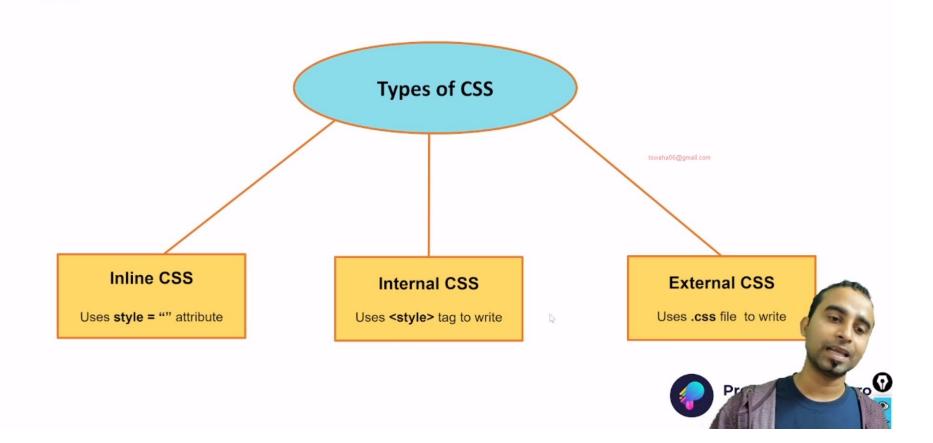
BASIC CSS: SUMMARY MISSION, GOAL



3 Ways to Use CSS



How to write CSS in 3 ways?

Inline CSS

```
I have started a new journey.
```

Internal CSS

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How to write CSS in 3 ways?

External CSS

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```
h2{
    background-color: blueviolet;
}
```

index.css



CSS Syntax



What are you selecting?

What element do you want to apply CSS to e.g. button

color: lightblue;



What's the value?

Properties have specific values that are applicable e.g, lightblue.

What's the property?

What are you trying to change? e.g. color





Different types of color/ background color

Color	HTML / CSS Color Name	Hex Code #RRGGBB	Decimal Code (R,G,B)
	coral	#FF7F50	rgb(255,127,80)
	tomato	#FF6347	rgb(255,99,71)
	orangered	#FF4500	rgb(255,69,0)
	gold	#FFD700	rgb(255,215,0)
	orange	#FFA500	rgb(255,165,0)
	darkorange	#FF8C00	rgb(255,140,0)





Text Alignment

text-align property

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text-align: left;

The course is designed for students as well as working professionals to prepare for coding interviews. This course is going to have coding questions from school level to the level needed for product based companies like Amazon, Microsoft, Adobe, etc.

text-align: right;

The course is designed for students as well as working professionals to prepare for coding interviews. This course is going to have coding questions from school level to the level needed for product based companies like Amazon, Microsoft, Adobe, etc.

text-align: center;

The course is designed for students as well as working professionals to prepare for coding interviews. This course is going to have coding questions from school level to the level needed for product based companies like Amazon, Microsoft, Adobe, etc.

text-align: justify;

The course is designed for students as well as working professionals to prepare for coding interviews. This course is going to have coding questions from school level to the level needed for product based companies like Amazon, Microsoft, Adobe, etc.



Some examples of text decoration

```
...
 h1 {
                                              This is a text
      text-decoration: overline;
...
                                               This is a text
 h1 {
      text-decoration: Anderline:
...
     text-decoration: line-through;
```



Some examples of text decoration

```
h1 {
    text-decoration: underline wavy orange;
    text-decoration: underline dotted red;
}

This is a text

This is a text
```

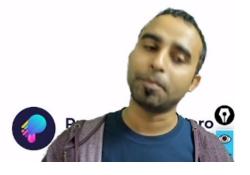
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CSS Background Color

you can set background of various HTML elements:

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The background-color property is used to set the background color of an element



CSS Background Image and Size

- The **background-image** property is used to set the background image of an element.
- The **background-size** property is used to adjust of a background image.

background-size : cover/contain/auto;

You can use background-size in 3 ways:

- use the Cover / Contain value
- set the image width and height
- use auto

Cover



Contain





CSS Background Position

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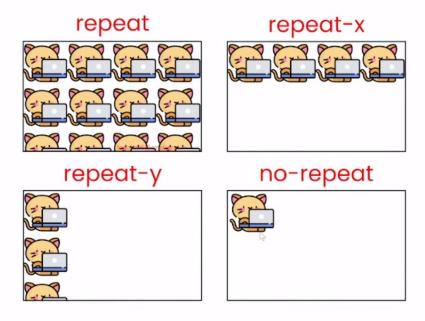
The **background-position** property is used to control the position of an image in the background.





CSS Background Repeat

The **background-repeat** property is used to control the repetition of an image in the background.





There are 5 varieties of CSS Selectors available for us. We will be looking at the following important CSS Selectors:

1. CSS Universal Selector - The CSS universal selector selects all the elements on a webpage.

```
* {
    color: blue;
    font-size: 21px;
}
```

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3. **CSS ID Selector** - ID selector matches every HTML element having an ID attribute with the value the same as that of the selector, without the hash sign.

