

## CSS :- Cascading Style Sheets

To decorate web pages.

\* CSS further divided into three parts :-

1. inline CSS. → To decorate front line
2. Internal CSS.
3. external CSS.

inline CSS is used to decorate present line or a line which we wanted to highlight from multiple to one.

(`<p style = "color: red;">`)

Single element underline by the help of ~~css~~ inline

`<h3> Registration form`.

`<p> Hello world </p>`

`<p style = "color: red;"> Hello world </p>`

`</Body>`  
`</HTML>`

## \* Basic CSS Syntax:-

~~TXP~~

Selector :-

property 1 : Value 1;

property 2 : Value 2;  
.....  
g

Including CSS to HTML :-

```
<Link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
      href="style.css">
```

Inline CSS :-

```
<tag style="property : value">
</tag>
```

Internal CSS :-

<style>

Selector :-

property : Value

.....  
g

</style>

Selector

\*

div

div, p

div p

div > p

div + p

div ~ p

• Classname

use,

All elements.

All divs

All divs & paragraph.

All para. inside div.

All p tags, one level deep in div.

p tags immediately after div.

p tags preceded by div.

All elements with class

# id name  
 div . class name  
 div # id name  
 # id name \*

elements with id.  
 div with certain class name.  
 div with certain id.  
 all elements inside #idname.

### pseudo selector

A: hover  
 A: active  
 @A: Visited  
 @Div: empty  
 p: first-of-type  
 p: last-of-type  
 p: first-child  
 p: nth-child(2)

### use

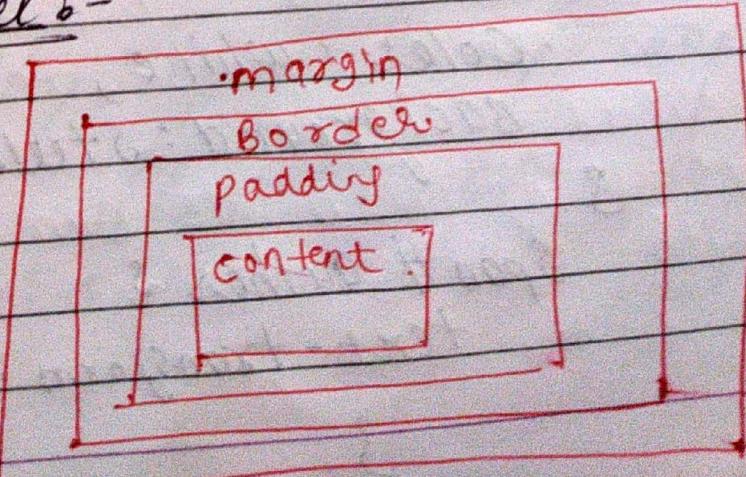
All elements  
 All divs  
 All div & paragraph.  
 All paragraphs inside divs  
 All p tags, one level deep in div  
 p tags <sup>immediately after</sup> preceded by div.  
 p tag preceded by div  
 all elements with class.

### Attribute Selector

a [ target ]  
 a [ target = "-blank" ]  
 @ [ title ~ = " chair" ]  
 [ class ^ = " chair" ]  
 [ class | = " chair" ]  
 [ class \* = " chair" ]  
 [ class \$ = " chair" ]

Use.  
 links with a target attribute  
 links which open in new tab.  
 title elements containing word.  
 class starts with chair.  
 class contains chair  
 class ends with chair.

### \* CSS Box Model :-



## CSS Units:-

Pixel	Points
Rep. pixel on a device	72 points equals 1 inch
Em	Percent
1em = current font size	Current font size = 100%

1 page →

① Create html file .html

② Another page .css.

• divs

background: purple;  
color: white;

3.

# quote s

font-family: "Verdana", "gill Sans";  
color: black;

3.

• movie s

color: white;

background: steelblue;

3.

Span # author s

text-transform: uppercase;

3.

## CSS Syntax:-

### Element Selector

5.

property Name : Property Value ;  
property Name : Property Value ;  
property Name : Property Value ;  
--

g.

Element Selector is used to specify an HTML element or a group of HTML elements on which properties are applied.

Three way to Specify an element selector

- Tag Name.
- Id Value → unique.
- Class Value. → class . common.

writing their  
attribute value  
1. `<P>` markup Tag.  
2. `class = "c1"`.  
3. `<P>`

=> Tag Name → This is tag name used in HTML. This cause select of all elements with specified tag name.

