

Cascading Style Sheet (CSS)

It is a style sheet language which is used to describe the looks and formatting of HTML document. CSS describes how HTML elements should be displayed.

We can apply css to html document/element in 3 ways

- **Inline CSS**
- **Internal CSS**
- **External CSS**

Inline CSS

Providing css inside the tag by using “style “ attribute.

Syntax:

```
<tag style="property: value";>
```

Example:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="utf-8">
5   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
6     initial-scale=1">
6   <title>CSS Notes</title>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9 <h1 style="color:red">welcome to Pentagonspace</h1>
10 </body>
11 </html>
```

Output:



Internal CSS

Providing css inside the head section using <style> tag.

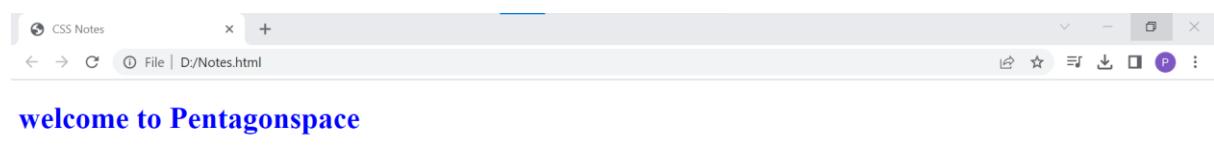
Syntax:

```
<head>
<style>
  Selector
  {
    Property: value;
  }
</style>
</head>
```

Example:

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4    <meta charset="utf-8">
5    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
6      initial-scale=1">
6    <title>CSS Notes</title>
7    <style type="text/css">
8      h1{
9        color: blue;
10     }
11   </style>
12 </head>
13 <body>
14 <h1>welcome to Pentagonspace</h1>
15 </body>
16 </html>
```

Output:



External CSS

It is a separate css file that can be accessed by creating a link within the head section of the html document.

Syntax:

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

CSS Selectors

A css selector selects the html elements to style.

Types of CSS Selectors

- **Simple Selector**
- **ID Selector**
- **Class Selector**
- **Universal Selector**
- **Grouping Selector**
- **Pseudo Class Selector**

Simple Selector/Element Selector

Element selector selects HTML elements based on the tag name.

Example:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>CSS Notes</title>
5   <style type="text/css">
6     h1{
7       color:red;
8     }
9   </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12 <h1>Pentagon Space</h1>
13 </body>
14 </html>
```

Output:



Pentagon Space

ID Selector

The id selector uses the id attribute of an html element to select a specific element

The “ID” of an element is unique with in a page to select an element with a specific “id” we must use the character “#” followed by id value of the element.

Example:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4     <title>CSS Notes</title>
5     <style type="text/css">
6         #one{
7             color:red;
8         }
9         #two{
10             color:green;
11     }
12     </style>
13 </head>
14 <body>
15 <p id="one">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit,</p>
16 <p id="two">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit,</p>
17 </body>
18 </html>
```

Output:



Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit,

Class Selector

This selector is used to select an html element with specific class attribute. To select an element with class, we must use ‘.’ Character followed by the class value.

Example:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4     <title>CSS Notes</title>
5     <style type="text/css">
6         .one{
7             color:red;
8         }
9         .two{
10            color:green;
11     }
12     </style>
13 </head>
14 <body>
15 <p class="one">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit,</p>
16 <p class="two">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit,</p>
17 </body>
18 </html>
```

Output:



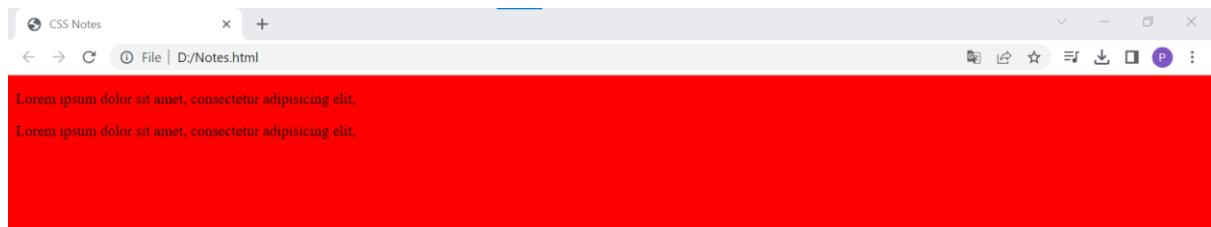
Universal Selector

used to select all html element of the html document. For universal selector we have to use '*' character

Example:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4     <title>CSS Notes</title>
5     <style type="text/css">
6         *{
7             background-color: red;
8         }
9     </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit,</p>
13 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit,</p>
14 </body>
15 </html>
```

Output:



Grouping Selector

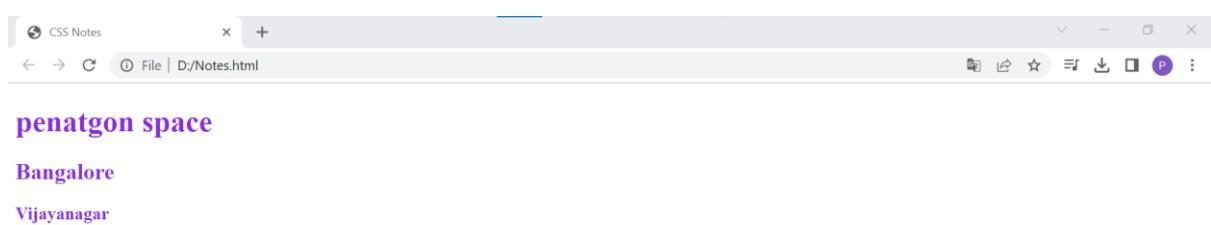
Grouping selector selects multiple html elements with the same style definition

To group selector, separate each selector with a comma

Example:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>CSS Notes</title>
5   <style type="text/css">
6     h1,h2,h3{
7       color: blueviolet;
8     }
9   </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12 <h1>penatgon space</h1>
13 <h2>Bangalore</h2>
14 <h3>Vijayanagar</h3>
15 </body>
16 </html>
```

Output:



Pseudo Class Selector

Pseudo class can be defined as a keyword which is combined to a selector the defines special state of the selected elements

Syntax:

```
Selector: pseudo-class {  
    property: value;  
}
```

Most commonly used pseudo classes

- **: active**
Used to add style to an active element
- **: hover**
Add effect when user moves cursor on element
- **: link**
Add style to unvisited link
- **: visited**
Add style to visited link

Example:

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>  
2  <html>  
3  <head>  
4      <title>CSS Notes</title>  
5      <style type="text/css">  
6          a:link{  
7              color:red;  
8          }  
9          a:active{  
10             color:red;  
11         }  
12         a:hover{  
13             color: yellow;  
14         }  
15         a:visited{  
16             color:green;  
17         }  
18     </style>  
19 </head>  
20 <body>  
21 <a href="www.youtube.com">clickme</a>  
22 </body>  
23 </html>
```

CSS Properties

1. Color properties:

The color property in css is used to set the color of html element. Mainly this property is used to set background color, font color, border color and other decorative effects.

We can define the color of an element by using the following ways

- RGB Format
- RGBA Format
- Hexadecimal Format
- HSL
- HSLA
- Built in colors

RGB Format:

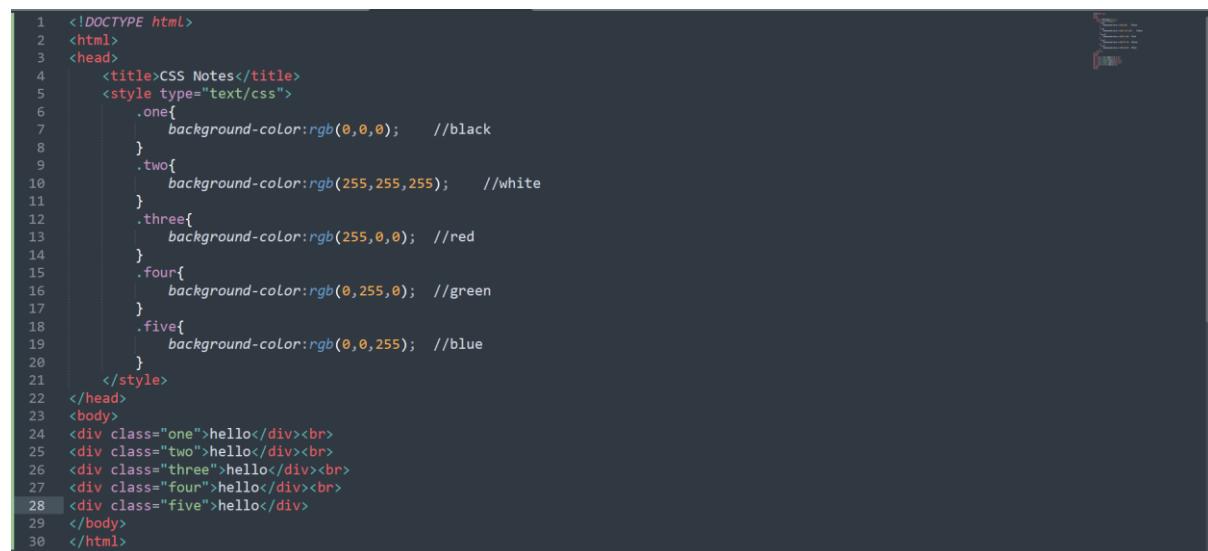
RGB format is the short form of ‘RED GREEN and BLUE’.

That is used to define the color by specifying the values of R,G,B that are in the range of 0 to 255.

