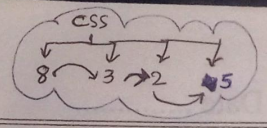
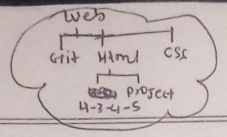




Date .....

0. Basic CSS → why, when, type, CSS full definition.
0. Selectors → 5
1. Color - property → 3
2. Font - » → 5
3. Text - » → 10
4. Background - » → 7
5. Box - » { Box-model, Box-sizing, Box-shadow, margin, padding, Borders } (7)
6. overflow - » → what and type 8
7. display - » → 4 (visibility and opacity) { what, type, diff, imp }
8. position - » → 4 (what, type, diff, z-index) (Sticky stn type.)
9. Transition. » → 4 (TP, Td, TTF, Td)

Tp = transition property, Td = transition duration.
TTF = transition timing function.
Td = transition delay.

(10). flex-Box { component & child property }.
(11). media query { what, syntax & attributes, implement, theory (about responsiveness) }

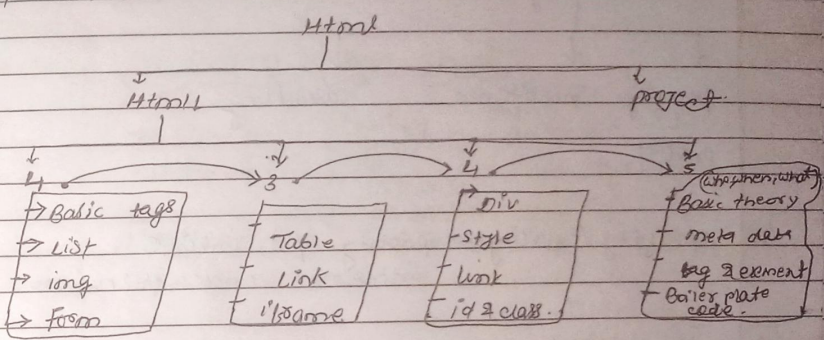
(12). Gradient { linear (4), Radial (4+more) }
(13). overlay { image effect, left / Right / top / bottom / cross slide, text effect }
(14). Transform { translate, scale, skew, Rotate }

(15). Animation
(16). units. (Absolute , Absolute).

Spiral

Date .....

Html :-



Spiral

Cascading :-

- Specifity or priority
- Inheritance
- Cascading

(1). Specifity / priority :- priority b/w inline, internal and external CSS.

(2). Inheritance :-

```
<article>
    <div> mahtab </div>
</article>
```

```
article{
    color : red ; }
```

output → mahtab
↳ red colored.

- Jab hum article pr koi property lagayenge to div (child) usko inherit kr lega.

(3). Cascading :-

<P> mahtab </P>	
① P{ color : red; }	• cascading means rules, yahan pr sabse pehle 1st <p> pr color lagu fr 2nd <P> pr fr 3rd <P> pr and last me result
② P { color : magenta; }	
③ P { color : salmon; }	
outputs mahtab → magenta.	③ P ka color show hoy baaki process interrupted hogi

Spiral

08/02/2024

CSS :-

Cascading Style Sheet

CSS Rule :- write in → Beutify (सुन्दर) CSS code to apply some style → Digital document ↳ Style.CSS

Key : value ; pairs

Style.CSS
extension

History :-

CSS —developed→ 1994
—published→ 1996

CSS was developed by hakum wium lee (Chief technical officer) in 1994 and published in 1996.

Types of CSS :-

1. Inline CSS →

```
<body>
```

attribute, property (key), terminate

```
<P style="color: red;">
```

value

Spiral

2. Internal CSS →

```
<head>
    <meta>
    < title> </title>
    < style>
        p {
            colour: green;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p> Hello developer </p>
</body>
</html>
```

index.html

3. External CSS :-

style.css

```
article {
    color: red;
}
```

```
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" hreef="path"
    type="text/css" >
</head>
<body>
    <article>
        mkit tyagi
    </article>
</body>
</html>
```

index.html

priority :-
1. inlin CSS
2. It depends,

eg. let ~~tope~~ Scenario :-

1.
```
<html>
<head> <link rel="" hreef="" type="" >
<style>
p { color: yellow;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <p> Hello developer </p>
</body>
</html>
```

↳ external CSS ↓ here less priority.

internal CSS ↑ more priority here because "style" is more close of body than "link".

—— x —— x ——

12/02/2024

selectors :-
It is used to target the html element for applying different property or style on that.

Syntax :- Sector {
property : value;
}

Types of CSS selector :-
1. Simple selectors :-
It has also five types.

(i). By tag name/element selector :-

```
<Body>
<div> I am div </div>
</Body>
```

index.html

call by name

```
div {
color: Red;
}
```

Style.CSS

<head><link ...></head>

(ii). ID Selector :- (#)

```
<Body>
<div id="div-1"> Div tag-1 </div>
<div id="div-2"> Div tag-2 </div>
</Body>
```

index.html

call by Id.

```
#div-2 {
color: Red;
```

Style.CSS

<head><link></head>

(iii). class selector (.) :-

```
<Body>
<p class="Webtech java SQL">A</p>
<article class="Webtech mongodb">B</article>
<section class="SQL mongodb">C</section>
```

```
.SQL {
color: Red;
}
```

Output:- A → color = Red
B
C → color Red
} both have SQL class.

Note:- id → must be unique
→ Only one id of one element

class → can be more than one class
→ can also be same

	id	class
1.	target one element at a time	target multiple element at a time
2.	multiple element can't have same id	multiple element can have same class.
eg.		A B
3.	Both are attributes	

(iv). Universal Selector :- (*) Asterisk

```
<html>
<head>
<link ---->
</head>
<body>
<div>--</div>
</body>
</html>
```

index.html

```
* {
Bg color: black;
color: White;
}
div {
color: Red;
}
```

Style.CSS

- Background color applied on whole page and color also. (Sabhi elements par lg jayega).
- give separate style for jisko hum alag dikhana chahte hai. like div tag above.

Date .....7.....

(V). Grouping selector :- (, (coma))

```
<Body>
  <p> Hello coder</p>
  <div> Hello developer</div>
</Body>
```
index.html

```
p, div {
  color : yellow;
}
```
style.css

output:
Hello coder
Hello developer } both has yellow colour.

→ eg:- Apply grouping tag on this :-

```
<P>  gay </P>
<article> uday </article>
<section> veeru </section>
<main> magnu </main>
<main> thakur </main>
<section> RDX </section>
```

welcome

make sholay text diff colour and welcome text different colour.

