3 Ways to Use CSS

Types of CSS

Inline CSS

Uses **style = ""** attribute

Internal CSS

Uses **<style>** tag to write

External CSS
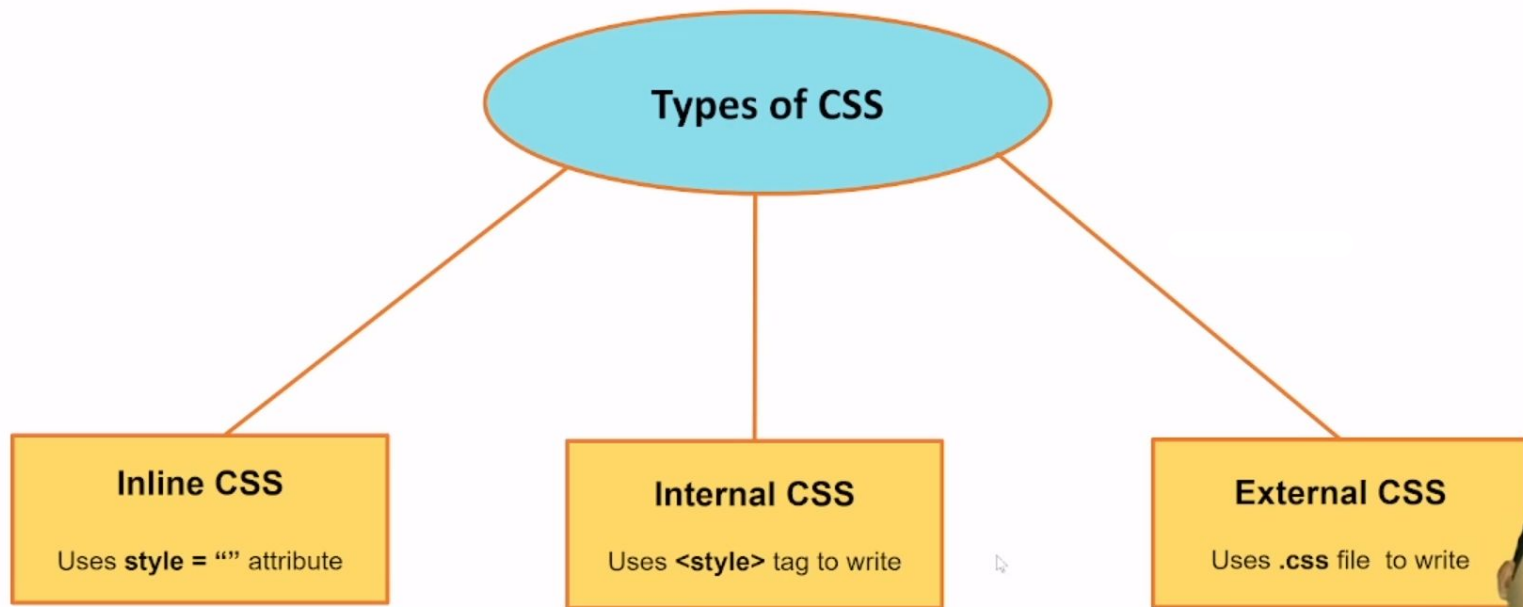
Uses **.css** file to write

How to write CSS in 3 ways?

Inline CSS

```
<p style="color:blue">I have started a new journey.</p>
```

Internal CSS

```
<head>
    <style>
        h1{
            color: rgb(240, 161, 132);
        }
    </style>
</head>
```

4

How to write CSS in 3 ways?

External CSS

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

index.css

```html
<head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
```

index.html

CSS Syntax

selector

What are you selecting?

