CSS Borders:-

→ 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-value color.

→ Inset - Defines a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-value color.

→ None - defines no border

→ hidden - Defines a hidden border.

CSS Units:

→ CSS has several different units for expressing a length.

→ Many CSS properties take "length" such as width, margin, padding, font-size, etc.

→ Length is a number followed by a length unit, such as 10 px, 2 em, etc.

Example:

```
h1 {
      font-size: 60px;
  }
  p {
     font-size: 25px;
     line-height: 50px;
   }
```

Diff b/w PX, EM and Percent :-

→ Pixel is a static measurement, while percent and EM are relative measurements.

→ Percent depends on its parent font size.

→ EM is relative to the current font size of the element (2 em means 2 times the size of the current font.

CSS Margins:

Margin - individual sides

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

→ margin - top

→ margin - right

→ margin - bottom

→ margin - left.

CSS padding:

→The CSS padding properties are used to generate space around an element's content inside of any defined borders.

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

→ padding - top

→ Padding - right

→ Padding - bottom

→ Padding - left.

CSS Backgrounds :-

- → background -color
- → background - image
- → background - repeat
- → background - attachment
- → background - position
- → background (shorthand property) .

Diff b/w margin & padding:

→ The difference between margin and padding is that while padding deals with the inner space.

→ margin deals with the outer space is to the next element.

CSS tables :-

→ The look of an HTML table can be greatly improved with css

Example :

```
table, th, td {
    border : 1px solid ;
}
```

Static files:

Dynamic web application also need static files. That's usually where the CSS and javascript files are coming from

To generate URLs for static files, use the special "static" endpoint name:

url_for('static', filename =" style.css')

```
From flask import flask

app = flask(__name__)

@app.route('/')
 def hello_world():
     return 'hello world'

@app.route('/login')
def login();
    return 'login Page'

if __name__ == '__main__';
    app.run().
```