

Cascading Style Sheets(CSS)

Continuing....

Universal Selector

universal selector (*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

```
* {  
    color: blue;  
    font-size: 20px;  
}
```

CSS Font

CSS Font property is used to control the look of texts. By the use of CSS font property you can change the text size, color, style and more.

```
p{  
    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
    color: red; font-size: 40px;  
    font-style: italic;  
    font-weight: bold;  
}
```

Three ways we can use font

- 1.Default font

default available font--These are fonts that already exist on the user's device.

- 2.google font

Third-Party Web Font Services (e.g., Google Fonts): These services host a vast library of fonts that you can easily integrate into your website by linking to their stylesheets in your HTML. This simplifies the process of using custom web fonts without needing to host the files yourself.

- 3.web font

These are fonts you download and include manually using @font-face.

These are custom font files that you host on your own server and link to in your CSS using the @font-face rule.

CSS Text Formatting

- The CSS text formatting properties are used to format text, style the text and perform different types of manipulations like word spacing, alignment, and text transformation.
- Text Color
- Text Alignment
- Text Decoration
- Text Transformation
- word-spacing
- etc

CSS Box model

- The CSS box model is a container that contains multiple properties including borders, margins, padding, and the content itself.
- It is used to create the design and layout of web pages.
- It can be used as a toolkit for customizing the layout of different elements. The web browser renders every element as a rectangular box according to the CSS box model.

Box model

Box-Model has multiple properties in CSS. Some of them are:

- content: This contains the actual data in the form of text, images, or other media forms and it can be sized using the width & height property.
- padding: This property is used to create space around the element, inside any defined border.
- border: This property is used to cover the content & any padding, & also allows setting the style, color, and width of the border.
- margin: This property is used to create space around the element ie., around the border area.

CSS -Border

- The CSS border is a shorthand property used to set the border on an element.
- The CSS border properties are used to specify the style, color and size of the border of an element.

```
div {  
    border: 6px solid green;  
}
```

CSS Margin

- CSS Margin property is used to define the space around elements. It is completely transparent and doesn't have any background color. It clears an area around the element.
- Top, bottom, left and right margin can be changed independently using separate properties. You can also change all properties at once by using shorthand margin property.

```
div {  
    border: 10px solid black;  
    margin: 50px 50px 75px 100px;  
    background-color: lightblue;  
}
```

CSS Padding

- The CSS padding properties are used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.
- With CSS, you have full control over the padding. There are properties for setting the padding for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).

padding: 30px 50px 75px 100px;

CSS height and width

- The CSS height and width properties are used to set the height and width of an element.

```
width: 600px;  
height:100px;
```

CSS Background

- The CSS background properties are used to define the background effects for elements.
- background-color
- background-image
- background-repeat
- background-position

CSS Linear Gradients

To create a linear gradient you must define at least two color stops. Color stops are the colors you want to render smooth transitions among.

Pseudo Class

A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element.

For example, it can be used to:

Style an element when a user ,mouse over it

- Style an element when it gets focus
- Etc

Common pseudo classes

- :hover
- :active
- :focus

Pseudo-elements

A CSS pseudo-element is used to style specified parts of an element.

For example, it can be used to:

- Style the first letter, or line, of an element
- Insert content before, or after, the content of an element Syntax

```
selector::pseudo-element {  
    property: value;  
}
```

Pseudo-elements

- Main pseudo elements
- ::first-line
- ::first-letter
- ::before
- ::after
- etc

Shadow Effects

With CSS you can add shadow to text and to elements.

- text-shadow
- box-shadow

Display

- The display property is the most important CSS property for controlling layout.
- The display property specifies if/how an element is displayed.
- Every HTML element has a default display value depending on what type of element it is. The default display value for most elements is block or inline.

Display

Block-level Elements

A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

Examples of block-level elements:

- <div>
- <h1> - <h6>
- <p>
- <form>
- <header>
- <footer>
- <section>

Display

Inline Elements

An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

Examples of inline elements:

-
- <a>
-

Display

Display: none;

display: none; is commonly used with JavaScript to hide and show elements without deleting and recreating them.

Example

```
h2{  
color: blue; display: none;  
}
```

<h2>This is a block-level element with display none</h2>

Display

Override The Default Display Value

every element has a default display value. However, you can override this.

Changing an inline element to a block element, or vice versa, can be useful for making the page look a specific way, and still follow the web standards.

A common example is making inline elements for horizontal menus:

```
display: inline;
```

CSS Variables

The CSS variables are used to add the values of custom property to our web page. The custom properties are sometimes referred to as cascading variables or CSS variables.

Syntax

```
--custom-name: value ;
```

The var() function is used to insert the value of a CSS variable.

```
property:var(--custom-name);
```