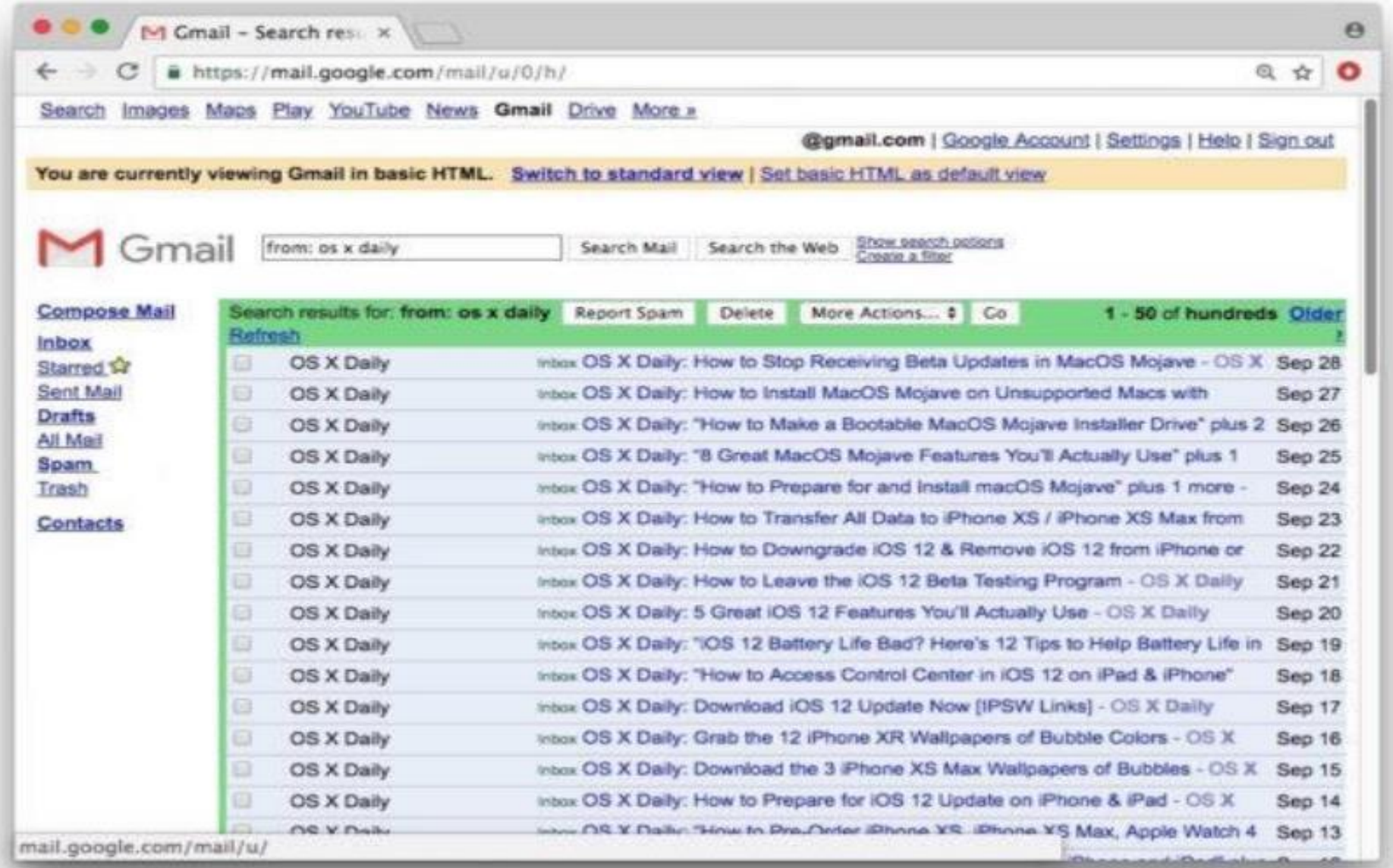
Cascading Style Sheets

CSS, which stands for Cascading Style Sheets, is a stylesheet language used for describing how elements on a web page should be displayed.

It is an essential part of web development, as it allows you to control the layout, design, and presentation of your web pages.

CSS separates the content (HTML) from its visual representation, making it easier to maintain and update the design of a website.

Olden days


Gmail - Search res
https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/h/
Search Images Maps Play YouTube News Gmail Drive More »
@gmail.com | Google Account | Settings | Help | Sign out
You are currently viewing Gmail in basic HTML. Switch to standard view | Set basic HTML as default view
Gmail
from: os x daily
Search Mail
Search the Web
Show search options
Create a filter
Compose Mail
Inbox
Starred
Sent Mail
Drafts
All Mail
Spam
Trash
Contacts
Search results for: from: os x daily
Report Spam
Delete
More Actions...
Go
1 - 50 of hundreds
Older
Refresh
OS X Daily Inbox OS X Daily: How to Stop Receiving Beta Updates in MacOS Mojave - OS X Sep 28
OS X Daily Inbox OS X Daily: How to Install MacOS Mojave on Unsupported Macs with Sep 27
OS X Daily Inbox OS X Daily: "How to Make a Bootable MacOS Mojave Installer Drive" plus 2 Sep 26
OS X Daily Inbox OS X Daily: "8 Great MacOS Mojave Features You'll Actually Use" plus 1 Sep 25
OS X Daily Inbox OS X Daily: "How to Prepare for and Install macOS Mojave" plus 1 more - Sep 24
OS X Daily Inbox OS X Daily: How to Transfer All Data to iPhone XS / iPhone XS Max from Sep 23
OS X Daily Inbox OS X Daily: How to Downgrade iOS 12 & Remove iOS 12 from iPhone or Sep 22
OS X Daily Inbox OS X Daily: How to Leave the iOS 12 Beta Testing Program - OS X Daily Sep 21
OS X Daily Inbox OS X Daily: 5 Great iOS 12 Features You'll Actually Use - OS X Daily Sep 20
OS X Daily Inbox OS X Daily: "iOS 12 Battery Life Bad? Here's 12 Tips to Help Battery Life in Sep 19
OS X Daily Inbox OS X Daily: "How to Access Control Center in iOS 12 on iPad & iPhone" Sep 18
OS X Daily Inbox OS X Daily: Download iOS 12 Update Now [IPSW Links] - OS X Daily Sep 17
OS X Daily Inbox OS X Daily: Grab the 12 iPhone XR Wallpapers of Bubble Colors - OS X Sep 16
OS X Daily Inbox OS X Daily: Download the 3 iPhone XS Max Wallpapers of Bubbles - OS X Sep 15
OS X Daily Inbox OS X Daily: How to Prepare for iOS 12 Update on iPhone & iPad - OS X Sep 14
Max, Apple Watch 4 Sep 13
mail.google.com/mail/u/

Olden days


Microsoft Internet Central
File Edit View Favorites Help
Address: http://www.msn.com
New to the Internet?
Click here
msn. Membership
Explore
the
Internet
Searches, Links and Tools
Windows95 Launch Event
Microsoft
Products & Information
Help Site Map Site Search Feedback ©Internet Explorer