Solns:

```
<Body>
  <P>gay</P>
  <article> uday</article>
  <section class = "sholay"> veeru </section>
  <main class="welcome">magnu</main>
  <main class="sholay"> thakur </main>
  <section class="welcome"> RDX </section>
```
index.html

alone here
```
p, .sholay {
  color: red;
}
```

alone
```
article,
.welcome {
  color : green;
}
```
style.

Spiral

 Hello

#one { color = red; bgcolor = blue; font-size = 10px; }
.two { color = green; bgcolor = yellow !important; font-size = 20px }

→ Hello = red colour
→ Hello = red (color) yellow (bg color) font size = 20
→ Hello = Date .....

!important kisi property pe lgti hai eg:- color !important or Fontsize line - orange

Results:
gay
uday
veeru
magnu
thakur
RDX

Red colour
Green Colour

priority:
1. !important → 2. ID → 3. class → 4. Tag name
→ 5. Universal selector.

eg:-
```
<Body>
  <p> Hello developer </p>
</Body>
```

```
<p class="para-1"> .. </p>
```
↓ one more thing add
```
<p class="para-1" id="group1"> .. </p>
```

```
* {
  color : red; }
p {
  color : black; }
.para-1 {
  color : blue; }
#group1 {
  color : green; }
```

red color make black ho jayega paragraph ka

⇒ use of !important →

eg:-
```
<Body>
  <p id="p-1" class="p-2"> Hello developer </p>
</Body>
```
index.html

— css →
```
#p-1 {
  color : red; }
.p-2 {
  color : blue !important; }
```

o/p → Hello developer

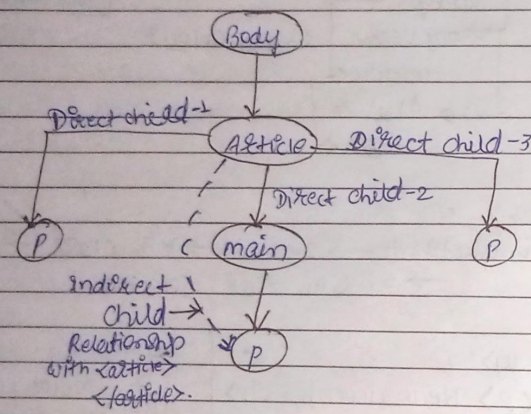
blue color as in class we have written !importance.

Spiral

Date 13/02/2024

(2). Combinator selector :-

(i). Descendent selector → (_ (Space))




```
<Article>
    <P> DC-1 <|P>
    <main>
        <P> Indirect child of article <|P>
    </main>
    <P> DC-3 <|P>
</Article>
```

- Descient selector direct child and indirect child dono element ko target kar leta hai.

ego- Article — p {
parent
ye direct and indirect dono paragraph tag ko target karega
bg-color: red;
}

O/P: DC-1
Indirect child of article
DC-3

{ all three colored with red colour }

Date 10

(ii) Direct Child selector (>) :-

- Is se sirf child ko v target karwa sakte hai and child ke child ko v (indirect child) target karwa sakte hai.

ego- Article > p {
color: red;
}

or

Article > main > p {
color : red;
}

Question :-

```
<section>
    <Article>
        <main> target this element and
            <P> paragraph-1 <|P>
        </main>
    </Article>
    <Article>
        <div> div tag <|div>
        <Aside>
            <div> innerdiv <|div>
        </Aside>
    </Article>
    <main>
        <Article>
            <aside> Aside tag </aside>
        </Article>
    </main>
```

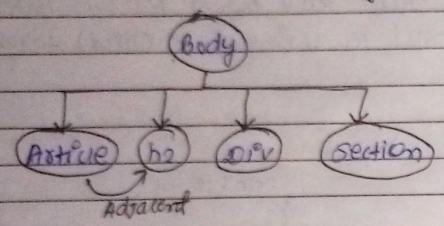
and this element

and this element

section > article > main > p { color: green; }	
section > article > aside > div { color : yellow; }	
section > main > article > aside { color : blue; }	
style.css	index.html

Spiral

(iii). Immediate or adjacent sibling selector (+) :-



• Article + h2 {
color : red; }

```
<Body>
  <article>
      <P> DC-1 </P>
      <main>
          <P> TC-1 </P>
      </main>
  </article>
  <h2> Real immediate </h2>
  <div> Immediate or adjacent sibling or general </div>
  <section>
      <main> Hello developer </main>
  </section>
</Body>
```

(1). Article + h2 + div + section > main {
color : green; }

Agr h2 and div dono ko target karna hai to :-

(2). Article + h2, Article + h2 + div {
color : yellow; }

(iv). General sibling selector :- (~)

Article ~ div {
color : green; }

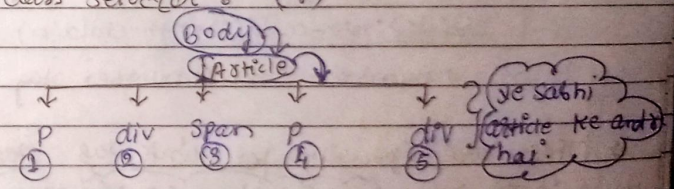
Output :-
CS-1
CS-2 → green
CS-3
CS-4 → green

```
<article>
<P> DC-1 </P>
<main>
<P> TC-1 </P>
</main>
</article>
<h2> CS-1 </h2>
<div> CS-2 </div>
<section> CS-3 </section>
<div> CS-4 </div>
```

• General sibling selector kisi particular element ko nahi target karta hai, balki <article> ke baad jitne honge sabko target karega

15/02/2024.

3. Pseudo class selector :- (:)



(i). : first-child →
Article > : first-child {
color : red; }

• Is se pehla <p> red colour ka ho jayega.

(ii). : last-child → Article > : last-child { color : green; }

• Is se last me jo div hai wo target ho jayega.

(iii). : nth-child →

article>:nth-child(3){
color: yellow; }

- Is se 3rd number pr jo span tag hai wo target ho jayega.

One more thing in nth-child selector,

article>:nth-child(even ~~[illegible]~~){
color: black; }

- Is se even number wale tag target ho jayenge. yahan pr <p> and hai even pr, isi tarah se hum even ki jagah odd v likh sakte hai.

For selecting two different number tag at a time →

article>:nth-child(2), article>:nth-child(3){
color: blue; }

or

article>:nth-child(2), nth-child(4) remain same.

- Is se 2 numbers and 4 number tag target ho jayega.

⇒ These are specially for link tag states colour change →

(iv). : link → (open .html → <a href="google.com">google</a>)

a: link {
color: teal; }

- Is se not visited state jo by default blue hota hai usko change kr sakte hai.

(v). : active →

a: active {
color: green; }

- Is se active state colour jo by default red hota hai usko change kr sakte hai.