Syntax:

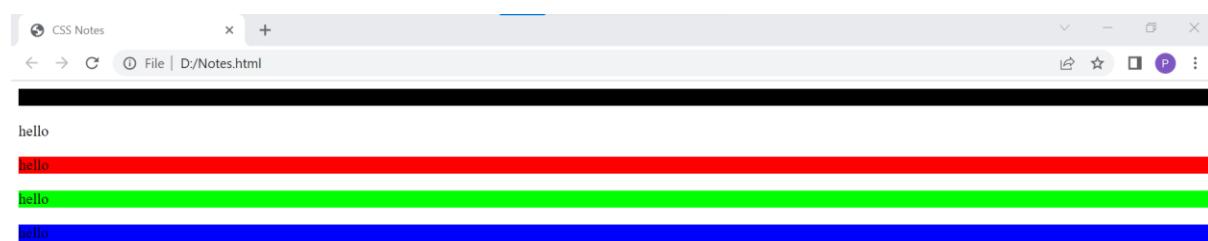
Color: `rgb (R,G,B);`

Example:



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>CSS Notes</title>
5   <style type="text/css">
6     .one{
7       background-color:rgb(0,0,0);    //black
8     }
9     .two{
10       background-color:rgb(255,255,255);    //white
11     }
12     .three{
13       background-color:rgb(255,0,0);    //red
14     }
15     .four{
16       background-color:rgb(0,255,0);    //green
17     }
18     .five{
19       background-color:rgb(0,0,255);    //blue
20     }
21   </style>
22 </head>
23 <body>
24 <div class="one">hello</div><br>
25 <div class="two">hello</div><br>
26 <div class="three">hello</div><br>
27 <div class="four">hello</div><br>
28 <div class="five">hello</div>
29 </body>
30 </html>
```

Output:



RGBA Format:

It is almost similar to RGB format except that RGBA contains A(alpha),that specifies the opacity/transparency.

The value of alpha is in the range 0.0 to 1.0

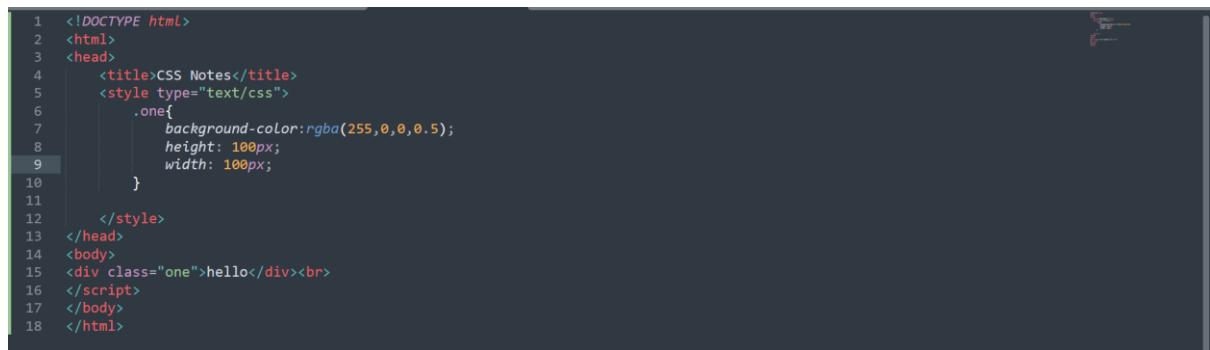
0.0 → fully transparent

1.0→ not at all transparent

Syntax:

rgba(R,G,B,A);

Example:



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>CSS Notes</title>
5   <style type="text/css">
6     .one{
7       background-color:rgba(255,0,0,0.5);
8       height: 100px;
9       width: 100px;
10    }
11
12  </style>
13 </head>
14 <body>
15 <div class="one">hello</div><br>
16 </script>
17 </body>
18 </html>
```

Output:



Hexa decimal Notation:

Hexadecimal can be defined as a 6-digit color representation. This notation starts with # symbol, followed by 6 characters' ranges from 0 to F.

The first two digits represent red(RR)color value next two digits represent green(GG), and last two digits represent blue(BB) color values.

Syntax:

#RRGGBB (0-F)

Example:

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>CSS Notes</title>
5      <style type="text/css">
6          .one{
7              background-color:#000000;    //black
8          }
9          .two{
10             background-color:#FFFFFF;    //white
11         }
12         .three{
13             background-color:#FF0000;    //red
14         }
15         .four{
16             background-color:#00FF00;    //green
17         }
18         .five{
19             background-color:#0000FF;    //blue
20         }
21     </style>
22 </head>
23 <body>
24 <div class="one">hello</div><br>
25 <div class="two">hello</div><br>
26 <div class="three">hello</div><br>
27 <div class="four">hello</div><br>
28 <div class="five">hello</div>
29 </script>
30 </body>
31 </html>

```

Output:



HSL:

It is a short form of Hue, Saturation and Lightness

Hue: It can be defined as the degree on the color wheel from 0 to 360 (hue specifies color)

0 → red

120 → green

240 → blue

Saturation: It takes value in percentage

100% → fully saturated (i.e no shades of gray)

50% → 50% gray but color still visible

0% → fully unsaturated (completely gray, color is invisible)

Lightness: It defines light that we want to provide in %

0% → black (there is no light)

50% → neither dark nor light

100% → white(full lightness)

Syntax:

Color : hsl (H,S,L);

HSLA:

It is similar to HSL property, expect that it contain alpha. Alpha specifies transparency of color.

Value of alpha in the range 0.0 to 1.0

0.0→fully transparent 1.0→not at all transparent

Syntax:

Color : hsla(H,S,L,A);

2. CSS Background:

CSS background property is used to define the background effect on element

The main CSS background properties are

1. Background-color
2. Background-image
3. Background-repeat
4. Background-attachment
5. Background-position

CSS background-color:

The background-color property is used to specify the background color of the element

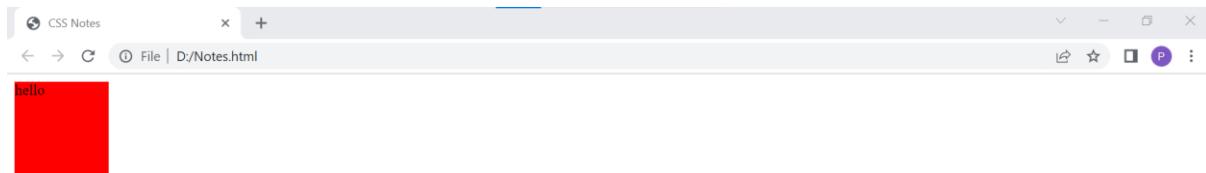
Syntax:

Background-color: #FF0000;

Example:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>CSS Notes</title>
5   <style type="text/css">
6     .one{
7       background-color:#FF0000;
8       height:100px;
9       width:100px;
10    }
11
12  </style>
13 </head>
14 <body>
15 <div class="one">hello</div><br>
16 </body>
17 </html>
```

Output:



CSS background-image:

Background image property is used to set an image as a background of an element

By default

- The image covers the entire element, we have to set property using margin-left property

Example: margin-left:100px;

- Sometimes images are repeatedly displayed in page to overcome this we have to use background-repeat property.

Syntax: background-image : url("path");

CSS background-repeat:

By default, the background-image property repeats the background image horizontally and vertically.

There are 3 values related to background-repeat

1. repeat-x;
2. repeat-y;
3. no-repeat;

repeat-x:

This value is used to repeat the element in horizontal direction

Background-repeat: repeat-x;

repeat-y:

This value is used to repeat the element in vertically direction.

Background-repeat: repeat-y;

no-repeat:

This value is used to avoid the repetition of image

Background-repeat: no-repeat;

CSS background-attachment:

Background-attachment property is used to specify if the background image is fixed or scroll with the rest of the page.

If background-attachment property is fixed, then image will not moving during scrolling in browser.

Syntax:

Background-attachment: fixed;

CSS background-position:

Background-position property used to define the initial position of the background image.

Default position is left top

We can set the position using following values

- center
- top
- top right
- top left
- left
- right
- bottom
- left bottom
- right bottom

CSS background-size:

Used to set the size of the background image using, values or keywords

Ex for values: 200px 300px;

Horizontal Vertical

(width) (height)

Keywords: cover → used to resize the bg image to cover the entire container.

Example:

Background-size: cover;

3. CSS Border:

CSS border property is a shorthand property used to set the border on an element.

CSS border property used to specify the style, color and size of the border of an element.

The CSS border properties are

1. Border-style
2. Border-width
3. Border-color
4. Border-radius

border-style:

border-style property is used to specify the border type to display.

There are some border style values which are can use with border-style values which we can use with border-style property to define border.

- Dotted → It is used to define dotted border .
- Dashed → It is used to define dashed border.
- Solid → It is used to define solid border.
- Double → It define two border with the same border-width value.
- Groove → It define 3D grooved border, effect is generated according to border-color value.

- Ridge → It defines a 3D ridged border. Effect is generated according to border-color value.
- Inset → It defines a 3D inset border. Effect is generated according to border-color value.
- Outset → It defines a 3D outset border. Effect is generated according to border-color value.
- None → It doesn't define any border
- Hidden → border is invisible.

