



# Live Cohort

## Notes Day 4



# Complete CSS Notes - Day 1

## Basics of CSS

### What is CSS & Why it's Important?

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a stylesheet language used to control the presentation of HTML documents. It allows developers to style web pages by defining colors, layouts, fonts, and spacing, ensuring better design and user experience.

### CSS Syntax & Structure

A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block:

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

Example:

```
p {  
    color: blue;  
    font-size: 16px;  
}
```

# Complete CSS Notes - Day 1

## Basics of CSS

### CSS Selectors

Selectors are used to target HTML elements:

- **Universal Selector ( \* )**: Targets all elements.

```
* {  
    margin: 0;  
    padding: 0;  
}
```

- **Element Selector ( div, p, h1 )**: Targets specific elements.

```
h1 {  
    color: red;  
}
```

- **Class Selector ( .class )**: Targets elements with a specific class.

```
.box {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

- **ID Selector ( #id )**: Targets elements with a specific ID.

```
#header {  
    text-align: center;  
}
```

- **Attribute Selector ( [type="text"] )**: Targets elements based on attributes.

```
input[type="text"] {  
    border: 1px solid black;  
}
```

# Complete CSS Notes - Day 1

## Basics of CSS

### CSS Selectors

Selectors are used to target HTML elements:

- **Pseudo-classes ( `:hover` , `:focus` , `:nth-child` )**: Apply styles based on state.

```
a:hover {  
    color: green;  
}
```

- **Pseudo-elements ( `::before` , `::after` )**: Style specific parts of an element.

```
p::first-letter {  
    font-size: 2rem;  
}
```

# Complete CSS Notes - Day 1

## Basics of CSS

### Adding CSS to HTML

There are three ways to apply CSS:

#### 1. **Inline CSS** (within an HTML tag)

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

#### 2. **Internal CSS** (inside `<style>` tag in HTML head)

```
<style>
  p {
    color: blue;
  }
</style>
```

#### 3. **External CSS** (using a separate `.css` file)

```
/* styles.css */
p {
  color: green;
}

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

# Complete CSS Notes - Day 1

## Basics of CSS

### Selector Precedence (Specificity & Importance)

- Inline styles have the highest specificity.
- ID selectors (#id) have higher priority than class selectors (.class).
- Class selectors have higher priority than element selectors (div, p).
- The !important rule overrides all other styles.

# Complete CSS Notes - Day 1

## Text Styling Properties

### Font Properties

- `font-family` : Specifies the font type.

```
p {  
  font-family: Arial, sans-serif;  
}
```

- `font-style` : Specifies text style (normal, italic, oblique).

```
p {  
  font-style: italic;  
}
```

- `font-weight` : Controls boldness (normal, bold, 100-900).

```
p {  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

- `line-height` : Adjusts spacing between lines.

```
p {  
  line-height: 1.5;  
}
```

- `letter-spacing` : Adjusts spacing between letters.

```
p {  
  letter-spacing: 2px;  
}
```

# Complete CSS Notes - Day 1

## Text Styling Properties

### Text Properties

- `text-align` : Aligns text (left, center, right, justify).

```
p {  
    text-align: center;  
}
```

- `text-transform` : Changes case (uppercase, lowercase, capitalize).

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

- `text-decoration` : Adds underline, overline, or line-through.

```
p {  
    text-decoration: underline;  
}
```

- `text-shadow` : Adds a shadow to text.

```
h1 {  
    text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px gray;  
}
```

# Complete CSS Notes - Day 1

## Colors & Units in CSS

### Color Representations

- Named colors: red, blue, green
- RGB format: rgb(255, 0, 0)
- Hex format: #ff0000
- HSL format: hsl(0, 100%, 50%)
- RGBA format: rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.5) (adds transparency)

### CSS Units

- Absolute Units: px, cm, mm
- Relative Units: %, rem, em
- Viewport Units: vw, vh

# Complete CSS Notes - Day 1

## Box Model & Layout

### Box Properties

- `margin` : Space outside an element.

```
div {  
  margin: 10px;  
}
```

- `padding` : Space inside an element.

```
div {  
  padding: 10px;  
}
```

- `box-sizing` : Defines box model behavior.

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

# Complete CSS Notes - Day 1

## Box Model & Layout

### Borders

- border-width: Sets the thickness.
- border-style: Defines the type (solid, dashed, dotted).
- border-color: Sets the color.
- border-radius: Rounds corners.

```
div {  
    border: 2px solid black;  
    border-radius: 10px;  
}
```

# Complete CSS Notes - Day 1

## Background & Shadows

### Background Properties

- `background-color`: Sets background color.
- `background-image`: Adds an image.
- `background-size`: Defines image size (`cover`, `contain`).
- `background-position`: Positions image.
- `background-repeat`: Repeats image (`repeat`, `no-repeat`).

```
body {  
    background: url('image.jpg') no-repeat center/cover;  
}
```

- `linear-gradient`: Creates gradient backgrounds.

```
div {  
    background: linear-gradient(to right, red, blue);  
}
```

# Complete CSS Notes - Day 1

## Background & Shadows

### Shadow Effects

- `box-shadow` : Adds shadow to elements.