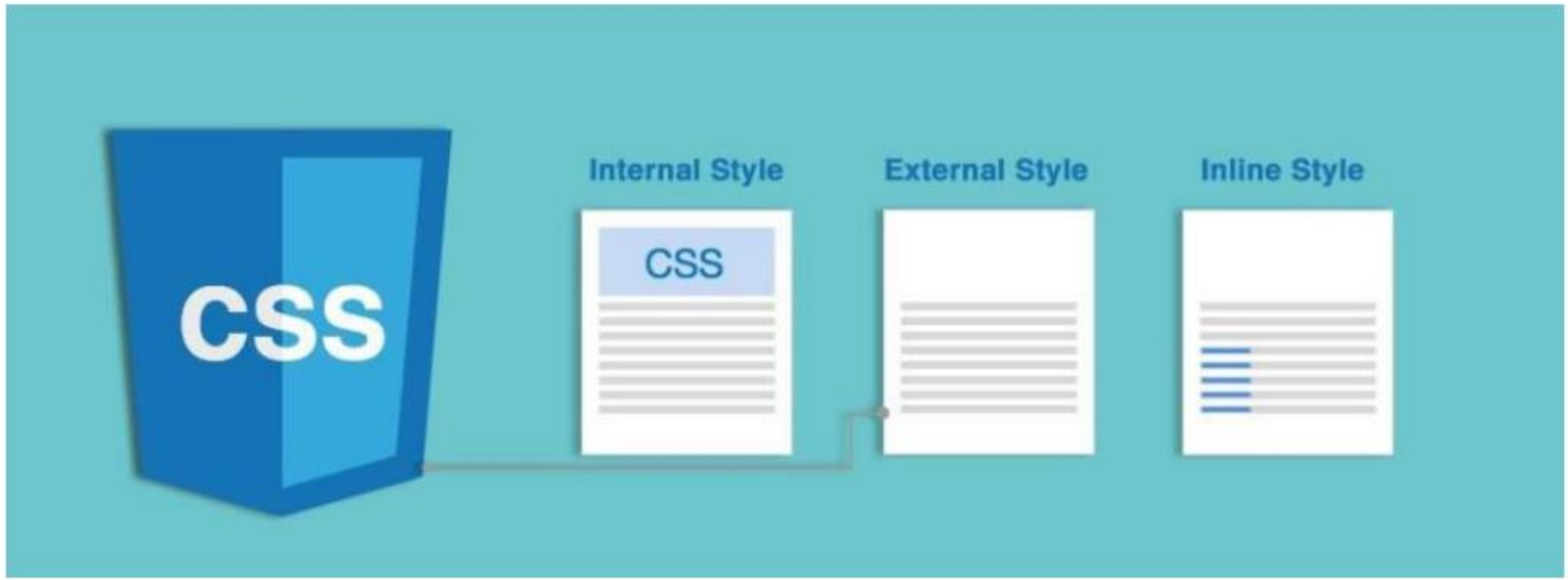
Advantages of using CSS

- CSS Save Lots of Time
- Easy Maintenance
- Pages Load Faster
- Superior Styles to HTML
- Multiple Device Compatibility

CSS Syntax

- The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.
- The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.
- Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.
- A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

Including CSS in HTML Documents



1.Inline CSS:

- It is used to style a specific HTML element.
- **Style** attribute is used to each HTML tag, without using selectors.

Advantages of Inline CSS:

1. Easily and quickly insert CSS rules to an HTML page.
2. No need to create and upload a separate document as in the external style.

Disadvantages of Inline CSS:

1. Adding CSS rules to every HTML element is time-consuming and makes your HTML structure messy.
2. Styling multiple elements can affect your page's size.

```
<h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

2. **Internal (Embedded) CSS:**

Internal CSS is placed within the <style> tag in the HTML document's <head> section. It applies styles to elements on the current web page.

*Internal CSS is suitable for styling a single web page. It keeps the style information separate from the HTML content.

```
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-color: linen;
}

h1 {
  color: maroon;
  margin-left: 40px;
}
</style>
```

3.External Style Sheet:

- With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file.

- Each page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the **<link>** element.

- The **<link> element** goes inside the **<head>** section

- An external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file should not contain any html tags. The style sheet file must be saved with a .css extension.

Linking of CSS file

```
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">
</head>
<body>
```

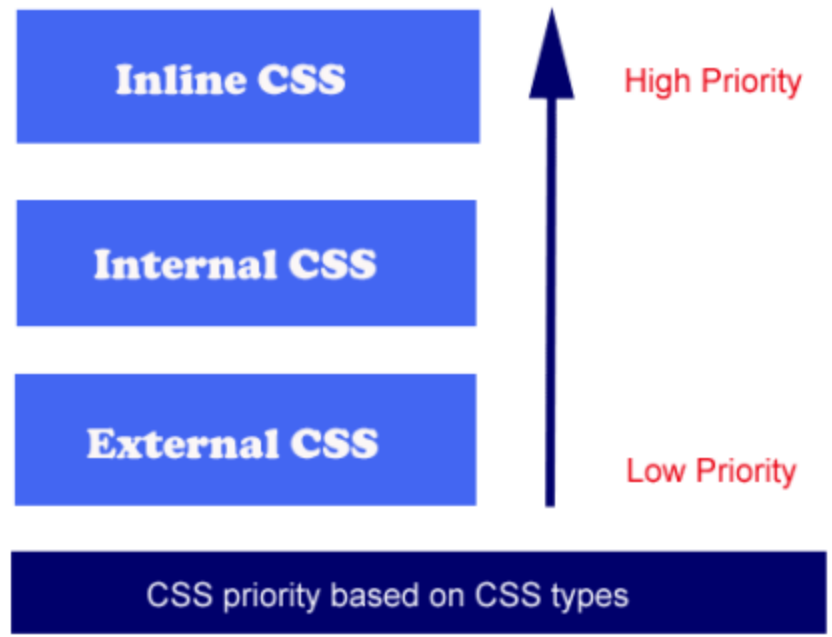
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
   <title> external css </title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
href="mystyle.css">
</head>
<body>
<h1> This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Here is how the "**myStyle.css**" looks:

```
body {
background-color: lightblue;
}

h1 {
color: navy; margin-left: 20px;
}
```

CSS Priority rules

- If the same CSS property is defined multiple times with different-different values then the browser will apply one value based on priority.



CSS Selector:

- **CSS selectors** are used *to select the content you want to style*.
- Selectors are the part of CSS rule set.
- CSS selectors select HTML elements according to its id, class, type, attribute etc..

- There are several different types of selectors in CSS.

  - Element Selector
  - Class Selector
  - Id Selector
  - Universal Selector
  - Descendant Selector
  - Pseudo-classes
  - Pseudo-elements

id Attribute: The id attribute is a unique identifier that is used to specify the document. It is used by CSS and JavaScript to perform a certain task for a unique element.

class Attribute: The class attribute is used to specify one or more class names for an HTML element. The class attribute can be used on any HTML element and multiple classes can have same name. The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to perform certain tasks for elements with the specified class name.

1. Element Selector:
Definition: The element selector selects HTML elements based on their tag name.

Example:

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

Use Case: This selector is used to apply styles to all <p> elements on the page.

2. Class Selector:

Definition: The class selector selects elements with a specific class attribute. To select elements with a specific class, write a period(.) character, followed by the name of the class.

Example:

