CSS is used to select the last child element of its parent. It targets an element that is the last immediate child of its parent container.

```
<div class="container">
    <ul>
        <li>Item 1</li>
        <li>Item 2</li>
        <li>Item 3</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
    </ul>
</div>
```

```
li:last-child{
    color: red;
}
```



NTH-CHILD SELECTOR

- The **:nth-child()** pseudo-class in CSS is used to select elements based on their position among their siblings. It allows you to target elements that match a specific pattern or formula.

```
<div class="container">
    <ul>
        <li>Item 1</li>
        <li>Item 2</li>
        <li>Item 3</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
    </ul>
</div>
```

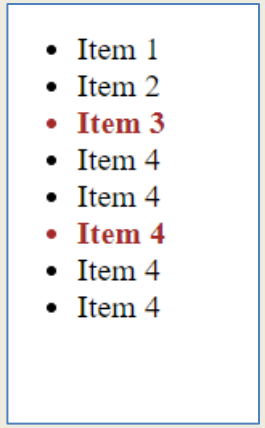
```
li:nth-child(even){
    color: brown;
    font-weight: bold;
}
```

- Item 1
- **Item 2**
- Item 3
- **Item 4**
- Item 4
- **Item 4**

NTH-CHILD SELECTOR USING N

```
<div class="container">
    <ul>
        <li>Item 1</li>
        <li>Item 2</li>
        <li>Item 3</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
    </ul>
</div>
```

```
li:nth-child(3n){
    color: brown;
    font-weight: bold;
}
```



NTH-CHILD SELECTOR USING FORMULA

```
<div class="container">
    <ul>
        <li>Item 1</li>
        <li>Item 2</li>
        <li>Item 3</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
        <li>Item 4</li>
    </ul>
</div>
```

```
li:nth-child(3n+1){
    color: brown;
    font-weight: bold;
}
```

- **Item 1**
- Item 2
- Item 3
- **Item 4**
- Item 4
- Item 4
- **Item 4**
- Item 4

PSEUDO Elements

- Pseudo-elements in CSS are used to style specific parts of an element's content or create additional content that is not part of the HTML document structure. They allow you to apply styles to elements without adding extra HTML markup.
- Pseudo-elements are denoted by double colons (::) in CSS3, but in CSS2.1, a single colon (:) is used. Both notations are still supported for compatibility reasons.

    - ::first-letter
    - ::first-line
    - ::selection
    - ::placeholder
    - ::marker

Example

```
p::first-letter{
    color: red;
    font-size: 30px;
    font-weight: bold;
}

p::first-line{
    color: green;
    font-weight: bold;
}
```

```
p::selection{
    background-color: red;
}

li::marker{
     color: red;
}
```

FONT AWESOME

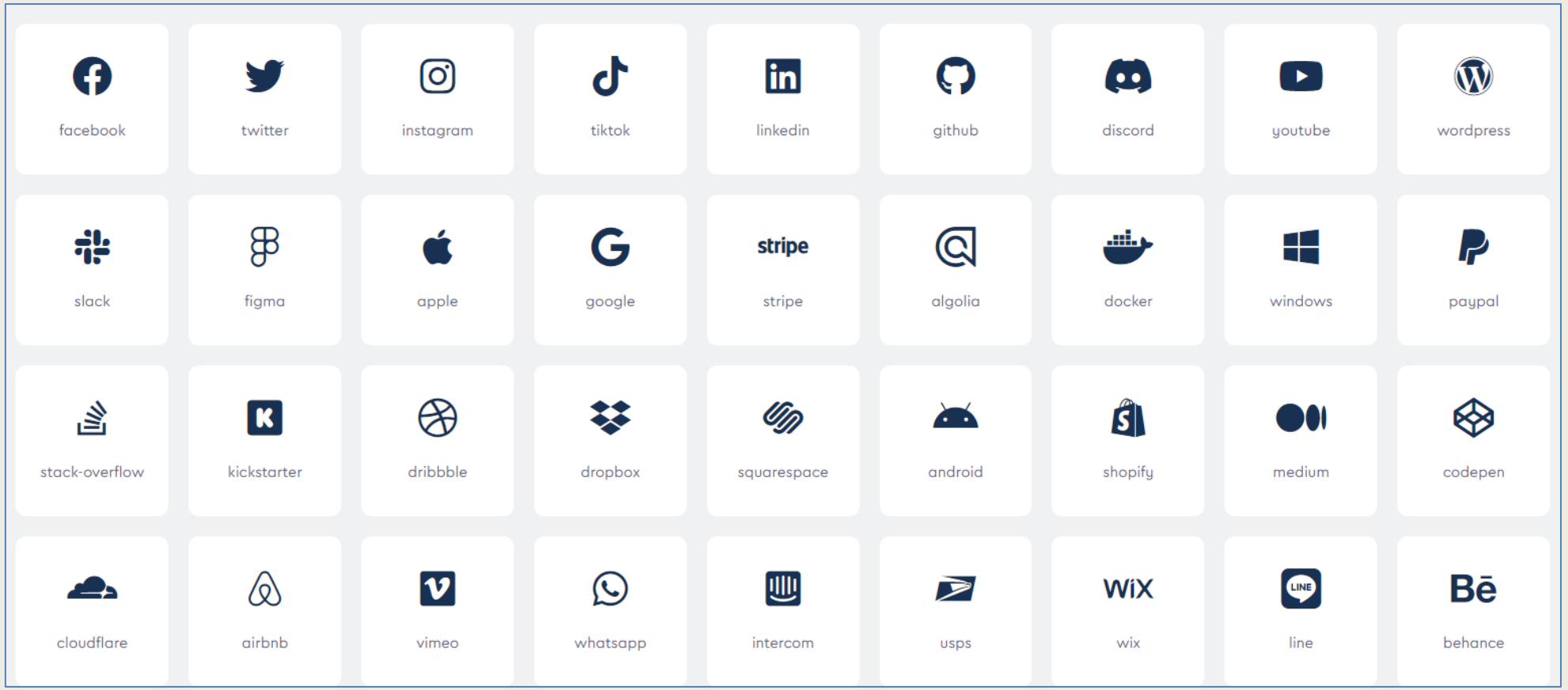
- Font Awesome is a popular icon library that provides a wide range of scalable vector icons that can be used in web development. It allows you to add visually appealing icons to your HTML documents without relying on image files.