=> Id value →

Id value is unique for HTML

Date / /  
Page / /

elements, so it is used to select a specific element. Id value is prefixed with hash (#) symbol when mentioned in selector.

### \* Class Name:-

Class value can be common to multiple heterogeneous HTML elements which causes selection of more than one HTML elements.

< H > my paragraph

link rel = "stylesheet" type = "text/css"  
      href = "style/mystyle.css" />

• class → for multiple  
ID → for single.

eg

### External Style Sheet

- External style sheet is a separate file of CSS
- file must be saved with .css extension
- file contain no tag & only contain CSS codes
- file can be used to apply on several HTML files.
- External style sheet is useful when properties need to be applied on more than one web page of the site.

it is used for selection

Date / /	100
Page	100

<link rel = "stylesheet" type = "text/css"  
href = "mystyle.css" />

Note \*

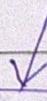
↳ [ used for connecting CSS file.]

- Internal style sheet means when CSS is included in the same HTML file.

. <style> tag must be used to write CSS in HTML file.

. <style> tag should be in <head> tag.

. Type attribute of style tag specify the type of mime type (text/css).



\* [ Specify content format ] \*

. Internal style sheet is useful when page specific properties need to be applied.

. Preference is given to internal style sheet over external style sheet.

<head>

<style type = "text/css">

hi

<style> color : green;  
</style> text-decoration : underline;

## Inline Style CSS :-

- style attribute can be used with tag representing html element.
- The value of style attribute is any CSS property.

- Example

```
<h1 style="color:green;text-decoration:underline line">
```

This is a heading </h1>

- Each property name - value pair is terminated with a semicolon.

```
<html><head>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p style="color:gray;">
```

```
font-size:2px;
```

```
</p>
```

```
</body>.
```

- Inline style has more preference given than internal or external ~~css~~ style.

- Inline style is useful when element specific property needs to be applied.

\* change the color of text.

- The color property is used to set the color of the text.

e.g -

- body { color : blue; }      Hexadecimal  
code  
- h1 { color : #00ff00; }  
- h2 { color : rgb(255, 0, 0); }  
↓

red, green, blue

<head>

<style type = "Text/CSS" >

h1

{

color : blue;

}

p

{

color : green;    #A111;

A100F1;

</style >

## Text Alignment :-

- The `text-align` property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a Text.
- Text can be centered, or aligned to the left or right justified
- `h1 {text-align: center;}`

```
<style type = "Text/CSS">
```

```
h1
```

```
{
```

```
right, left
```

```
text-align: center;
```

```
}
```

```
cssyles
```

```
①
```

```
P
```

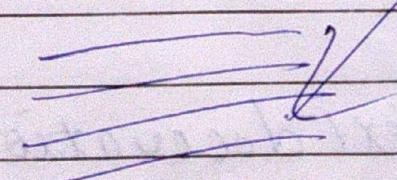
```
{
```

```
center;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
Justify, left, right.
```



## Decorating Text

- The text-decoration property is used to set or remove decoration from text.

a {text-decoration: none;}  
 h1 {text-decoration: overline;}  
 h2 {text-decoration: line-through;}  
 h3 {text-decoration: underline;}.

<style type = "Text/CSS">

h1  
s

text-decoration: underline;

g  
</style>

overline;  
line-through;

<a> → anchor.

<a href = "http://www.mysizing.com">  
click me </a>

already underline.

a

s

Text-decoration: none;  
Color: gray;

3

## Text transformation:-

- The text-transformation property is used to specify uppercase & lowercase in a text.

p. uppercase & text-transform: uppercase;

p. lower case & text-transform: lowercase;

p. Capitalize & text-transform: capitalize;

<head>

</head>

<style type = "text/css">

letter  
seems capital  
cp? ---  
starting.

h1

2

text-transform: lowercase;

3

p

4

text-transform: capitalize;

5

<h1 class = "group1"> welcome </h1> If all capital  
cp class = "group1" > paragraph </p> then we write  
cp > another parag - </p> : Uppercase;

• group

j

text-transform: uppercase;

If p:group  
from only paragraph

## Styling font

- The font-style property is mostly used to specify italic text.
- This property has following values:
  - normal - The text is shown normally.
  - italic - The text is shown in italic.

