Lecture 13 (And First Lecture of CSS).

Mastering CSS: Inline, Internal, and External stylesheets.

CSS

Cascading style sheet

What is CSS?

(add configuration in
a web page to
style).

↳ styling
↳ appearance
↳ add visual changes.

Recap (what I can provide by
HTML)

What? ↳ skeleton
↳ structure
↳ description
↳ semantics.

In, this we can assign values to the property.

bg-color → red
color → yellow
border → 1px.

property → value.

Why cascading?

⟨p⟩ → bg-color → Y
→ bg-color → R
→ bg-color → P

(to this
property need
to cascade it)

CSS
↳ Inline . ✓ Most ~~not~~ used
↳ Internal . ✓ Mostly not used
↳ External . ✓ Mostly used

[h₁] {color : green}
↓   ↓   ↓
selector=   property   value

In external css, I need to
follow two steps, step 2
link with html file
and step 01 create file.

✓ Group:
CSS:
    P, article {
        width : 500 px
    }

Selector :-

What is selector?
In selector, we have an
✓ ↳ element (p, h₁, article, section etc)
↳ id
↳ class
↳ group.

½ Element selector example is: HTML <P></P>
CSS:- P = { ↙ Property
              color : red
selector }   ↳ value

½ id-selector use:
HTML: < p id = "abc"></P>
CSS: # abc { }

✦ class selector
HTML   P ⟍
          P → class = "paraclass"
          P →
CSS   .paraclass {
              }

Lecture 14:- (second Lecture of CSS)
CSS Typography : Fonts, Colors and Developer tools:-

Fonts and Colors :

↳ font-size (28px like) →
→ font-family (means like san-serif)
↳ font-style (direction like italic)
↳ font-height (30px) ⇒ difference between one line and other line-
↳ font-weight (means bold, thickness etc)

named	green
rgb, rgba	rgb (0, 0, 0) value goes from red ↓ blue (0-255)
hex, hexa	
hsl, hsla	→ 'a' m alpha, by using alpha I can set color transparency.

80252587
  r g b a (set color transparency)

In hsl ↓
• 360 is red - (0, 360)
• 120 is green - (value ranges
• 240 is blue - from 0 - 100).

In hsl:
I have three things:
1- Hue   (360, 120, 240)
2- saturation (0%, 50%, 100%)
3- lightness (0%, 50%), 100%)
              ↓   ↓
            full   normal finish
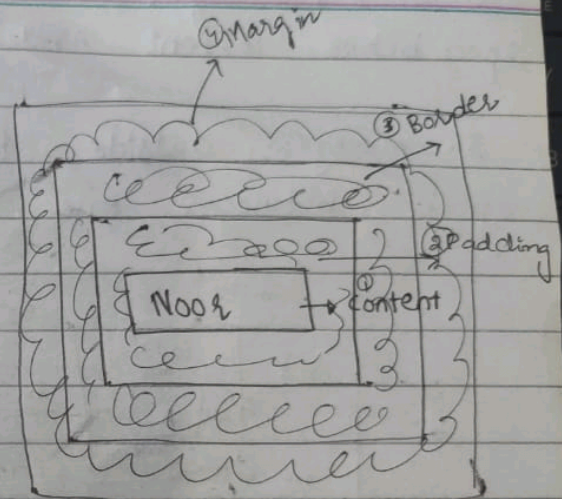
So,
hsl (0, 100%, 50%)

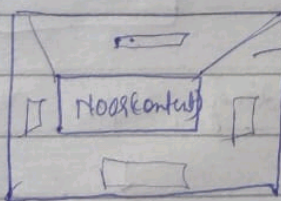## Lecture 15:- (Third Lecture of CSS)

CSS Box Model:-

Content which I want to render in one browser will be render in rectangular form.

* There are four parts of Box Model :-
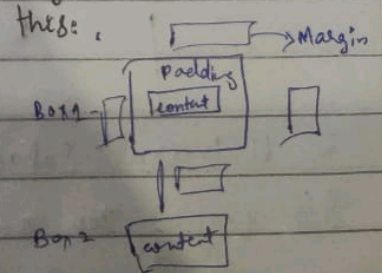
    ⌐ Content.   ⌐ Border

    ⌐ Padding.   ⌐ Margin

① Padding:- ↓

Space between content and border called padding.

like this:

"space b/w border and content called "padding". "

and padding Opr b hoskta° hai.

② :- 2 boxes k beach jo gap hota hai, wo margin hota hai like this:.

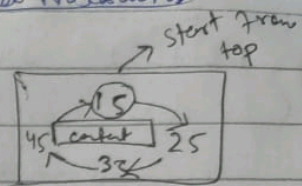__NOTE__, 2- Padding: (inside the box)
space betwe content and border.

3- Margin: (outside the box)
space between one box and other box.

→ Universal Selectors (It will remove
gap from top and bottom, left and
right as well.)

NOTE

Shorthand Notations
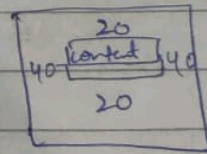
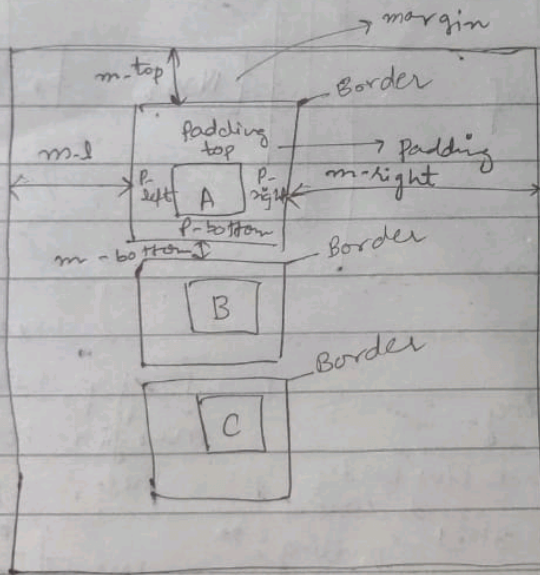1-way

It will be like this—

padding: 15 px   25 px   35 px 45p

   top   right   bottom left

2-way

Padding : 20px   40px

      ↓   ↓
   top, bottom   left, right