Example:

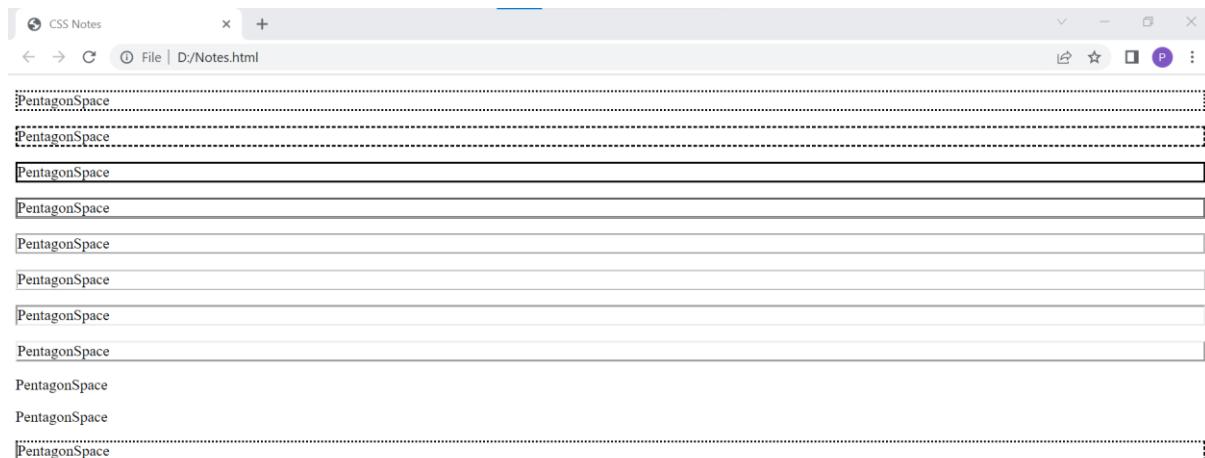
```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>CSS Notes</title>
5      <style type="text/css">
6          .one{
7              border-style: dotted;
8          }
9          .two{
10             border-style: dashed;
11         }
12         .three{
13             border-style: solid;
14         }
15         .four{
16             border-style: double;
17         }
18         .five{
19             border-style: groove;
20         }
21         .six{
22             border-style: ridge;
23         }
24         .seven{
25             border-style: inset;
26         }
27         .eight{
28             border-style: outset;
29         }
30         .nine{
31             border-style: none;
32         }
33         .ten{
34             border-style: hidden;
35         }
36         .eleven{
37             border-style: dotted dashed solid double;
38         }
39
40     </style>
41 </head>
42 <body>
43 <p class="one">PentagonSpace</p>
44 <p class="two">PentagonSpace</p>
45 <p class="three">PentagonSpace</p>
46 <p class="four">PentagonSpace</p>
47 <p class="five">PentagonSpace</p>
48 <p class="six">PentagonSpace</p>
49 <p class="seven">PentagonSpace</p>
50 <p class="eight">PentagonSpace</p>
51 <p class="nine">PentagonSpace</p>
52 <p class="ten">PentagonSpace</p>
53 <p class="eleven">PentagonSpace</p>
54 </body>
55 </html>
```

```

28         border-style: outset;
29     }
30     .nine{
31         border-style: none;
32     }
33     .ten{
34         border-style: hidden;
35     }
36     .eleven{
37         border-style: dotted dashed solid double;
38     }
39
40 </style>
41 </head>
42 <body>
43 <p class="one">PentagonSpace</p>
44 <p class="two">PentagonSpace</p>
45 <p class="three">PentagonSpace</p>
46 <p class="four">PentagonSpace</p>
47 <p class="five">PentagonSpace</p>
48 <p class="six">PentagonSpace</p>
49 <p class="seven">PentagonSpace</p>
50 <p class="eight">PentagonSpace</p>
51 <p class="nine">PentagonSpace</p>
52 <p class="ten">PentagonSpace</p>
53 <p class="eleven">PentagonSpace</p>
54 </body>
55 </html>
```

Output:



border-width:

The border-width property used to set the border size / width.

We can define width in 2 ways

1. Set width in pixel

Example: 2px → effects on all sides

2px	4px
Horizontal	Vertical

2. Using predefined values

→thin

→thick

→medium

Note:

We cannot use border-width property alone. We can use border-width property along with border style otherwise. Border-width property will not work.

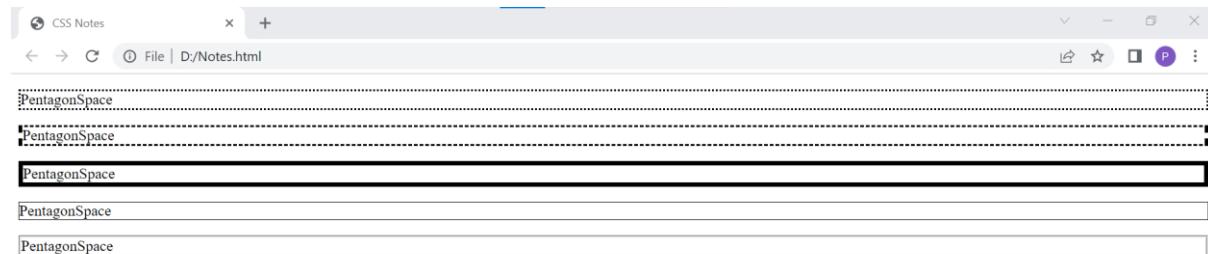
Example:

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>CSS Notes</title>
5      <style type="text/css">
6          .one{
7              border-style: dotted;
8              border-width: 2px;
9          }
10         .two{
11             border-style: dashed;
12             border-width: 2px 4px;
13         }
14         .three{
15             border-style: solid;
16             border-width: thick;
17         }
18         .four{
19             border-style: double;
20             border-width: thin;
21         }
22         .five{
23             border-style: groove;
24             border-width: medium;
25         }
26     </style>
27 </head>
28 <body>
29 <p class="one">PentagonSpace</p>
30 <p class="two">PentagonSpace</p>
31 <p class="three">PentagonSpace</p>
32 <p class="four">PentagonSpace</p>
33 <p class="five">PentagonSpace</p>
34 </body>
35 </html>

```

Output:



border-color:

border-color property used to set the color of the border.

we can set border color in 3 ways.

1. Using built in color → border-color : red;
2. Using RGB → border-color : rgb(255,0,0);
3. Using Hexadecimal: border-color: #FF0000;

If then border color is not set it is inherited from the text color (color property) of the element.

Note: we cannot use border-color property alone .we can use this property along with border-style property. Otherwise border-color property will not work.

border-radius:

This property sets the rounder border and provides the rounded corners around an element.

It defines the radius of the corners.

Border radius property is the shorthand for

→border-top-left-radius

→border-top-right-radius

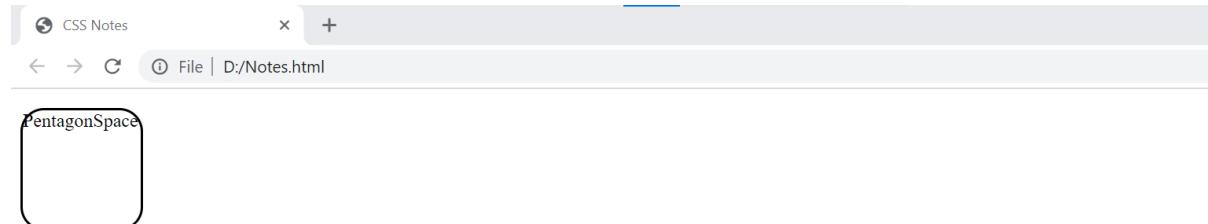
→border-bottom-left-radius

→border-bottom-right-radius

Example:

1. border-radius :20px;

It will set all corners to same value.



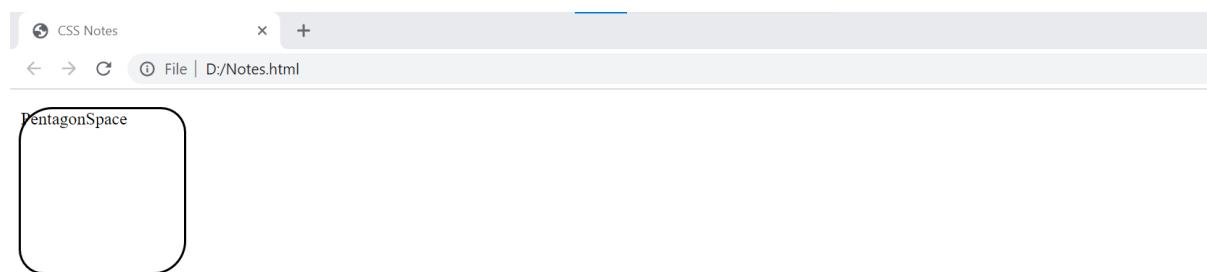
```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>CSS Notes</title>
5   <style type="text/css">
6
7     .one{
8       border-style: solid;
9       border-radius: 20px;
10      height: 100px;
11      width: 100px;
12    }
13  </style>
14 </head>
15 <body>
16 <p class="one">PentagonSpace</p>
17 </body>
18 </html>
```

2. border-radius :20% 15%;

first value→top-left and bottom-right corner

second value→top-right and bottom-left corner

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>CSS Notes</title>
5      <style type="text/css">
6
7          .one{
8              border-style: solid;
9              border-radius :20% 15%;
10             height: 150px;
11             width: 150px;
12         }
13     </style>
14 </head>
15 <body>
16 <p class="one">PentagonSpace</p>
17 </body>
18 </html>
```



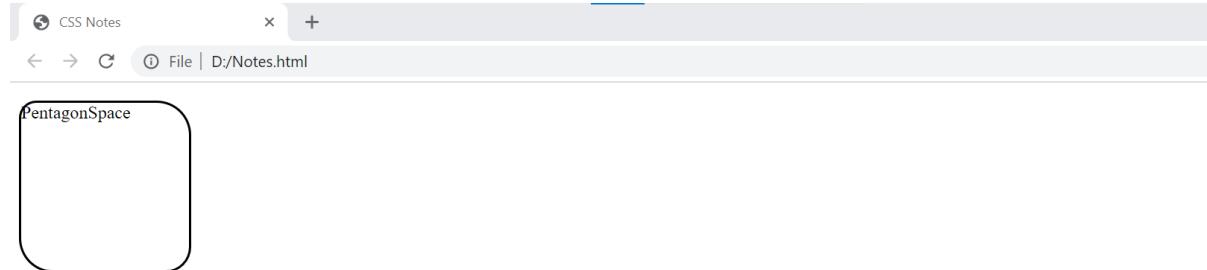
3. border-radius :10% 20% 15%;

1st value → top left corner

2nd value → top-right and bottom-left corner

3rd value → bottom-right corner

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>CSS Notes</title>
5      <style type="text/css">
6
7          .one{
8              border-style: solid;
9              border-radius :10% 20% 15%;
10             height: 150px;
11             width: 150px;
12         }
13     </style>
14 </head>
15 <body>
16 <p class="one">PentagonSpace</p>
17 </body>
18 </html>
```



4. border-radius :10% 20% 15% 40%;

- 1st value → top left corner
- 2nd value → top-right corner
- 3rd value → bottom-right corner
- 4th value → bottom-left corner



The screenshot shows a browser window titled "CSS Notes". The address bar indicates the file is located at "D:/Notes.html". The page content contains a single paragraph with the class "one": "

PentagonSpace

". The CSS for this class is defined in the head section:

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <title>CSS Notes</title>
5     <style type="text/css">
6       .one{
7         border-style: solid;
8         border-radius: 10% 20% 15% 40%;
9         height: 150px;
10        width: 150px;
11      }
12    </style>
13  </head>
14  <body>
15    <p class="one">PentagonSpace</p>
16  </body>
17 </html>

```

The resulting element is a rounded rectangle with a black border, matching the specified border-radius values.

