

P2

direction: rtl;

unicode-bidi: bidi-override;

3.

→ Vertical-align property sets the vertical alignment of an element.

→ img.a {

vertical-align: baseline;

3.

img.b {

vertical-align: text-top;

3.

img.c {

vertical-align: sub;

3.

img.d {

vertical-align: super;

3.

Text-decoration:

text-decoration-line

text-decoration-color

text-decoration-style

text-decoration-thickness

text-decoration

→ The text-decoration-line property is used to add a decoration line to text

→ <!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

</head>

Overline text decoration

text-decoration: line-through;

— Line through text decoration.

text-decoration: underline;

underline text decoration

text-decoration: overline underline

overline & underline

Specify a color for the decoration line:-

h1 {

text-decoration-line: overline;

text-decoration-color: red;

}

Specify style for the decoration line:-

h1 {

text-decoration-line: underline;

text-decoration-style: solid;

}

P-ex3 {

text-decoration-line: underline;

text-decoration-style: wavy;

}

Specify the thickness for the decoration line:-

h1 {

text-decoration-line: underline;

text-decoration-thickness: auto;

}

none, which removes underline.

a {

text-decoration: none; sometimes you see that links are styled with

Uppercase and lowercase letters

P. uppercase ?

text-transform: uppercase;

3

THIS TEXT IS

P. lowercase ?

text-transform: lowercase;

3

this text is

P. capitalize ?

text-transform: capitalize; ~~first letter will capital~~

3

This Text Is

Text Spacing:

text-indent → Hello → it will move forward
letter-spacing

line-height

word-spacing → difference b/w words.

white-space

→ P ?

text-indent: 50px;

3

→ h1 ?

letter-spacing: 5px;

3

h2 ?

letter-spacing: -2px;

3

→ Line Height:

P.small ?

line-height: 0.8;

Specify the words

P-one } → increase
word spacing : 10px }

P-two } → decrease
word spacing : -2px }

White-space:

P 3
white-space: nowrap;

text-shadow:

h1 {

-text-shadow: 2px 2px;

}

Next, add a color (red)

h1 {

text-shadow: 2px 2px red;

}

Then add a blur effect (5px) to shadow.

h1 {

text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px red;

}

text shadow with red & blue neon glow:

h1 {

text-shadow: 0 0 3px #ff0000, 0 0 5px
#0000ff;

CSS Fonts:

In CSS they have 5 generic Font Families:-
1. serif → more a small stroke at the

Cursive :- fonts imitate human handwriting
Fantasy :- are decorative / playful fonts
Monospace - all letters are same width

F F

sans-serif.

Script :- Examples

Times New Roman

Georgia.

Caramond

Sans-Serif :- Arial

verdana.

Helvetica.

Monospace :- courier New

Lucida Console

Monaco.

Cursive :- Brush Script MT

Lucida Handwriting

Fantasy : Copperplate

papyrus

- P12

font-family: "Times New Roman"

- web safe fonts are fonts that are universally installed across all browsers and devices.
- However there are no 100% completely web safe fonts there is always a chance that a font is not found or is not installed properly.
- therefore, it is very important to always, use

will try the next one, and so on, always end the list with a family name.

Font-style:-

normal - the text is shown normally
italic - the text is shown in italics
oblique - the text is leaning (oblique is very similar to italic, but less supported)

Font-weight:-

font-weight: normal;
font-weight: bold;

Font-variant:-

The font-variant property specifies whether or not a text should be displayed in a small-caps font, i.e all lowercase letters are converted to uppercase letters.

→ However the converted uppercase letters appears in a smaller font size than the original uppercase letters in the text.

p.normal {

 font-variant: normal;

}

p.small {

 font-variant: small-caps;

}

Font-size:- It sets the size of the text.

The font-size can also be:- Absolute
relative:

Absolute:-

→ sets the text to a specified size.
→ Does not allow a user to change the text.

- sets the size relative to surrounding elements.
Allows a user to change the text size in browsers.
- If you don't specify a font size, the default size for normal text, like paragraphs, is 16px, i.e $16\text{px} = 1\text{em}$.
 - The size can be calculated from pixels to em using this formula.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{pixels} / 16 \\ & = \text{em} \end{aligned}$$

h1 {

font-size: 2.5em; /*
 $40\text{px} / 16.0 = 0.5\text{em} + 1$

}

- And we can use in percentage also

body {

font-size: 100%;

}

Responsive Font-size:-

The text size can be set with a vw unit, which means the viewport width

<h1 style="font-size: 10vw">Hello world</h1>

Font Google:-

CSS Links:

TextLink

TextLink [in colour]

Link Button

Link Button

↑ with color
specified.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<styles

a {

color: hotpink;

}

</styles>

<p>This is a link</p>

⇒ style a link with a color

This is a link.

