CSS All Topics

Learn CSS: Basics to Advanced Concepts

1. CSS Selectors

2. Pseudo-classes and Pseudo-elements

3. CSS Text Styling

4. CSS Table

5. CSS Position

6. CSS Background

7. CSS Box Model

8. CSS Styling Lists

9. CSS Flexbox

10. CSS Grid

11. CSS Content(Dynamic

INTRODUCTION TO CSS

To specify formatting within an HTML document (fonts, layout, background, colours, etc.), authors have to apply separate tags to different parts to format. The term CSS pertains to **Cascading Style Sheets**, which are used to specify your document's style. While **HTML** is utilized for structuring a web page (the headlines and paragraphs, as well as the ability to include images, video, and other elements), CSS specifies your page layout, colors, and fonts. **CSS** is used to bring style to your web pages.

TYPES OF CSS:

There are 3 **types of CSS**

1. External CSS
2. Internal CSS
3. Inline CSS

1. External CSS: For using an external style sheet, your .html files need to include a header section that links to an external style sheet. Since the CSS code is in a separate document, your HTML files will have a cleaner structure

and are smaller in size.

You can use the same .css file for multiple pages. For example:

```
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href=mysitestyle.css">
</head>
```

2.   Internal CSS: These CSS instructions are written directly into the header of a specific .html page. This CSS style is an effective method of styling a single page.

For example:

```
<head>
<style>
Body { background-color:thistle; }
P { font-size:20px; color:mediumblue; }
</style>
</head>
```

3.   Inline CSS: Lastly, inline styles are CSS blocks that are written directly into a single instance of HTML code.

For example:

```
<h1 style="font-size:55px;color:orange;">Check out this headline!</h1>
```

> The most efficient way of implementing CSS on a website is to use external style sheets, whereas internal style sheets and inline styles are suitable for case-by- case changes.

What is CSS Syntax?

CSS syntax is relatively simple. Various attributes, such as font size and background colour, are assigned values within the brackets following the name of the element to style, called the CSS selector.

What are CSS Selectors?

A CSS property value pattern is a pattern of elements, such as HTML elements, that instruct the browser which elements to select when applying the CSS property values.

Learn CSS: Basics to Advanced Concepts

1. CSS Selectors

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION	SYNTAX
UNIVERSAL SELECTOR	The CSS **universal selector (*)** matches elements of any type. When utilising @namespace, universal selectors can be namespaced.	`{}`
ID SELECTOR	The CSS **ID selector** matches an element based on the value of the element's id attribute. This is what you'd use to refer to that one- of-a-kind element with an id.	`id {}`
CLASS SELECTOR	The CSS **class selector** matches elements based on the contents of their class.	`.class {}`

Declarations

CSS

h1 {color:blue; font-size:2px;}

Selector Property Value Property Value

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COMMANDS	DESCRIPTION	SYNTAX
Mouse over selector	Triggered when the user hovers over an element with the cursor. You can use the hover selection to target an element that a user hovers over with their cursor.	`a:hover {}`
Active Link Selector	The :active pseudo- class is commonly used on <a> and <button> elements. When a link is clicked, you can provide a style for it with this selector.	`a:active {}`
Focus Selector	Triggered when the user clicks or taps on an element or selects it with the keyboard's Tab key.	`input:focus {}`
Visited Links Selector	Represents that the link has already been visited. Its styles for URLs that the user has already	`:visited {}`

	visited are defined.	
Link Selector	This represents that the link has not yet	`.class:link {}`

3. CSS Text Styling

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION	SYNTAX
Font style	It sets the font style. We can set our text as normal, bold, italic, oblique as per our requirement	`font-style:` normal | italic | oblique
Font Variant	It sets the font variation. We can set the variant of the font as uppercase or lowercase, small-caps etc as per required by the user.	`font-variant:` normal | small-caps
Font Weight	Sets the font weight. It helps us to set the weight of the font as normal, bold, bolder lighter and we can also set it in numerics.	`font-weight:` normal | bold | bolder |

