- font-size : 2(cm);

    Jo us element ka parent hoga, uska anusar
    uska font-size double hoo jayga.

- To verify → Inspect ---> Computed ---> Font-size

- font-size : 3 rem;

        root (html) ke font-size ke anusar.

- font-size : 30%;

        → Parents ke font size den 30%.

Lecture - 3 - Fonts & Cascading Rules.

1) Viewport - width (vw)

        ?
        font-size : 10 vw;
                → 10% of viewport-width.

- When you change width of viewport, font-size will change.
- When you change height of viewport, font-size remain

→ Inspect.

2) Viewport-height (vh)
                → 10% of viewport-height

- When you change width, it will remain same, but when you change height it will change.

3) font - weight : (bold, bolder, light, lighter or numerical value)
4) font - style : (italic, oblique, normal...)
5) font - variant : (small caps, initial, inherit, normal)
   ↗ ⌐default. ↑From parent. ↖normal font

All lowercase letters are converted to uppercase letters. The converted uppercase letters appear in smaller font-size.

6) line - height → line ke bich ka gap.
7) letter - spacing → Gap bet^n 2 letters.
8) word - spacing → Gap bet^n 2 words.
9) text - transform → Uppercase or lowercase.
10) font - stretch →
    ↓

a) ultra - condensed   ⎫ 7) Text ko
b) extra - condensed   ⎪   narrow banao
c) condensed   ⎬   ya expand karo.
d) Semi - condensed.   ⎪
e) normal   ⎪
f) Semi - expanded   ⎪
                              ⎪
i) The ultra - expanded   ⎪
j) initial   ⎪
k) inherit   ⎭

* Cascading

(low) → Order
        → Specificity
                · ID
                · Attribute
                · Class
                · Child & Dependent
                · Element & Group Element
        → Type
(Highest) → Important

* Order

- h1 {
    bg-color: ☐ blue ;

    bg-color: ☐ pink ; ← Jo baad mei aaya vo apply hoga.
  }

- h1 {
    bg-color: ☐ blue ;
  }
- h1 {
    bg-color: ☐ pink ;
  }

* Specificity

- Different selectors are there.
- Jo jitna zyada specific uski priority zgada.

- (id) → most specific → Highest Priority.

- id > attribute > class > | child = descendent | > | element = group el
                                                    ↓
                                          Jo baad mei
                                          vo apply hoga.

* Type → Inline , Internal , External .
                    ↓   ⌣
                 Highest   Same
                 Priority   ,   Priority → Lower order
                                              will apply.

`<style> </style>`		`<link>`
`<link>`		`<style> </style>`
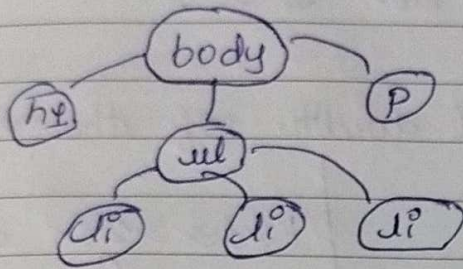↳ External CSS   ↳ Internal CSS

* Important

If we use important in Style, it will have highest priority. → ! important

* Inheritance

- Let's Say, bg-color of <body> is orange.
- Now if we change bg-color of <ul> white, bg-color of all elements inside <ul> which is <li> will change.

Lecture - 4 - CSS Box Model.

- Koi bhi element create karte hai → Box Banta hai.
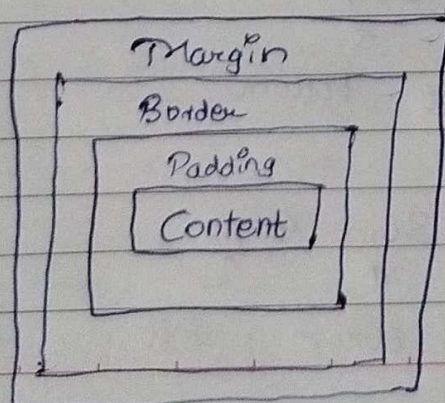
h2{

    border-width : 10px; → Width of border

    border-Style : solid; ↝ Creates a border around h2.

    border-color : blue; → Sets a color.

    Padding : 5px ;

         ↝ Border se 5px ka Space create karna.

Border → Visualization