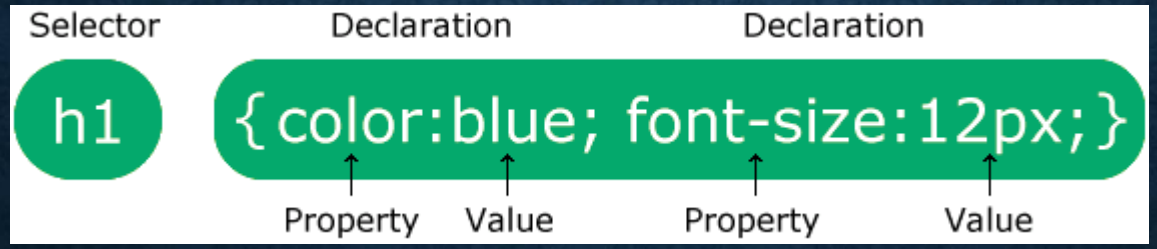
INTRODUCTION CSS

What is CSS?

1. CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
2. CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
3. CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
4. External stylesheets are stored in CSS files

Syntax



• HOW TO ADD CSS

Three Ways to Insert CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

- External CSS
- Internal CSS
- Inline CSS

• ID SELECTOR

- The CSS id Selector
- The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.
- The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!
- To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

Example:

```
#para1 {
    text-align: center;
    color: red;
}
```

THE CSS CLASS SELECTOR

The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.

To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.

Example:

```
.center {
    text-align: center;
    color: red;
}
```

• CSS COLORS PROPERTY

there are 4 type of color values:

1-Normal Colors

2-RGB colors

3-HEX Colors

4-HSL colors

1-Colors
2-RGB colors
==>An RGB color value represents RED, GREEN, and BLUE light sources.
3-HEX Colors
Where rr (red), gg (green) and bb (blue) are hexadecimal values between 00 and ff (same as decimal 0-255).

For example, #ff0000 is displayed as red, because red is set to its highest value (ff) and the others are set to the lowest value (00).

To display black, set all values to 00, like this: #000000.

To display white, set all values to ff, like this: #ffffff.

Experiment by mixing the HEX values below:

4-HSL colors(hue , Saturation , Lightness)

- ==>Hue is a degree on the color wheel from 0 to 360. 0 is red, 120 is green, and 240 is blue.

- ==>Saturation is a percentage value, 0% means a shade of gray, and 100% is the full color.

- ==>Lightness is also a percentage, 0% is black, 50% is neither light or dark, 100% is white

• CSS BACKGROUNDS PROPERTY

The CSS background properties are used to add background effects for elements

There are 5 type of background property.

1. background-color :
2. background-image: url("image_name.jpg,png,gif..")
3. background-repeat: (no-repeat; repeat-x; repeat-y;)
4. background-attachment: (scroll , Fixed)
5. background-position: {top left
   top center
   top right
   center left
   center right
   bottom left
   bottom center
   bottom right
   X% Y%}

• CSS BORDER STYLE PROPERTY

The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border.

1-border-style

2-border-width:

3-border-color:

4-border-radius:

5-border-side:

**note Shorthand property:

The border property is a shorthand property for the following individual border properties:

border-width

border-style (required)

border-color

Example: p(border: 1px solid red;)

• CSS MARGINS PROPERTY

The CSS margin properties are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders.

CSS has properties for specifying the margin for each side of an element:

1. margin-top
2. margin-right
3. margin-bottom
4. margin-left

All the margin properties can have the following values:

- auto - the browser calculates the margin
- *length* - specifies a margin in px, pt, cm, etc.
- *%* - specifies a margin in % of the width of the containing element

The margin property is a Shorthand property for the following individual margin properties:

margin-top

margin-right

margin-bottom

margin-left Example: **margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px;**

• CSS PADDING

- Padding is used to create space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.

1. padding-top
2. padding-right
3. padding-bottom
4. padding-left

All the margin properties can have the following values:

- auto - the browser calculates the margin
- *length* - specifies a margin in px, pt, cm, etc.
- *%* - specifies a margin in % of the width of the containing element

The margin property is a Shorthand property for the following individual margin properties:

Padding-top

Padding-right

Padding-bottom

Padding-left Example: **margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px**

• CSS TEXT PROPERTY

There are 6 type of CSS text property

1-Text color

2-Text Alignment

3-Text Decoration

4-Text transformation

5-Text Spacing

6-Text Shadow

• TEXT ALIGNMENT

Text alignment has (text-align) property.

Example: p{text align: center}

** Value (center left right, justify)

• Text Decoration

Text Decoration property has 4 value (none,overline,line through, underline)

• Text Transformation

The text-transform property is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text.

text-transform :(uppercase , lowercase , capitalize)

• TEXT SPACING

The text-indent property is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text:

Example:

```
p {text-indent: 50px;}
```

- **Text Shadow**

The text-shadow property adds shadow to text.

In its simplest use, you only specify the horizontal shadow (2px) and the vertical shadow (2px):

THE FLOAT PROPERTY

The float property can have one of the following values:

- left - The element floats to the left of its container
- right - The element floats to the right of its container
- none - The element does not float (will be displayed just where it occurs in the text). This is default
- inherit - The element inherits the float value of its parent

• CSS FONTS

- font- family :
- font-style:
- font-size:
- font Google:
- font- wieght:

• CSS OVERFLOW

The overflow property specifies whether to clip the content or to add scrollbars when the content of an element is too big to fit in the specified area.

The overflow property has the following values:

1. hidden - The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible
2. scroll - The overflow is clipped, and a scrollbar is added to see the rest of the content
3. auto - Similar to scroll, but it adds scrollbars only when necessary

• THE POSITION PROPERTY

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

Position: relative;

Position : fixed;

Position : absolute;

• THE Z-INDEX PROPERTY

When elements are positioned, they can overlap other elements.

The z-index property specifies the stack order of an element

(which element should be placed in front of, or behind, the others).

Example:

```
img {
  position: absolute;
  left: 0px;
  top: 0px;
  z-index: -1;
}
```

• CSS HEIGHT AND WIDTH

** Width has 3 property:

1-max-width:

2-min-width:

3-Width:

** Height has 3 property:

1-max-height:

2-min-height:

3-height:

• CSS BOX SIZING

The CSS box-sizing property allows us to include

the padding and border in an element's total width and height.

Example:

```
Box-sizing:border-box;
```

• CSS OUTLINE

- CSS has the following outline properties:

1. outline-style
2. outline-color
3. outline-width
4. outline-offset
5. outline

• CSS OPACITY PROPERTY

Definition and Usage

The opacity property sets the opacity level for an element.

Example:

```
div {
  opacity: 0.5;
}
```

• CSS TRANSFORMS

With the CSS transform property you can use the following 2D transformation methods:

- translate()
- rotate()
- scaleX()
- scaleY()
- scale()

• CSS TRANSITIONS

CSS transitions allows you to change property values smoothly, over a given duration.

you will learn about the following properties:

1. transition
2. transition-delay