

Lecture - 2 - CSS Fonts & Colors

* Child Property

① `<p>`
`<div> Hello </div>`
`</p>`

`p {`
`color: red;`
`}`

→ No color change

② `<div>`
`<p> Hello </p>`
`</div>`

`div {`
`color: red;`
`}`

→ Color change

- Koi bhi element kiuka bhi child nahi ho sakta.

* `<p>` → Block
`[<h1> ... <h5>]` → Block
↓
Inka child can't be block.


* `<div>` → Block element Section also.
↓
Inka child can be inline or block.

- `` ka child `` hi hoga (except inline), `` ke under koi block element ho sakta.

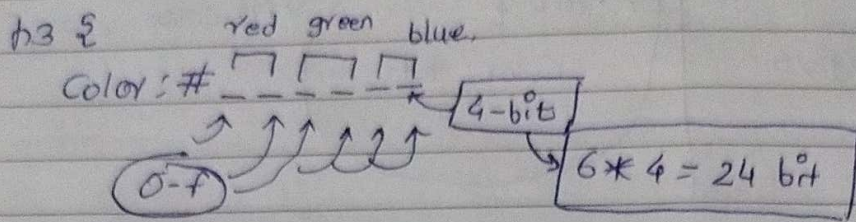
* CSS Color

1) `h3 {`
`color: blue;`

2) `h3 {`
`color: rgb(—, —, —);`
 Red Green Blue
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 0-255 0-255

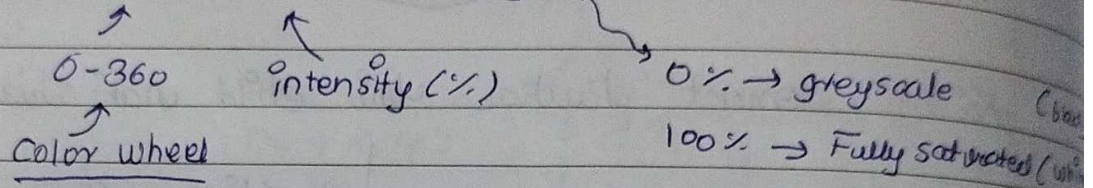
- Click on  to pick color.

3) Hexadecimal Value

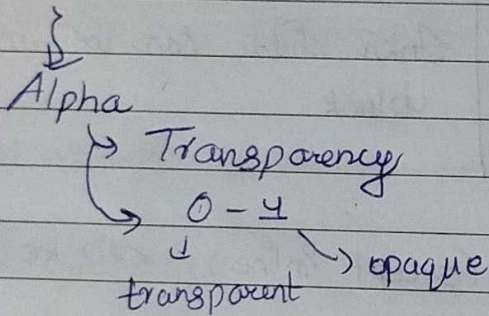


4) HSL

Color: hsl (hue, saturation, lightness)



5) RGBA



6) Hexadecimal

a13 813 ff

alpha

7)

hsla
alpha

* Background.

- 1) background-color: blue;
- 2) background-image: url(---)

Image Proper?

background-size: cover;

→ Screen size ke anusar.

- 3) background-repeat: no-repeat;

↓
Image doesn't repeat.

a) Atrial will be supplied.

b) If what is not in System, helvetica is applied.

2) If Helvetica is not in system, then use sans-serif.

d) If Sans-Serif is not in system, then browser default.

2) font-size : 20 px ;

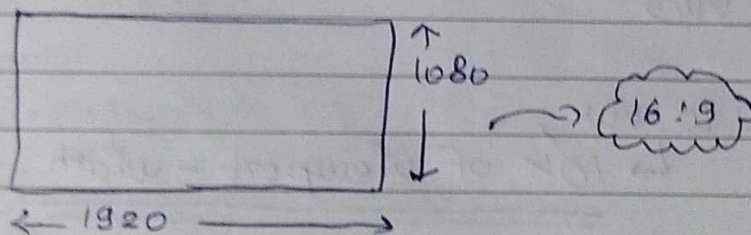
→ value as pixel.

Font - Size : large / x-large / larger ;
 Ye bhi doal Sakete

- 2rem } 9 rabhi
- 2rem }

9

* Green



- Size of 1 pixel = $\frac{1}{96}$ inch X wrong

→ Size of pixel depends upon size of Screen

- Size of pixel in phone is smaller than size of pixel of laptop.

→ This is the reason why photo looks good in phone, but looks blurry in laptop.

720p → Less clarity than 1080p. } Kyu? } Pixel ka size bad raha, quality.

- font-size: 2cm;

↓
To is element ka parent hoga, uske respect uska font-size double hoo jayega.

↳ To verify → Inspect → Computed → Font-size.

- font-size: 3rem;

↓
(root (html)) ke font-size ke anusar.

- font-size: 30%;

↳ Parents ke font size ka 30%.