

Introduction to CSS

⇒ full form (Cascading Style Sheets)

⇒ used enhance the visibility and design of HTML elements.

⇒ Its like fashion designer of HTML.

⇒ through CSS we can design same element using one piece of code

⇒ It provides different layout structure to same HTML page

⇒ through CSS we make responsive web styling for different devices.

CSS can be used in three ways

inline



a quick styling directly in html code

internal



a dedicated section of CSS styling code in html

external



a separate CSS file like wardrobe

Syntax

⇒ we style through selectors, properties and values

selectors properties value

{ h1 : color red ;

 p : margin 25%;

}

⇒ the declarations are separated by ;

⇒ blocks are separated by {}

Selectors

⇒ are pattern used select specific html element and apply style to them.

Element type Selectors:

Target html element by their tag names (p, h1, div).

p {
 color: red;
}

- ID Selectors:

target specific html element with unique id using #

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

- Class Selectors:

target one or more html element with same class name using .

- highlight{

```
background-color: yellow;  
}
```

- Universal Selectors:

Target all element on a page using *

3

margin: 10;

padding: 10;

3

- Attribute Selectors:

Target element based on value
of HTML attribute using []

```
input[type = "text"] {
```

border: 1px solid gray;

}

- Descendent Selectors:

Select an element that is anywhere
within other element

div p → descendent

↳ all paragraphs in div

- Child Selectors:

Select elements that are direct child
another specified element. using >

ul > li {

list-style-type: square;

}

- Pseudo - Classes:

Select element based on their
state or position e.g hover,

first-child

a: hover {

text-decoration: underline;

}

• Pseudo Elements

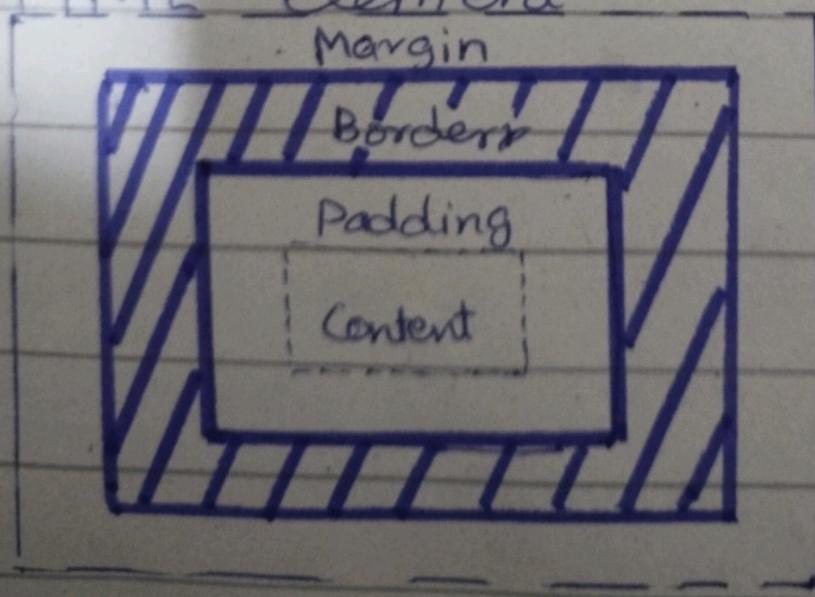
• Style specific part of an element
:: before to insert content before
an element

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

CSS Box Model:

⇒ a box that wrap around every

HTML element



Content: The content of box, where text or img appear

Padding: Clears an area around content

Border: A border that goes around padding and content

Margin: Clears an area outside borders.

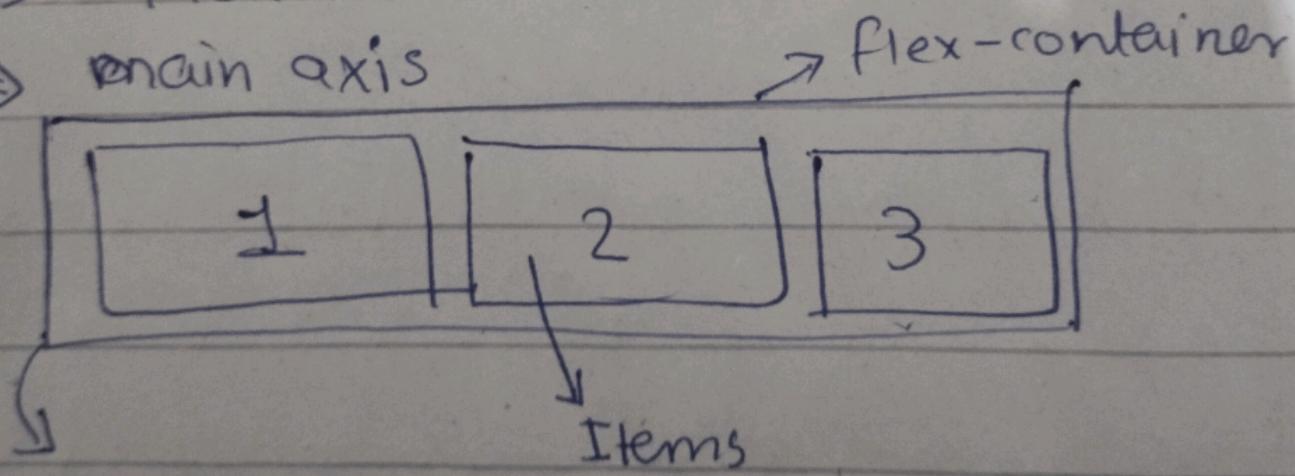
! When you set width / height of an element you just set that of content area. To calculate complete width / height you must include padding & borders

CSS Flexbox

- ⇒ short form of (flexible box layout)
- ⇒ It used to arrange items in row or columns
- ⇒ for flexible responsive layout structure

Flex box consiste of

- ⇒ a flex container - parent
- ⇒ flex items
- ⇒ main axis



Column
based layout

- ⇒ Its useful for building component like

nav bars, image galleries, form layout

→ Core properties & functions of flexbox:

display: flex; or inline-flex;

flex-direction

justify-content → flex-start

flex-wrap → wrap, wrap-reverse

flex-shrink →

flex-grow

align-self