```
.classname
{
   color:azure;
}
```

Use Case: Use class selectors to style elements that share a common class, such as highlighting certain sections of the page.

3. ID Selector:

Definition: The ID selector selects a single element based on its unique id attribute. To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

Example:

```
#header {
font-size: 24px;
}
```

Use Case: ID selectors are useful for styling individual elements with unique characteristics, like the header or footer.

4.Universal Selector

- The universal selector provided by CSS helps in choosing any elements within the HTML page.
- It goes with a single element and uses the asterisk (i.e., "*") symbol used for denoting the selector as a universal selector.
- It is usually written as an asterisk followed by a selector.
- The * is used for selecting all elements.
- This asterisk also has the capability to select all elements that are inside another element.

Ex:

```
* {
        color: green;
         font-size: 20px;
          line-height: 25px;
    }
```

5. Descendant Selector:

Definition: The descendant selector selects elements that are descendants of another element.

Example:

```
parenttag childtag {
font-style: italic;
}
```

Use Case: Use this selector to style elements that are nested within other elements, like paragraphs within an article.

6. Pseudo-classes: Pseudo-classes select elements based on their state or position.
Example:

```
/* unvisited link */
a:link {
  color: red;
}

/* visited link */
a:visited {
  color: green;
}

/* mouse over link */
a:hover {
  color: hotpink;
}
```

7. Pseudo-elements:

Definition: Pseudo-elements select and style a specific part of an element.

Example:

```
tagname::first-line {
font-weight: bold;
}
```

Use Case: Pseudo-elements are handy for styling specific parts of text, like the first line of a paragraph.

Important CSS Properties

Every color on a computer screen is created by mixing amounts of red, green, and blue. To find the color you want, you can use a color picker.

Computer monitors are made up of thousands of tiny squares called pixels (if you look very closely at your monitor you should be able to see them).

When the screen is not turned on, it's black because it's not emitting any light. When it's on, each pixel can be a different color, creating a picture.

The color of every pixel on the screen is expressed in terms of a mix of red, green, and blue — just like on a television screen.

1. color:

Definition: The color property sets the text color.

Example:

```
/* color name */
h1 {
color: DarkCyan;
}
/* hex code */
h2 {
color: #ee3e80;
}
/* rgb value */
p {
color: rgb(100,100,90);
}
```

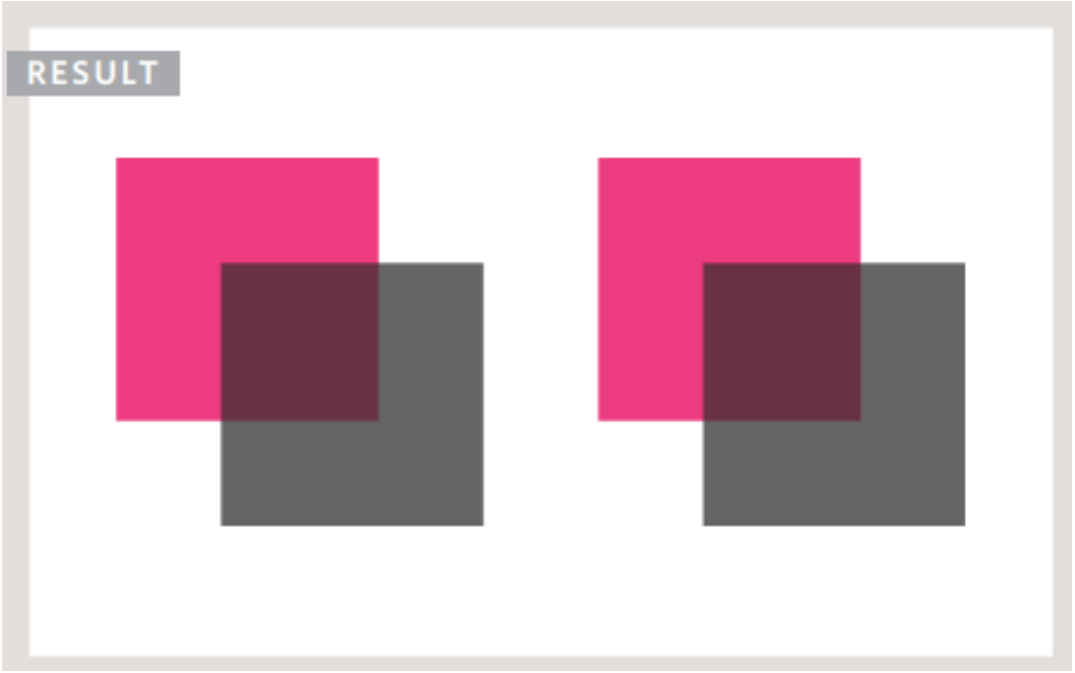
background-color :-

Example:-

```
 Body
 { background-color: rgb(200,200,200);
}
 h1
{
background-color: DarkCyan;
}
h2 {
 background-color: #ee3e80;
}
 p
{
background-color: white;
}
```

Opacity :-

```
p.one {
background-color: rgb(0,0,0);
opacity: 0.5;}
p.two {
background-color: rgb(0,0,0);
background-color: rgbo(0,0,0,0.5);}
```



2. font-size:

Definition: The font-size property sets the size of the font.

Example:

```
h1 {
font-size: 24px;
}
```

Use Case: Adjust text size for headings and content to improve readability.

3. margin:

Definition: The margin property sets the space outside an element.

Example:

div {
margin: 10px;
} If the margin property has four values:

```
p {
  margin-top: 100px;
  margin-bottom: 100px;
  margin-right: 150px;
  margin-left: 80px;
}
```

margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px;

top margin is 25px
right margin is 50px
bottom margin is 75px
left margin is 100px

4. padding:

Definition: The padding property sets the space inside an element.

Example:

```
ul {
padding: 20px;
}
```

```
div {
  padding-top: 50px;
  padding-right: 30px;
  padding-bottom: 50px;
  padding-left: 80px;
}
```

If the padding property has four values:

padding: 25px 50px 75px 100px;
top padding is 25px
right padding is 50px
bottom padding is 75px
left padding is 100px

6.Border:

Definition: The border property sets the border of an element.

Example:

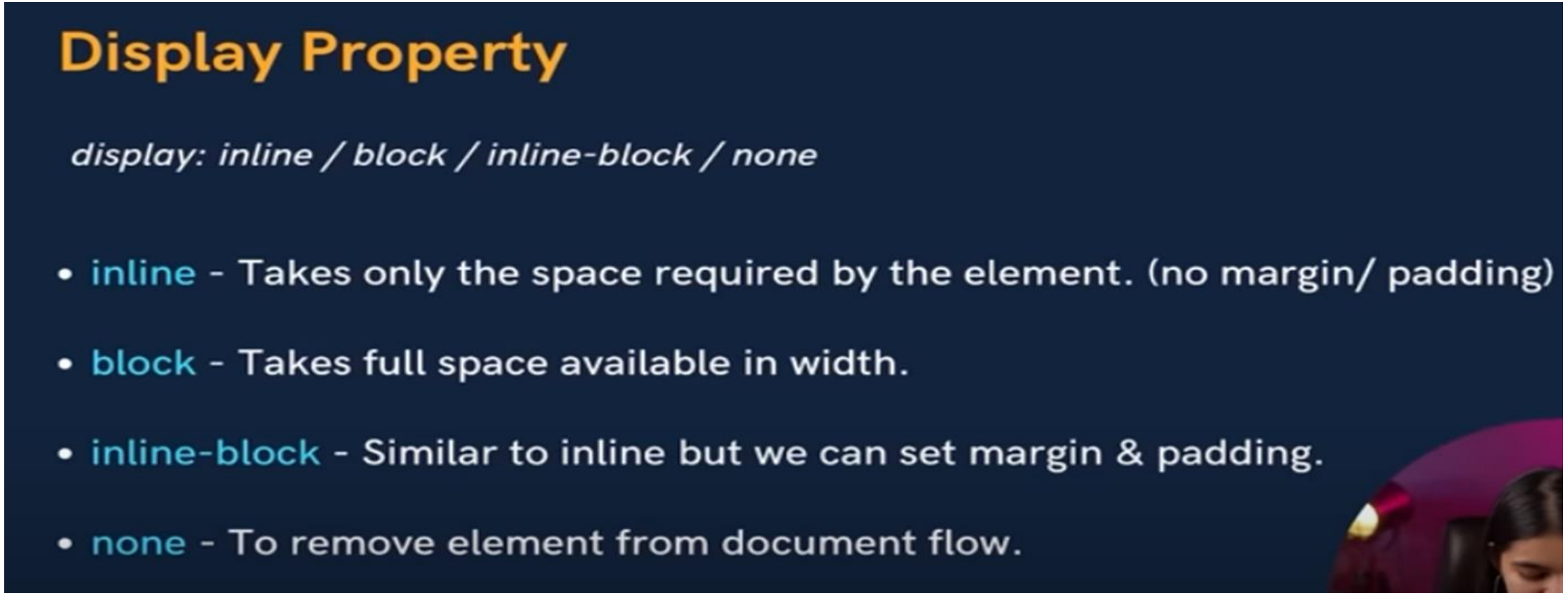
```
Img{
 border-style: solid/dotted/dashed;
border-width: 5px;
border-color: green;
}

p {
  border-top-style: dotted;
  border-right-style: solid;
  border-bottom-style: dotted;
  border-left-style: solid;}
```

•border-style: dotted solid double dashed;

- top border is dotted
- right border is solid
- bottom border is double
- left border is dashed

CSS Border - Shorthand Property

```
img {
border: 2px solid black;
border-radius: 5px; (for rounded corners)
}
```



Example:

```
li{
display: inline-block;
}
```

The Two Major Types of Units in CSS:

- Absolute
- Relative

Absolute Units:

These units are the ones whose values are fixed irrespective of any other factors like parent element or viewing window i.e the screen size won't affect the size of the element.

CSS px:
px stands for Pixel. Pixels can be defined as 1/96th part of an inch.

Syntax:

font-size: Kpx;

* Pixels are widely used in websites to make elements of fixed sizes (ex: in a logo)

CSS pt:
pt stands for point. 1 CSS pt is defined as 1/72th of an inch.

Syntax:

font-size: Kpt;

Use case: This unit is mainly used in printers for printing the output on paper and not so widely used for on-screen outputs.

Relative Units:
In relative units, we talk in terms of the same property, like, if we are talking about width of an element in relative units then it is relative to the WIDTH of the parent element/viewport. We shall be seeing this in the example section in a while.

CSS %:
This is the percentage unit. The measurement of the element is relative to the dimensions of the parent.

HTML:

```
<body>
    <div class="relativeUnit">
        <h1>My dimensions are relative :)</h1>
    </div>
</body>
```

CSS:

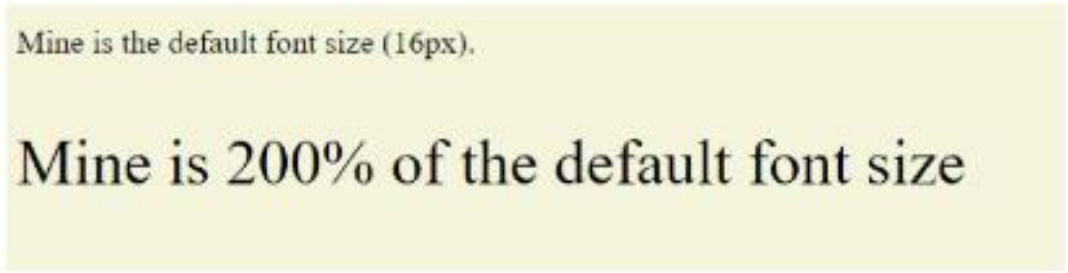
```
.relativeUnit {
    background-color: beige;
    color: red;
    border-color: black;

    height: 200px;
    width: 50%;
    padding: 20px;
    box-sizing: border-box;
}
```

HTML file

```
<body>
    <p>Mine is the default font size (16px).</p>
    <div class="relativeUnits"><p>Mine is 200%
of the default font size</p></div>
</body>
```

CSS file

```
.relativeUnits {
    font-size:200%;
}
```



CSS em:

1em refers to the default size of the property. So precisely, 1em is equivalent to 100%. (i.e 1em in case of plain text would be 16px if the root value is unaltered)

CSS rem:

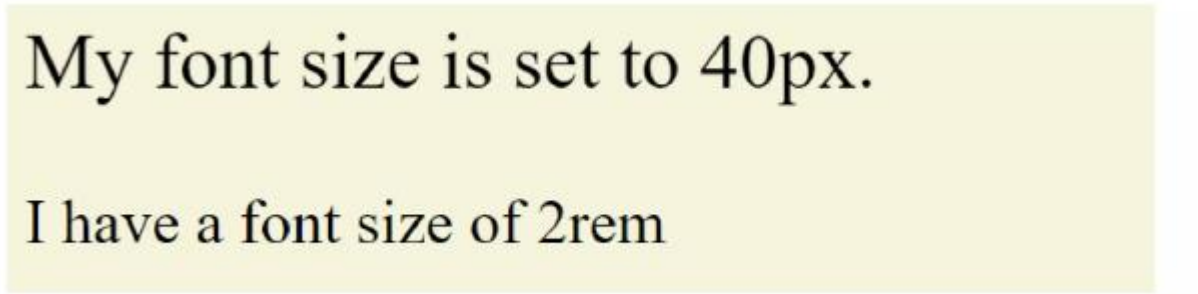
This unit counters the adding-up effect of units like % and em. rem rather stands for Root em.

This means the browser will ignore all the adjustments made to the parent elements and will scale the HTML element, to which the property is applied, based on the root/default value for that particular element

```
<body>
    <p>hello</p>
    <div class="relativeUnits"><p>I have a font
size of 2rem</p></div>
</body>
```

```
body{
    font-size: 40px;
}
.relativeUnits {
    font-size:2rem;
}
```

In this CSS code, the font-size of the div is set to 2rem (i.e twice the base font size ignoring all changes) and thus is (2 x 16px=) 32px. It ignores the change in font size of 40px made to its parent (here, the body).



