

CSS

Chapter #0

What is CSS:-

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

It is a stylesheet language used to describe the presentation (look and layout) of a document written in HTML.

Key point:-

CSS is a styling language it means that it is the beauty of web-pages.

Without CSS web-pages are just simple and old fashion - But CSS provide them a new beautiful life.

CSS is the beauty of HTML webpages

Types / adding CSS in HTML:2

There are three types or three ways to add CSS in our HTML webpage:-

- Inline
- Internal
- External

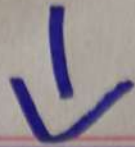
eg:-

```
<html>
<head>
  <title> CSS Notes </title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="name.css">
  <style>
    CSS
  </style>
</head>
<body style="css">
</body>
</html>
```

external

Internal

Inline



In external file "name" is the name of css file and ".css" is the extension of css file.

Syntax of CSS is:

Selector {

property: value;

property: value;

}

Chapter # 1

Selectors in CSS

Some of the most Important selectors in CSS are given below

1 → Universal Selector (*)

The universal selector (*) is used to select all elements on the page.

If I am honest it is 99% used for removing default margin and padding from the page.

Symbol:-

```
* {
```

```
margin: 0;
```

```
padding: 0;
```

```
}
```

2 → Element Selector:-

The element selector is used to

targets all the elements of a specific type.

g::

p {

color: blue;

}

Here the p indicates the paragraphs of the whole HTML page and the property color is used to make the text color blue.

3 → Class Selector (.)::

This selector targets the all elements or tags inside a specific class.

Syntax::

• class_name {

property : value;

}

4 → ID Selector (#)::

This selector is used to target all the elements inside a specific

~~class~~ Id.

Syntax::

```
#class_name {  
    property: value;  
}
```

5 → Group Selector::

Group selector is used to apply same style to multiple selectors.

Syntax::

```
selector, selector, selector {  
    property: value;  
}
```

6 → Descendant Selector::

This selector is used to target an element inside other element.


```
div p {  
    property : value;  
}
```

This selector is gonna apply that specific CSS property on the paragraph inside the div.

7 → Child Selector (>):

The child selector selects only the direct child elements of a specified element — not grand children or deeper nested elements.

Syntax:

```
parent > child {  
    /* styles */  
}
```


Chapter # 2

CSS Colors and Units

CSS provide different color formats and units of measurement to style elements.

CSS Colors:

CSS colors are given below

Named Colors

Hexadecimal Colors

RGB Colors

RGBA Colors (with opacity)

HSL Colors.

eg:

color: red;

color: #00ff00 ^{zero not 0}

rgb(0, 0, 255);

rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.5);

color: hsl(120, 100%, 25%);

Well colors are well defined in video

CSS units:-

CSS units are given below-

1→ Pixels (px)-

It is a fixed size unit in CSS.

2→ Percentage (%) -

This unit is used to give size to the childrens from their parents.

3→ Em (em):-

em is a relative unit of measurement used for fonts, spacing, and layout. It is relative to font size of the parent element.

Free point:-

1em = 16px

4 → Rem (rem):-

Rem unit relative to root (<html>) font size.

5 - Viewport Width/Height:-

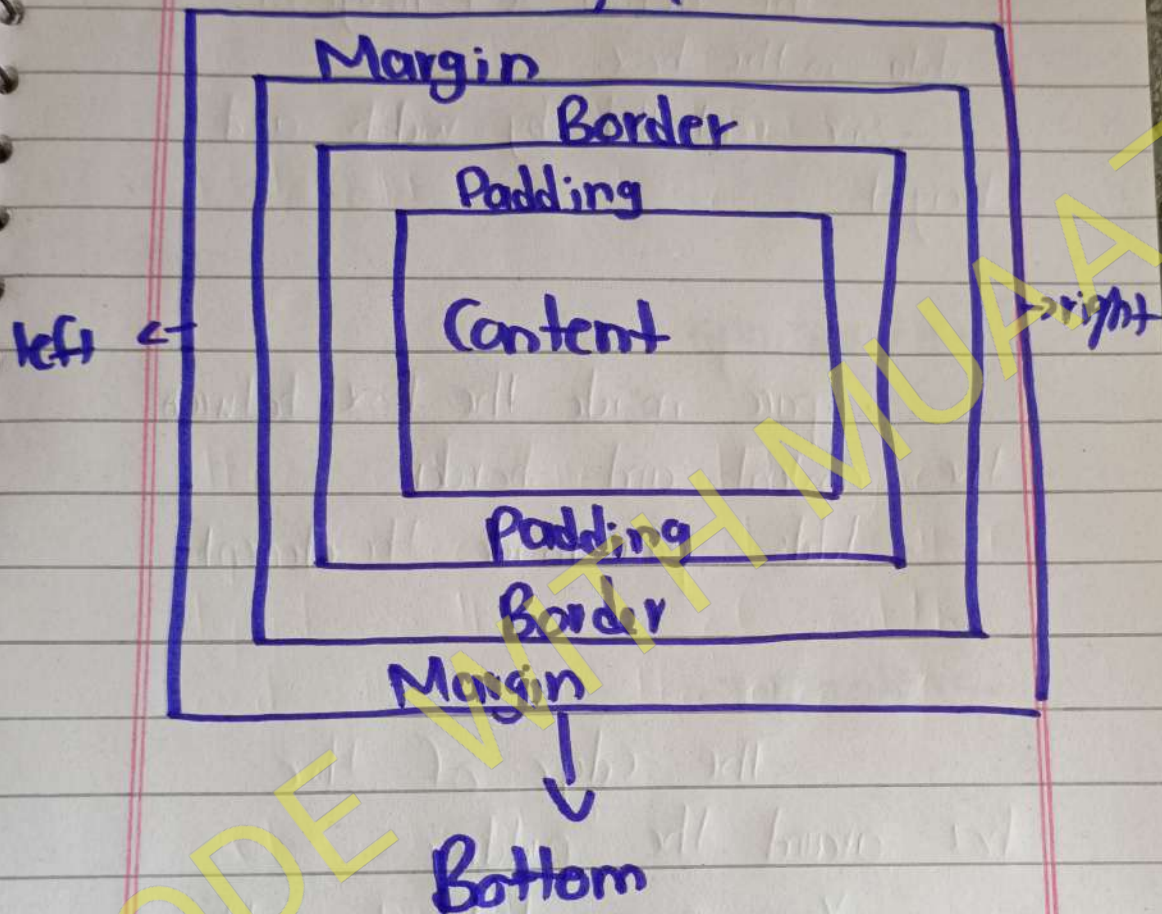
These units are used to give responsive size to the element that depend on the size of width and height of the screen.

vh → height

vw → width

Chapter # 3

Box Model in CSS



The CSS Box Model describes how every HTML element is structured and how space is added around it.

Each element is treated like

a box made up of four layers.

→ Content:

- The actual text, image or data in the box.
- Size controlled by width and height.

→ Padding:

- Space inside the box, between the content and border.
- Adds space inside the element.

→ Border:

- The edge of the box around the padding.
- You can style it with width, color, and type.

→ Margin:

Space outside the box, between the element and other around it.