```
#box {
    width: 90px;
    margin: 10px;
}
```

```
<div id="box"></div>
```

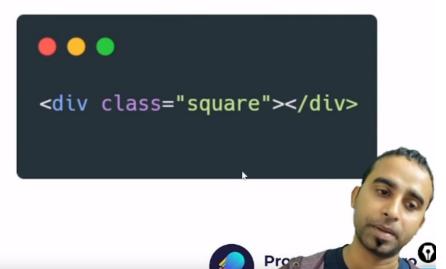






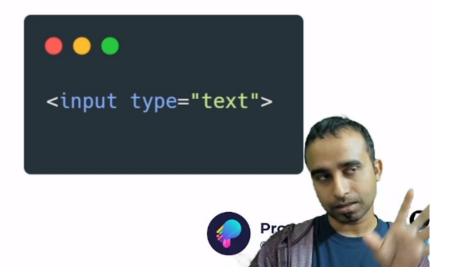
4. **CSS Class Selector** - The class selector searches for every element having an attribute value with the same name as the class name, without the dot.

```
.square {
    margin: 20px;
    width: 20px;
}
```



5. **CSS Attribute Selector** - The CSS Attribute selector styles content according to the attribute and the attribute value mentioned in the square brackets. **No spaces** can be present ahead of the opening third bracket.

```
input[type="text"] {
   background-color: #fff;
   width: 100px;
}
```



ID VS CLASS

ID	CLASS
Each element can have only one ID	You can use the same class on multiple elements.
an ID selector is a name preceded by a hash character ("#").	a class selector is a name preceded by a full stop (".")

ID VS CLASS

```
    Welcome to Programming-hero
```

```
<style> **math@grand.com
    #hero{
        color: green;
        font-size:25px;
     }
</style>
```

```
    Welcome to Programming-hero
```

```
<style>
.hero{
    color: green;
    font-size:25px;
    }
</style>
```

CSS Margin and Padding

```
30px
p { margin: 10px
                    20px
                                    40px; }
                                       left
                     right
                             bottom
              top
p { margin: 10px 20px
                            30px; }
                right
           top
                       left
                                bottom
p { margin: 10px 20px; }
        top
             bottom
                      right
                             left
 p { margin: 20px; }
              all
```

```
p { padding: 10px 20px
                              30px
                                       40px; }
                       right
                                         left
                               bottom
                top
  p { padding: 10px 20px
                              30px; }
                  right
                          left
            top
                                  bottom
  p { padding: 10px
                       20px; }
               bottom
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                        right
                               left
  p { padding: 20px; }
```

CSS BOX MODEL

Margin Top Border Top Padding Top Padding Left Border Right Padding Right Margin Right Margin Left Content Padding - Bottom **Border Bottom** Margin Bottom

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CSS BOX MODEL

```
div {
  width: 320px;
  padding: 10px;
  border: 5px solid gray;
  margin: 0;
}
```

Width 1

The total width of an element should be calculated like this:

Total element width = width + left padding + right padding

+ left border + right border

----left margin + right margin

Height

The total height of an element should be calculated like this:

Total element height = height + top padding + bottom padding

+ top border + bottom border

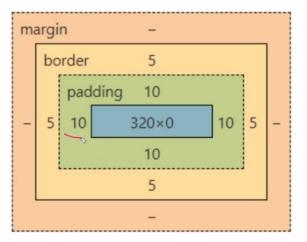
+ top margin + bottom margin



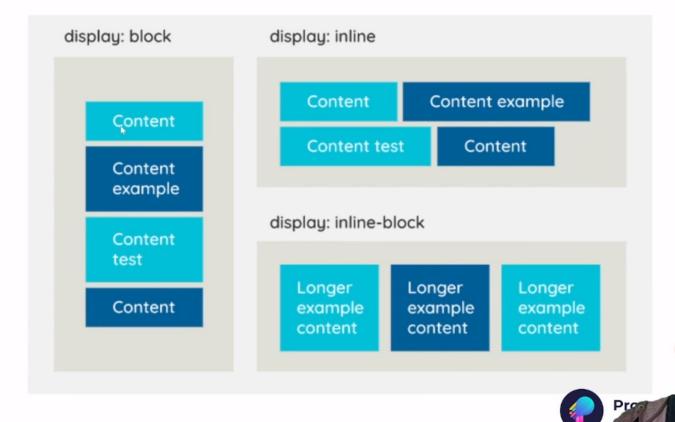
CSS BOX MODEL

```
div {
  width: 320px;
  padding: 10px;
  border: 5px solid gray;
  margin: 0;
}
```

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Display: inline, block, inline-block





Your Today's Tasks

- ☐ Watch all the videos actively & practise by yourself.
- ☐ Practise again but in a reverse way
- ☐ Apply styles on your HTML elements using the **inline**, **internal** and **external css**
- ☐ Note down the points you think are necessary to remember ™ Note down the points you think are necessary to remember Note down the points you think are necessary to remember Note down the points you think are necessary to remember Note down the points you think are necessary to remember Note down the points you think are necessary to remember Note down the points you think are necessary to remember Note down the points you think are necessary to remember Note down the points you think are necessary to remember Note down the points you think are necessary to remember Note down the points you think are necessary to remember Note down the points you think are necessary to remember Note down the points you think are necessary to remember Note down the points of th
- ☐ Search on Google and explore more about CSS properties
- Apply the CSS properties you have learnt from the Google on your code (Optional)