

## Lesson : More on CSS

### Typography - Text Properties:

1. Text Color: Defines the color of the text using color names, hexadecimal, RGB, or HSL values.
2. Text Decoration: Adds decorations like underline, overline, line-through, etc., to the text.
3. Text Alignment: Aligns text to left, right, center, or justify within its container.
4. Text Transformation: Transforms text to uppercase, lowercase, or capitalize.
5. Text Spacing: Adjusts the spacing between characters using properties like letter-spacing and word-spacing.
6. Text Shadow: Adds shadows to the text for emphasis or style.

### Typography - Font Properties:

1. Font Size: Sets the size of the text.
2. Font Style: Sets the style of the font, like normal, italic, or oblique.
3. Font Shorthand: Combines font properties like size, style, weight, etc., into a single declaration.
4. Google Font: A collection of free fonts provided by Google for web use.
5. How to Use Google Font: Include a link to the font in your HTML file and specify the font-family in your CSS.

### List and Table Styling:

1. List Styling: Defines the appearance of lists, including bullet style, image markers, etc.
2. Table Styling: Defines the appearance of tables, including borders, spacing, alignment, etc.

### CSS Box Model:

1. Introduction to Box Model: Describes the structure of an HTML element, comprising content, padding, border, and margin.
2. Content: The actual content of the element.
3. Padding: Clears an area around the content inside the border.
4. Border: A border surrounding the padding.
5. Margin: Clears an area outside the border.

### Outline:

1. Outline and Its Properties: Similar to border but does not take up space or affect layout. It's often used for visual emphasis.
2. Difference Between Border and Outline: Borders are part of the box model, while outlines are drawn outside the border and don't affect layout.

### Width and Height:

1. Width: Sets the width of an element.
2. Min and Max Width: Specifies the minimum and maximum width an element can have.
3. Height: Sets the height of an element.
4. Min and Max Height: Specifies the minimum and maximum height an element can have.
5. Box-Sizing: Defines how the total width and height of an element are calculated, including padding and border, if any.

### Introduction to CSS Unit:

1. CSS Units and Their Types: Different units like pixels (px), percentages (%), em, rem, etc., used to define measurements in CSS.
2. Usage of Different CSS Units: Each unit serves different purposes, like absolute sizes (px), relative sizes (em, rem), and viewport-based sizes (vw, vh).

## CSS Specificity

CSS specificity determines which CSS rule is applied when multiple rules target the same element.

## **CSS !Important**

The !important declaration in CSS overrides normal specificity rules, ensuring that a specific style is applied no matter what.

### **Introduction to !Important**

When you use !important in a CSS rule, it makes that rule the highest priority, so it will be applied even if other rules usually would take precedence.

### **Drawbacks of Using !Important**

Using !important can make your code messy and hard to manage. It can be difficult to predict which styles will be applied, and it can cause conflicts, especially in large projects.