CSS

1. Css is stand for cascading style sheets
2. Css describes how html elements are to be displayed on screen,paper or in other media
3. Css saves a lot of work it can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
4. Styling the html tags
5. Css is style the html document
6. Css describes how the elements be displayed
7. Three ways to implement css files
8. Inline style
9. Inpage style tag
10. External style sheet
11. Css used to define styles for the web pages.including the design

CSS SYNTAX

* Css declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.
* Each declaration includes a css property name and value separated by colon
* Multiple css declaration are separated with semicolons,block are surrounded by curly braces

P{

Color: red;

Text-align:center;

}

P is a selecter in css

Color and text-align is property and red and center is value in css

1. Css id selector uses the id attribute of an html element
2. Id is one of the element is unique within a page
3. Specific id write a hash(#) character followed by the id of element.
4. (.) element specific class and followed by the class name.
5. The universal selector (\*) select all html elements on the page.
6. Grouping selector selects all the html elements with the same style definitions

INSERT CSS

* Inserting a style sheet:
* External
* Internal
* Inline
* <link> element defined as external styles inside the <head> section.
* Internal style sheet may be used if one single html page has a unique style
* Internal style is defined inside the <style> element,inside the head section
* Inline styles are defined within the “style” attribute of the relevent

Color

1. Css color name can be specified using predefined color names or RGB,HEX,HSL,RGBA,HSLA values.

Background color property specifies the background color of an element

With CSS, a color is most often specified by:

* a valid color name - like "red"
* a HEX value - like "#ff0000"
* an RGB value - like "rgb(255,0,0)"

1. Opacity/Transparency: opacity property specifies the opacity of an element it take a value from 0.0-1.0 the lower value the more transparent:
2. Background image property specifies an image to use the background of an element

CSS BORDERS

* Css border properties allow you to specify the style,width and color of element’s border

The border-style property specifies what kind of border to display.

The following values are allowed:

* dotted - Defines a dotted border
* dashed - Defines a dashed border
* solid - Defines a solid border
* double - Defines a double border
* groove - Defines a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value
* ridge - Defines a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value
* inset - Defines a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
* outset - Defines a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
* none - Defines no border
* hidden - Defines a hidden border

The border-style property can have from one to four values (for the top border, right border, bottom border, and the left border).

* The border width property specifies the width of the four border
* The width can be set as specific size (px,pt,cm,em,etc) or by using one of the predefined values: thin,medium or thick
* The border color property is used to set the color of the four borders
* Name,Hex,RGB,HSL
* Border individual sides that is possible to specify diff border for each side.

The border property is a shorthand property for the following individual border properties:

* border-width
* border-style (required)
* border-color
* Border-radius property is used to add rounded borders to an element

MARGIN

* Margin properties used to create space around elements,outside of any defined borders

CSS has properties for specifying the margin for each side of an element:

* margin-top
* margin-right
* margin-bottom
* margin-left
* Margin collapse the top and bottom elements are collapsed into a single margin

PADDING

CSS has properties for specifying the padding for each side of an element:

* padding-top
* padding-right
* padding-bottom
* padding-left

Height/Width

* The CSS height and width property are used to set the height and width of an element
* The CSS max-width property is used to set the maximum width of an element

Box Model

* CSS box model is used when talking about design and layout
* CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element it consists of content,padding,borders and margins
* **Content** - The content of the box, where text and images appear
* **Padding** - Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent
* **Border** - A border that goes around the padding and content
* **Margin** - Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent
* Outline is a line drawn outside the element border

CSS has the following outline properties:

* outline-style
* outline-color
* outline-width
* outline-offset
* outline
* The color property is used to set of color of the text
* Background-color property and the color property

## Text Alignment and Text Direction

In this chapter you will learn about the following properties:

* text-align
* text-align-last
* direction
* unicode-bidi
* vertical-align

## Text Spacing

In this chapter you will learn about the following properties:

* text-indent
* letter-spacing
* line-height
* word-spacing
* white-space

Fonts

1. Choosing the font has a huge impact on how the reder experience
2. Font is easy to read is important the font adds valut to your text size for the font

## Generic Font Families

In CSS there are five generic font families:

1. ****Serif**** fonts have a small stroke at the edges of each letter. They create a sense of formality and elegance.
2. ****Sans-serif**** fonts have clean lines (no small strokes attached). They create a modern and minimalistic look.
3. ****Monospace**** fonts - here all the letters have the same fixed width. They create a mechanical look.
4. ****Cursive**** fonts imitate human handwriting.
5. ****Fantasy**** fonts are decorative/playful fonts.

