

CSS – Cascading Style Sheet – current version – 3

css topics :

1. Structure of css
2. How to link
3. Font Properties
4. Background Properties
5. Text Properties
6. List Properties
7. Margin
8. Padding
9. Border
10. Selectors
11. Box Model
12. Display & Position Properties
13. Media Query
14. Flex Box
15. Grid

Structure of css:

```
Selector {  
    Property : value;  
}
```

Eg:

```
P{  
    Color: Red;  
    Font - size : 25px; → unit  
}
```

How to link :

3 Types of css:

Inline - `<p style="color : red; font-size:25px;"> Paragraph Tag </p>`

Internal –

`< style >`

`P{`

`Color: Red;`

`Font - size : 25px; → unit`

`}`

External – Create One css file with extension .css ----- filename.css

Style.css

`P {`

`Color: Red;`

`Font - size : 25px; → unit}`

Font Properties:

1. Font-family – Arial, Sanserif, Times New Roman...
2. Font-style – Italic,normal, inherit
3. Font-variant – small caps, normal...
4. Font-weight – bold, bolder, size – 500, 700, 900
5. Font-size – 25px (pixel)
6. Color - #000, black, red...

Background Properties:

1. Background-color – color , transparent
2. Background- image – url(path location);
3. Background – repeat – repeat, no-repeat, repeat-x, repeat-y;
4. Background-position – top, bottom, center, left center, right ...
5. Background-size – contain, cover, size (200px, 400px)

Background Attachment:

Background-attachment – scroll, fixed;

Background Origin –

border-box, padding-box, content-box

Background – clip – text

Background Gradient:

- Linear Gradient
- Repeating Linear
- Radial
- Repeating Radial
- Conic
- Repeating Conic

Background : linear-gradient(red, yellow);

Background : linear-gradient(red, yellow, green);

Background : linear-gradient(to right, red, yellow);

Background : linear-gradient(to left, red, yellow);

Background : linear-gradient(to bottom right, red, yellow);

Background : linear-gradient(45deg, red, yellow);

Background : repeating-linear-gradient(red, yellow);

Background : radial-gradient(red, yellow);

Background : repeating-radial-gradient(red, yellow);

Background : conic-gradient(red, yellow);

Background : conic-gradient(to right, red, yellow);

Background : repeating-conic-gradient(red, yellow);

Background Blend :

1. Normal
2. Darken
3. Overlay
4. Hard-light
5. Soft-light
6. Screen
7. Saturation
8. Color-burn
9. Difference
10. Hue

Opacity – mostly used in animation part

To set brightness level - transparency - 0 to 1;

Opacity : 0.4;

Text Properties:

- Letter-spacing
- Word-spacing
- Text – decoration - underline, overline, line-through, none..
- Text – transform – uppercase, lowercase, capitalize
- Vertical align – sub, sup
- Text – align – center, justify, left ,right
- Text – indent

- Line-height

List Style Type:

Disk, circle, none, square, Upper-alpha, lower-alpha, lower-roman, upper-roman

Margin Properties :

Margin – outside

Margin: 20px – 4 sides

Margin: 20px 10px
 ↓ ↓
 (Top, bottom) (right, left)

Margin : 20px 10px 30px 40px
 ↓
 Top right bottom left

Padding Properties :

Padding – inside

Padding: 20px – 4 sides

Padding: 20px 10px
 ↓ ↓
 (Top, bottom) (right, left)

Padding : 20px 10px 30px
 Top (right, left- horizontal) bottom
padding: 20px 10px 30px 40px
 ↓
 Top right bottom left

Border Properties:

Border-top-width

Border-bottom-width : thin, thick, medium;

Border-right-width

Border-left-width

Border-right-color

Border-left-color : choose color;

Border-top-color

Border-left-color

Border-top-style

Border-left-style

Boder- bottom- style

Border-right-style : none, groove, double, inset, solid, outset.

Border : width color style – thin , blue , solid size

Display Properties:

1. Block
2. Inline block
3. Flex
4. Grid
5. none

Selectors In css: **to access !important**

1. **Element** – 3rd preference
2. **Id #** – unique element – 1st preference
3. **Class .** – to access multiple element – 2nd priority
4. **Child Selector >** - to access only child's for the parent element.
5. **Decent selector** – element space child, grandchild
6. **Adjacent selector +** - to access nearest child.
7. **Element [attribute] selector** – to selector given attribute contain element.
8. **General Selector** – to access sibling with ~ tilt symbol.
9. **Root selector** - : root

--bgcolor: aliceblue;

--color : #000;

--padd : 2em;

To use var(--color);

Pseudo Class:

Hover, Active, Visited, link

Access Child in css:

First-child

Last-child

Nth-child() – position, odd, even.

:not

:target

:focus – input form element

:checked –

Enabled

Disabled

Valid , invalid

: read-only

: read – write

:required

: optional

**:is (h1, h2, element..) → to select multiple elements
to change**

Border Radius:

Border-radius : 20%, 50px, size..

Colors Format : Hexadecimal, direct color, RGB(),
RGBA(); → a defines transparency

Box shadow : 5 things must

Box-shadow – 10px 15px 5px 0px rgba(0,0,0, 0.15)

10PX – HORIZONTAL

15PX – VERTICAL

5PX – Blur Radius

0px – shadow spreading level

Rgba – shadow color

Box Model In css : Margin, border, padding , content..



Position in css:

1. **Static** – default document flow as you given order
 2. **Absolute** – LTRB , relative(parent)
 3. **Fixed** – fix anywhere in the document
 4. **Relative** – LTRB – LEFT, TOP, RIGHT, BOTTOM – TO CHANGE SIDES
 5. **Sticky** – sticky navbar -paste into somewhere
-

Z-index used to give high priority – z-index : 1 z-index - 5 means 5 should be high priority here.

Outline :

Doesn't affect height and width of the document

1. **Outline -width** : give size here;
 2. **Outline-style** : solid, dotted, double, groove, etc..
-

Overflow Properties in css:

1. Scroll, Auto
2. Visible, Hidden

Box-sizing in css:

Border-box

Content-box, padding-box

Css units:

1. Px – pixels – absolute unit it'll not automatically resize
2. % - percentage – relative unit based on parent size
3. Em - 16px = 1em
4. Rem = root em – based on browser default size.
5. Vw and Vh

Pseudo elements

1. **Placeholder** (`input::placeholder{ }`);
2. **Selection** (select or copy the text `p::selection { }`);
3. **First-letter** (only first letter) `p::first-letter{ }`;
4. **First-line**(to change first line) `p::first-line{ }`;
5. **Before, after** (content must)

Eg:

```
Div :: before{  
    Content : ' ' ;  
}
```

Transition Properties In CSS:

1. Transition property
2. Transition delay
- 3. Transition duration – give seconds**
4. Transition timing function
5. Transition

Transition-timing-function property: f

1. ease
2. ease – in – out
3. linear – same speed
4. step-start
5. step-end