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CSS in 3hr:

Basic Structure:

Selector {

Property 1 : Value;

:

Property n : -value;

}

Comments:

// single-line comment

/* multi-line comment */

Types of CSS:

Ways of writing CSS are:

- Inline CSS
- Embedded CSS / Internal CSS
- External CSS

Priority:

Inline > Embedded > External

CSS considers the rules, which are more and more specific.

- Most preferably, we would be using external css, by creating a new file with .css extension.
- We link this* .css file with .html file, by `<link rel="stylesheet" href=" " >` in .html file.

Types of Selectors:

- 5 types of selectors:
 - element selector
 - id selector (#)
 - class selector (.)
 - group selector
 - universal selector (*)

→ Priority:

id > class > Element.

CSS Colour:

2 widely used colour techniques in CSS are:

→ RGB

- values range from 0 to 255
- 3 parameters red, blue, green

can refer <https://htmlcolorcodes.com>

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• format = rgb (r-value, g-value, b-value);
eg: rgb (255, 0, 0); // red colour

→ HEX:

- HEX code starts with # and comprises of 6 numbers, which is further ÷ into 3 sets.
- These sets are again Red, Green, Blue
- Values can vary from 00 to ff.
eg: #ff0000; // red colour

Note:

scheme

HSL is also popularly used, colour coding n.
It stands for Hue, Saturation, Light.

CSS Background:

→ background-image:

It is used to set the background image.
By default, image covers the entire element.

→ background-repeat:

By default, background-repeat image property repeats background-image horizontally and vertically.

background-position:

It is used to define initial pos. of background image. By default, background-image is placed on top-left of website.

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CSS Text and Font:

Text:

Text color:

color prop. is used to set color of text.

Text Alignment:

~~This~~ text-align prop. is used to align text to left, right, center, justify.

Text Decoration:

It is used to set or remove decorations from text.

text-decoration prop. is used here.

Text Transformation:

text-transform prop. is used to specify upper & lower case letters in a text.

Font:

font-color: changes colour of font

font-family: which font to be used.

font-size: for adjusting size of font.

font-style: Used to font bold, italic, or oblique

font-variant: It creates a small-cap effect.

font-weight: To decrease or increase boldness and lightness of text.

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Pseudo Classes:

- A pseudo-class can be defined as a keyword, which is combined to selector, which defines a special state of selected elements.
- This keyword is combined to a selector, for adding effects to the existing elements, based on their state.

eg: Suppose, a link is present. Then,

link state: red colour

visited state: yellow colour

hover state: black colour

active state: blue colour

Syntax:

selector : pseudo-class {

property : value;

}

Border:

4 prop's of Border:

• Width

• style

• Color

• Radius

border-width: Top
Right
Bottom
Left

↔
↔
↔

Space
Space
Space

Different Types of Styles: (7 types)

- solid
- dashed
- dotted
- groove
- ridge
- inset
- outset

4 Values: T R B L

2 Values: TB RL

1 value: TBRL

Box-Model:

→ Every element in CSS is represented using BOX Model.

→ It contains 4 components:

- Content
- Padding
- Border
- Margin