CSS outline:

Outline property is just like CSS border property. It provides an extra border around an element.

Syntax:

Outline : outline-width outline-style outline-color;

Difference between border and outline

- It is not possible to apply different outline-width, style, color for the four side of an element.

But in border: we can apply the different values for all four side of an element.

- It is possible to use outline-width, style, color property alone
- But in border it is not possible to use those properties alone

Example: outline : 2px solid green;

Outline-offset:

Outline-offset property used to create a distance between outline and border.

Syntax:

Outline-offset : value;

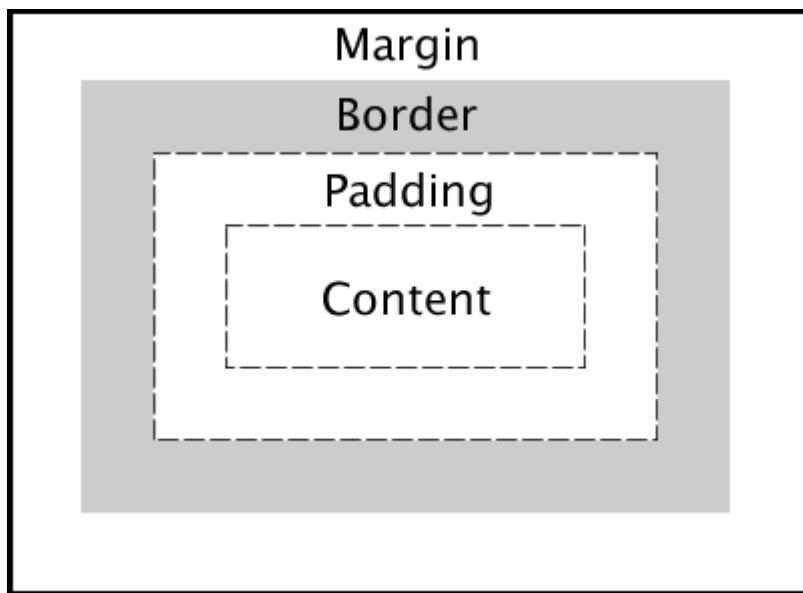
Example:

Outline-offset:2px;

CSS BOX MODEL

The CSS box model is a box (rectangular) that wraps around HTML element. It consists of margins, borders, padding and actual content.

- CSS box model allows us to add border around elements and to define space between elements



- Content: The content of the box, where text and images appear.
- Border: A border that goes around the padding and content.
- Padding: A space between the content and border.
- Margin: A space around the border distance between border and viewport.

CSS padding:

CSS padding property used to define the space between the element content and the element border.

→ We can change the top, bottom, left, right padding using

1. Padding-left → to set left padding of element
2. padding-right → to set right padding of element
3. padding-top → to set top padding of element
4. padding-bottom → to set bottom padding of element.

Example:

Padding-left: 10px;

Padding-top: 15px;

Padding-right: 20px;

Padding-bottom: 5px;

Also we can change all properties at once by using shorthand padding property.

Example: padding : 20px;

CSS Margin:

CSS margin property is used to define the space around the element.

It is transparent and does not have any background color

→ We can change left right top bottom margin independently using separate properties

1. margin-left → to set left margin
2. margin-right → to set right margin
3. margin-top → to set top margin
4. margin-bottom → to set bottom margin

CSS BOX MODEL

It specifies how the element is displayed every element has a default display value according to its nature like.

1. Inline
2. Block level

To set display behaviour we use display property

Syntax:

Display: value;

CSS display values

1. Inline
2. Inline-block
3. Block
4. None

Inline:

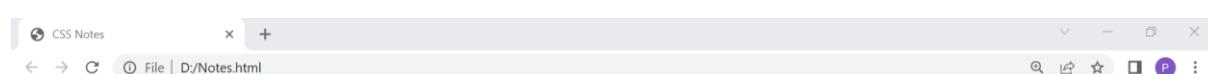
The inline elements take the required width only. It does not force the line break.

Any height and width properties will have no effect.

Example:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>CSS Notes</title>
5   <style type="text/css">
6     p{
7       display: inline;
8     }
9   </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12 <p>Hello</p>
13 <p>Welcome</p>
14 <p>to pentagonspace</p>
15 </body>
16 </html>
```

Output:



Hello Welcome to pentagonspace

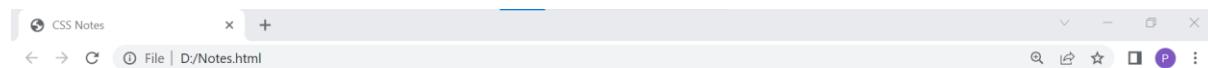
Inline-block:

The inline-block element is similar to inline element but the difference is that we are able to set width and height.

Example:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>CSS Notes</title>
5   <style type="text/css">
6     p{
7       display: inline-block;
8     }
9   </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12 <p>Hello</p>
13 <p>Welcome</p>
14 <p>to pentagonspace</p>
15 </body>
16 </html>
```

Output:



Hello Welcome to pentagonspace

block:

block elements take full width available they make line break before and after them.
They will start with new line.

Example:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4     <title>CSS Notes</title>
5     <style type="text/css">
6     p{
7         display: block;
8     }
9     </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12 <p>Hello</p>
13 <p>Welcome</p>
14 <p>to pentagonspace</p>
15 </body>
16 </html>
```

Output:



Hello

Welcome

to pentagonspace

none:

The none value completely removes the elements from the page. It will not take any space.

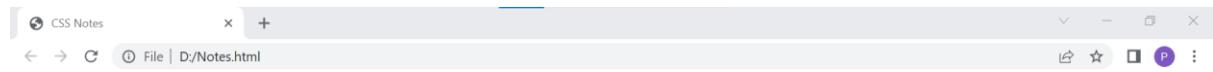
Example:

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>CSS Notes</title>
5   <style type="text/css">
6     .one{
7       display:none;
8     }
9   </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12 <h1>Pentagon</h1>
13 <h2 class="one">Bangalore</h2>
14 <p>Welcome</p>
15 </body>
16 </html>

```

Output:



Pentagon

Welcome

CSS Font

CSS font property is used to control the looks of text. Using font property, we can change text size color, style and more

These are some important font attributes

1. CSS Font Color
2. CSS Font Family
3. CSS Font Size
4. CSS Font Style
5. CSS Font Variant
6. CSS Font Weight

CSS Font Color:

It is used to change the color the color of the text.

→ By a color name

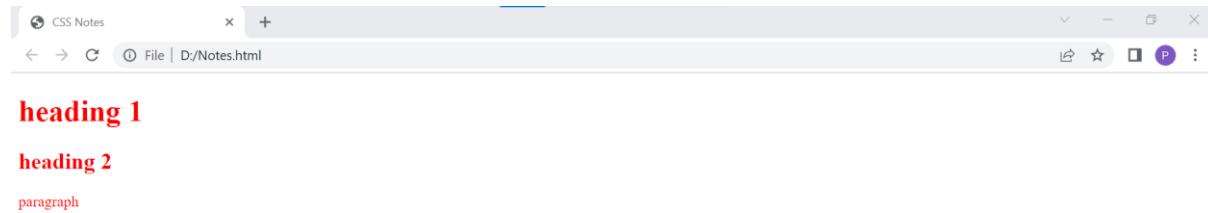
→ By hexadecimal value

→ By RGB

Example:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>CSS Notes</title>
5   <style type="text/css">
6     h1{
7       color:red;
8     }
9     h2{
10       color:#FF0000;
11     }
12     p{
13       color: rgb(255,0,0);
14     }
15   </style>
16 </head>
17 <body>
18 <h1>heading 1</h1>
19 <h2>heading 2</h2>
20 <p>paragraph</p>
21 </body>
22 </html>
```

Output:



CSS Font Family:

CSS font family can be divided into two types.

1. Generic Family: It includes serif, sans-serif, and Monospace.
2. Font Family: It specifies the font family name like Arial, New times Roman etc.

Syntax:

Font-family: value;

Example:

Font-family: serif;

Font-family: sans-serif;

CSS Font Size:

CSS Font Size property is used to change the size of the font.

Syntax:

Font-family: value;

Value for font size

1. XX-Small
2. X-Small
3. Small
4. Medium
5. Large
6. X-large
7. XX-large
8. Smaller
9. Larger
10. Size in pixel or % Ex: 2px, 10%

CSS Font Style:

CSS font Style property defines what type of front we want to display it may be italic, oblique or normal.

Syntax:

Font-style: value;

Value for font style

1. Italic
2. Oblique
3. Normal

CSS Font Variant:

Font variant property specifies whether or not a text should be displayed in small-caps font.

Syntax:

Font-variant: value;

Value for font variant

1. Small-caps
2. Normal

Note: small-caps text is in small font compare to normal text (capital text)

CSS Font Weight:

CSS font weight property defines the weight of font and specify that how bold a font is.

Syntax:

Font-weight: value;

Value for font weight

1. normal
2. bold
3. bolder
4. lighter
5. 100 to 900(numbers)

CSS TEXT

Text alignment:

The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.

Syntax:

Text-align: value;

Value for text alignment

1. left
2. Right
3. center
4. justify

Justify → each line is stretched so the every line has equal width

Left and right margins are straight

Example:

```
Text-align: left;  
          Right;  
          Center;  
div{ text-align: justify;}
```

Text Align Last:

The text-align-last property Specifies how to align the last line of the text.

Syntax:

```
Text-align-last: value;
```

Value for text align last

1. Right
2. center
3. justify

Example:

```
Text-align-last: center;
```

CSS TEXT DECORATION

It is used to decorate the contents of the text.

It adds lines under, above, through the text. This is the shorthand for

1. text-decoration-line
2. text-decoration-color
3. text-decoration-style

Syntax:

```
Text-decoration: text-decoration-line text-decoration-color text-decoration-style;
```

Text-decoration-line:

Used to set the kind of text-decoration like over line, underline, or line-through

It can be used to add combination of lines.

Syntax:

Text-decoration-line: value;

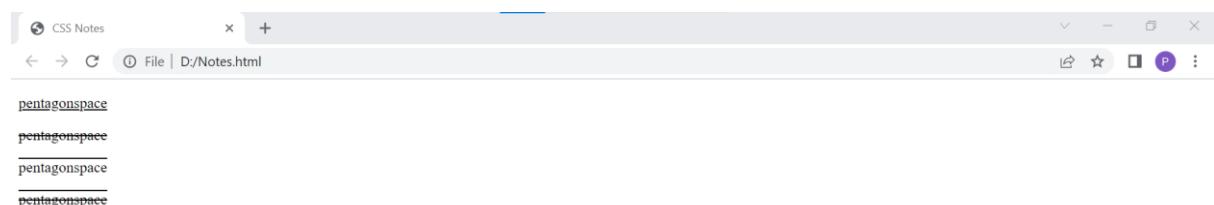
Value for text decoration line

1. underline
2. line-through
3. overline
4. overline under line line-through

Example:

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>CSS Notes</title>
5      <style type="text/css">
6          .one{
7              text-decoration-line:underline ;
8          }
9          .two{
10             text-decoration-line:line-through ;
11         }
12         .three{
13             text-decoration-line:overline ;
14         }
15         .four{
16             text-decoration-line:overline underline line-through ;
17         }
18     </style>
19 </head>
20 <body>
21 <p class="one">pentagonspace</p>
22 <p class="two">pentagonspace</p>
23 <p class="three">pentagonspace</p>
24 <p class="four">pentagonspace</p>
25 </body>
26 </html>
```

Output:



Text-decoration-style:

This property is used to set the style of the line.

Syntax:

Text-decoration-style: value;

Value for text decoration style

1. solid
2. dotted
3. wavy
4. double
5. dashed

Example:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>CSS Notes</title>
5   <style type="text/css">
6     .one{
7       text-decoration-line:underline;
8       text-decoration-style:solid;
9     }
10    .two{
11      text-decoration-line:underline;
12      text-decoration-style:dotted;
13    }
14    .three{
15      text-decoration-line:overline;
16      text-decoration-style:wavy;
17    }
18    .four{
19      text-decoration-line:line-through;
20      text-decoration-style:double;
21    }
22    .five{
23      text-decoration-line: underline;
```

```

19     text-decoration-line:line-through;
20     text-decoration-style:double;
21   }
22   .five{
23     text-decoration-line: underline;
24     text-decoration-style:dashed ;
25   }
26 </style>
27 </head>
28 <body>
29 <p class="one">pentagonspace</p>
30 <p class="two">pentagonspace</p>
31 <p class="three">pentagonspace</p>
32 <p class="four">pentagonspace</p>
33 <p class="five">pentagonspace</p>
34 </body>
35 </html>

```

Output:

pentagonspace

pentagonspace

~~~~~

pentagonspace

pentagonspace

## Text-decoration-color:

This property is used to provide color to the decoration.

Its value is any color in valid format.

## Syntax:

Text-decoration-color: green;

## Example:

```

1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>CSS Notes</title>
5   <style type="text/css">
6   .one{
7     text-decoration:underline double red;
8   }
9 </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12 <p class="one">pentagonspace</p>
13 </body>
14 </html>

```

## **Output:**



# **CSS TEXT TRANSFORM**

This property allows to change the case of the text. It is used to control the text capitalization.

## **Syntax:**

Text-transform: value;

### **Value for text transform**

1. uppercase
2. lowercase
3. capitalize
4. none

## **Uppercase:**

It transforms all the characters of the word into uppercase.

## **Example:**

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>CSS Notes</title>
5   <style type="text/css">
6     .one{
7       text-transform: uppercase;
8     }
9   </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12 <p class="one">pentagonspace</p>
13 </body>
14 </html>
```

## **Output:**



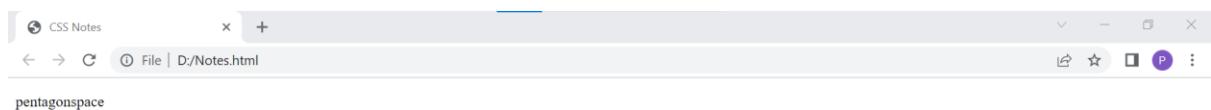
## Lowercase:

It transforms all characters of the word into lowercase.

### Example:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>CSS Notes</title>
5   <style type="text/css">
6     .one{
7       text-transform: lowercase;
8     }
9   </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12 <p class="one">PENTAGONSPACE</p>
13 </body>
14 </html>
```

## Output:



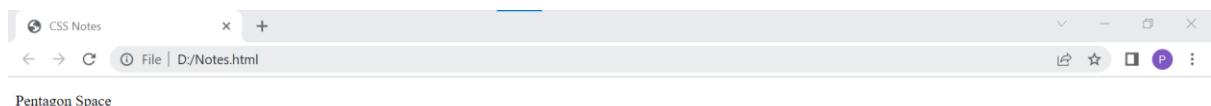
## Capitalize:

It transforms the first character of each word to uppercase. It will not capitalize the first letter after the number.

### Example:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>CSS Notes</title>
5   <style type="text/css">
6     .one{
7       text-transform: capitalize;
8     }
9   </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12 <p class="one">pentagon space</p>
13 </body>
14 </html>
```

## Output:



## none:

This property adds shadow to the text.

## Text-Shadow:

This property adds shadow to the text.

## Syntax:

h shadow → It specifies position of the horizontal shadow. It allows negative value.

V shadow → It specifies position of the vertical shadow. It does not allow negative values

## Example:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>CSS Notes</title>
5   <style type="text/css">
6     .one{
7       text-shadow: 3px 3px red;
8     }
9   </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12 <p class="one">pentagon space</p>
13 </body>
14 </html>
```

## Output:



## **Text-indent:**

This property sets the indentation of the first line in a block of text. It specifies the amount of the first line in a block of text.

It specifies the amount of horizontal space that puts before the lines of text.

## **Syntax:**

Text-indent: value(length);

## **Example:**

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>CSS Notes</title>
5   <style type="text/css">
6     .one{
7       text-indent:50px ;
8     }
9   </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12 <p class="one">pentagon space</p>
13 </body>
14 </html>
```

## **Output:**



## **Letter-spacing:**

This property used to control the space between every letter inside the block of text.

## **Syntax:**

Letter-spacing: value;

## **Example:**

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>CSS Notes</title>
5      <style type="text/css">
6          .one{
7              letter-spacing: 5px;
8          }
9          .two{
10             letter-spacing: normal;
11         }
12         .three{
13             letter-spacing: -1px;
14         }
15     </style>
16 </head>
17 <body>
18 <p class="one">pentagon space</p>
19 <p class="two">pentagon space</p>
20 <p class="three">pentagon space</p>
21 </body>
22 </html>

```

## Output:



## Line-height:

This property is used to define the space between the lines.

Default height is 110% to 120%

## Syntax:

Line-height: value;

## Example:

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>CSS Notes</title>
5      <style type="text/css">
6          .one{
7              line-height: 50%;
8          }
9      </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12 <p class="one">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod
13 tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam,
14 quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
15 consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse
16 cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non
17 proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
18 </body>
19 </html>

```

## Output:



## Word-Spacing:

This property is used to control the space between the words.

### Syntax:

Word-spacing: value;

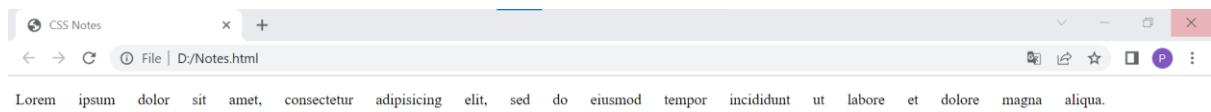
### Value for word spacing

1. normal
2. length

### Example:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>CSS Notes</title>
5   <style type="text/css">
6     .one{
7       word-spacing: 20px;
8     }
9   </style>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12 <p class="one">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod
13 tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. </p>
14 </body>
15 </html>
```

## Output:



# CSS Position

Position property is used to set position of an element. We can position an element using top, bottom, left, and right properties, but these properties can be used only after position property is set first.

We can't use margin along with position property

## **Syntax:**

Position: value;

## **Value for position**

1. static
2. fixed
3. relative
4. absolute

## **Static position:**

This is a by default position of HTML element. It is always Positions an element according to the normal flow of the page.

It is not effected by top, bottom, left, right properties.

**Normal Flow:** Normal flow is the way that elements are displayed in webpage.

## **Fixed position:**

Fixed position is used to put the text fixed on the browser and it does not move even you small the window.