(vi). : visited →

a: visited {
color: green; }

- Is se visited state colour jo by default purple hota hai usko change kr sakte hai.

(vii). : hover →

a: hover { text-decoration: none; → (link ke niche wali line ko hatane ke liye)
border: 1px solid white;
border-radius: 8px;
padding: 10px 35px;
}

- Is se jab v cursor link pr jayega to hover ki property apply ho jayengi usspar.

(viii). : Focus →

<Form>
Full name: <input type="text" name="name">
password: <input type="password" name="pass">
<button type="button" onclick="#">signup</button>
</Form>

input: focus {
bgcolor: limegreen; }

→ Is se input field pr ~~[illegible]~~ usspar kuch likhte time uska bgcolor change ho jayega.

hover → मंडराना

Date ...15.....

output:- Full name: [ ] → bgcolor = lime green.
password: [ ]
[Submit]

16/02/2024

(vii) more uses of :hover :-

(1). Kisi tag ke content pr cursor le jane se uski property jo hamne di hogi wo apply ho jayengi.

eg:
```
<p> Hello developer </p>
```
```
p:hover {
    colour: yellow;
}
```

O/P ⇒ Hello developer → become yellow

(2). Kisi tag ke output or content pr cursor ko le jaane pr or mandraane pr uske adjacent sibling tag ke content ka colour ya jo v property hamne di hogi wo apply ho jayengi.

eg:
```
<article>
<span> Babu rao </span>
<p> maar uska khopri khol re baba </p>
</article>
```
```
article>span:hover +p {
    colour: blue;
}
```

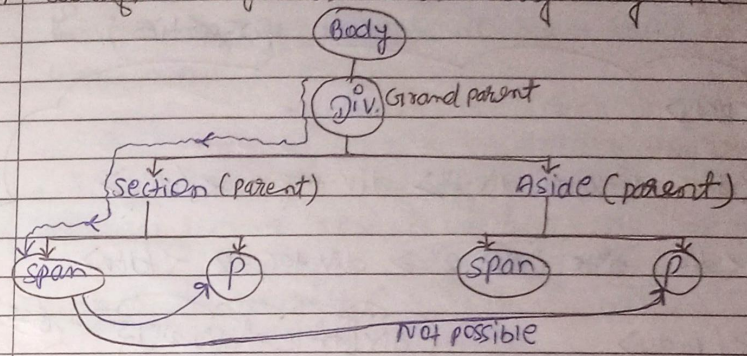
O/P ⇒ Babu rao
maar uska khopri khol re baba

→ Jab cursor Babu rao pr jayega to niche wali line blue ho jayega.

Spiral

Date ...16.....

workflow of CSS while targeting the element



⇒ Div se section, section se span or section se p, span se p, to paragraph and span ko isse tarah se target kr sakte hai.

But aisa nahi hogi ki article wale span pr hover kare to aside wala paragraph colour ya property change kare.

19/02/2024

(4). # Attribute selector :- ([ ])

(1). Tagname [attributename] { property; }

eg:
```
<Body>
    <div > div tag-1 </div>
    <div title > div tag-2 </div>
</Body>
```

target → div tag-2

style.css
```
div [title] {
    color: salmon;
}
```

Spiral

(ii). Tagname[attribute_name = " value "] {
properties ; }

eg:- <Body>

 div tag-1

target → div tag - 2

</Body>

CSS
div[title = "div-2"] {
color : red ; }

eg:- <Body>

 I am div tag -1

<P class = " Block-2" > Paragraph-1 </p>

target → I am div tag - 2

</Body>

CSS
div [class = " Block-2"] {
color : blue ; }
Or
div. Block-2 {
color : green ; }

☆ Salmon

first → prefix → ^ (denoted)

middle → In b/w → *

last → suffix/end → $

(iii). Agr class ki ek value hai to 2nd number attribute selector lagayenge pr class ki jyada value ho to usme hame ,

tagname [class = " yahan pr sari value class ki likhni hogi "]

• Iski wajah se code lengthy hega to aise case me 3rd number attribute selector ko use karenge.

→ Iss se class ki 1st value mani jayegi

eg:- Tagname [attribute ^ = " prefix value "] {
property ; }

<Body>

target → Hello

 Hii

</Body>

CSS
div[class ^ = " one "] {
color : yellow ; }

(iv). Tagname [attribute $ = " suffix value "] {
property ; }

 Ram Ram

target → Adaab

CSS
div [class $ = " 6 "] {
color : green ; }

(v). Tagname[attribute *="b/w value"]{
property;}

• ye powerfull hai kafi like,
 Hiiii

div[class *="t"]{ color: green;}

ye 't' jo hai 'two' ke andr ka hai jo middle me hai. to * itna powerfull hai ki bina poora two likhe bss t se hi identify kerlega ki kon sa target karna hai. and ye sirf middle me hi nahi balki class ki kisi value me 't' letter kahin v hoga to us tag to ye target kerlega.

(vi). Tagname[attribute ~="b/w value"]{
property;}

target → div-1

div[class ~="two"]{ color: teal;}

or single letter of any value of class

Spiral

5. pseudo element selector (::) :-

(1). :: first-letter → (worked on block level elements)

<P> Mahtab </P>

output:- Mahtab
↳ (red coloured)

p::first-letter{
color: red;}

(2). :: first-line → (It also worked on block level elements)

<P> Lorem 50 </P>

output:- Lorem ipsum dolar
— — — — — — —
— — — — — etc.
↳ this first line coloured with yellow colour

p::first-line{
color: yellow;}

☆ To make inline element to a block level element or not make but display as a block level element:-
— inline-block level

ege. Hello → span{
display: inline-block;}

3. :: Selection → property apply ho jayegi kisi tag pr jab ham uss tag ke content ko select karenge copy karne ke liye.

(inline elements ye work on both block-level and)

ege. <P> Lorem 50 </P>

P::Selection{
color: green;}

or

*::Selection{
property;}
↳ pure body ke kisi content ko select karne pr ye apply hogi.

(4). :: marker → ye list ke liye hai, usme jo bullets hote hai usko change karne ke liye.

→ (work on both block level and inline elements.)

eg:

```
<ul>
    <li> chawal </li>
    <li> dal </li>
    <li> paneer </li>
</ul>
```

```
ul>li::marker {
    content:'☺'; }
```

↑ for emoji here.

(window + .)

output → ☺ chawal
☺ dal
☺ panner.

eg: same above

```
ul>:nth-child(odd)::marker{
    content="☺";
```

output → ☺ chawal
• dal
☺ paneer.

21/02/2024

(5). :: before →

→ (work on both inline & block)

eg:

Html

```
<Div> devoloper </Div>
```

CSS

```
Div::before{
    content:'Hello'; }
```

output → Hello Devoloper

(px isko select nahi kr payenge) (isko select kr payenge copy karne ke liye.)