In addition, links can be styled differently depending on what state they are in:-

4-links will be:-

a:link - a normal, unvisited link.

a:visited - a link the user has visited

a:hover - a link when the user mouse over it.

a:active - a link the moment it is clicked

a:link {

color: red;

}

a:visited {

color: green;

}

a:hover {

color: hotpink;

}

a:active {

color: blue

}

Rules:-

→ a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited

→ a:active MUST come after a:hover

text-decoration

a:visited {

background-color: cyan;

① <!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<styles>

a:link, a:visited {

background-color: #f44336;

color: white;

padding: 14px 25px;

text-align: center;

text-decoration: none;

display: inline-block;

}

a:hover, a:active {

background-color: red;

}

</styles>

</head>

<body>

<h2> Link Button </h2>

<p> A link styled as a button </p>
This is a link

</body>

</html>

② <!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<styles>

a:link, a:visited {

background-color: white;

color: black;

borders: 2px solid green;

padding: 10px 20px;

text-align: center;

```
(color:white)  
    }  
</style>  
</html>  
<head>  
<body>  
<h2> Link Button </h2>  
<a href="default.asp" target="-blank"> this is  
<link </a>  
</body>  
</html>
```

CSS-Lists:-

CSS list properties allow:-

- Set different list item markers for ordered lists.
- Set different list item markers for unordered lists
- ← set an image as the list item marker.
- Add background colors to lists and list items.

list-style-type

ul.a {

list-style-type: circle;

}

ul.b {

list-style-type: square;

}

An image as List:-

ul {

list-style-image;

url('square.gif');

}

position the list item markers:-

list-style-position property specifies the

list-style-type: none; property can also be used to remove the markers/bullets. Note that the list also has default margin and padding. To remove this, add margin: 0 and padding: 0.

3

list-style-type: none;

margin: 0;

padding: 0;

3

Display:

→ Every HTML element has a default value, depending on what type of element it is. The default display value of most element is block or inline.

→ Block - level Elements:-

A block - level elements 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).

The `<div>` element is a block-level element:-

`<div>`

`<h1> -- <h6>`

`<p>`

`<form>`

`<header>`

`<footer>`

`<section>`

Inline Elements:-

An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary. This is an inline `` element inside a paragraph.

Ex:- ``

`<a>`

``

→ Here we will explain the calc(), max(), min() functions.

→ The calc() function → performs a calculation to be used as the property value.

calc(expression)

↑ It be +, -, *, /,

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#div1 {
    position: absolute;
    left: 50px;
    width: calc(100% - 100px);
    border: 1px solid black;
    background-color: yellow;
    padding: 5px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

<h1> The calc() Function </h1>

```
<p> Create a div that stretches across the window with a 50px gap between both sides of the div and edges of window </p>
<div id="div1">some text </div>
</body>
</html>
```

Max() Function:-

uses the largest value.

max(value1, value2, ...)

```
#div1 {
```

background-color: yellow;

<head>

<body>

<h1> The max() Function </h1>

<p> use max() to set the width of #div1 to whichever value is greater, 50% or 300px: </p>

<div id="div1">some text --</div>

<p> Resize the browser window to see the effect </p>

CSS !important rule:

→ The !important rule in CSS is used to add more importance to a property/value than normal.

→ In fact, if you use the !important rule, it will override ALL previous styling rules for that specific property on that element.

#m.

placeholder - used in input tags, short hint that describes the expected value. It contains key and attribute (key, value).

<input type="text" id="t1" required placeholder="Enter your name" minlength="3"maxlength="10" name=""/>

minlength="3" maxlength="10" name=""/>

Name: [Enter ur name]

Enter the name: <input type="text" id="t1" required placeholder="Enter your name" minlength="3" maxlength="10" name=""/>

min and max

It specifies the minimum and maximum values of numerical input types.

Enter any number: <input type="number" id="t1" min="2" max="20" name=""/>

Pattern - It allows us to define our own rules to validate the input value using regular expression.

<input type="text" id="t1" required pattern="^([a-zA-Z]{3,12})\$">

<input type="submit" value="Submit" id="sub1" />

We can also use file.

"<input type="text" required pattern="^([a-zA-Z]{3,12})\$"/>

Multiple controls being id:

Cell : states: <select id="ddlistates">

<option>TN</option>
<option>TN</option>
<option>TN</option>
</select>

#tbcell {
background-color:
green;
color: white;

#tbcell, #ddlistates

{
background:
- color: green;
color: white;

Here code
duplication
occurs.

#tbcell {
background-color:
green;
color: white;

Element selector:

Input 2

background-color: brown;
color: white

City:

id="city" value="Bengaluru">>

Applying same style on City input control

Multiple controls selector

Cell: states:

& select id="ddlistates">

<option>TN</option>

elements is nothing but tag: input, select {
background-color: Maroon;
color: Aquamarine;

element with attribute selectors!

element name [attribute name = value]

style code

~~enctype~~: you can use the
~~enctype~~ attribute to specify how the browser encodes the data before it sends to browser

value: any
size: pixels
maxlength: number
rows: number
cols: number
readonly: true, false
disabled: disabled
checked: checked
multiple: true, false

Form tags:-

<form>, <input>, <button>
<textarea>, <label>, <fieldset>,
<legend>, <select>, <option>.

Form fields are classified 2 types:-

- input field
- select field

input fields:-

~~enctype~~: you can use the
encType attribute to specify
how the browser encodes the
data before it sends to the
browser

value: any value

size: pixels

maxlength: number

rows: number

cols: number

readonly: true, false

disabled: disabled

checked: checked

multiple: true, false

Form Tags:

<form>, <input>, <button>
<textarea>, <label>, <fieldset>
<legend>, <select>, <option>

Form Fields are classified 2-types:-

→ input field

→ select field

i/p fields:-