```
body {
font-family: Arial, Verdana, sans-serif;
font-size: 12px;}
h1 {
font-size: 200%;}
h2 {
font-size: 1.3em;}
```

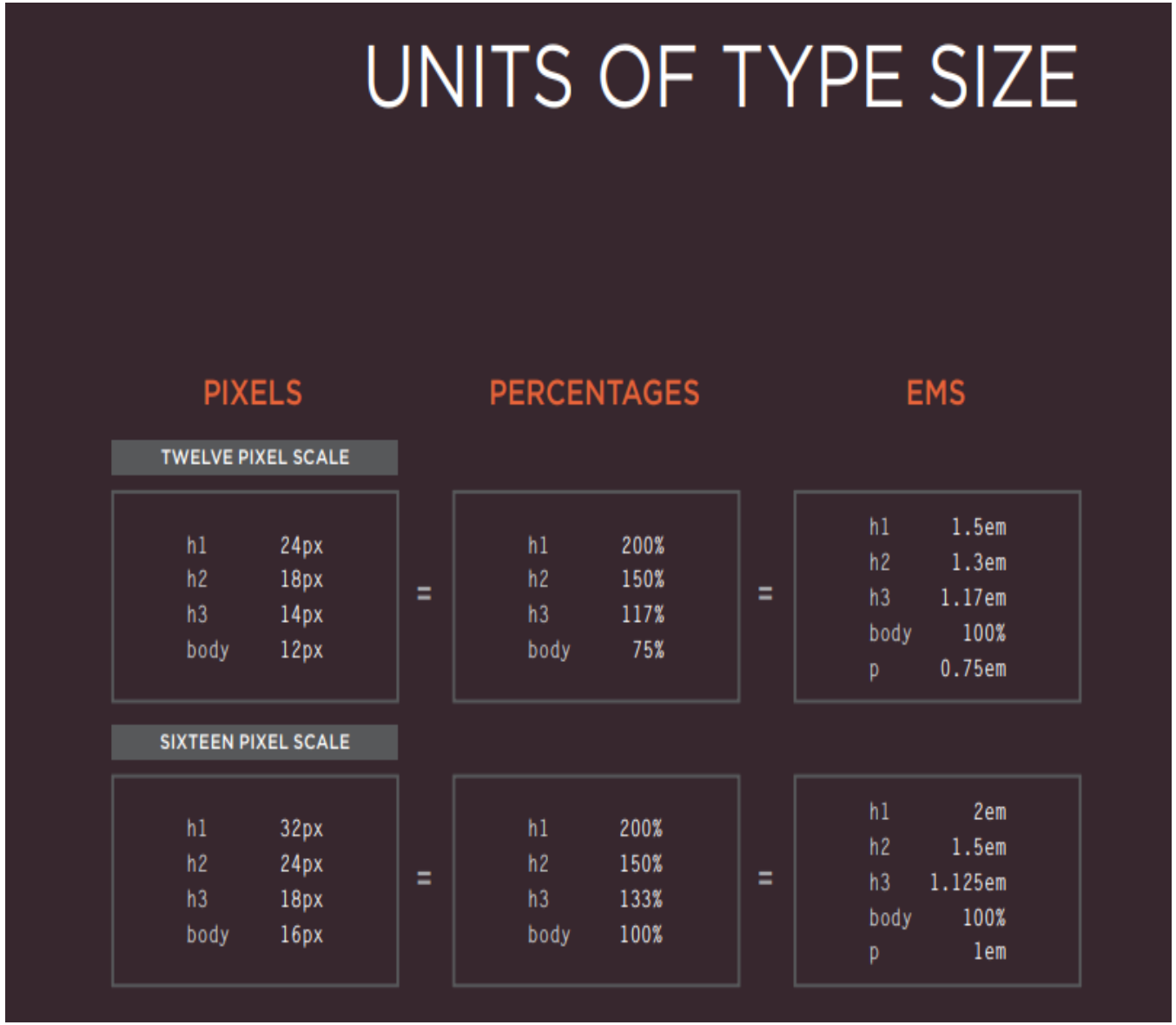
Briards

by Ivy Duckett

The briard, or berger de brie, is a large breed of dog traditionally used as a herder and guardian of sheep.

Breed History

The briard, which is believed to have originated in France, has been bred for centuries to herd and to protect sheep. The breed was used by the French Army as sentries, messengers and to search for wounded soldiers because of its fine sense of hearing. Briards were used in the First World War almost to the point of extinction. Currently the population of briards is slowly recovering. Charlemagne, Napoleon, Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette all owned briards.



1. Create a simple div with an id “box”, add some text inside the div and set the background color to blue.
2. Create 4 headings with h1,h2,h3 and h4. give 2 of them the class name heading and remaining two as head . Set the color for heading as red and for head as blue.
3. Create a button and set its background color to green using css style sheet, blue using style tag and pink using inline style
4. Create a heading to the center of the page with all its text capitalized by default.
5. Create one div inside another div, set the id and text “outer” for the first one and “inner” for the second one, set the outer div text size to 25px and inner div text size to 10px.
6. Create a web page layout with header ,footer and a content area containing 3 divs. Set the height and width of div to 100px, add borders to all of them, add background color to each div with opacity of 0.5, give the content area an appropriate height.

CSS Box Model

- CSS treats an HTML document as a hierarchical tree of elements, where each element can have zero or more child elements arranged in an ordered way.