(6). :: after →

→ (work on both inline and block level.)

Purane example ko lete hue (5th no :: before) ka).

eg:

```
<div> devoloper </div>
```

```
div::after{
    content:'How r u?'; }
```

output → Hello devoloper How r u?

(From previous example) (isko v select nahi kr sakte copy karne ke liye.)

Ex: making line like,

——— Devoloper ———

using :: before and :: after.

```
<div> devoloper </div>
```

```
div::before{
    content:' ';
    display:inline-block;
    bgcolor:orange;
    width:50px;
    height:5px;

div::after{
    same as above
    except bgcolor:green; }
```

output → ——— devoloper ———

(orange color) (green color)

properties start from here :-

(i). color property :-

```
div {
    color: _____ ;
}
```
↳ value

(i). By color Name →

- Red
- Blue
- green
- purple
- orange
- magenta
- etc.

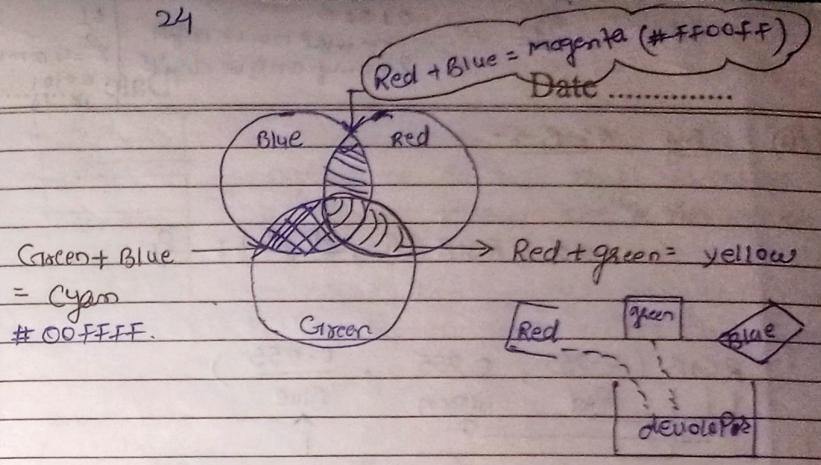
Color
- Simple → several types
- Light color → several types
- Dark color → several types
- Deep color → pink, Blue

(ii). By hexadecimal code →

- div {
  color: # 0-F 0-F 0-F 0-F 0-F 0-F ;
  (Red: 0-F 0-F; Green: 0-F 0-F; Blue: 0-F 0-F)

- 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 a b c d e f
  ↳ least value — Highest value

Hexa decimal
6 + 10 = 16



☆ One updation occurs, pehle 6 places the 00 Red, 00 green and 00 blue ke baad me usko ek ek kar diya gya.

__ __ __ __ __ __ (Red, Green, Blue) — After → # __ __ __ (Red, Green, Blue)

eg:- Red color code = # F00;

☆ Alpha introduce in hexa →

```
div {
    color: # __ __ , __ __ , __ __ , __ __
```
Red, green, Blue, alpha (a)

- alpha → 0 → (poorse/complete transparent)
  ↓
  F → opaque (poora untransparent)

eg:- 01010
5 → total no. of digit
2 → no. of unique digits

01 25
$2^2 = 4$ combinations
00, 01 .....
10, 11

Date .....

(iii) By RGB :-

- div {
  color : RGB (R , G , B) ; }

- RGB (0-255 , 0-255 , 0-255)
  Red Green Blue

0 → least value
255 → Highest value

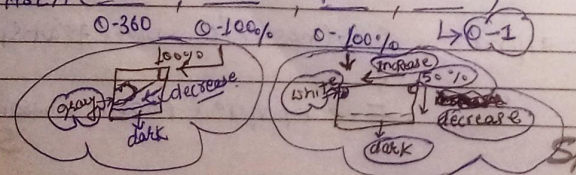
1 Byte = 8 bit
8 bit = 2^8 combinations

☆ alpha introduce in RGB :-
RGBA →
RGBA (0-255 , 0-255 , 0-255 , 0-1)
R G B
↳ alpha

0 → transparent
0.1
0.2
0.3
complete
1 → opaque

(iv) HSL (Hue , Saturation , Lightness)
0-360 , 0-100% , 0-100%

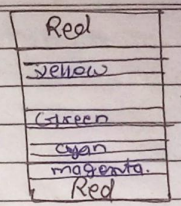
☆ alpha introduces in HSLA →
HSLA → Fixe (color choose hoga bss)
HSLA (Hue , Saturation , Lightness , alpha)
0-360 , 0-100% , 0-100% , 0-1



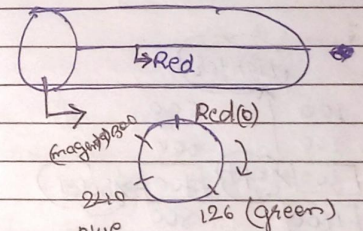
Spiral

26

Date .....

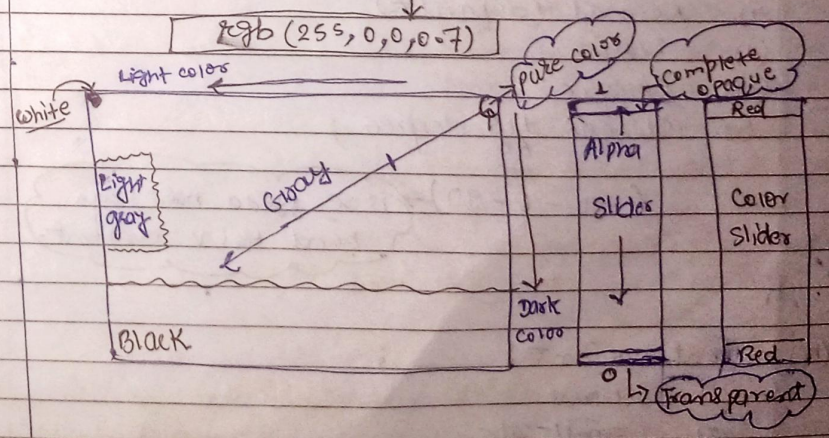


→ Agr isko A4 size sheet samagh ke isko mod de and iske dono ~~Red~~ corner Red wale ko join karde to ek circle ban jayega. Isliye HSL me hue = 0-360 hai. 360 pr Red ho ~~jayega~~ jayega.



☆ Jo color box hamne color nu import karte dikhta hai :-

eg:- div { color : Red ; }
↓
rgb (255, 0, 0, 0.7)



Spiral

google fonts, Dafont } sites for downloading fonts.

