## CSS Comments

Comments are used to explain the code, and may help when you edit the source code at a later date.

Comments are ignored by browsers.

A CSS comment is placed inside the <style> element, and starts with /\* and ends with \*/:

### **Example**

/\* This is a single-line comment \*/  
p {  
  color: red;  
}

## HTML and CSS Comments

From the HTML tutorial, you learned that you can add comments to your HTML source by using the <!--...--> syntax.

In the following example, we use a combination of HTML and CSS comments:

### **Example**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
p {  
  color: red; /\* Set text color to red \*/  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h2>My Heading</h2>  
  
<!-- These paragraphs will be red -->  
<p>Hello World!</p>  
<p>This paragraph is styled with CSS.</p>  
<p>CSS comments are not shown in the output.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

## Color :

We use color to design the webpage or the elements of html. We have few methods to use color in css as given below:

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## RGB Value

* In CSS, a color can be specified as an RGB value, using this formula:
* **rgb(red, green, blue)**
* Each parameter (red, green, and blue) defines the intensity of the color between 0 and 255.
* For example, rgb(255, 0, 0) is displayed as red, because red is set to its highest value (255) and the others are set to 0.
* To display black, set all color parameters to 0, like this: rgb(0, 0, 0).
* To display white, set all color parameters to 255, like this: rgb(255, 255, 255).

**RGBA**(red, green, blue, alpha{FOR OPACITY OF COLOR})

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# **CSS HEX Colors**

## HEX Value

In CSS, a color can be specified using a hexadecimal value in the form:

**#rrggbb**

Where rr (red), gg (green) and bb (blue) are hexadecimal values between 00 and ff (same as decimal 0-255).

For example, #ff0000 is displayed as red, because red is set to its highest value (ff) and the others are set to the lowest value (00).

To display black, set all values to 00, like this: #000000.

To display white, set all values to ff, like this: #ffffff.

## 3 Digit HEX Value

Where r, g, and b represent the red, green, and blue components with values between 0 and f.

The 3-digit hex code can only be used when both the values (RR, GG, and BB) are the same for each component. So, if we have #ff00cc, it can be written like this: #f0c.

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## HSL Value

In CSS, a color can be specified using hue, saturation, and lightness (HSL) in the form:

**hsl(hue, saturation, lightness)**

Hue is a degree on the color wheel from 0 to 360. 0 is red, 120 is green, and 240 is blue.

Saturation is a percentage value. 0% means a shade of gray, and 100% is the full color.

Lightness is also a percentage. 0% is black, 50% is neither light or dark, 100% is white

* **HSLA**: **hue, saturation, lightness, alpha**

Ex. #p1 {background-color:hsl(120,100%,50%);}

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# **CSS Text properties**

Alignment properties:

n this chapter you will learn about the following properties:

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

## Text Alignment

The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.

A text can be left or right aligned, centered, or justified.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| p.a {  text-align-last: right;  }  p.b {  text-align-last: center;  }  p.c {  text-align-last: justify;  } |  |

## Text Direction

The direction and unicode-bidi properties can be used to change the text direction of an element:

p.ex1 {

direction: rtl;

unicode-bidi: bidi-override;

}

## Vertical Alignment

The vertical-align property sets the vertical alignment of an element.

Default value is baseline

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| <p>  this is   <img class="a" src="IMAGES/CSS3\_logo\_and\_wordmark.svg.png" width="50" height="50">  the logo of css  </p> | img.c {  vertical-align: text-bottom;  }  text-top/ text-bottom/sup/ super/ %/middle |

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Text Decoration

* text-decoration-line
* text-decoration-color
* text-decoration-style
* text-decoration-thickness
* text-decoration

\*we can use these values combinedly also.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | h1 {  text-decoration: overline;  }  h2 {  text-decoration: line-through;  }  h3 {  text-decoration: underline;  }  p {  text-decoration: overline underline line-through;  } |

## Specify a Color for the Decoration Line

The text-decoration-color property is used to set the color of the decoration line.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| h1 {   text-decoration-line: overline;   text-decoration-color: red; }  h2 {   text-decoration-line: line-through;   text-decoration-color: blue; }  h3 {   text-decoration-line: underline;   text-decoration-color: green; }  p {   text-decoration-line: overline underline;   text-decoration-color: purple; } |  |

## Specify a Style for the Decoration Line

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| h1 {   text-decoration-line: underline;   text-decoration-style: solid; }  h2 {   text-decoration-line: underline;   text-decoration-style: double; }  h3 {   text-decoration-line: underline;   text-decoration-style: dotted; }  p.ex1 {   text-decoration-line: underline;   text-decoration-style: dashed; }  p.ex2 {   text-decoration-line: underline;   text-decoration-style: wavy; }  p.ex3 {   text-decoration-line: underline;   text-decoration-color: red;   text-decoration-style: wavy; } |  |

## Specify the Thickness for the Decoration Line

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| h1 {   text-decoration-line: underline;   text-decoration-thickness: auto; }  h2 {   text-decoration-line: underline;   text-decoration-thickness: 5px; }  h3 {   text-decoration-line: underline;   text-decoration-thickness: 25%; }  p {   text-decoration-line: underline;   text-decoration-color: red;   text-decoration-style: double;   text-decoration-thickness: 5px; } |  |

The Shorthand Property

The text-decoration property is a shorthand property for:

* text-decoration-line (required)
* text-decoration-color (optional)
* text-decoration-style (optional)
* text-decoration-thickness (optional)

p {  
  text-decoration: underline red double 5px;  
}

# **CSS Text Transformation**

The text-transform property is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text.

It can be used to turn everything into uppercase or lowercase letters, or capitalize the first letter of each word:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| p.uppercase {   text-transform: uppercase; }  p.lowercase {   text-transform: lowercase; }  p.capitalize {   text-transform: capitalize; } |  |

Text Spacing

In this chapter you will learn about the following properties:

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

## Text Indentation

The text-indent property is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| p {  text-indent: 100px;  } |  |

## Letter Spacing

The letter-spacing property is used to specify the space between the characters in a text.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| h1 {   letter-spacing: 5px; }  h2 {   letter-spacing: -2px; } |  |

## Line Height

The line-height property is used to specify the space between lines:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| p.small {  line-height: 0.8}  p.big {  line-height: 1.8;} |  |

## Word Spacing

The word-spacing property is used to specify the space between the words in a text.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| p.one {   word-spacing: 10px; }  p.two {   word-spacing: -2px; } |  |

## White Space

The white-space property specifies how white-space inside an element is handled.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| p {   white-space: nowrap; / wrap } | Got out of page width or not |

Short view:

The CSS Text Spacing Properties

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [letter-spacing](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_letter-spacing.asp) | Specifies the space between characters in a text |
| [line-height](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_line-height.asp) | Specifies the line height |
| [text-indent](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-indent.asp) | Specifies the indentation of the first line in a text-block |
| [white-space](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_white-space.asp) | Specifies how to handle white-space inside an element |
| [word-spacing](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_word-spacing.asp) | Specifies the space between words in a text |

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## Text Shadow

The text-shadow property adds shadow to text.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| h1 {   text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px red; } |  |
| h1 {   color: white;   text-shadow: 2px 2px 4px #000000; } |  |
| h1 {   text-shadow: 0 0 3px #ff0000,  0 0 5px #0000ff; } |  |
| h1 {   color: white;   text-shadow: 1px 1px 2px black,  0 0 25px blue,  0 0 5px darkblue; } |  |