- The topmost element of this tree is called as the root element or the parent element.

- These elements display their content at a specific position, which is defined by using CSS properties.

- CSS converts the data of HTML elements in the form rectangular boxes, by using a layout model called the box model, to set the design and layout of HTML documents.

- This means that the box model determines how HTML elements are displayed as boxes.
- The box model allows placing a border around the elements and also provides space between elements.

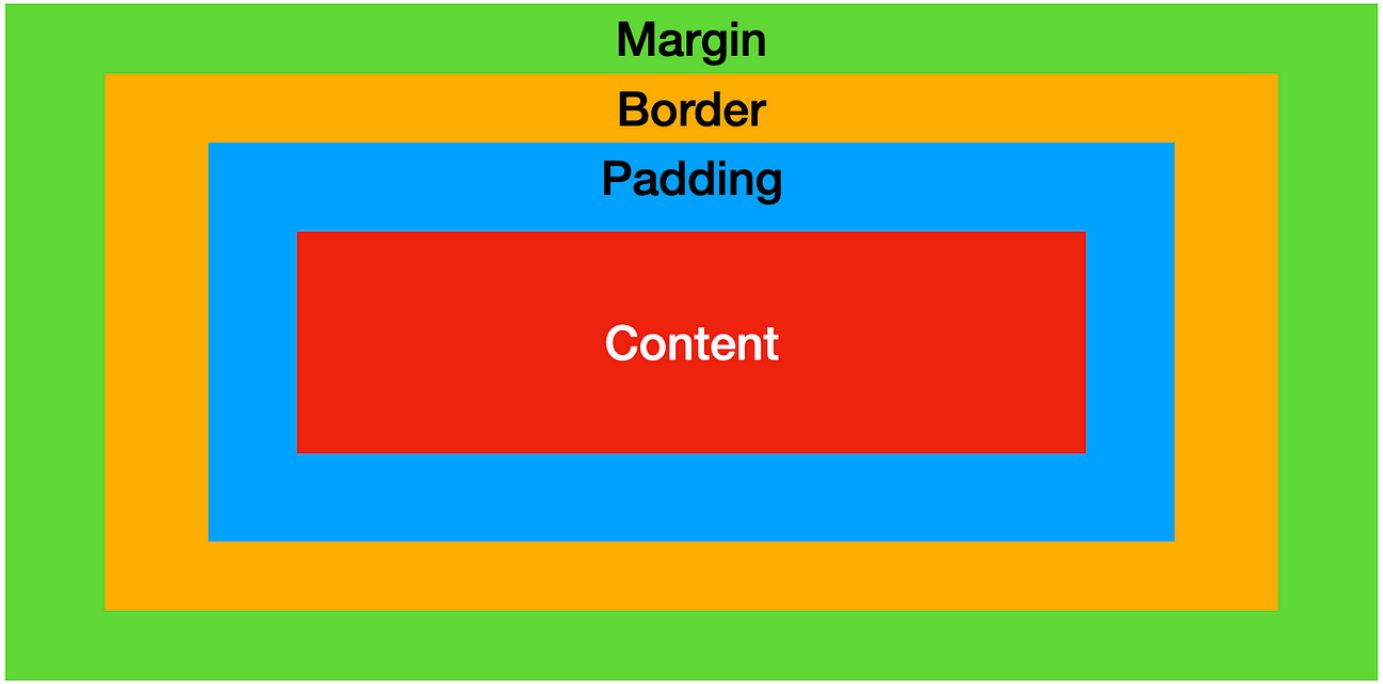


Fig: Displaying the Areas of Box Model

1. Content area: Displays the content of a document, such as text and images.

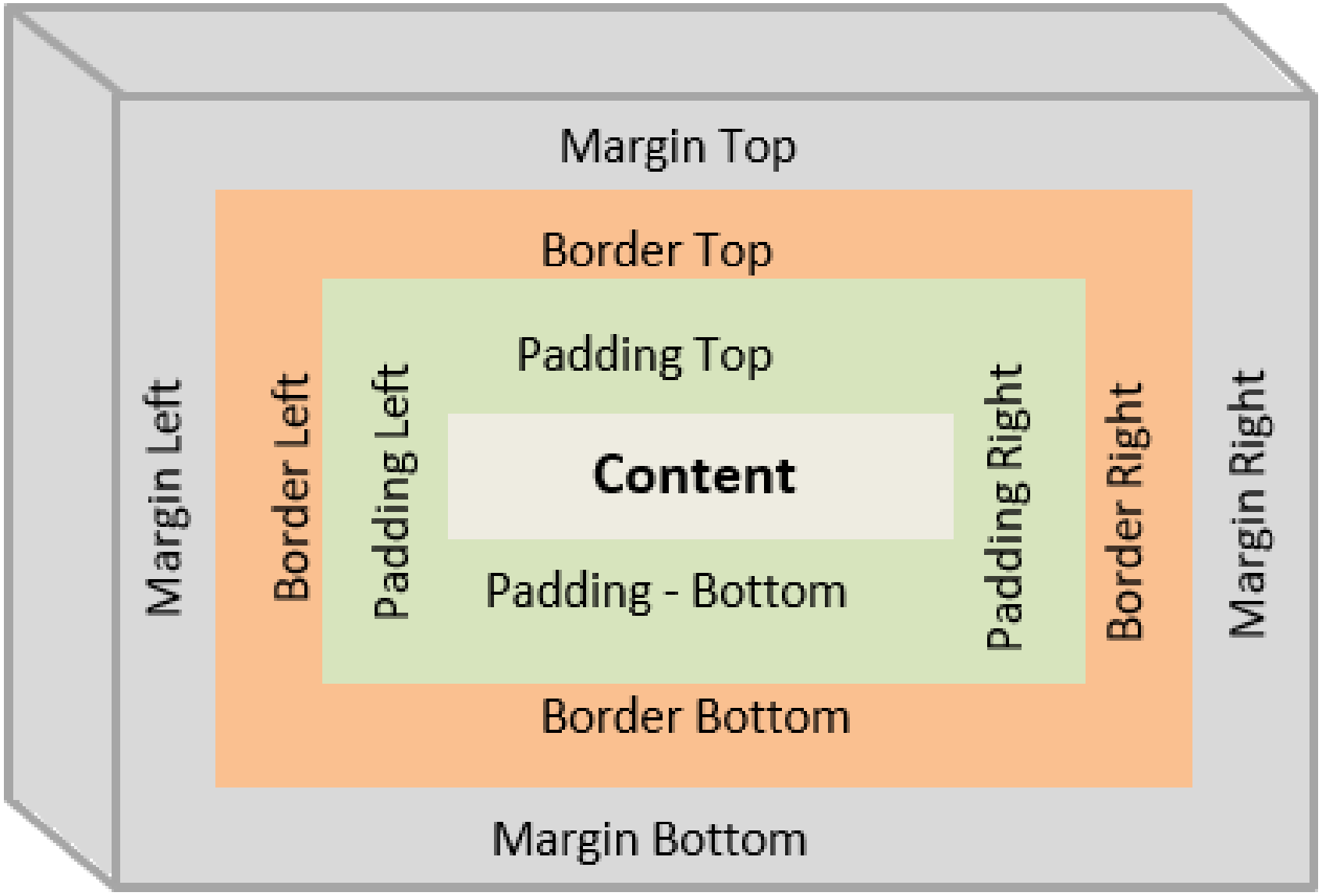
This is bounded by a rectangle, which is called as the content edge

Note: The content area always appears inside the padding area.

2. Padding area: Specifies the area around the content area. This is bounded by the padding edge. Outside the padding is the border area and the outside boundary of that area is the border edge. Finally, outside the border is the margin area whose outer edge is called the margin edge.

3. Border area: Specifies the area around the padding area. This bounded by the border edge.

4. Margin area: Specifies the area around the border area. This is bounded by the margin edge.

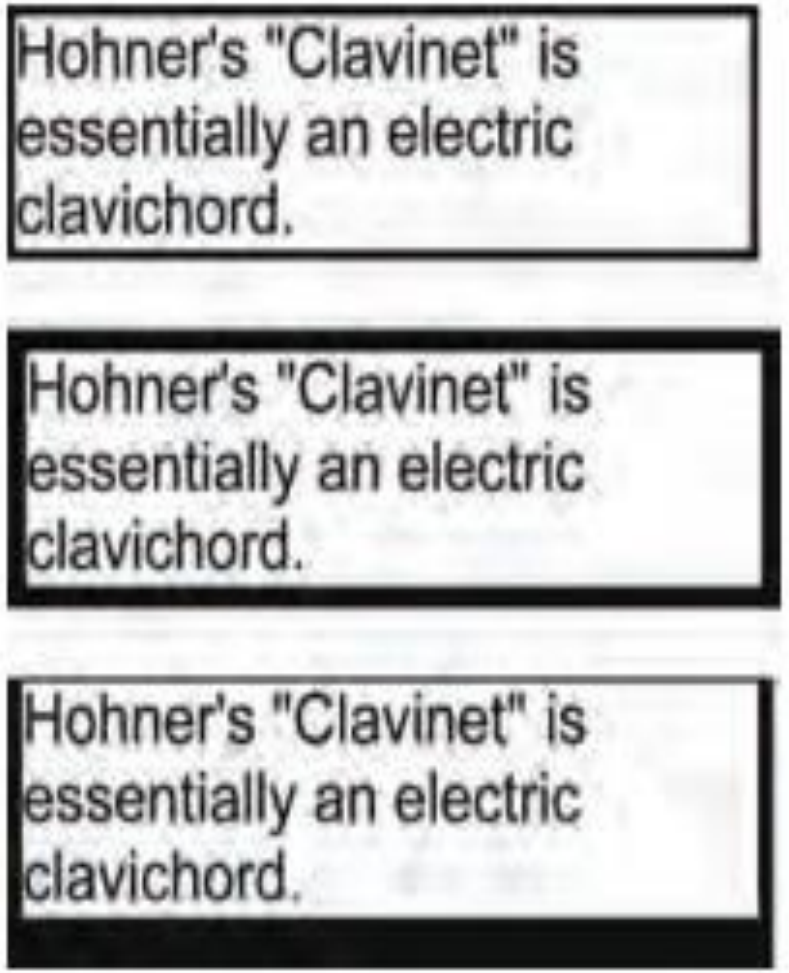

Margin Top
Border Top
Padding Top
Margin Left
Border Left
Padding Left
Content
Padding Right
Border Right
Margin Right
Padding - Bottom
Border Bottom
Margin Bottom

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
<style>
div {
width: 200px;
height: 100px;
background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>
This is the div.
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

border-width

