C s s ( cascading style sheet)

* To design the web page like make up
* Ways to apply css
* Inline css : gives unique style to each individual tag by attribute called as **style**.
* Internal css : designs html content by calling individual tags inside the head section by <style> tag.
* External css : here we create the **.css** file and by selecting the tags we apply the properties.

Selectors : selects the html element and give the css design.

1. Universal selector:

Selects all the elements (tags)

***Symbol : \*{ }***

1. Element selector:

Selects the particular element

***e. g head , body etc***

1. Id selector :

Selects the specific element

**Symbol : #idname{}**

1. Class selector :

Selects the elements having same class name

***Symbol : .classname{}***

***Inheritance***

***When there are multiple tags inside a tag the tags which are like child to the parent tag inherits the properties of parent tags.***

Combinators ***:*** it is similar to selector only. css selector can contain more than one simple selector between these we can include a combinatory.

* ***Four different types of combinators***
* ***Descendant selector (space***): this selector will select all direct and indirect number of tags inside the main tag.
* <style>
* div p {
* color : red;
* }
* </style>
* <div>
* <p></p>
* <p></p>
* </div>
* ***Child selector (>):*** this selects all the direct member

<style>div>p{color : red;}</style>

<p>

<!-- ths is not selected here -->

</p>

<div>

<p></p>

<p></p>

</div>

* ***Adjacent sibling selector(+):***this combinatory selects one tag that is next to specified tag***.***
* <style>
* div+p {
* color : red;
* }
* </style>
* <div>
* <p>
* <!-- only this is selected -->
* </p>
* <p></p>
* </div>
* ***General sibling selector(~):***it will select all the occurrence after the specified tag

<style>

Div~p {

color : red;

}

</style>

<div>

<p></p>

<p></p>

</div>

Id selector > class selector > element selector

* *Use specificity calculator to get the proper idea*

**Ways to apply color properties**

* *Color*
* *Background color*
* *Rgb(v1,v2,v3)*
* *Rgba(v1,v2,v3,v4)*

*A stands for alpha(opacity- transparency )*

*Ranges between (0 to 1)*

* *Using hexa codes*

***Css units :***

* ***Absolute : px ,cm, mm***
* ***Relative: em*** relative to the font size

***Rem*** relative to the font size of root element

***Box model :***

**1.content**: consist of content itself

**2.padding***:it is space between content and border*

***3.border :*** *area between box padding and margin*

***4.margin :****space between margin and border*

***Position :this property specifies how an element is positioned .the top, right,bottom,left properties define the location of positioned element***

**Static** : it is default position of every element.

**Absolute** : position can be change with respect to the window if relativity is not specified

**relative** : it changes the position relative to its nearest parent

**fixed** : it is fixed even if we scroll the page the position will be fixed

**sticky** : element is placed at the middle of the document the sticky elements starts scrolling until it touches the top

***Pseudo class:***

* Style an element when a user moves over it
* Style the visited and unvisited links different colors
* Style an element when it gets focused .(:) is used to indicate pseudo classes
* There are 5 pseudo classes used
* : hover
* :link
* :visited
* :active
* :focus

Note : hover must come after link and visited in order to be effective

Active must come after hover in order to be effective

Link, visited ,active class is only used for anchor tag

Hover class can be used for al html element

***Gradients*** : special type of image is made of progressive and smooth transition between two or more colors

1. Linear gradients : to create linear gradient must have to define atleast two colors
2. /\* top to bottom this is default \*/
3. div{
4. height:200px;
5. width: 200px;
6. background-image: linear-gradient(red,yellow);
7. }
8. /\* from left to right this is how we can specify direction\*/
9. div{
10. height:200px;
11. width: 200px;
12. background-image: linear-gradient(to right,red,yellow);
13. }

2.radial gradient : define by its center

div{

height:200px;

width: 200px;

background-image: radial-gradient(red,yellow)

}

***Backgrounds :***

1. *Background - color*
2. *Background-image:*

*Body{background-image : url(“ “ );*

*3****.*background-repeat***:it is used to repeat the image both horizontally and vertically*

*4.repeat only horizontally/vertically/x/y*

*5.no repeat*

*6***.background attachment** *: this specifies if image should be scrolled or fixed*

*Fixed: body{background attachment : fixed}*

*Scroll : : body{background attachment : scroll}*

***Flexbox :***

*To apply flex properties we should have parent div which acts as a flex container in which we can align the content horizontally and also vertically.*

Flex properties *:*

* *Justify - content : it helps in aligning the content horizontally inside flex.*

*Value : center , space-around ,space-evenly, space-between*

* *Align – items : helps in aligning the content vertically inside the flex container.*

*Value : flex-start, center ,flex-end*

* *Flex-direction : it helps in aligning the items reverse*

*e.g row , row-reverse , column , column-reverse.*