Date 23/02/2024

(2). Font-property:-

(i). font-size: ____ ;
↳ 16px by default.

eg. mahtab $\xrightarrow{\text{font-size: 40px;}}$ Mahtab

(ii). Font-weight: ____ ;

(i) normal (default)
(ii). bold
(iii). Lighter

100 — 500
200 — 600
300 → Light — 700 → bold
400 — 800
900 → bolder

normal

(iii). font-style: ____ ;

(i). Normal (default)
(ii). italic
(iii). Oblique
(iv). Oblique 45 degree ;
60
etc.

(-90 - 0 - 90) → Is se jyada nahi hogi bend kai v content.

(iv). font-variant: ____ ;
(1) Normal
(2). small-caps.

eg- mahtab $\xrightarrow{\text{font-variant: small-caps;}}$ MAHTAB

Date .....

mahtab
↳ ye pehle letter jaisa ban jayega capital me pr size me small and first letter vaisa hi rahega.

eg. mahtab → MAHTAB
↓ 30px ↓ remain 30px

(v). Font-family:-

font family

1. Generic font family (ancestors)
(i). serif
(ii). sans-serif
(iii). display
(iv). monospace
(v). handwritting

2. Specific font family
1. Times new Roman, Times, serif
fallback system
2. Arial, Helvatica, sans-serif

Agr is se content arial nahi hoga to iske ek piche jo ancestor hai helvatical use kr sakte hai ek saath. ek ek to lg hi jayega.
eg:- font-family: arial, Helvatica, sans-serif;

☆ Adding font-family from outside:-
(1). Html way:-

4. Background-property :-

(1). Background-color : ____ ;
↳ 6ways.

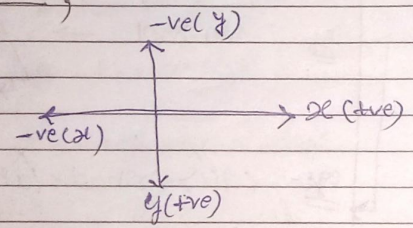
(2). Background-image : ____ ;
↳ URL('path of pic') ;
↳ Absolute / relative.

age do pic ok scatter lagate

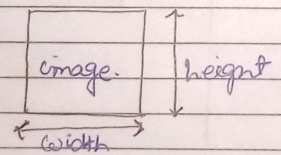
bgposition : top left ; top right ;

For more than one pic : URL(' ') , URL(' ') ;

(3). ↳ Background-repeat : ____ ;
(i) repeat (default)
(ii) no-repeat ;
(iii) repeat-x
(iv) repeat-y

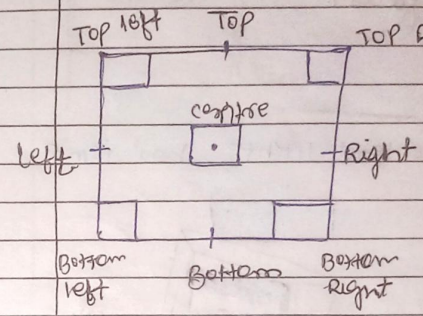


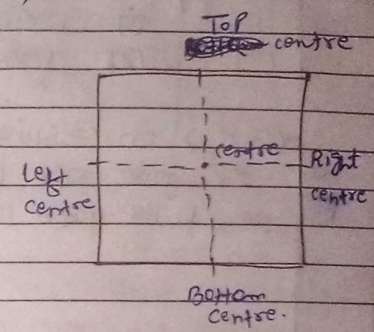
(4). Background-size : ____ ;
(i). auto (default).
(ii) 300px/100% 500px/100% ;
width of image — Height of image.
(iii). Cover.
(iv). Contain.



eg:- Bgsize : 200px 300px , 400px 350px ;
(1st pic) (2nd pic)
for = URL 1 , URL 2

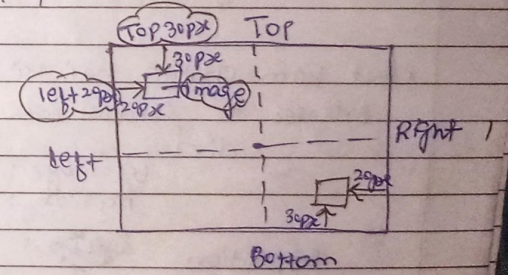
5. Background-position : ____ ;





(i). Top left
(ii). Top Right
(iii). Bottom left
(iv). Bottom Right.
(v). centre centre.
(vi). top centre
(vii). Bottom centre.
(viii). left centre.
(ix). Right centre.

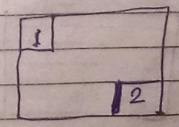
☆ Mixture case :
Or Random place pic insertion.



(i). Background-position : Top 30 px left 20px ;
(ii). Background-position : Bottom 30px Right 20px ;

For two pic at a time.
eg:- bgpos : Top left , bottom right ;

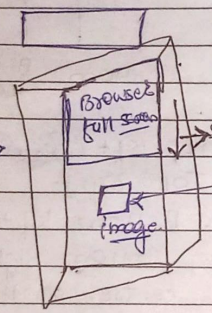
output :-



6. Background-attachment: _____;
(i). scroll (default).
(ii). fixed

{Body} ch starting = _____
Fo jaise jaise hm content likhte hai isme ye faltu jaata hai.

eg:-

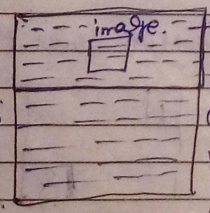


 Lorem 500
div{
Bg image : url(' ');
Bg position : centre;
}

ye content ka centre hai hae ki browser ka centre.

• But hm chahte hai ki jo pic hai wo browser ke centre me hi aaye to;
div{
bg image : url(' ');
Bg size : 300px 200px;
Bg position : centre centre;
Bg-attachment : fixed;
}

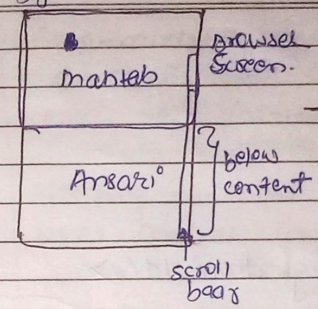
eg:-



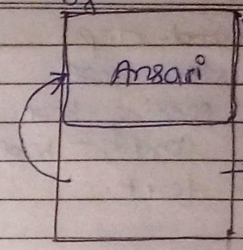
fixed:- Is se hm screen ko scroll nahi kr payenge, balki niche wala below content upar aa jayega. pic ke upr hi like ek book ke upar dusra aajata hai and upr wala dikhta hai and niche wala nahi.