<style type = "Text/C88">

h1

s

font-style: italic;

3

</style>

## Change the size of font

- The font-size property sets the size of the text.

p { font-size: 24px; }

& <style type = "Text/C88"/>

4

5

font-size: 20px;

3  
</style>

## Giving Weightage to text.

- The font-weight property sets the boldness of the text.

p { font-weight: bold; }

< style type="Text/CSS">

# p1

S

font-weight: bold;

2

</style>

<p id="p1" > This is a paragraph </p>  
<p> Another para. </p>

If only this bold

used

<span> paragraph </span>

<span id="p1" > paragraph </p>

# p1

S font weight : bold;

## Changing the font

- The font family of a text is set with the font-family property.

- Example.

- p { font-family: "georgia"; }

. style type = "text/c88" >

h1.

{  
font-family: "calibri";  
}

p  
s

font-family: "comic sans ms";

s

\* How to make shadow of text using C88

↓

- The text-shadow property applies shadow to text. horizontal vertical
- text-shadow: h-shadow v-shadow blur color;

p  
s

text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px gray;

<head>

<style type = "Text/CSS">

h1

s

Color : Green;

Text-Shadow : 2px 4px 5px Blue;

Horizontal

Vertical

Blur.

color.

</style>

</head>

# How to set space between line & character in CSS #

- It specify space between the lines of a paragraph text.

: line-height: 0.8;  
1.8;

/ letter

• line-spacing: 1.5;

• word-spacing: 10px;  
20px;  
10px.

g  
g

<style type = "text/css">

P

S

line-height: 1.8;

letter-spacing: 1.5;

word-spacing: 20px;  
10px;

3.

# How to set border style, color, width, radius in CSS #

### Border style :-

- Every html element that consume space in the web page is a rectangular region.
- This rectangular region can be bordered using CSS properties.
- Border-style property allows you to choose one from the various style of the border.

h1 width ---  
to know we make border/

possible values of border style :

- solid
- dotted
- dashed
- double
- groove
- inset
- outset

<style type="Text/CSS">

h1  
5  
border-style:solid;  
border-width:5px;

3. [ ]

[Thickness]  
px

rgb(100,100,50)

border-color:blue;  
border-radius:10px;

- border-color: blue;
  - border-radius: 4px;
- ↳ Border radius make corner curved.

- border-left-style: dashed;      Top right
- border-left-color: green;      Bottom

Individual Side:

Border style - dashed    solid    dotted    double;

Top                  Right                  Bottom                  Left

border style :- dashed    solid    dotted;

top.                  Right                  left                  bottom

Border style : dashed solid

top    bottom    left    right.

Border style :- dashed

Top    bottom    left    right

- border is a short hand property.
- border: 8px solid blue;  
    ↓      ↓      ↓  
    width    style    color;

# How to Set background colour in CSS :- #

Background color:-

• Every html element that consumes space in the web page is a rectangular region.

• The rectangular region can be filled with specific color.

• Background color : # 4190FF;

<style type = "Text / CSS" >

h1

s

background-color : rgba(233, 0, 0, 0.8);

p

s

background-color : # 0000FF;

Body

s

background-color : # 4190FF;

## # How to set background image in CSS #

### • # Background image

- Everytime HTML element has consumes space in the web page is a rectangular region

- This rectangular region can filled with Specific image

- Background-image : url('image-file.jpg');

```
<style type = "text/css">  
body  
{
```

```
    background-image : url('cate-  
        jpg');
```

```
    background-repeat : repeat;
```

## # How to set height & width #

- Every html element that consumes space in the web page is a rectangular region

- We Can see width & height of this rectangular region

```
    width : 100px;
```

```
    height : 50px;
```

Home.html

Welcome.html

<a href = "welcome.html">  
click here </a>

↓  
<h1>

you are on  
welcome  
page </h1>

↳ Blue link  
Unvisited

↳ purple link  
Visited

### link states:-

- a link - a normal, unvisited link
  - a: visited - a link the user has visited
  - a: hover - a link when the user mouse on it.
  - a: active - a link the moment it is clicked.
- 
- How to change color of the different states of a link?
  - How to remove default underline from the link?

Dr. Norman Borlaug.

The man who saved a billion lives.

{ To remove line  
Text decoration: none; }

# Set position of HTML element?

### ① position property -

- The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element.

(a) position: static; /\* default \*/.

(b) position: fixed;

(c) position: relative;

(d) position: absolute;

↳ They also work differently depending on the position value.