

☯ CSS Notes for Beginners

1. Introduction to CSS

Definition: CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a language used to describe the presentation (look and formatting) of a web page written in HTML.

✓ It controls:

- Text styles
- Layout and spacing
- Colors and backgrounds
- Responsiveness

Explanation: CSS helps to separate content from design, making websites easier to maintain and style.

Example:

```
<p style="color: red;">This is red text.</p>
```

2. CSS Syntax & Selectors

Definition: CSS syntax is the set of rules that define how to apply styles to HTML elements using selectors and properties.

Explanation:

- The **selector** targets HTML elements.
- **Property** is the style attribute you want to change.
- **Value** is what you want to set the property to.

Syntax:

```
selector {  
  property: value;  
}
```

Types of Selectors:

- **Element selector:** Targets all elements of a type.

```
h1 {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

- **Class selector:** Targets elements with a specific class.

```
.intro {  
  font-size: 20px;  
}
```

- **ID selector:** Targets an element with a specific ID.

```
#main-title {  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

- **Group selector:** Targets multiple selectors.

```
h1, p {  
  margin: 10px;  
}
```

- **Universal selector:** Targets all elements.

```
* {
```

```
box-sizing: border-box;
}
```

- **Descendant selector:** Targets elements inside another element.

```
div p {
  color: green;
}
```

3. Styling Text

Definition: Styling text means modifying font, size, color, spacing, alignment, and decoration.

Example:

```
p {
  color: navy;
  font-size: 18px;
  font-family: Arial;
  font-style: italic;
  font-weight: bold;
  text-align: center;
  text-decoration: underline;
  letter-spacing: 1px;
  line-height: 1.5;
}
```

4. CSS Box Model

Definition: The CSS box model describes the rectangular boxes that are generated for elements.

Explanation: Every element is a box made up of:

- **Content** – the text or image inside
- **Padding** – space around content
- **Border** – boundary around padding
- **Margin** – space outside the border

Example:

```
div {  
    padding: 10px;  
    border: 1px solid black;  
    margin: 20px;  
}
```

5. Background & Borders

Definition: CSS properties to add background colors/images and border styles to elements.

Example:

```
div {  
    background-color: lightblue;  
    background-image: url('bg.jpg');
```

```
border: 2px dashed red;  
border-radius: 10px;  
}
```

6. Layout and Positioning

Definition: CSS layout properties control how elements are displayed and positioned on the screen.

Properties include: display, position, z-index, overflow

Example:

```
div {  
    position: absolute;  
    top: 10px;  
    left: 20px;  
    z-index: 5;  
}
```

7. Lists and Tables Styling

Definition: Applying styles to HTML lists and tables.

List Example:

```
ul {  
    list-style-type: square;  
}
```

Table Example:

```
table {  
    border-collapse: collapse;  
    width: 100%;  
}  
th, td {  
    border: 1px solid black;  
    padding: 8px;  
}
```

8. Pseudo-classes and Pseudo-elements

Definition: Special selectors that style elements based on their state or part of the element.

Examples:

```
a:hover {  
    color: red; /* When hovered */  
}
```

```
p::first-letter {  
    font-size: 200%; /* Style first letter */  
}
```

9. Responsive Design

Definition: Designing web pages that look good on all devices.

Explanation: Use media queries to apply styles based on screen size.

Media Query Example:

```
@media screen and (max-width: 600px) {  
  body {  
    background-color: lightgray;  
  }  
}
```

10. Flexbox

Definition: A CSS layout model for arranging items in a one-dimensional (row or column) layout.

Example:

```
.container {  
  display: flex;  
  justify-content: space-between;  
  align-items: center;  
  gap: 10px;  
}
```

11. CSS Grid

Definition: A layout system for dividing space into rows and columns (2D layout).

Example:

```
.grid {  
  display: grid;  
  grid-template-columns: 1fr 1fr 1fr;  
  gap: 10px;  
}
```

12. Transitions & Animations

Definition: Add movement to elements using gradual changes or keyframe animations.

Transition Example:

```
button {  
  transition: background-color 0.3s;  
}  
  
button:hover {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}
```

Animation Example:

```
@keyframes slide {  
  from { left: 0; }  
  to { left: 100px; }
```



```
}  
div {  
  animation: slide 2s infinite;  
}
```

13. CSS Variables

Definition: Reusable custom property values defined in CSS.

Example:

```
:root {  
  --main-color: blue;  
}  
p {  
  color: var(--main-color);  
}
```

14. Linking External CSS

Definition: Linking a separate .css file to an HTML document for styling.

Example in HTML:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
```

15. Practice Ideas

- Create a profile card

- Build a navigation menu
- Design a landing page using Flexbox
- Create a responsive layout using Grid