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

button {

color: lightblue;

}

property   value

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)

RGB Colors Notation

rgb(255, 0, 0)

RED   GREEN   BLUE

HEX Colors Notation

#FF0000

RED   GREEN   BLUE
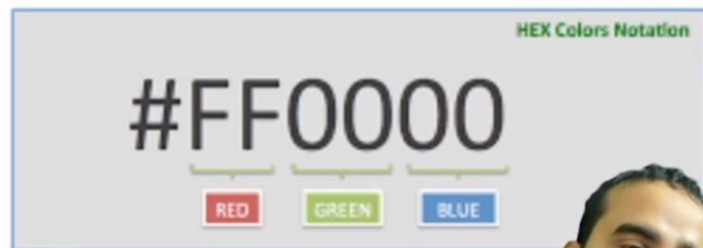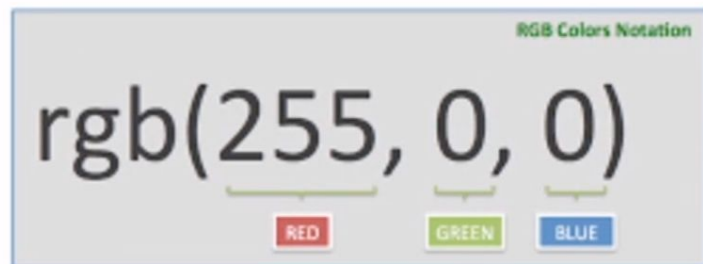
Text Alignment

text-align property

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 {
    text-decoration: overline;
}
```

This is a text

```
h1 {
    text-decoration: underline;
}
```

This is a text

```
h1 {
    text-decoration: line-through;
}
```

This is a text

Some examples of text decoration

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

This is a text

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

This is a text

CSS Background Color

You can set background of various HTML elements:

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

