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Cascading Stylesheets(CSS):

1. Chrome Developer Tools

Developer Tools are used to make any changes into your code and see the instant effect on your web page. This change is not a permanent.

2. Inspect Element

Inspect elements allow us to make and view the changes in any of the websites present all over the world. But, these changes are only reflecting on your local server.

3. User Agent stylesheet

By default, chrome sets some property for some elements and store some default values in it. So the browser by default styles some element according to it and that styling is particularly known as user's agent style sheet.

Some Tips while defining a color class-:
- Color primary
- Color success
- Color warning

4. Fonts in CSS

CSS Fonts are under the <title> tags in the <head> section.
We have two types of fonts are-:
- Web Save fonts
- Web fonts

5. Web Save Fonts

Web saved fonts are the fonts that come pre-installed with most of the operating systems, therefore, using these fonts you will never encounter any error

6. Web Fonts

But on the other hand, some fonts are not shipped with the OS; so to use them, we need to import them from the web.

7. Font Stack

We can also use the technique of font stack. A font stack is a list of fonts that are listed in order of preference you would like them to appear in case some fonts are not loading.

To see the whole list of web saved fonts, there is a very good website called CSS Font Stack. It provides the complete list of Web saved fonts.

- **Syntax-:**

```
P{font-family: 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Aerial Narrow' , 'Sans-Serif';
   Font-size: 33px;
   }
```

8. Font Size

Font Size is used to set the size of a font. In the above example, we used our font size to be 33px.

Pixel 'px' is the unit of the font size and it is 1/96th of an inch.

- The next Property is Line-Height is the spacing Between The fonts(current and previous font).
  Syntax-:
  ```
  P{font-family: 'Aerial Narrow';
     Font-size: 23px;
     Line-height: 1.8em;
     }
  ```

- Next property is Font-Weight. The font-weight property sets how thick or thin character in text should be displayed.
  Syntax-:
  ```
  P{font-family: 'Aerial Narrow';
     Font-size: 23px;
     Line-height: 1.8em;
      Font-weight: bold;
     }
  ```

9. CSS color property

The color Property in CSS is used to set the color of the text ,background of the webpage and also set the color of borders.

- **Types of color :-**

  i   Color Name
  ii Hex Color
  iii RGB Color

- **Syntax:-**
  ```
  Body{
       color : red;
       }
     h1{
        color: #00FF00;
        }
     p{
       color: rgb(0, 0, 250);
  ```

}

10. Background Property

It sets all background styles properties at once, such as color, image, origin by size or repeat method etc.

a) **Background-color:** It specifies the background color to be used.
b) **Background-image:** It specifies one or more background image to be used.
c) **Background-position:** It specifies the position of the backround image.
d) **Background -size:** It specifies the size of the background image.
e) **Background-repeat:** It specifies how to repeat the background image.
f) **Background-origin**: It specifies the positioning of the background image.
g) **Background-attachment:** It specifies whether the background image are fixed or scroll with the rest of the page.

Synatx:-

P{
  Background-color: red;
  Background-image: url(1.jpg);
  Background-position: center;
  Background-size: cover;
  Background-repeat: none;
  Background-origin: content-box;
  Background-attachment: fixed;
}

11. CSS Color System

These are an essential part of the web design providing the ability to bring the your Html elements to your life. This features allow us developers to set the color of various html elements including font color , background color, and more.

➢ **Color Keywords**
➢ **RGB**
➢ **RGBA**
➢ **HSL**
➢ **HSLA**
➢ **Hexadecimal**
  Property values:
    i **Color:** specifies the color of text
    ii **Initial:** sets the property to its default values.
    iii **Inherit:** inherits the property from its parent element.

12. CSS Text Property

It refers to apply style to text elements to control the appearance in and by out.

➢ **Text-alignment**: It specifies horizontal alignment of text in a block or a table-cell alignment.
➢ **Text-decoration**: It is used to add a decoration line to the text.
  Syntax:-
    Body{ text-align: center;}
    H1{ text-decoration-line: outline;}
    H2{ text-decoration-line: line-through;}
    H3{ text-decoration-line: center-line;}

P{ text-decoration-line: overline-underline;}

- **Property values**
  - i **None :** No capitilization(default)
  - ii **Capatilize:** Transform the first character of each word uppercase.
  - iii **Uppercase:** Transform all characters to uppercase**.**
  - iv **Lowercase:** Transform all the character to lowercase.

- ➢ **Text-transform:** It controls the the capitalization of the text.

  Syntax:- div .a{text-tansform: upperercase;}
  div .b{text-transform: lowercase;}
  div .c{text-transform: capatilize;}

13. Border property

The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border.

- **Border-style:** The border-style property specifies what kind of border to display.
- The width can be set as a specific size (in px, pt, cm, em, etc) or by using one of the three pre-defined values: thin, medium, or thick:

```
p.dotted {border-style: dotted;}
p.dashed {border-style: dashed;}
p.solid {border-style: solid;}
p.double {border-style: double;}
p.groove {border-style: groove;}
p.ridge {border-style: ridge;}
p.inset {border-style: inset;}
p.outset {border-style: outset;}
p.none {border-style: none;}
p.hidden {border-style: hidden;}
p.mix {border-style: dotted dashed solid double;}
```

- **Border-width :** The border-width property specifies the width of the four borders.

```
 p.one {
border-style: solid;
border-width: 5px;
}

p.two {
 border-style: solid;
 border-width: medium;
}

p.three {
 border-style: dotted;
 border-width: 2px;
}

p.four {
```

```
    border-style: dotted;
    border-width: thick;
  }
```

- **Border-color:** The border-color property is used to set the color of the four borders. The color can be set by:
  - name - specify a color name, like "red"
  - HEX - specify a HEX value, like "#ff0000"
  - RGB - specify a RGB value, like "rgb(255,0,0)"
  - HSL - specify a HSL value, like "hsl(0, 100%, 50%)"
  - Transparent

Syntax-:
```
          p.one {
    border-style: solid;
    border-color: red;
  }

  p.two {
    border-style: solid;
    border-color: green;
  }

  p.three {
    border-style: dotted;
    border-color: blue;
  }
```
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  }
```

- **Border Shorthand Property:** The border property is a shorthand property for the following individual border properties:

- border-width
- border-style (required)
- border-color

Syntax-:
```
p {
  border: 5px solid red;
  }
```

- **Border Round Property:** The border-radius property is used to add rounded borders to an element:

Syntax-:
```
 p {
 border: 2px solid red;
 border-radius: 5px;
}
```