Bg-attachment: scroll;

eg:-



Bg-attachment: fixed;



Small project:- (with Bg-property).

body {
width : 100 vw;
height : 100 vh;
}
body yani parent ka 100%.

section {
width : 100 %;
height : 100 %;
bg-repeat: no-repeat;
bg-size: 100% 100 %;
bg-attachment : fixed;
}

• section 1 {
bg-image : url(' ');
• section 2
• section 3
• section 4

<Body>
<section class="section1">
</section>
"
"
"

vigradient } for gradient
gradient.io } copy.

Date 39

(7). Background-clip: ____;
(i) border-box
(ii) padding-box
(iii) content box
(iv) text.

(iv) eg:- Mahendra Singh dhoni

```
div{
    bg-image: linear-gradient( to right
                aqua, purple);

    color: transparent

    -webkit- background-clip: text;
}
```

(is se aqua and right se purple ka gradient left pr.)

Output →
Mahendra Singh dhoni
↳ aqua and purple color gradient created (not background but text).

— x — + — x — + — x —

* vendor-prefix (शुरू लगना):-
starting word.

-webkit- text-stroke;
vendor prefix — property.

Sr.	Company Name	Browser	vendor prefix.
1	google	google chrome	-webkit-
2	mozilla	Firefox	-moz-
3	Apple	safari	-webkit-
4.	microsoft	ms Edge	-ms-
5		Opera	-o-

— x — x —

Spiral

Jab border: 1px dete hai to border dikhne lagte hai pr padding and margin ko value dene pr nahi dikhte.

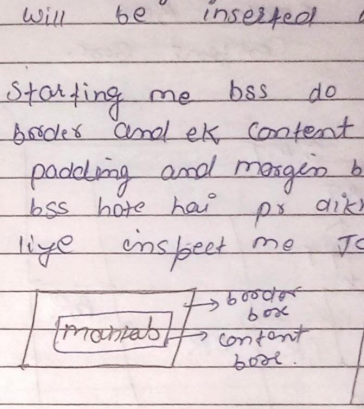
Date

40

(5). (i) Box-model :-
↳ According to CSS Box model rule. Everything will be inserted inside a box.

• Starting me bss do box visible hote hai ek border and ek content jisme borders o hi hote hai. padding and margin box imaginary hote hai means bss hote hai pr dikhte nahi. unko dekhne ke liye inspect me jana padta hai.

eg:-




```
div { width: 300px;
      height: 200px;
      border: 1px;
}
```

Note: jab hum kisi element ka height ya width set karte hai CSS me, ~~tab~~ ~~hum~~ tab wo width and height ~~width~~ sirf content area/box ka set hote hai.

Kisi element ka full size ko calculate karne ke liye (agr box-sizing: content-box hai) padding, borders, margins ko v add karna hoga.

↳ Total element width = width + left padding + right padding + left border + Right border + left margin + Right margin

↳ Total element height = height + top padding + bottom padding + top border + bottom border + top margin + bottom margin.

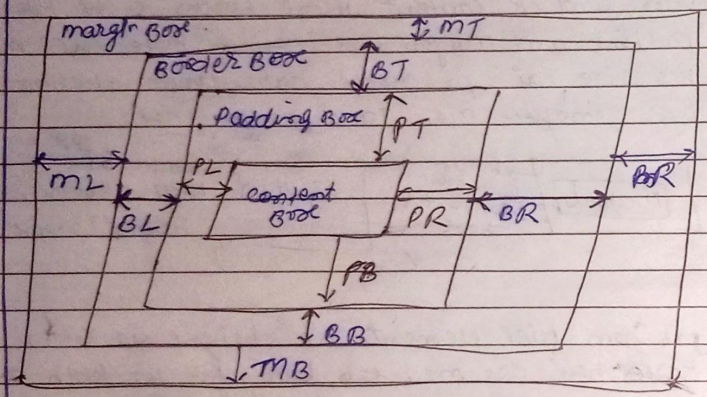
— + — + —

Spiral

Date .....

4 members of box model :-

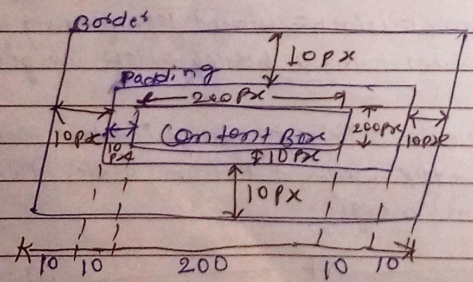
1. margin Box (2). Border Box
3. padding Box (4). Content Box.



Box-Sizing :-

(i) Box-sizing: content-Box ;
Isme padding, border bahar ki taraf hoti hai.

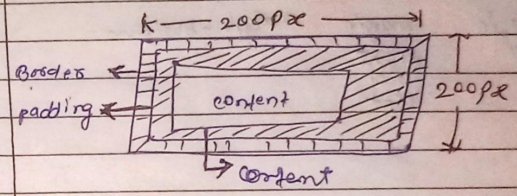
div { width: 200px;
height: 200px
padding: 10px;
border: 10px;
}



= 240px (size of element).

Date .....

(ii). Box-sizing: Border-Box ;
Isme padding, border andr ki taraf hoti hai.



div { width: 200px;
height: 200px;
padding: 10px;
border: 10px;
}

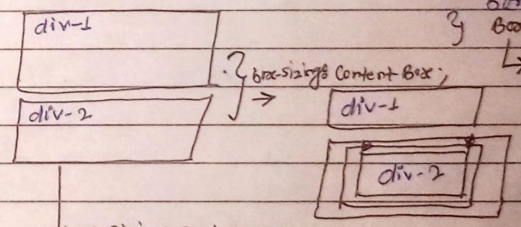
- Isme starting me content 200x200 ka tha fir jab 10px padding aaya to content 180x180 ka rah gaya fir jab 10px border aaya to content 160x160 ka reh gaya.

---

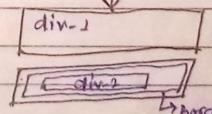
eg:- div-1
 div-2
↳ id="div2"

div2 { width: 200px;
height: 200px;
padding: 10px;
border: 10px;
Box-sizing: content-box;
↳ Box-S: Border-Box;
}

(1). output →



(ii).



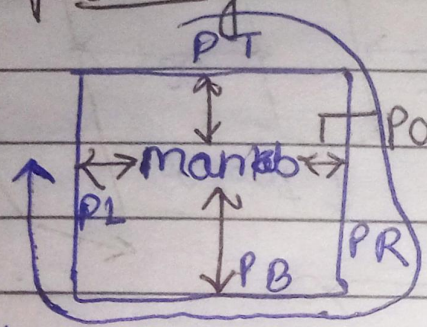
↳ border andr hi ban jayega and padding & and content shrink ho jayega.

