

Agenda

- ① Rule of CSS
- ② way to add CSS
- ③ CSS Selector
- ④ Properties of CSS (color, background, font, text)
- ⑤ box model
 - ↳ Analogies
 - ↳ dev tools
- ⑥ overflow (content), height & width.
- ⑦ display
 - ↳ inline
 - ↳ block
 - ↳ inline-block.

Various ways to connect CSS with HTML.

- ① Internal : style is in within file with `<style>` `</style>` tag.
- ② External : style is in separate file having

name: <file>.css we will connect with HTML using link tag.

① inline :

Selectors

- ↳ element → tag.
- ↳ class → .className
- ↳ id → #idName
- ↳ everyone → *
- ↳ multiple class →

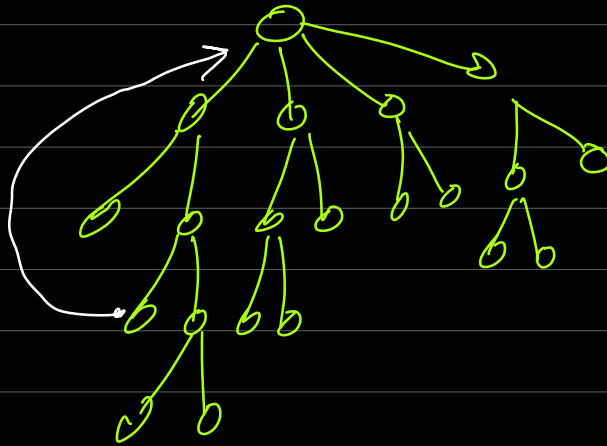
<h1 class="m1 m2"> ... </h1>

```
.m1.m2 {  
    ...  
}
```

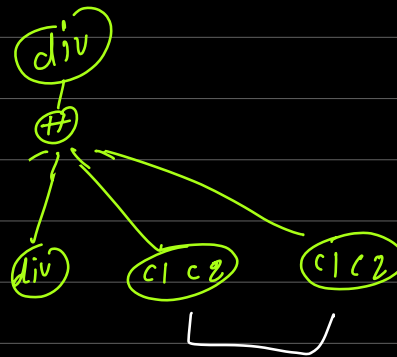
↳ descendant selectors

```
<div class="m1">  
  <div>  
    <div>  
      <span class="m2">... </...>  
    </div>  
  </div>  
</div>
```

. m1 . m2 {
 ↳ space
 }
)



problem 6 :

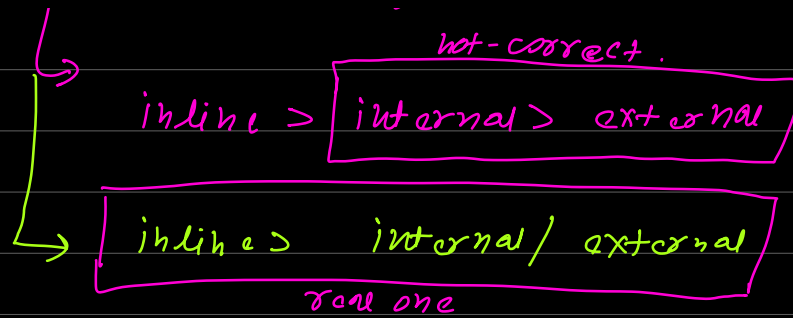


combination

↳ decendent [. m1 _ . m2]
 ↳ children [. m1 > . m2]

cascading [steps]

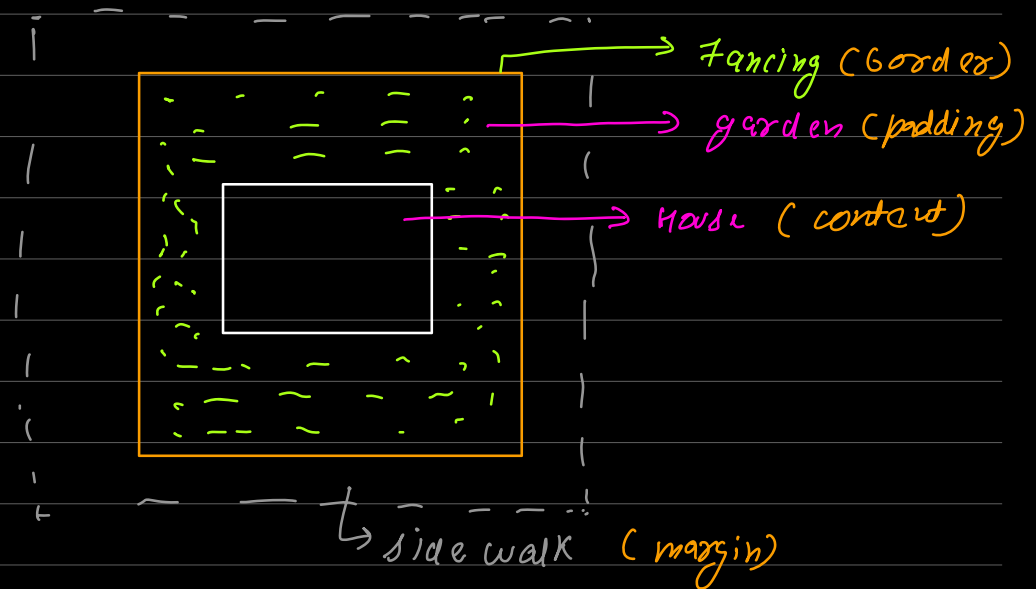
↳ more closest.



for internal and external order matter.

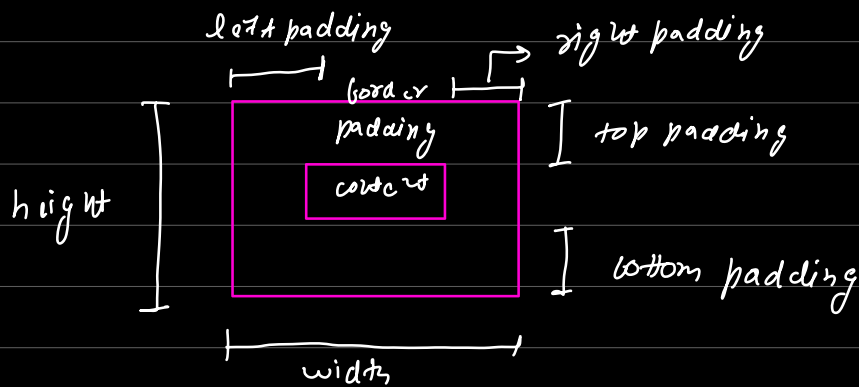
Box model

(*) In CSS we represent every element as a box.



→ land occupied by entire house: House + garden + Fencing.

→ element = border + padding + content.



(by default height & width for content)

Height of Element = border top + padding top + padding bottom + border bottom + content height.

width of Element = " " " "

Box-Sizing (height & width of element)

element = border + padding + content.

height of content = Element height - border top - border bottom - padding top - padding bottom.

width of content = - - " " . . . "

(*) If I have to increase my garden area then I have to decrease my house area.