CDN LINKS:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href=https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css        >
```

You can also download in your local disk just copy url paste and hit enter save the file in css extension and access this file where you save.

SOME ICONS


facebook
twitter
instagram
tiktok
linkedin
github
discord
youtube
wordpress
slack
figma
apple
google
stripe
stripe
algolia
docker
windows
paypal
stack-overflow
kickstarter
dribbble
dropbox
squarespace
android
shopify
medium
codepen
cloudflare
airbnb
vimeo
whatsapp
intercom
usps
wix
line
behance

HOW TO USE FONT FAMILY

- Google Fonts is a library of free and open-source fonts provided by Google. It offers a wide selection of web fonts that you can use to enhance the typography and visual design of your websites. Here's how you can use Google Fonts in your CSS:

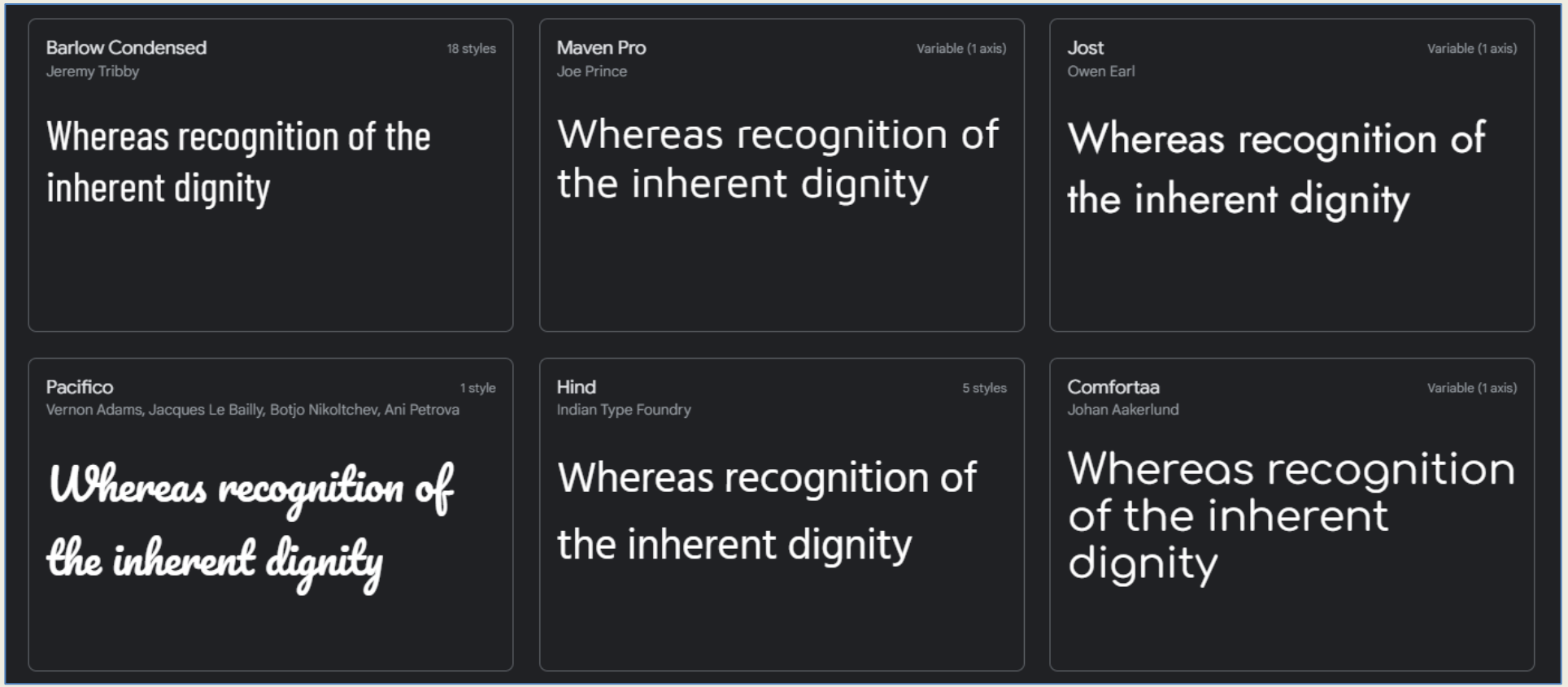
Google Font Family API

```
<link rel="stylesheet"
href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Crimson+Pro">
```

Find Font Family and apply it

```
https://fonts.google.com/
```

SOME FONTS


Barlow Condensed
18 styles
Jeremy Tribby
Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity
Maven Pro
Variable (1 axis)
Joe Prince
Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity
Jost
Variable (1 axis)
Owen Earl
Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity
Pacifico
1 style
Vernon Adams, Jacques Le Bailly, Botjo Nikoltchev, Ani Petrova
Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity
Hind
5 styles
Indian Type Foundry
Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity
Comfortaa
Variable (1 axis)
Johan Aakerlund
Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity

End

I hope this slide will help you to clear your idea