```
 1    <!DOCTYPE html>
 2 ▼  <html>
 3 ▼     <head>
 4           <title>HTML Backgorund Color</title>
 5        </head>
 6 ▼     <body style="background-color: lightgreen;">
 7           <h1>HTML Backgorund Color</h1>
 8           <p>Using CSS style.</p>
 9        </body>
10    </html>
```

HTML Backgorund Color

Using CSS style.
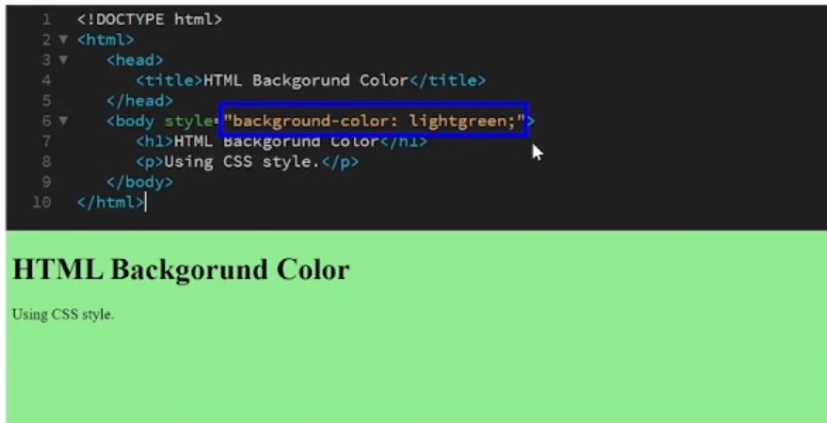
CSS Background Image and Size

- 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.

$$\texttt{background-size} : \texttt{cover/contain/auto;}$$

You can use background-size in **3 ways**:

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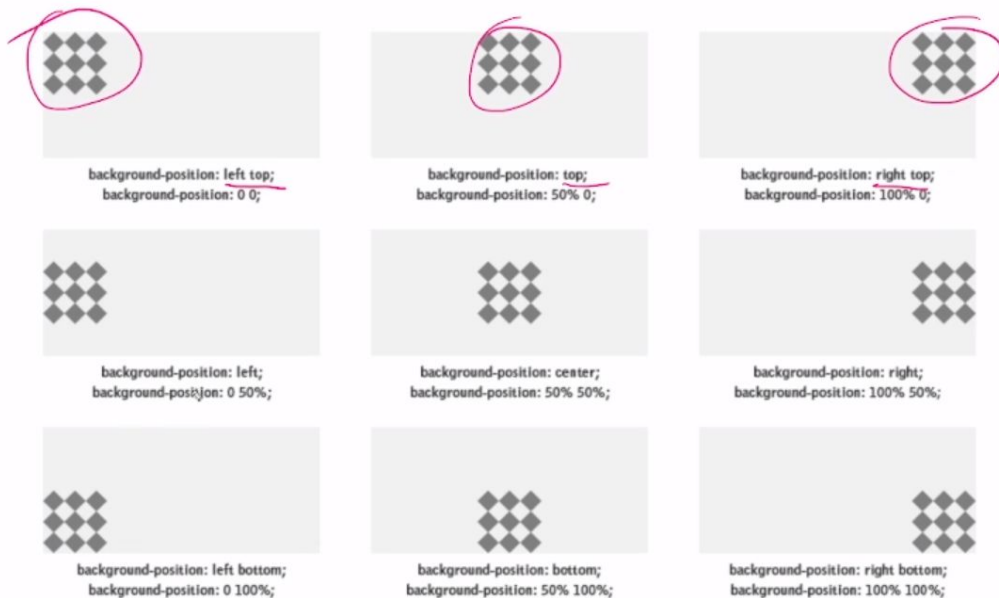- ❏ set the image width and height
- ❏ use auto

Cover

Contain

CSS Background Position

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

background-position: left top;
background-position: 0 0;

background-position: top;
background-position: 50% 0;

background-position: right top;
background-position: 100% 0;

background-position: left;
background-position: 0 50%;

background-position: center;
background-position: 50% 50%;

background-position: right;
background-position: 100% 50%;

background-position: left bottom;
background-position: 0 100%;

background-position: bottom;
background-position: 50% 100%;
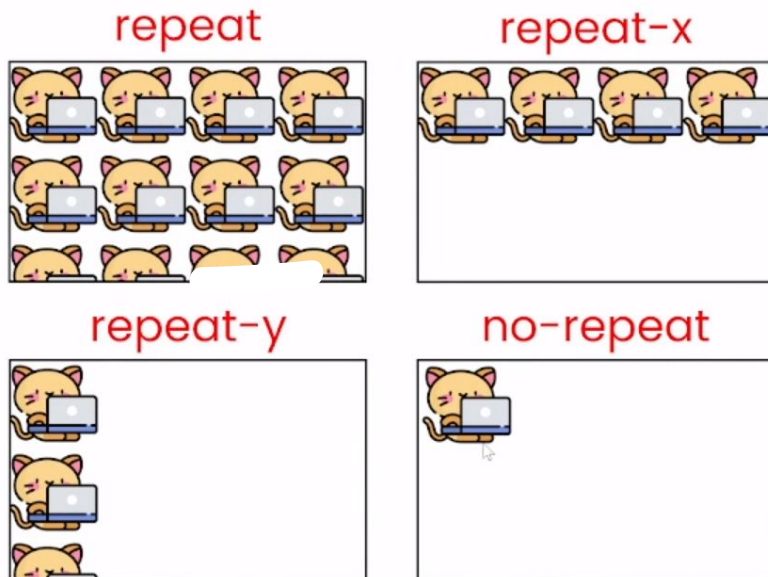
background-position: right bottom;
background-position: 100% 100%;

CSS Background Repeat

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

repeat

repeat-x

repeat-y

no-repeat

5 Types of CSS Selectors

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.

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

5 Types of CSS Selectors

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.

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

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

5 Types of CSS Selectors

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.

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

```html
<div class="square"></div>
```

5 Types of CSS Selectors

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.

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

    background-color: #fff;
    width: 100px;

}
```

```html
<input type="text">
```

