

Imp Tags

Div

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.myDiv {
  border: 5px outset red;
  background-color: lightblue;
  text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The div element</h1>

<div class="myDiv">
  <h2>This is a heading in a div element</h2>
  <p>This is some text in a div element.</p>
</div>

<p>This is some text outside the div element.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The div element

This is a heading in a div element

This is some text in a div element.

This is some text outside the div element.

span element

<p>My mother has blue eyes and my father has dark green eyes.</p>

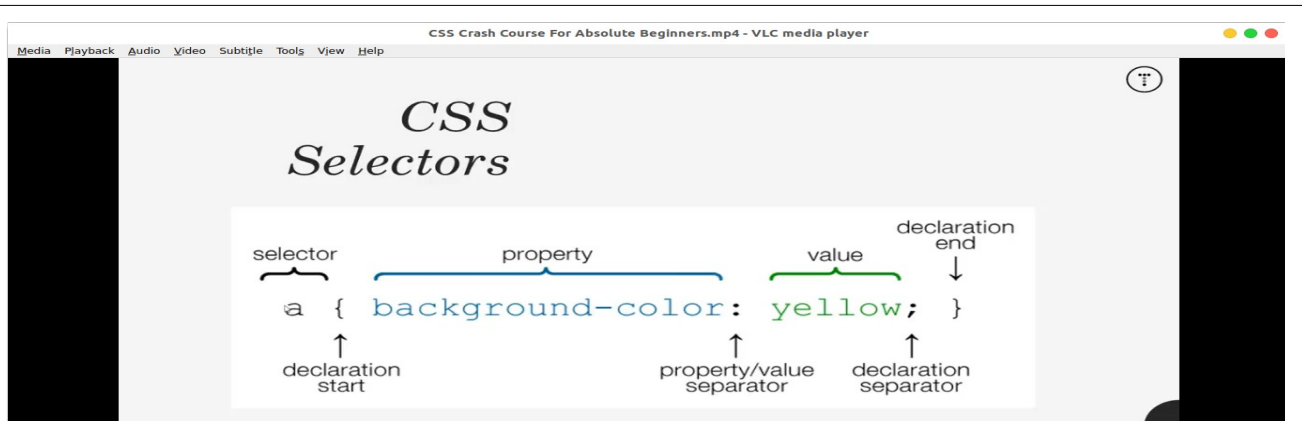
Output:

My mother has blue eyes and my father has dark green eyes.

What is CSS?

- Cascading Stylesheets
- **NOT** a programming language
- Stylesheet/Styling language
- Used for website layout and design
- Can be extended with Sass/Less

CSS



Difference between Class and ID in HTML

Class=mostly we use it if we want to use this functionality at another place we use this (access in CSS by .class_name)

&

ID = it is used for uniqueness and here the concept is we are not going to use properties anywhere else

=====

In case of padding or margin use that value in “%” (eg: 80%) =====> make site responsive

Web Safe Fonts

Examples	Font Families
font-family	Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif
font-family	"Arial Black", Gadget, sans-serif
font-family	"Bookman Old Style", serif
font-family	"Comic Sans MS", cursive, sans-serif
font-family	Courier, monospace
font-family	"Courier New", Courier, monospace
font-family	Gasmond, serif
font-family	Georgia, serif
font-family	Impact, Charcoal, sans-serif
font-family	"Lucida Console", Monaco, monospace
font-family	"Lucida Sans Unicode", "Lucida Grande", sans-serif
font-family	"MS Sans Serif", Geneva, sans-serif
font-family	"MS Serif", "New York", sans-serif
font-family	"Palatino Linotype", "Book Antiqua", Palatino, serif
font-family	Συμβολα, σονο-οσπιφ
font-family	Tahoma, Geneva, sans-serif
font-family	"Times New Roman", Times, serif
font-family	"Trebuchet MS", Helvetica, sans-serif
font-family	Verdana, Geneva, sans-serif