5(iii). Box-shadow:-

Box-shadow: h-offset v-offset 4px Blur- 5px color;

offset-x offset-y radius spread radius (kitna door tak shadow ki chhaya jaaye) ↓ darkness

1.# padding :-



Padding → content and usse container ke border ke bich ki distance.

one ⇒ ↳ padding : 50px ; Chaaro taraf se 50px distance.

two ⇒ ↳ padding : 50px 100px ; → left and Right se 100px.
↳ Top and Bottom se 50px.

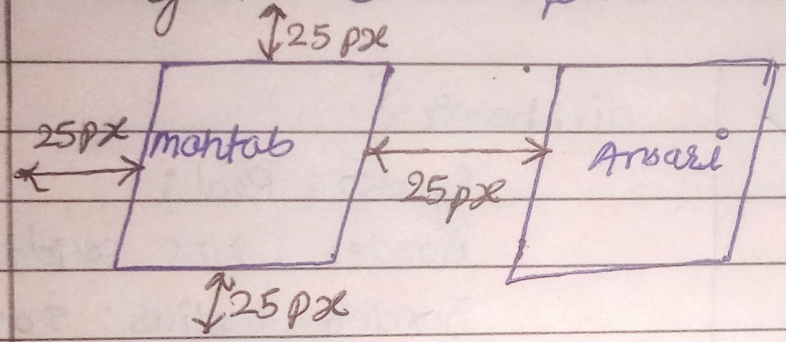
↳ padding-top / padding-bottom / padding-left / padding-Right : 20px ;

three ⇒ padding : 10 20 30 ;
top Right/L Bottom

Four ⇒ Padding : 10 20 30 40 ;
Top Right B Left

Spiral

2. # Margin :- Outer space. do container and Browser and container kre bich ki distance like cellspacing.



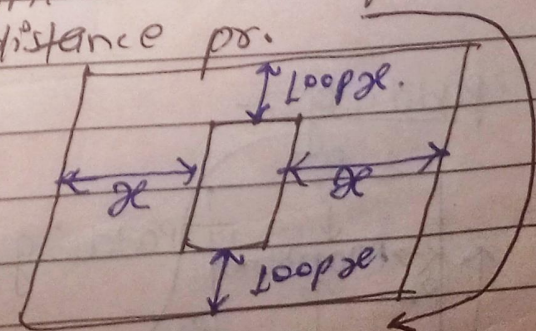
one ⇒ ↳ margin : 25 px ;

two ⇒ ↳ margin : 50 px 100 px ; ⇒ separation from left and Right.
↓
Top and Bottom separation.

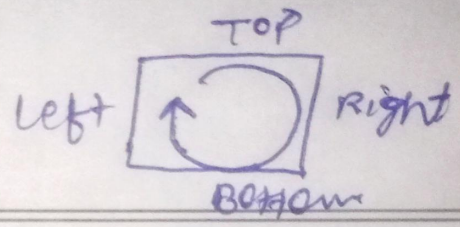
↳ margin - top / Bottom / left / Right : 50 px ;

two ⇒ ↳ margin : 100 px auto ;
↓
Top and bottom separation

↳ center, from left and Right dono taraf se same distance pr.



H6



margin isi clock-wise chalti hai.

Date .....

3. margin :- space outside the box. is margin area.

Three values →

margin : ____ ____ ____ ;

margin top | margin Right and left | margin-bottom.

4. Four values :-

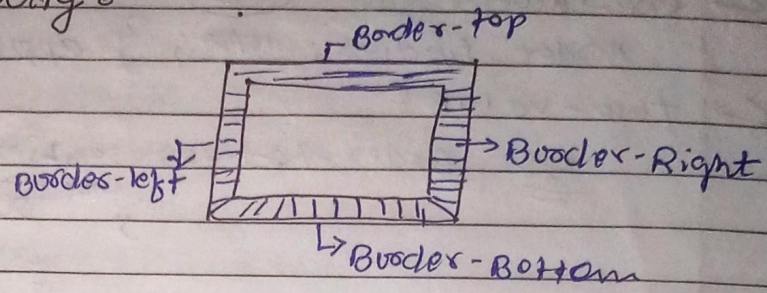
margin : ____ ____ ____ ____ ;

margin top | Right | Bottom | left.

Box-model (1) → Box-sizing (2) → Box-shadow (3) → margin (4) → padding (5) → Border (6)

Date 12.03.2024

5.(vi). Border-property :-



Specific →

(1). Border-top : 5px solid green ;
Border width — Border style (solid, dotted, dashed, double, groove) — Border color ↳ 6 ways.

(2). Border-Bottom / Border-Right (3) / Border-left (4).

one ⇒

↳ Border : width style colour ; } applied on all side.

one more shortcuts :-

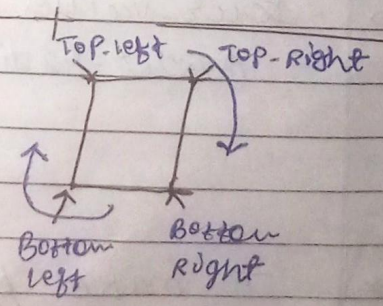
↳ Border-width : T R B L ;

↳ Border-style : solid dotted dashed groove ;

↳ Border-colour : Red Blue green magenta ;

Border-radius :-

To make corners rounded.

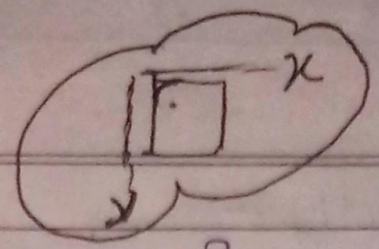


Specific :

(1) Border-top-left-radius : 25px / 90% / 2em / 2rem.

(2). Border-top-right-radius / Border-Bottom-left-radius (3) / Border-Bottom-Right-radius (4).

Date .....

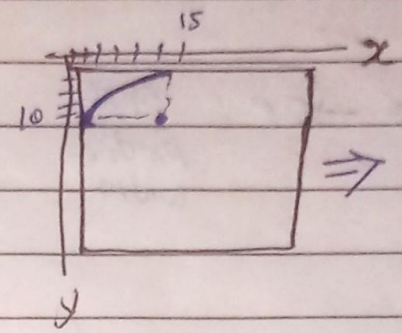


↳ one-value :

Border-radius : 10px ; } applied on all corners.

↳ two-value :

eg: Border-radius : 10px 15px ;
y x



⇒ not perfect rounded.

b/c x value is more, they should equal to make perfect rounded.