All the different font names belong to one of the generic font families

Icons

1. Add the name of specified icon class to any inline HTML element(like<I> or <span>)
2. Font icons get a code to add in the<head> section of your HTML page.

o LINKS/LISTS

* Link can be styled with CSS property
* a:link - a normal, un-visited link
* a:visited - a link the user has visited
* a:hover - a link when the user mouses over it
* a:active - a link the moment it is clicked
* The text-decoration property is mostly used to remove underlines from links:

n HTML, there are two main types of lists:

* unordered lists (<ul>) - the list items are marked with bullets
* ordered lists (<ol>) - the list items are marked with numbers or letters

The CSS list properties allow you to:

* Set different list item markers for ordered lists
* Set different list item markers for unordered lists
* Set an image as the list item marker
* Add background colors to lists and list items
* The list-style-type property specifies the type of list item marker.
* list-style-type (if a list-style-image is specified, the value of this property will be displayed if the image for some reason cannot be displayed)
* list-style-position (specifies whether the list-item markers should appear inside or outside the content flow)
* list-style-image (specifies an image as the list item marker)
* The list-style-image property specifies an image as the list item marker

TABLE

1. To specify table borders in CSS use the border property
2. The example below specifies a solid border for <table>, <th>, and <td> elements

## 3 Table Width and Height

The width and height of a table are defined by the width and height properties.

The example below sets the width of the table to 100%, and the height of the <th> elements to 70px:

## Horizontal Alignment

The text-align property sets the horizontal alignment (like left, right, or center) of the content in <th> or <td>.

By default, the content of <th> elements are center-aligned and the content of <td> elements are left-aligned.

To center-align the content of  <td> elements as well, use text-align: center

## Vertical Alignment

The vertical-align property sets the vertical alignment (like top, bottom, or middle) of the content in <th> or <td>.

By default, the vertical alignment of the content in a table is middle (for both <th> and <td> elements).

The following example sets the vertical text alignment to bottom for <td> elements

## Hover able Table

Use the :hover selector on <tr> to highlight table rows on mouse over:

The display property is the most important CSS property for controlling layout.

The display property is used to change the default display behavior of HTML elements.

DISPLAY/MAX-WIDTH

## The display Property

* Every HTML element has a default display value, depending on what type of element it is. The default display value for most elements is block or inline.

The display property is used to specify how an element is shown on a web page.

## Display: none;

* display: none; is commonly used with JavaScript to hide and show elements without deleting and recreating them. Take a look at our last example on this page if you want to know how this can be achieved.

The <script> element uses display: none; as default.

visibility:hidden; also hides an element.

However, the element will still take up the same space as before. The element will be hidden, but still affect the layout:

* The CSS float property specifies how an element should float.

The CSS clear property specifies what elements can float beside the cleared element and on which side.

* The float property is used for positioning and formatting content e.g. let an image float left to the text in a container.

The float property can have one of the following values:

* left - The element floats to the left of its container
* right - The element floats to the right of its container
* none - The element does not float (will be displayed just where it occurs in the text). This is default
* inherit - The element inherits the float value of its parent
* In its simplest use, the float property can be used to wrap text around

Images

To horizontally center a block element (like <div>), use margin: auto;

Setting the width of the element will prevent it from stretching out to the edges of its container.

The element will then take up the specified width, and the remaining space will be split equally between the two margins:

* To just center the text inside an element, use text-align: center;

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PSEUDO-CLASS/ELEMENT

1. Pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element.

* Style an element
* Style visited and visited links differently
* Style an element when it gets focus

## The ::first-line Pseudo-element

The ::first-line pseudo-element is used to add a special style to the first line of a text.

The following example formats the first line of the text in all <p> elements:

## What are Pseudo-Elements?

A CSS pseudo-element is used to style specified parts of an element.

For example, it can be used to:

* Style the first letter, or line, of an element
* Insert content before, or after, the content of an element

****Note:**** The ::first-line pseudo-element can only be applied to block-level elements.

The following properties apply to the ::first-line pseudo-element:

* font properties
* color properties
* background properties
* word-spacing
* letter-spacing
* text-decoration
* vertical-align
* text-transform
* line-height
* clear
* ::before pseudo-element can be used to insert some content before the content of an ele<h1>This is a heading</h1>
* <p>The ::after pseudo-element inserts content after the content of an element.</p>