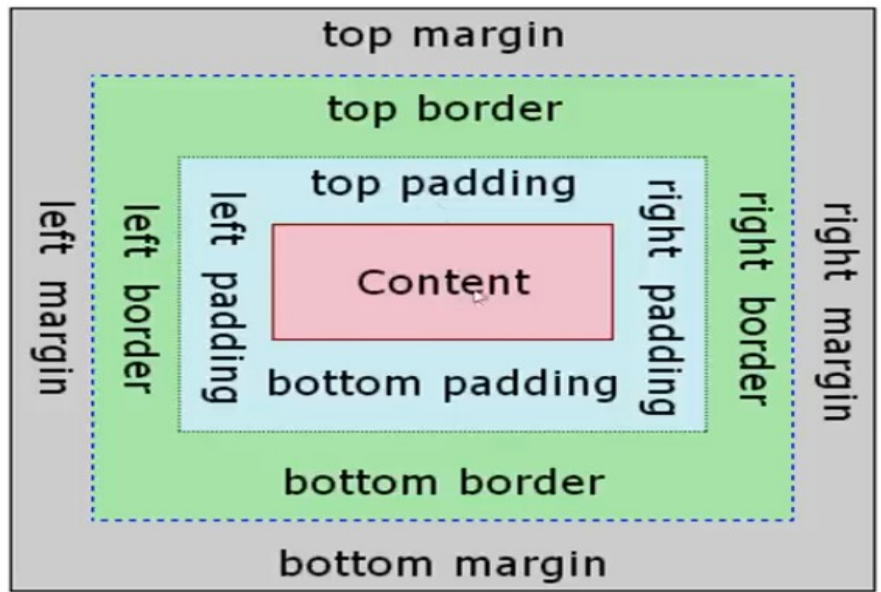
=====

Margin

.spacing from outside of the text

Padding

.spacing of text from inside



Margin & Padding Shorthand

```
p {
  margin-top: 5px;
  margin-bottom: 5px;
  margin-right: 10px;
  margin-left: 10px;
}
```

```
p {
  margin: 5px 10px 5px 10px;
}
p {
  margin: 5px 10px;
}
```

Margin or padding syntax =====> "same"

-----Margin-----

=>one side manually:

`border-right: 5px red solid`

Or

`border-right-style: 5px red dotted`

=>on all sides with one line if we want same properties margin

`border: 5px red solid` (no need of direction mention)

Syntax =====> *{

//anything inside this tag overwrite its properties to all over web page

}

.class_name h1 {

//to target specific attribute inside the class

//in it we are targeting the **h1** heading to contain according to our properties

}

*****to give square rounded border syntax => border-radius: 15px;

```
a{
  text-decoration: none;
  color:#000;
}
a:hover{
  color:red;
}
a:active{
  color:green;
}
a:visited{
  color:blue;
}
```

--->this is global tags for links mean where links come on page will contain these properties additionally=====> syntax
====a{.property.}

Category 1
Category 2
Category 3
Category 4

*****here hover,, active ,, visited these are the action if links get touched

before

After=>

Category 1
• Category 2
• Category 3
• Category 4

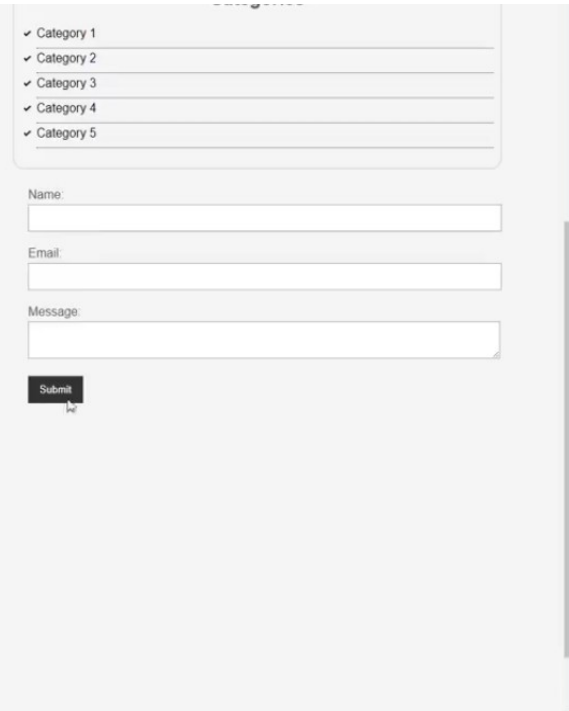
```
.categories ul{
  padding:0;
  list-style:square;
  list-style:none;
}
```

Category 1
Category 2
Category 3
Category 4

also we can create **button properties** in global which will be usable other place as well

Form

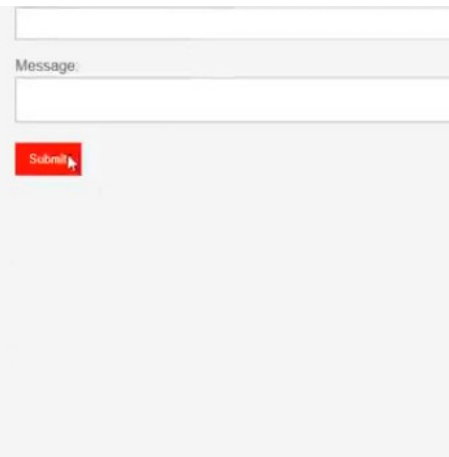
```
09 .my-form{
10   padding:20px;
11 }
12
13 .my-form .form-group{
14   padding-bottom:15px;
15 }
16
17 .my-form label{
18   display:block;
19 }
20
21 .my-form input[type="text"], .my-form textar
22   padding:8px;
23   width:100%;
24 }
25
26 .my-form input[type="submit"]{
27   background-color:#333;
28   color:#fff;
29   padding:10px 15px;
30   border:none;
```

A screenshot of a web form. At the top, there is a list of five categories, each with a checkmark and a label: 'Category 1', 'Category 2', 'Category 3', 'Category 4', and 'Category 5'. Below the list are three input fields: 'Name:', 'Email:', and 'Message:'. At the bottom of the form is a 'Submit' button. The form is styled with a light gray background and white input fields.

we can create hover effect on button as well

```
.button{
  background-color:#333;
  color:#fff;
  padding:10px 15px;
  border:none;
}

.button:hover{
  background:red;
  color:#fff;
}
```

A screenshot of the same web form as before, but with a hover effect applied to the Submit button. The button is now red with white text, indicating it is being hovered over. The rest of the form remains the same.