## **Syntax:**

position: fixed;

## **Example:**

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>CSS Notes</title>
5      <style type="text/css">
6          .one{
7              position: fixed;
8              top: 70px;
9              right: 10px;
10             color: blue;
11             background-color: yellow;
12         }
13     </style>
14 </head>
15 <body>
16 <p class="one">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod
17 tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. </p>
18 </body>
19 </html>
```

## Output:



## Relative position:

Relative position property is used to set the element relative to its normal position, it will change the position without effecting on any other elements position.

## Example:

### Output:

## Absolute position:

Absolute position is used to position an element relative to the parent element.

## Example:

### Output:

# CSS Overflow

Overflow property specifies how to handle the content when its overflow its block level container.

It specifies weather to clip the content goes out of the frame/block.

## Syntax:

Overflow: value;

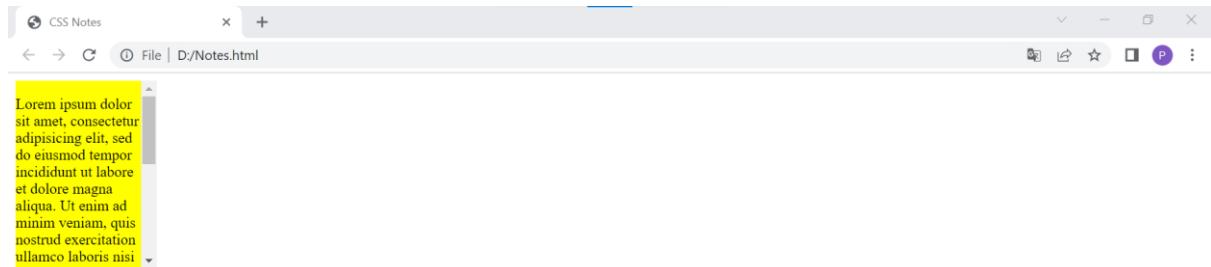
## Values:

1. **visible:** Default. The overflow is not clipped. The content renders outside the element box.
2. **Hidden:** The overflow is clipped and the rest of the content will be invisible.
3. **Scroll:** The overflow is clipped. And scrollbar is added to see the rest of the content.
4. **Auto:** Similar to scroll, but it adds scrollbar only when necessary.

## Example: auto

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  |   <title>CSS Notes</title>
5  |   <style>
6  div{
7  |       width:150px;
8  |       height:200px;
9  |       background-color: yellow;
10 |       overflow: auto;
11 |
12 </style>
13
14 </head>
15 <body>
16 <div>
17 |   <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod
18 |   tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam,
19 |   quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
20 |   consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse
21 |   cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non
22 |   proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
23 </div>
24 </body>
25 </html>
26
```

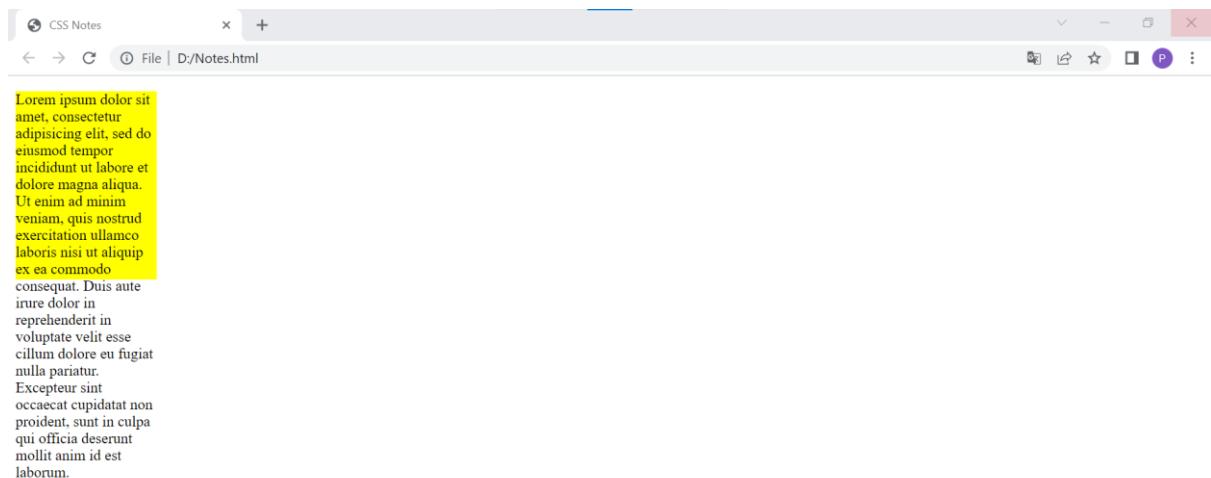
## Output:



## Example: Visible

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  <title>CSS Notes</title>
5  <style>
6  div{
7    width:150px;
8    height:200px;
9    background-color: yellow;
10   overflow: visible;
11  </style>
12 </head>
13 <body>
14 <div>
15   <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod
16   tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam,
17   quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
18   consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse
19   cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non
20   proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
21 </div>
22 </body>
23 </html>
24
25
26
```

## Output:



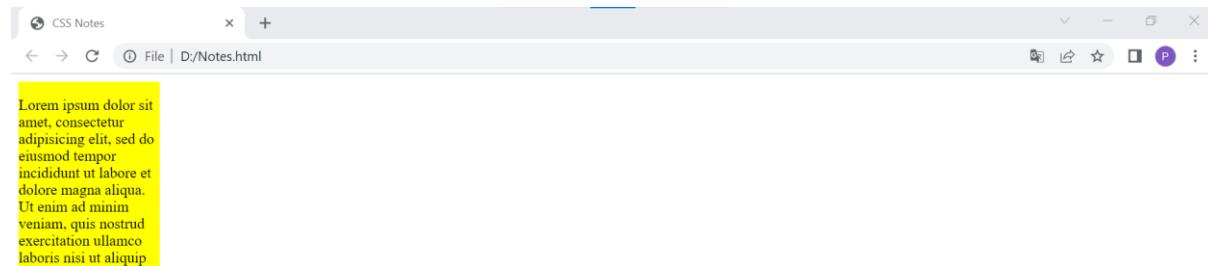
## Example: hidden

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  <title>CSS Notes</title>
5  <style>
6  div{
7    width:150px;
8    height:200px;
9    background-color: yellow;
10   overflow: hidden;
11
12 </style>
13
14 </head>
15 <body>
16 <div>
17   <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod
18   tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam,
19   quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
20   consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse
21   cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non
22   proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
23 </div>
24 </body>
25 </html>
26

```

## Output:



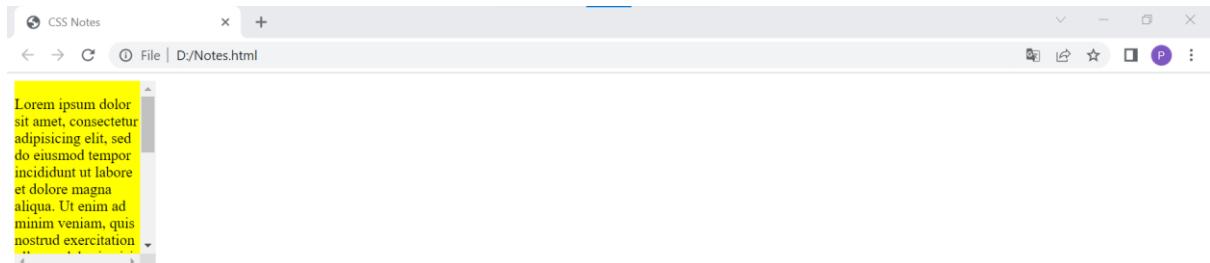
## Example: scroll

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  <title>CSS Notes</title>
5  <style>
6  div{
7    width:150px;
8    height:200px;
9    background-color: yellow;
10   overflow: scroll;
11
12 </style>
13
14 </head>
15 <body>
16 <div>
17   <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod
18   tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam,
19   quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
20   consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse
21   cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non
22   proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
23 </div>
24 </body>
25 </html>
26

```

## Output:



## Difference between width and Max-width

**Width:** To define the horizontal size of the border/element. It will not handle small windows.

**Max-Width:** It will handle the small window without effecting on element.

## CSS Float Property

This property is used to push an element to the left or right side and allowing other elements to wrap around it.

It is generally used with image and layouts.

### Syntax:

Float: value;

### Values:

1. None
2. Left
3. Right
4. Initial

### Example:

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>CSS Notes</title>
5      <style type="text/css">
6          img{
7              float: right;
8              width: 150px;
9              height: 150px;
10             margin-left: 15px;
11         }
12     </style>
13 </head>
14 <body>
15 <h2>float property</h2>
16 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod
17 tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam,
18 quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
19 consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse
20 cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non
21 proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>
22 <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur
23 adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod
24 tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam,
25 quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
26 consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse
27 cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non
28 proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>

```

```

29 quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
30 consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse
31 cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non
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36 consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse
37 cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non
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40 tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam,
41 quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
42 consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse
43 cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non
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47 quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo
48 consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse
49 cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non
50 proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</p>

```

```

51 </body>
52 </html>

```

## Output:

CSS Notes | D/Notes.html

## float property

Lore ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

**HTML**  
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.



# CSS Gradient

It is used to display smooth transitions between two or more colors. It is mainly used to set the background image

# Types of Gradient

## 1. Linear-gradient

## 2. Radial-gradient

### 3. Conic-gradient

## Linear-gradient:

To set linear gradient we have to use more than one color.

