



The Best Guide to CSS





Introduction to CSS

Html is just an skeletal layout of a website. Website need to design a website, add style to it and it look beautiful.

What is css?

CSS stands for cascading style sheets. css is an optional but it converts an off look Html page into a beautiful & responsive website.



Chapter-1:Creating our First CSS Website

What is DOM?

DOM stands for document object model when a page is loaded, the browsers creates a DOM of the page which is constructed as a tree of objects

HTML 'id' and 'class' attributes:

When an HTML elements is given an id, it serves as a unique identifier for that element. On the other hand, When an html element is given a class, it now belongs to that class. More than one elements can belongs to that class. More than class. More than one elements can belongs to a single class but every but every elements must have id (if assigned).



```
<div id="first" class="c1 c2 c3">  
  </div>
```

Three ways to add CSS to HTML

- < style> tags: Adding < style> tags to html
- Inline CSS: Adding Css using style attributes
- External CSS: Adding stylesheet sheet link in html



CSS selectors:

A CSS selectors as used to select an HTML element for styling.



```
body{  
    color: blue;  
    background-color: green;  
}
```



Element selectors:

It is used to select an element based off the tagname



```
h2{  
    color:blue;  
}
```



Id selectors

It is used to an element with a given id :-

```
● ● ●  
  
#first{  
    color:white;  
    background-color:black;  
}
```



class selectors:-

It is used to select an element with a given class.



```
.blue{  
    background-color:blue;  
}
```




CSS rules

CSS rules are simple key-value pairs with a selectors we can write css rules to change color set and backgrouds

The background-color The CSS background-color property

specifes the background color of a container.



```
.brown{  
    background-color: brown;  
}
```



The background-image property

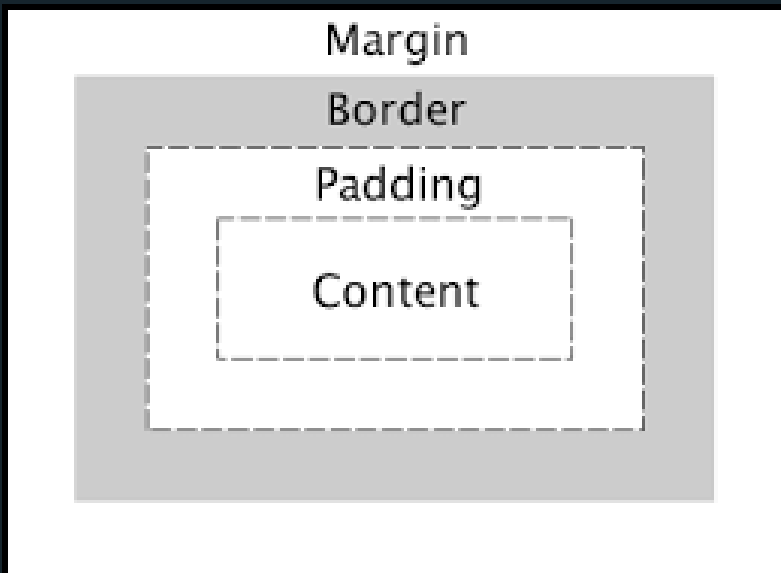
Used to set an image as the background.



```
body{  
    background-color:url("image.jpg");  
}
```



CSS box model



Setting width and height in CSS as follows:

```
#box{  
  height:70px;  
  width:20px;  
}
```



Setting Margin and padding

We can set margin and padding as follows: –
Sets top,bottom,left,and right:

```
● ● ●  
  
.boxmain{  
  margin:7px 0px 2px 11px;  
}
```

Setting border

```
● ● ●  
  
.bx{  
border-width: 2px ;  
border-style: solid;  
border-color: blue ;  
}
```



Border radius



```
.div2{  
border-radius:7px;  
}
```

Fonts & display

The display property

The css display is used to determine whether an element is treated as a block/inline element and the layout used for its children.



display:block

Takes only the space required by the element. No linebreaks before and after. settings width/height or margin/paddings not allowed.

display:

block takes full available in width and leaves newline before and after the element

display:inline-block

similar to inline setting but height,width,margin and padding is allowed. Elements can set next to each & other.

display:none vs visibility:hidden

With display:none, the element is removed from the flow of the document.

With visibility:hidden, the element is hidden, the element is hidden but its space is reserved



text-align property:

It is Used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.

```
.div1{  
    text-align:center;  
}
```

text-transform property:

Used to specify and uppercase and lowercase letters in a text.

```
p .uppercase{  
    text-transform:uppercase;  
}
```



Units:

There are more units for describing size other than 'px' There are rem, em, vw, vh, percentages, etc.