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

```
<p id="hero">
    Welcome to Programming-hero
</p>
```

```
<p class="hero">
    Welcome to Programming-hero
</p>
```

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

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

CSS Margin and Padding

p { margin: 10px   20px   30px   40px; }

top → 10px
right → 20px
bottom → 30px
left → 40px

p { margin: 10px   20px   30px; }

top → 10px
right → 20px
left → 20px
bottom → 30px

p { margin: 10px   20px; }

top → 10px
bottom → 10px
right → 20px
left → 20px

p { margin: 20px; }

all → 20px

p { padding: 10px   20px   30px   40px; }

top → 10px
right → 20px
bottom → 30px
left → 40px

p { padding: 10px   20px   30px; }

top → 10px
right → 20px
left → 20px
bottom → 30px

p { padding: 10px   20px; }

top → 10px
bottom → 10px
right → 20px
left → 20px

p { padding: 20px; }

all → 20px

CSS BOX MODEL

Margin Top

Border Top

Padding Top

Margin Left

Border Left

Padding Left

Content

Padding - Bottom

Padding Right

Border Right

Margin Right

Border Bottom

Margin Bottom
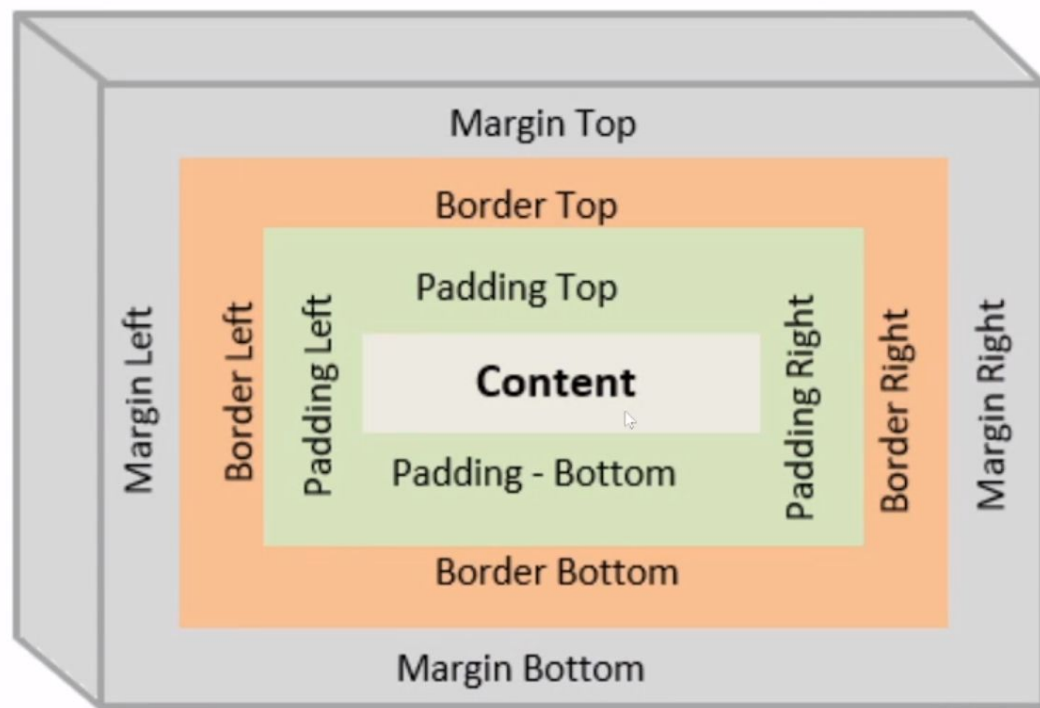
CSS BOX MODEL

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

Width

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
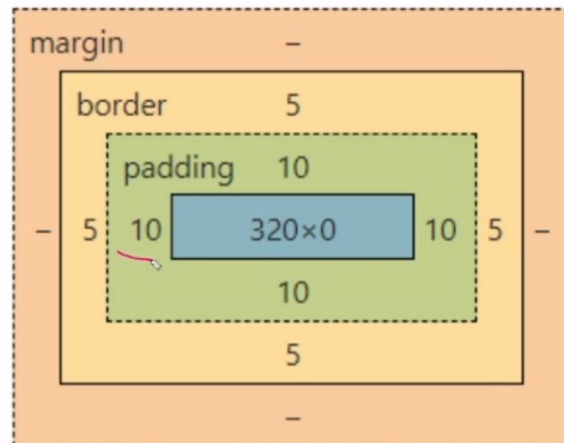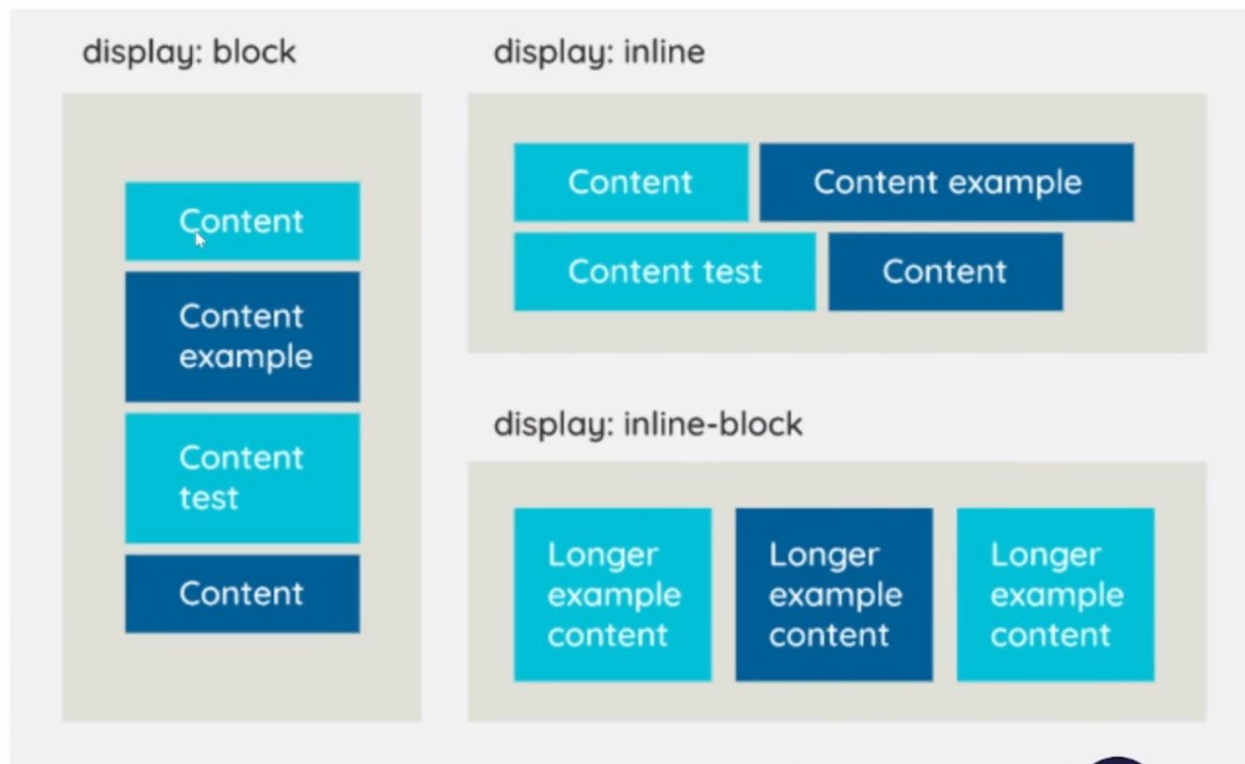
CSS BOX MODEL

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

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

❑ **Search on Google** and explore more about CSS properties

❑ Apply the CSS properties you have learnt from the Google on you code (Optional)