## Syntax:

Background-image: linear-gradient (direction, color1, color2,.....);

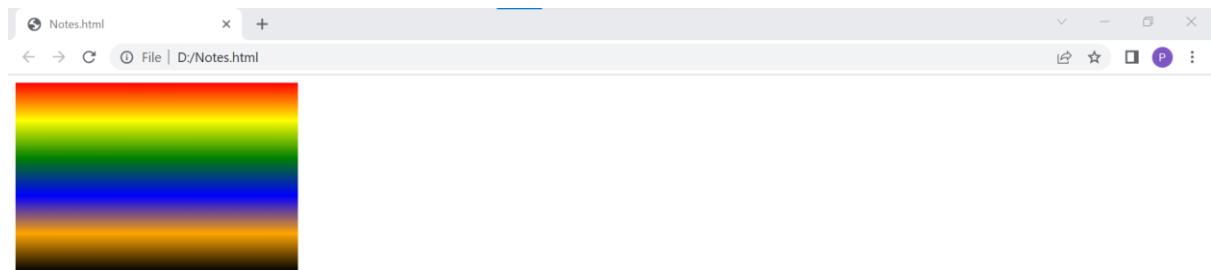
**Direction is optional. Default direction top to bottom**

## Example:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <style>
5     .gradient-box {
6       width: 300px;
7       height: 200px;
8       background-image: linear-gradient(red,yellow,green,blue,orange,black);
9     }
10   </style>
11 </head>
12 <body>
13   <div class="gradient-box"></div>
14 </body>
15 </html>
16
```



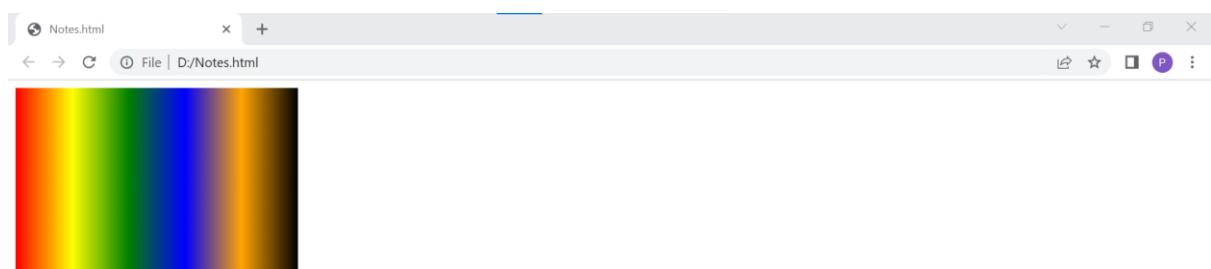
## Output:



## Example: Mentioning the direction

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  <style>
5      .gradient-box {
6          width: 300px;
7          height: 200px;
8          background-image: linear-gradient(to right, red, yellow, green, blue, orange, black);
9      }
10 </style>
11 </head>
12 <body>
13 <div class="gradient-box"></div>
14 </body>
15 </html>
16
```

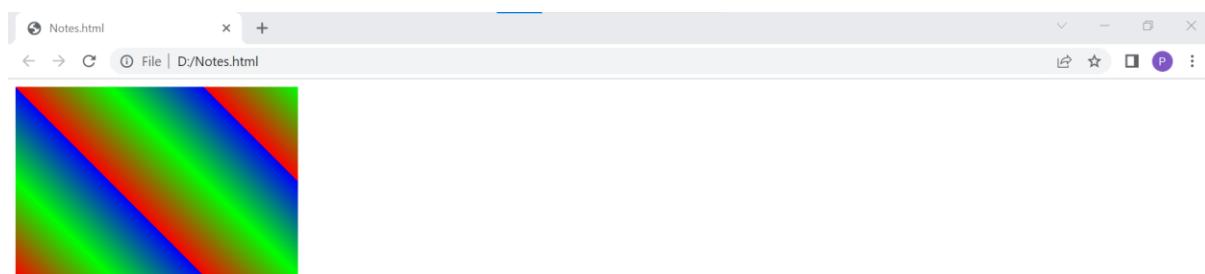
## Output:



## Example: Repeating - Linear - gradient

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>CSS Notes</title>
5      <style>
6          .gradient-box {
7              width: 300px;
8              height: 200px;
9              background-image: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, #ff0000, #00ff00 20%, #0000ff 40%);
10         }
11     </style>
12 </head>
13 <body>
14     <div class="gradient-box"></div>
15 </body>
16 </html>
17
```

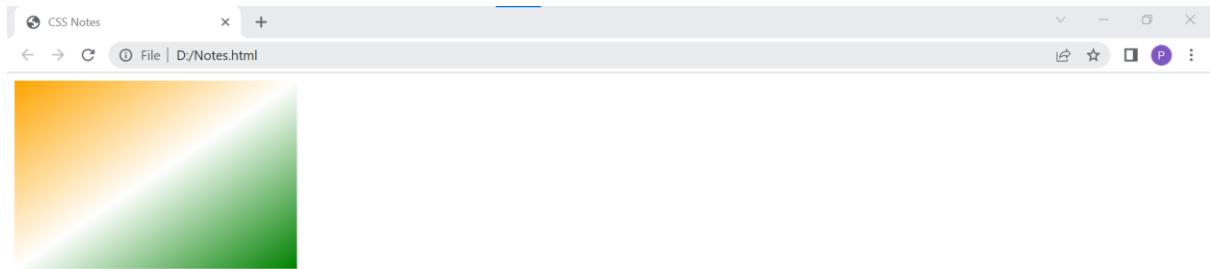
## Output:



## Example: diagonal direction

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>CSS Notes</title>
5      <style>
6          .gradient-box {
7              width: 300px;
8              height: 200px;
9              background-image: linear-gradient(to bottom right, orange, white, green);
10         }
11     </style>
12 </head>
13 <body>
14     <div class="gradient-box"></div>
15 </body>
16 </html>
17
```

## Output:



## Radial-gradient:

In radial gradient colours are defined by center.

### Syntax:

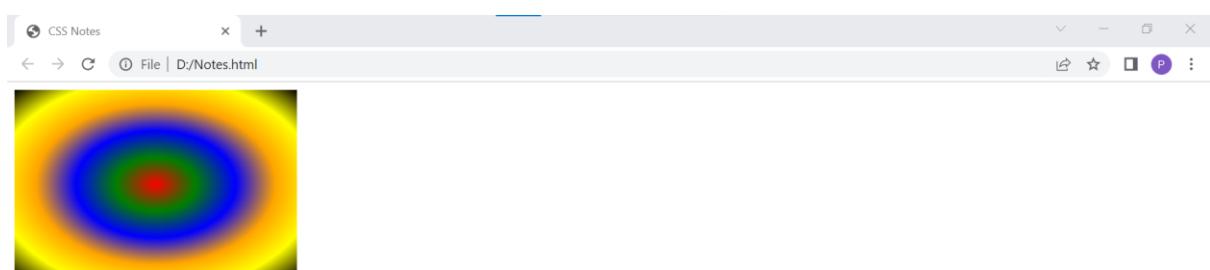
Background-image: radial-gradient([shape], color1, color2, .....);

By default shape is ellipse

### Example:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>CSS Notes</title>
5   <style>
6     .gradient-box {
7       width: 300px;
8       height: 200px;
9       background-image: radial-gradient(red,green,blue,orange,yellow,black);
10    }
11   </style>
12 </head>
13 <body>
14   <div class="gradient-box"></div>
15 </body>
16 </html>
17
```

### Output:



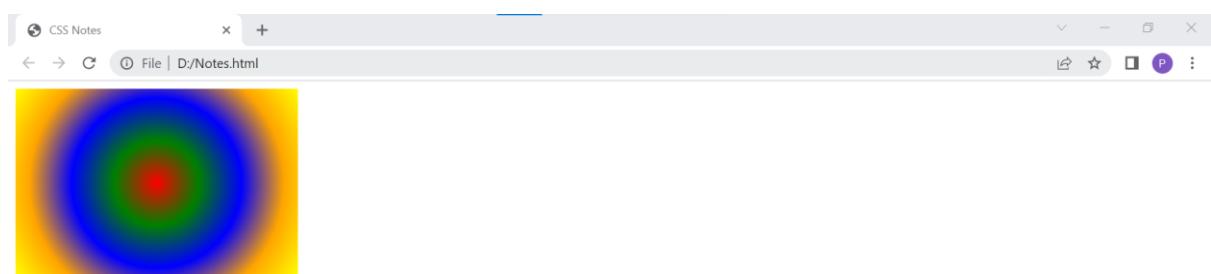
### Example: Circle Shape

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>CSS Notes</title>
5      <style>
6          .gradient-box {
7              width: 300px;
8              height: 200px;
9              background-image: radial-gradient(circle, red, green, blue, orange, yellow);
10         }
11     </style>
12 </head>
13 <body>
14     <div class="gradient-box"></div>
15 </body>
16 </html>
17