Relative lengths:

These units are relative to the other length property. Following are some of the most commonly used relative lengths,

em – unit relative to the parent font size em means “my parent element’s font-size”

rem – unit relative to the root font size (< html > tag)

vw – unit relative to 1% viewport width

vh – unit relative to 1% viewport height

% – unit relative to the parent element



Flexbox

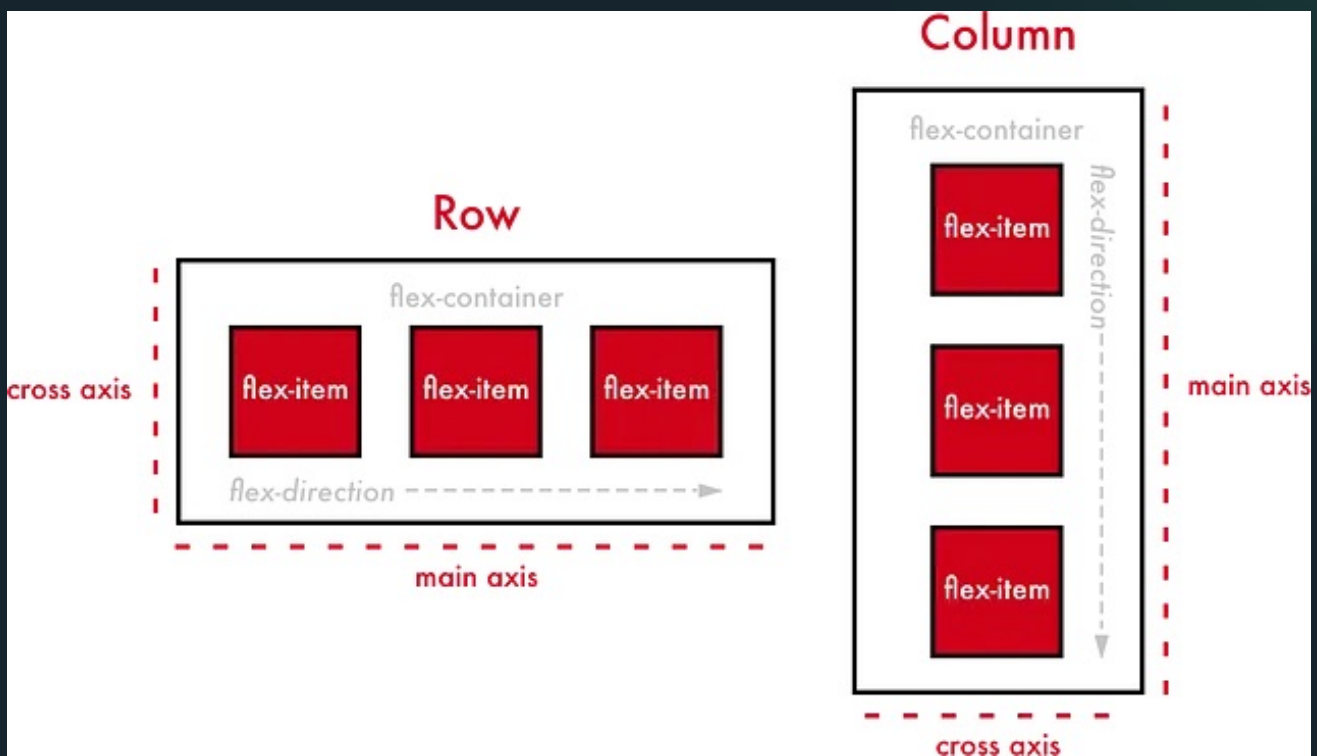
Aims at providing a better way to layout, align, and distribute space among items in a container.



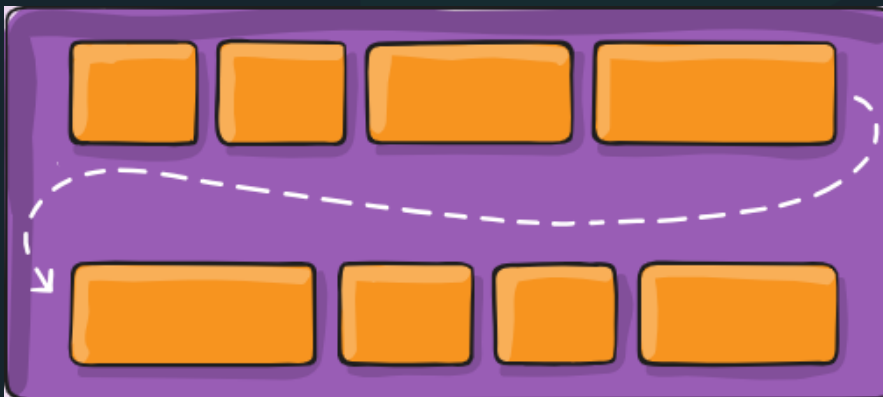
```
.container{  
  display: flex;           /*Initialize a flexbox*/  
}
```

flex-direction property

Defines the direction towards which items are laid. Can be row (default), row-reverse, column and column-reverse



flex-wrap



By default, flex items will all try to fit onto one line. You can change that and allow the items to wrap as needed with this property.



```
.container {  
  flex-wrap: nowrap | wrap | wrap-reverse;  
}
```

- nowrap (default): all flex items will be on one line
- wrap: flex items will wrap onto multiple lines, from top to bottom.
- wrap-reverse: flex items will wrap onto multiple lines from bottom to top.



justify-content

flex-start



flex-end



center



space-between



space-around



space-evenly





```
.container {  
  justify-content: flex-start  
}
```

- flex-start (default): items are packed toward the start of the flex-direction.
- flex-end: items are packed toward the end of the flex-direction.
- center: items are centered along the line
- space-between: items are evenly distributed in the line; first item is on the start line, last item on the end line
- space-around: items are evenly distributed in the line with equal space around them.