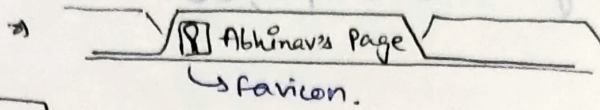


# Intermediate CSS

① A favicon → A small icon appearing beside the title (in the top bar) not in body.



→ `favicon.cc`

to add

→ Inside head (not inside title).

→ `<link rel="icon" href="favicon.ico">`

## ② HTML Divs

→ div → Used to divide website, so we can work separately on separate things.

→ `<div class="">` → class will be discussed later. Just (name to identify as it's called in prev page)

type what was inside body into here (then div also remains inside body).

`</div>`

On styles file we have to use  
• Name.  
(Imp)

## ③ The Box model

→ Every element of html considered as a box by CSS.

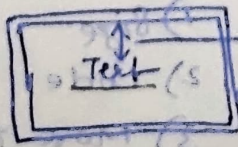
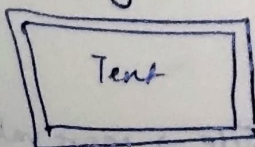
→ can be altered by specifying its width or height (in pixels or %).

eg:- `h1 {width: 100%;}`

↳ when we write 50% 60% 100% 10%

then it will clockwise for 4 sides.

★ Padding → Space b/n text & border.



padding

border

→ to customize line break.  
→ ....

all three are property.

→ this space → margin.



#### ④ CSS display Property (for Images) especially.

★ span & ★ text - decorative properties introduced.

##### a) Block

→ Elements which take whole width (100%) of the height they are specified in.  
eg:- `<h1>`, `<p>`, etc.

##### b) inline

→ A `<span>` defined text (~~can a image~~). Only take the req. space.

★ By typing `display: inline;` we can change display property of any element.  
↳ for eg:

##### c) inline-block

→ You are not allowed to change width, etc in inline, i.e. only req. space is occupied.

→ With inline-block you can skip that.

→ Images are like that.

##### d) None

→ To hide. [you can also use `visibility: hidden;`]

None

visibility

hidden

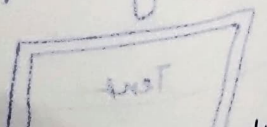
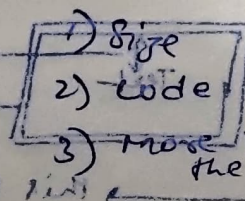
hellohello

hello

hello

#### ⑤ CSS Positioning

→ Positioning depends on



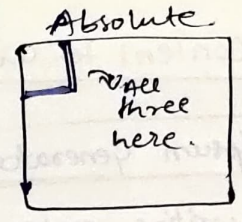
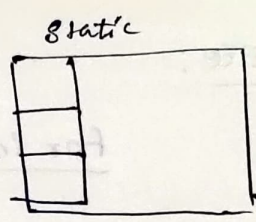
4 types

→ More value of z-axis (or) overlapping.



a) Static

→ HTML with any CSS.



b) Relative

- Uses static as a reference. & follows code.
- can use top, bottom, right, left.
- Doesn't effect other parts of page.

c) Absolute

- Relative to the parent (in most case it's the page).  
*can define your own parent. (a bigger box).*
- Positioning of absolute effects other elements.

d) Fixed

- If you scroll through the page, this element will remain fixed.

⑥ Centering elements in CSS.

- ① → Method 1 → text-align: center; in parent.

- Method 2 → margin: 0 auto; auto; auto;

if width is present use this else method 1.

⑦ Font Styling

Sans serif      Serif      monospace  
↳ like in code.

Cursive } Not generally used  
fantasy }

See code in MDN, [cssfontstack.com](https://cssfontstack.com), [fonts.google.com](https://fonts.google.com)

font-family: verdana, sans-serif;

Concept of fallback.  
embedding by using <link after selecting fonts & copying generated link.



## ⑧ Adding Content to Website.

→ Lorem Ipsum Generator

↳ for writing content meaning nothing.

for images → Giphy.com  
flickr.com

text-decoration  
for beautifying.

for images makes image small!  
Width (for text)  
long line → short lines

## ⑨ Font Sizing

Font Size for changing size.

→ If you want the font size to be dynamic → do it in %.

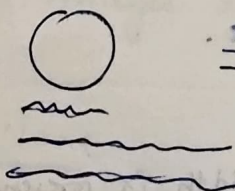
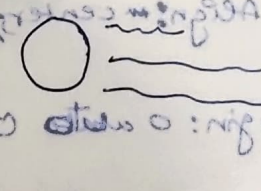
100% = 16px  
= 1em

for static → px  
or em

New thing in CSS3 → rem

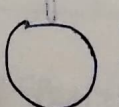
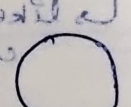
Line height (line-height: x)  
→

## ⑩ CSS Float and Clear.

→  →  } By float property

float: right/left;

→ Clear → is like an anti-float.

 → 

\* You can target all paragraphs and add a common thing by p { property: value; }