4. CSS Table

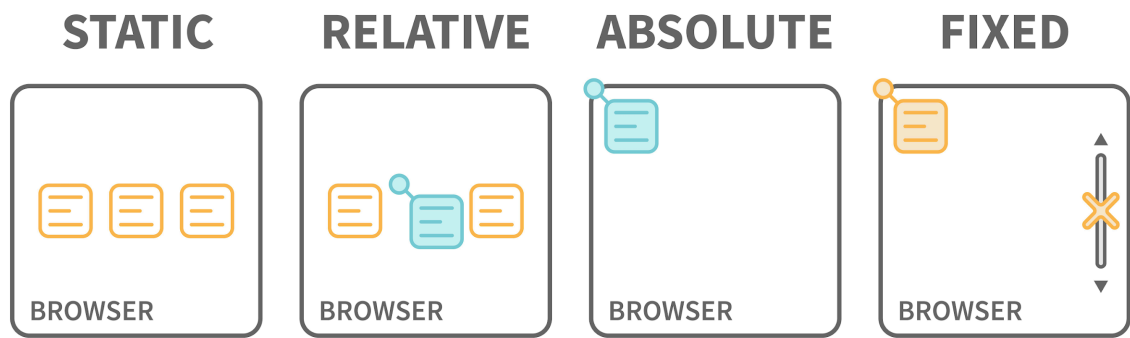| COMMAND	DESCRIPTION	SYNTAX
Adding Borders to Tables	The CSS border property is the best way to define the borders for the tables.	`border: 1px solid black;`
Adjusting spacing inside Tables	You may easily use the CSS padding property to provide additional space between the table cell contents and the cell borders.	`th, td {padding: 15px;}`
Setting Table Width and Height	The width and height CSS properties can also be used to specify the table's width and height, as well as the width and height of its cells.	`table {width: 100%;}` `| th {height:`

5. CSS Position

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION	SYNTAX
Position	Set the position of the elements in a document.	`position:` static | relative | absolute
Position Properties	Defines the position of an element in a document.	`top` | `right` | `bottom` | `left`
Float Element	Defines the position of an element in a document text and inline elements to wrap around.	`float:` left | right | none
Clear Floating Elements	Whether an element must be moved below (cleared) floating elements that precede it.	`clear:` none | left | right | both
Z Index	Sets overlapping elements with	

a larger z-
index cover
those with a

```
z-index: 3 | auto | inherit
```

STATIC   RELATIVE   ABSOLUTE   FIXED

BROWSER   BROWSER   BROWSER   BROWSER

COMMANDS	DESCRIPTION	SYNTAX
Background Image	Sets the background image in a div. An element's background-image attribute specifies one or more background images.	`background-image: url()`
Background Repeat	Sets whether the background is to be repeated or not, in other words, it determines whether or not the background picture will be repeated.	`background-repeat: repeat-x |`
Background Attachment	Sets the background image scroll or fixed. CSS's	

	background-attachment attribute controls how the background moves in relation to the viewport.	`background-attachment: scroll`
Background Color	Set the background colour of the div or container.	`background-color: #2AA9E0`
Background Position	Sets the position of the background.	`background-position: top | ri`

Different properties and how it works:
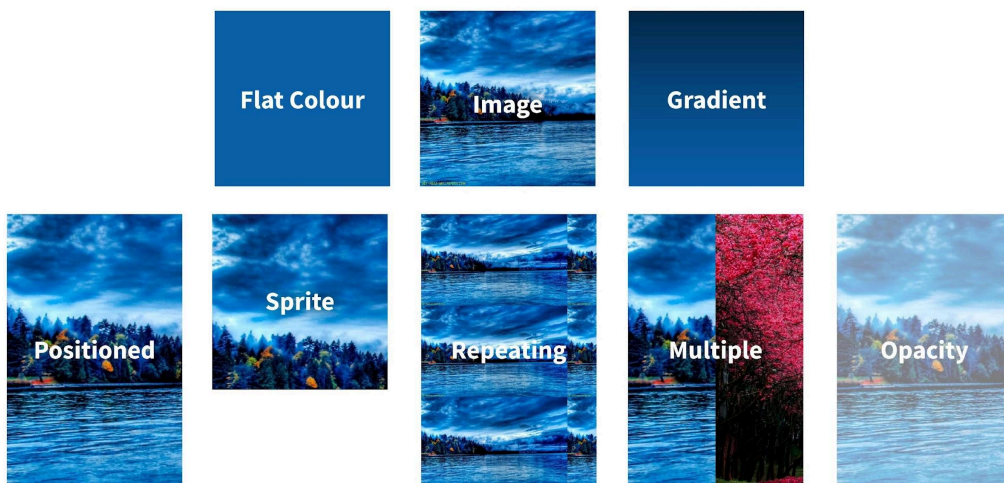
COMMAND	DESCRIPTION	SYNTAX
Box Sizing	Sets the width and height of the box. Building CSS layouts with the box-sizing property may be a lot more straightforward.	`box-sizing: border-box	content-box`
Margin	Sets the margin from all the sides of the box. This CSS tutorial explains how to use the CSS property called margin with syntax and examples.	`margin: 2px 4px 6px 8px	0 auto	i`
Padding	Sets the area inside the box from the content. CSS's box-sizing attribute determines how the box model is applied to the element to which it applies.	`padding: 2px 4px 6px 8px	100%	in`
Border	Sets the colour	