↳ three-value :

Border-radius : _____ _____ _____ ;

Top-left | Top-Right / Bottom left | Bottom Right

↳ four-values :

Border-radius : _____ _____ _____ _____ ;

Top left | Top Right | Bottom Right | Bottom left

overflow properties :-

(i) overflow : visible (default)
(ii) " : hidden
(iii) " : scroll
(iv) overflow-x : hidden / visible
(v) overflow-y : visible / hidden.
(vi). overflow : auto.

↳ overflow property sirf block element pr kaam karte hai and uska height hona chahiye.

(i). overflow : visible →

 Lorem 300

Output →

Lorem
ipsum
dollar

Lorem ipsum } content is overflowing / bahar nikal rahe hai.

```
div {
    border : 1px solid;
    height : 300px;
    width : 500px;
    overflow : visible;
```

(ii). overflow : hidden →

output →

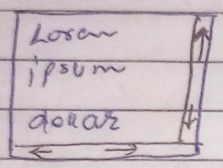
Lorem
ipsum
dollar

} isto aage lines cut jayengi.

```
overflow : hidden;
```

(iii) overflow : scroll →

output →



↳ yahan par content kategaa nahi balki hum scroll karke pada payenge.

overflow : scroll;

(iv) overflow-x : hidden; → horizontal scroll bar ko

(v) overflow-y: visible; lagane ya hatane ke liye.

↳ vertical scroll bar lagane ya hatane ke liye.

(vi). overflow : auto;

↳ Ise se jab content container se bahar jaane lagega to apne aap scroll bar lg jayega. otherwise nahi.

↳ agr width jyada ho to horizontal wala scroll bar ~~[illegible]~~ laga degaa nahi to bass vertical hi lagayega agr content overflow hoga to hi.

- Isme ham google fonts pr jana hai and wahan se koi font select karke (eg:- dancing script) fir wahan pr get ka option hoga usspr click karke embedded code me jaake <link> wali code lekr aake <head> ke andr paste kr dena hai and fir style.css me jaake jispar v lagana hai uss tag ke andr likhna hai,

```
div {
        font-family: dancing-script; }
```

→ <link> means ham kahin or pr likhe css ya script file ko add kake apne html me use kr sakte hai.

(2). CSS way :-

(a) internal CSS ke through →

fir se wahin google fonts pr jaake, embedded me jaake iss baar CSS ka code copy koke leke aake <head> ke andr <style> ke andr likh denge and use karenge.

```
div {
        font-family: dancing-script; }
```

(b) via external CSS →

Iss baar CSS code jo copy koke layenge usko style.css me likhenge and use karenge.

```
div {
        font-family: dancing-script; }
```

(3). Download way (work via offline also) :→

google fonts se kisi v font-family ko download krlena hai and fir, style.css me, @font-face

```
{ font-family: 'chomby'; }
```

koi naya naam v de sakte hai.

Spiral

Date .....

src: url(path jahan pr downloaded folder ko extract karke usko jahan html file hai wahan lekr aayenge fr uske andr jo .ttf file hogi uska path dena hai yahan pr.)

fr use karna hai:

```
@ font-face {
        font-family: 'dancing-script/chombu';
        src: url( font/------.ttf); }

div {
        font-family: dancing-script/chombu; }
```

Date 24/02/2024

3. Text-property:-

(1). Text-align: ____ ;

(i) left
(ii) Right
(iii) centre
(iv) justify
(v) Start
(vi) End.

left = Start
Right = End

Justify :-

Hello how are. → Hello how are. you.

Justify yahi par decora line shuru kata hai iske empty nahi shdata.

Kisi v line ko last tk le jaata hai.

(2). Text-transform: ____ ;

(i) Normal (ii) upper case
(iii) Lowercase (iv) capitalize.
↳ first word of every sentence capital.

(3). Text-decoration: ____ ;

(i) None (ii) underline
(iii) overline (iv) line through.

~~(4). ⇒ Advance text-decoration ____ ;~~
~~text-decoration: ____ ;~~
~~(i) width (ii) type of line-1~~
~~(iii) style (iv) type of line-2~~
~~(v) color (red, normal, rgb, HS)~~
~~(4). Text-underline-offset ____ ;~~
~~10px~~

★ Advance text decoration:-

~~text-decoration:~~ ____ ;

text-decoration thickness eg. 5px

text decoration style
eg. (1) solid (——)
(2) Dotted (....)
(3). Dashed (- - -)
(4) Double (═══)
(5) wavy (∿∿∿)

Date .....

text-decoration: ____ ____ ____ ____ ;

text decoration line
(1) None
(2) Undesline
(3) overline
(4) line through

↳ text decoration Color: Same 6 ways of Color.

eg. text-decoration: 1px solid underline green;

eg. text-decoration: underline overline
two at a time but can't three apply.

(4). text-underline-offset: ____ ;

eg. (1). text-underline-offset: 20px / -20px;

output → ↕ → -20 px
Virat ↕ → 20px

(5). Text-underline-position: ____ ;

(1). auto (default)
(2). under

eg. gautam gambhir → under; → gautam gambhir
left with auto;

(6). Line-height: ____ ;

(1) normal
(2) 25
(3) 30px

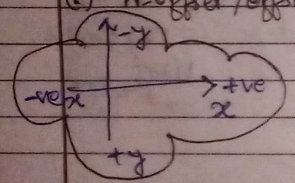
eg. <p> — — — — ↕ height b/w two line.
— — — — <\p>

(7). word-Spacing : ___ ;
Distance b/w words..
eg:- mahtab Ansari $\xrightarrow{30px}$ mahtab $\xrightarrow{30px}$ Ansari

(8). letter-spacing : ___ ;
Distance b/w letters.
eg:- mahtab $\xrightarrow{5px}$ m a h t a b
↳ 5px.

(9). text-shadow : h-offset v-offset Blur color ;
offset-x offset-y → mandatory
Blur → Radius
color → optional → 6 ways.

(1). h-offset / offset-x →



(i) eg. offset-x : +20px

mahtab ⟹ shadow

(ii) offset-y : -20px

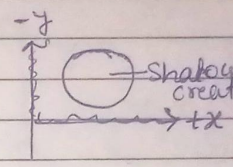
shadow ← mahtab
← 20px →

(2). v-offset / offset-y →

(i) offset-y : +20px ;
mahtab
↓
mahtab

(ii) offset-y : -20px ;
mahtab
↑
mahtab

eg. text-shadow : +30px -30px ;
x-offset y-offset



mahtab
mahtab

(10). text-Stroke : ___ color ;
→ White
thickness of boundary of text

eg. Arshad → A R etc.
↳ color : white

eg:- Arshad

div{
color : transparent ; → text stroke apply hone ke liye color transparent hona must hai.
text-stroke : 5px white ;
}