```
<p class="one">Hohner's "Clavinet" is essentially an
   electric clavichord.</p>
<p class="two">Hohner's "Clavinet" is essentially an
   electric clavichord.</p>
<p class="three">Hohner's "Clavinet" is essentially
   an electric clavichord.</p>
```

```
p.one {
  border-width: 2px;}
p.two {
  border-width: thick;}
p.three {
  border-width: 1px 4px 12px 4px;}
```



border-style :-

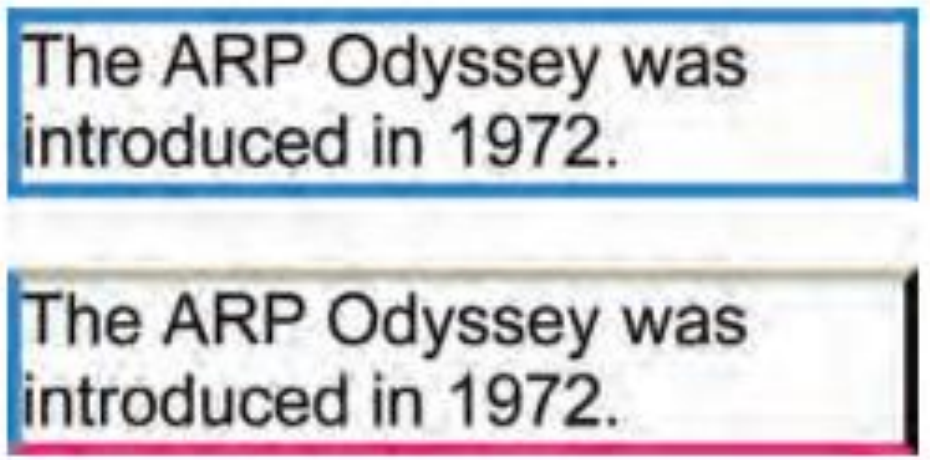
```
<p class="one">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>
<p class="two">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>
<p class="three">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>
<p class="four">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>
<p class="five">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>
<p class="six">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>
<p class="seven">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>
<p class="eight">Wurlitzer Electric Piano</p>
```

```
p.one {border-style: solid;}
p.two {border-style: dotted;}
p.three {border-style: dashed;}
p.four {border-style: double;}
p.five {border-style: groove;}
p.six {border-style: ridge;}
p.seven {border-style: inset;}
p.eight {border-style: outset;}
```

border-color

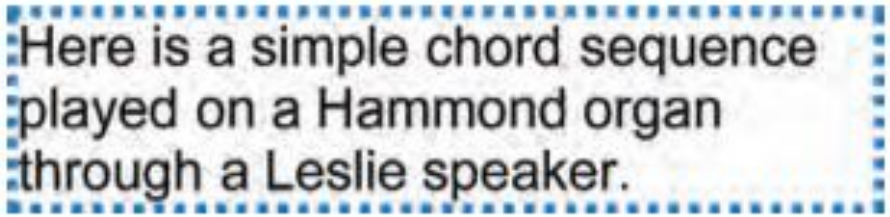
```
<p class="one">The ARP Odyssey was introduced in
   1972.</p>
<p class="two">The ARP Odyssey was introduced in
   1972.</p>
```

```
p.one {
  border-color: #0088dd;}
p.two {
  border-color: #bbbbaa #111111 #ee3e80 #0088dd;}
```



Shorthand border

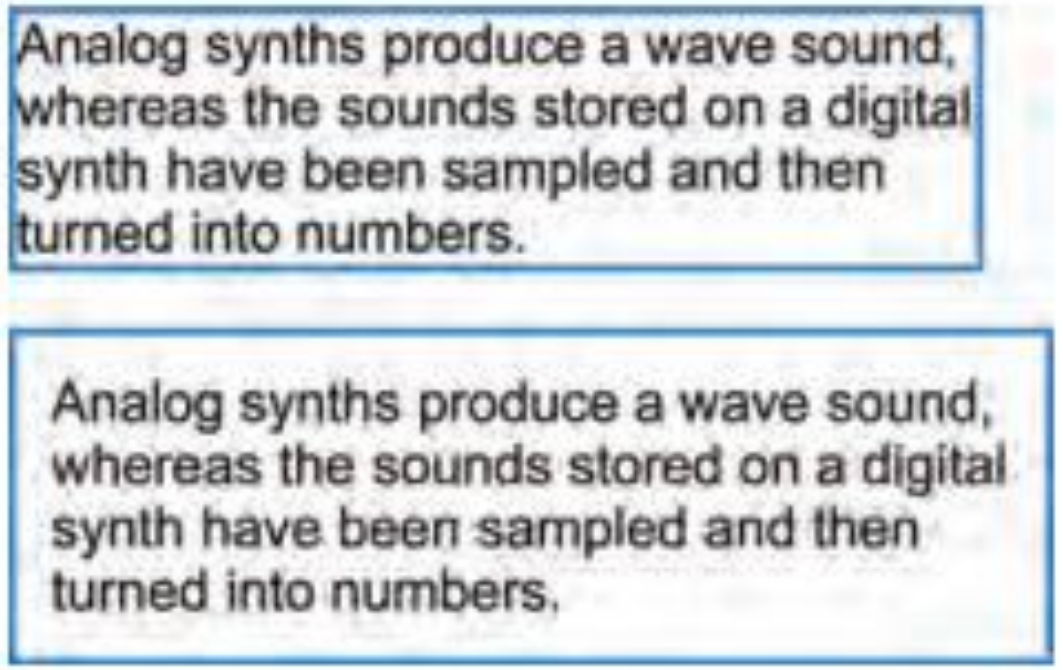
```
p {
  width: 250px;
  border: 3px dotted #0088dd;}
```



padding