For example, in the following code,

```
img{
    Border-radius: 8px:
}
```

The output will look like the below:
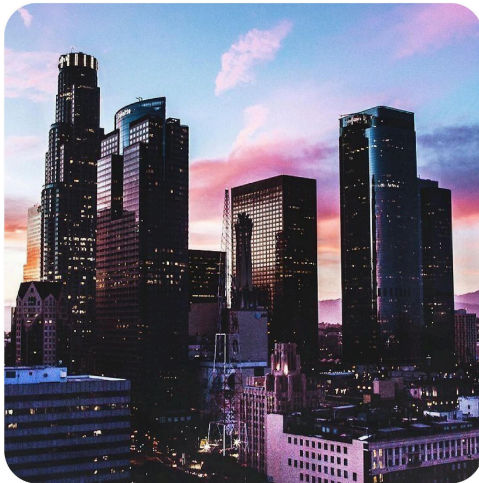
For this code

```
img{
    Border-radius: 50px:
}
```

Output for the above code looks like the below:

11. CSS Styling Lists

COMMANDS	DESCRIPTION	SYNTAX
List Type	It sets the type of list. The List is of many types. You can select the type of list you want to add whether it is an ordered or unordered list.	`list-style-type: disc	circle	squa`
List Position	Sets the position of the list.	`list-style-position: inside	outside`
List Image	Sets the background image of the list.	`list-style-image: url()`

12. CSS Flexbox

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION	SYNTAX
Flex Direction	Sets how flex items are placed in the flex container.	`flex-direction: row	row-reverse	co`

Flex Wrap	Sets whether flex items are forced onto one line or can wrap onto multiple lines.	`flex-wrap:` nowrap | wrap | wrap-revers
Justify Content	Defines how the browser distributes space between and around content items.	`justify-content:` flex-start | flex-end
Align Items	It sets the align-self value on all direct children as a group.	gn-items: flex-start | flex-end | cent
Align Content	Sets the distribution of space between and around content.	`align-content:` flex-start | flex-end |

Let's understand flexbox with an example:

```
Code:
.flex-container {
    display:
    flex;
}
```
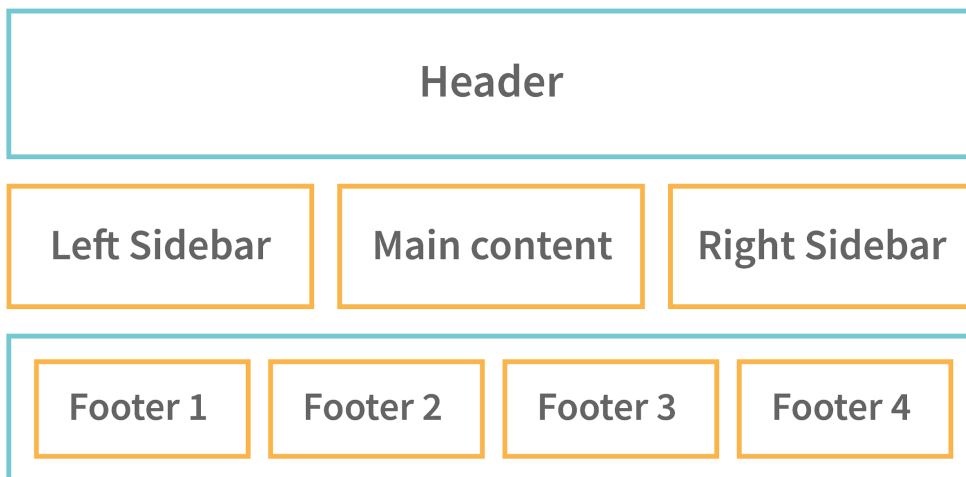
utput:

13. CSS Grid

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION	SYNTAX
Grid Template Columns	Specifies the size of the columns, and how many columns are in a grid layout.	d-template-**columns**: 40px 50px auto 50p
Grid Template Rows	Specifies the size of the rows in a grid layout.	grid-template-rows: 25% 100px auto
Grid	Specifies how	

Template Areas	to display columns and rows, using named grid items.	`grid-template-areas: "a b c" | none`
Grid Template	Property for defining grid columns, rows, and areas.	`grid-template: "a a a" 20% "b b b" aut`
Grid Column Gap	Sets the size of the gap between columns.	`grid-template: "a a a" 20% "b b b" aut`

HOW A GIRD LOOKS LIKE:

Header

Left Sidebar	Main content	Right Sidebar

Footer 1	Footer 2	Footer 3	Footer 4

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COMMAND	DESCRIPTION	SYNTAX
CSS Variable	Used in other declarations using the var() function.	`--variable-name: value`
Variable Usage	Used in other declarations using the var() function.	`var(--variable-name)`
Counter Reset	Create a new counter or reversed counter with the given name on the specified element.	`counter-reset: name-of-counter`
Counter Increment	Increases or decreases the value of a CSS counter by a given.	`counter-increment: name-of-counter`
Counter	Adjust the	

Dynamic Value	appearance of content based on its location in a document.

```
content: counter(name-of-counter)
```