```
div {  
    box-shadow: 5px 5px 10px gray;  
}
```

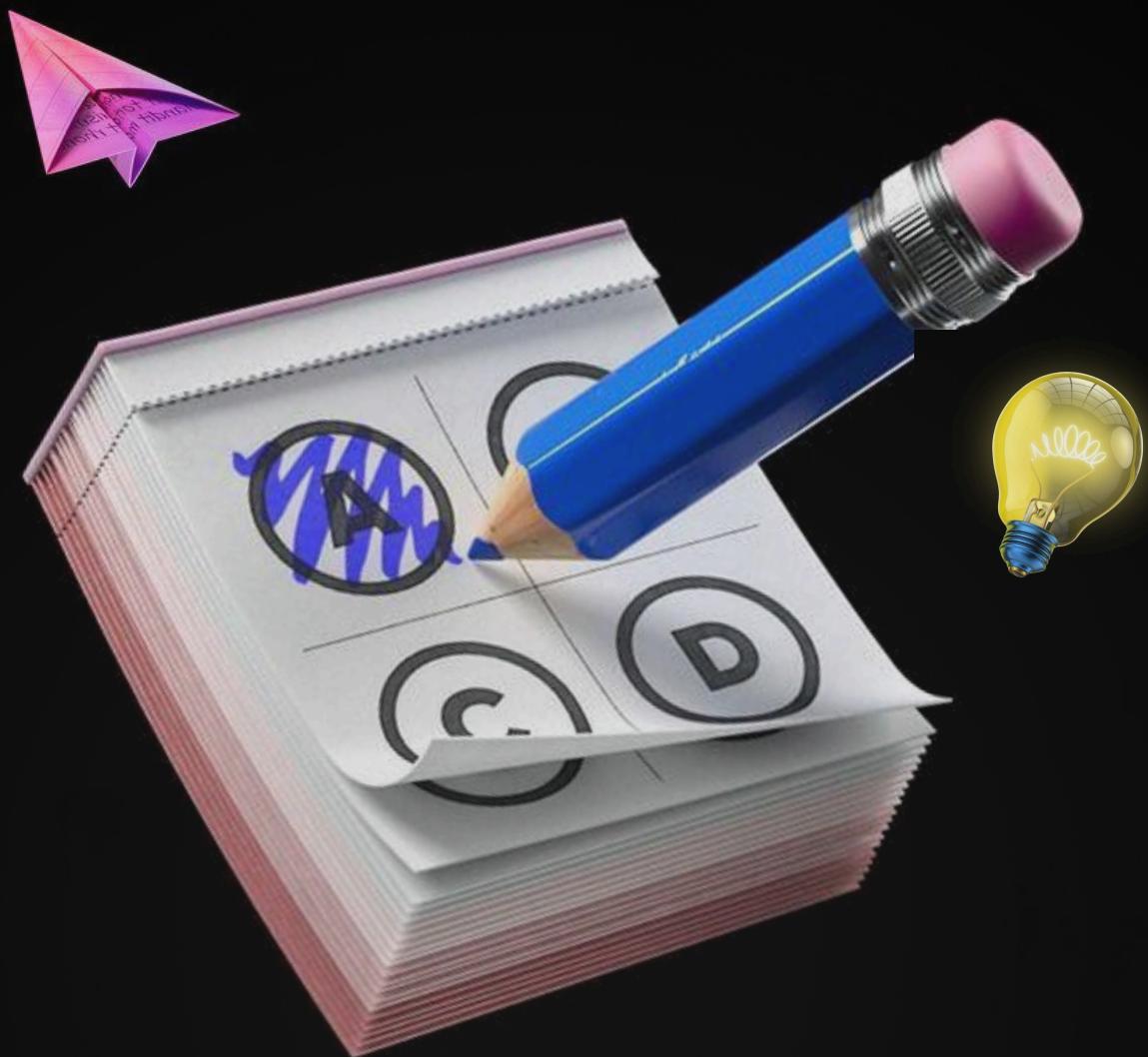
- `text-shadow` : Adds shadow to text.

```
h1 {  
    text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px gray;  
}
```



# Project Exercise 3

## Styling The Page



# Project Exercise 3: Styling The Page

## Topic Covered: CSS

### Description:

In this exercise, students will style the blog page created in Project Exercise 1 using CSS.

They will:

- ✓ Add background colors to sections.
- ✓ Set text colors and choose appropriate fonts.
- ✓ Adjust text sizes, line heights, and font styles for readability.
- ✓ Apply padding and margins for proper spacing between elements.
- ✓ Utilize CSS selectors and the box model to structure and design the layout effectively.

### Skills Covered:

- ✓ CSS styling and applying selectors
- ✓ Text formatting (fonts, sizes, colors)
- ✓ Understanding and using padding/margins
- ✓ Mastering the box model for layout control

# Project Exercise 3: Styling The Page

## My Awesome Blog

Home | About | Contact

### My First Blog Post

This is the first paragraph of my blog post. I'm excited to share my thoughts and experiences with you all. In this post, I will be talking about my day.

Let's start with my morning. I woke up early and had a cup of coffee. Then, I decided to go for a walk in the park. It was a beautiful sunny day, and the birds were singing. I saw many people walking their dogs and children playing. It was very refreshing.



Here is an image related to my walk in the park (imagine it's a picture of a park!).

**Things I saw in the park (List Example):**

- Beautiful flowers
- Squirrels running around
- People doing yoga
- A small pond with ducks

---

### My Second Blog Post - Favorite Foods

In this post, I want to talk about my favorite foods! I really enjoy trying different cuisines and exploring new flavors.

Here are some of my top favorite foods:

1. Pizza
  - Pepperoni
  - Mushrooms
  - Onions
2. Sushi
3. Pasta
  1. Spaghetti
  2. Penne
  3. Fettuccine

These are just a few of my favorites. What are yours?

That's all for this post! Thanks for reading!

© 2023 My Simple Blog. All rights reserved.