```
<p>Analog synths produce a wave sound, whereas the
   sounds stored on a digital synth have been
   sampled and then turned into numbers.</p>
<p class="example">Analog synths produce a wave
   sound, whereas the sounds stored on a digital
   synth have been sampled and then ... </p>
```

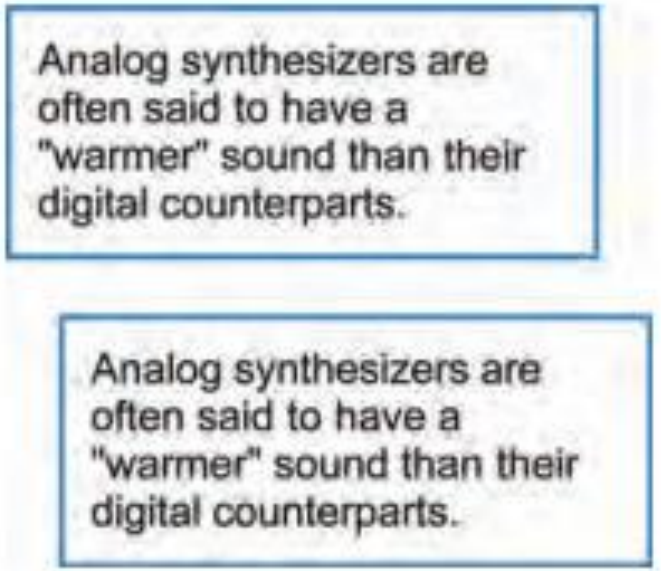
```
p {
  width: 275px;
  border: 2px solid #0088dd;}
p.example {
  padding: 10px;}
```

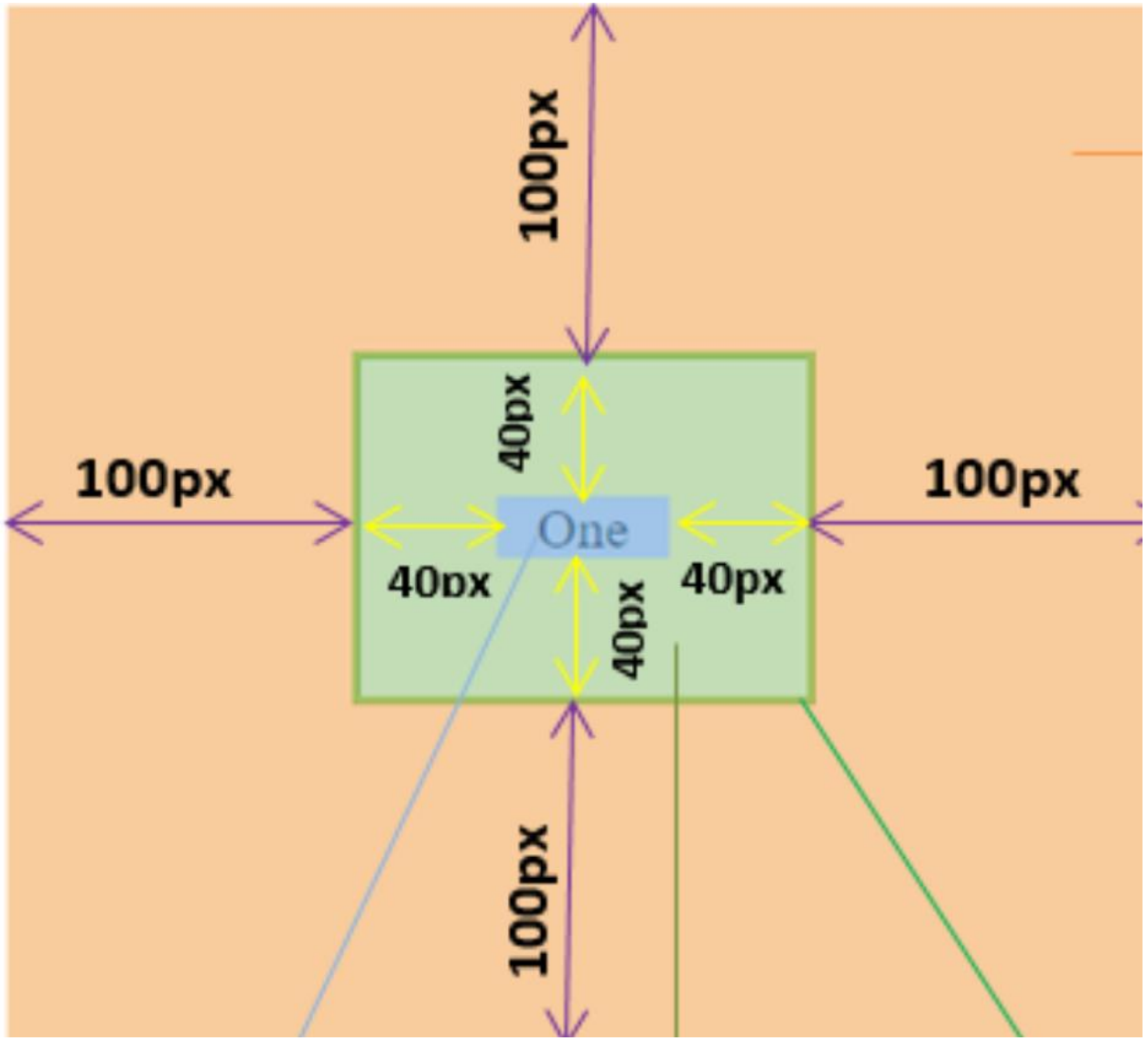


Margin:-

```
<p>Analog synthesizers are often said to have a
   "warmer" sound than their digital counterparts.
   </p>
<p class="example">Analog synthesizers are often
   said to have a "warmer" sound than their digital
   counterparts.</p>
```

```
p {
   width: 200px;
   border: 2px solid #0088dd;
   padding: 10px;}
p.example {
   margin: 20px;}
```





Border:2px solid green

CSS Text Effect Properties

Property	Description
text-justify	Specifies how justified text should be aligned and spaced
text-overflow	Specifies how overflowed content that is not displayed should be signaled to the user
word-break	Specifies line breaking rules for non-CJK scripts
word-wrap	Allows long words to be able to be broken and wrap onto the next line
writing-mode	Specifies whether lines of text are laid out horizontally or vertically