==>working on blocks which are in a row

float==> making block horizontally

adding size

mostly we add padding or margin functionality it wrong behave for sol syntax used this is

border-sizing: border-box

→ make borders equal size

```
38 .block{
39     float:left;
40     width:33.3%;
41     border:1px solid #
42     padding:10px;
43     box-sizing:border-box
44 }
45
46
47
```

Message:

Heading Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam,	Heading Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam,	Heading Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam,
--	--	--

=====

Main block working

DIV “Id”

to access it in CSS syntax will be

#class_name {

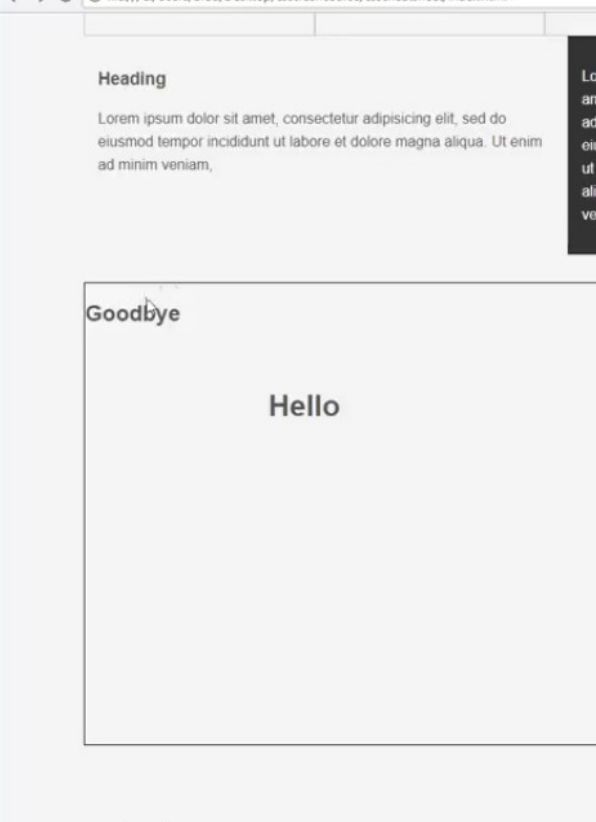
}

Positioning in CSS

- Static
- Relative
- Absolute
- Fixed
- Initial
- Inherit

here we have use 2 headings which are placed **relative position of the box**

```
165
166 .p-box{
167     width:800px;
168     height:500px;
169     border:1px solid #000;
170     margin-top:30px;
171     position:relative;
172 }
173
174 .p-box h1{
175     position:absolute;
176     top:100px;
177     left:200px;
178 }
179
180
```



The browser window displays a web page. At the top, there is a heading "Heading" followed by a paragraph of Lorem ipsum text. Below this, there is a large rectangular box with a thin black border. Inside this box, the word "Hello" is centered. The box is positioned relative to the heading.

how to paste any picture in any place according that shape ?

Targeting pseudo classes

```
5 .my-list li:first-child{
6     background: red;
7 }
8
9 .my-list li:last-child{
10    background: blue;
11 }
12
13 .my-list li:nth-child(5){
14    background: yellow;
15 }
16
17 .my-list li:nth-child(even){
18    background: grey;
19 }
20
```



The browser window displays a web page. At the top, there is a heading "Goodbye" followed by a large image. Below this, there is a list of items. The list is styled with different background colors for each item: the first item is red, the last item is blue, the fifth item is yellow, and all even-numbered items are grey. The word "Hello" is visible in a small box on the left side of the page.

“overriding issue(if width is too shorter)”

@media(condition){

on which apply

}

**after the float element use <div class="clr"></div> in
css add class==>> .clr{clearboth}**

```
7 padding:20px;  
8 margin-top:40px;  
9 }  
10  
11 @media(max-width:600px){  
12     #main{  
13         width:100%;  
14         float:none;  
15     }  
16  
17     #sidebar{  
18         width:100%;  
19         float:none;  
20     }  
21 }
```

Welcome

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud

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Take social media icons from:

these are the steps first include css library by the link

cdnjs.com/libraries/font-awesome

and then this is the link which can provide the social media links

<https://fontawesome.com/icons/facebook-f?style=brands&s=solid&f=brands>

take the the HMTL fonts from google --- → font.google.com

Learning concepts:

- fonts working
- padding
- Margin

- **links related==> (active , visited, hover)**
- **hover effect**
- **blocks creation + border creation**
- **positioning of text**
- **pseudo classes**