```

## Output:



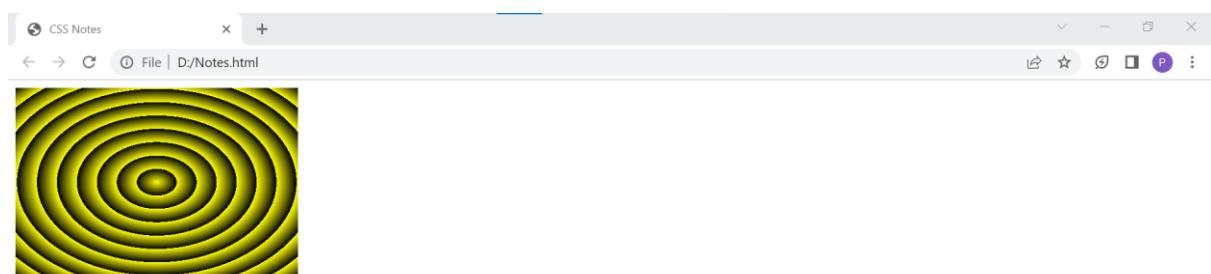
## Example: repeating-radial-gradient

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>CSS Notes</title>
5      <style>
6          .gradient-box {
7              width: 300px;
8              height: 200px;
9              background-image: repeating-radial-gradient(yellow, black 10%, white 10%);
10         }
11     </style>
12 </head>
13 <body>
14     <div class="gradient-box"></div>
15 </body>
16 </html>
17

```

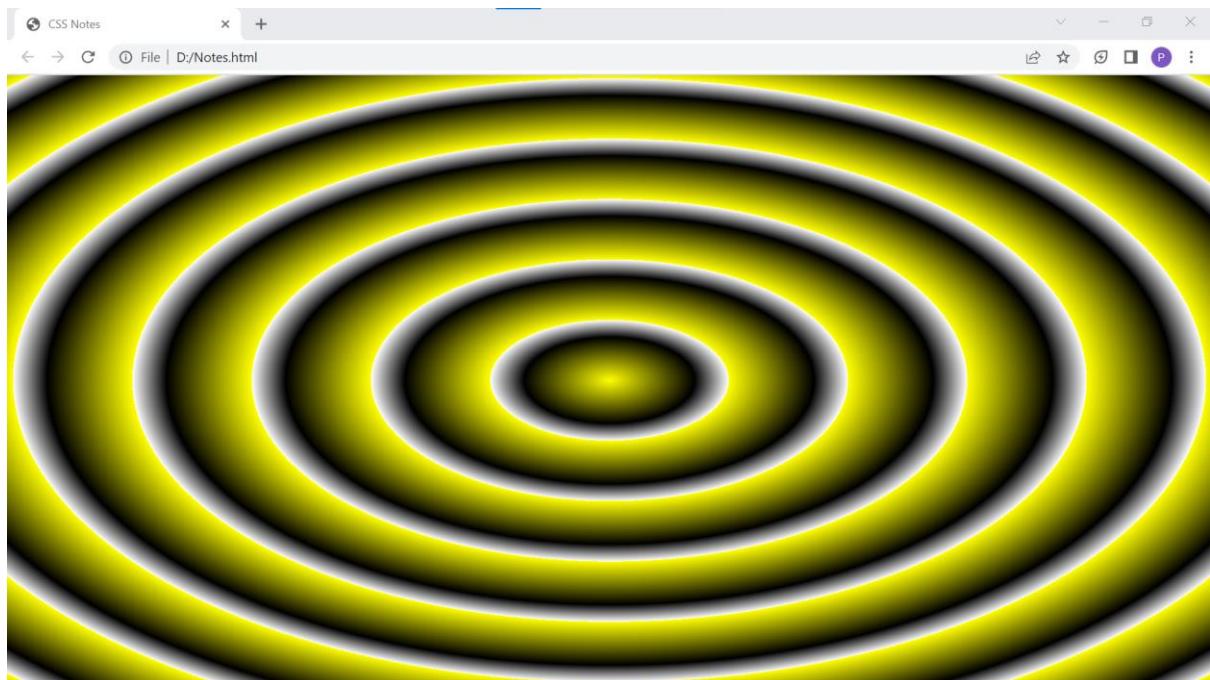
## Output:



## Example: Gradient for body

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>CSS Notes</title>
5   <style>
6     body{
7       height: 300px;
8       width:600px;
9       background-image: repeating-radial-gradient(yellow,black 10%,white 14%);
10      background-attachment: fixed;
11      background-size: cover;
12    }
13  </style>
14 </head>
15 <body>
16
17 </body>
18 </html>
19
```

## Output:



## Conic-gradient:

In conic gradient color transition rotates around the centre point.

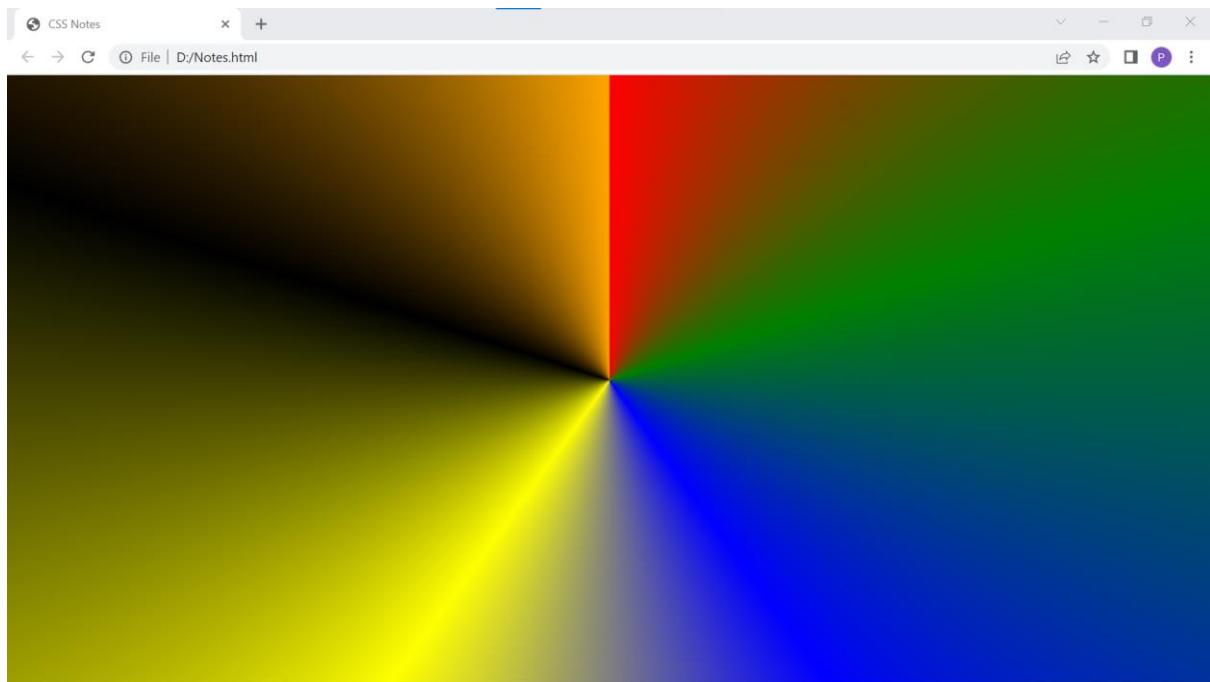
## Syntax:

Background-image: conic-gradient ([from angle], [at angle] color1, color2, .....);

## Example:

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>CSS Notes</title>
5      <style>
6          body{
7              background-image: conic-gradient(red,green,blue,yellow,black,orange);
8              background-attachment: fixed;
9              background-size: cover;
10         }
11     </style>
12 </head>
13 <body>
14
15 </body>
16 </html>
17
```

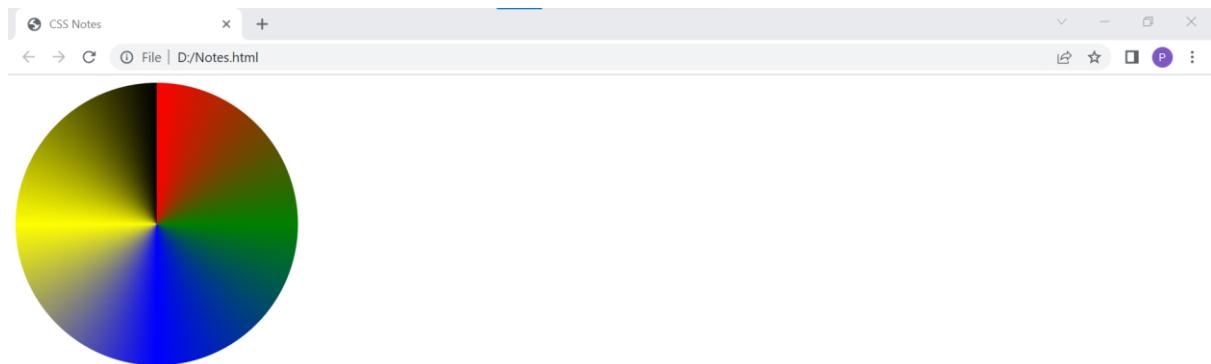
## Output:



## Example: Using border radius

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>CSS Notes</title>
5      <style>
6          .gradient-box {
7              width: 300px;
8              height: 300px;
9              background-image: conic-gradient(red,green,blue,yellow,black);
10             border-radius: 50%;
11         }
12     </style>
13 </head>
14 <body>
15     <div class="gradient-box"></div>
16 </body>
17 </html>
18
```

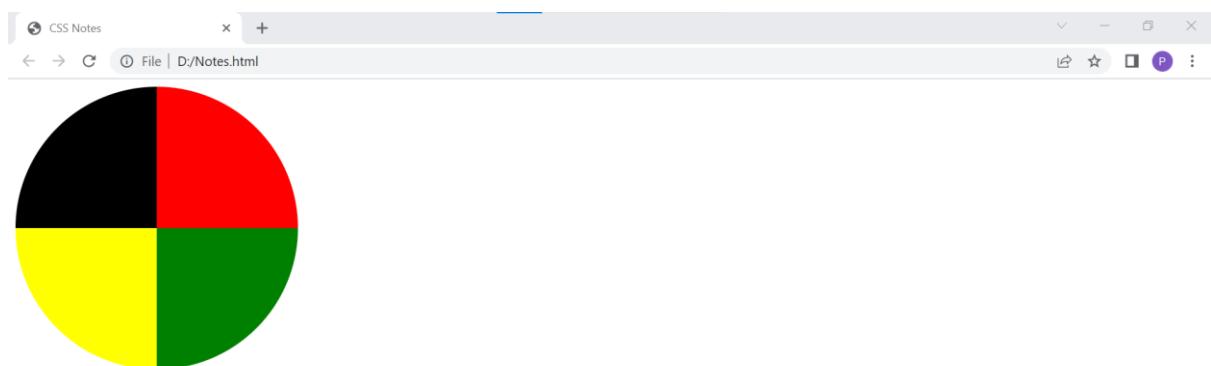
## Output:



## Example: Using angles

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>CSS Notes</title>
5   <style>
6     .gradient-box {
7       width: 300px;
8       height: 300px;
9       background-image: conic-gradient(red 0deg,red 90deg,green 90deg,green 180deg,yellow 180deg,
10                                     yellow 270deg,black 270deg);
11     }
12   </style>
13 </head>
14 <body>
15   <div class="gradient-box"></div>
16 </body>
17 </html>
18
```

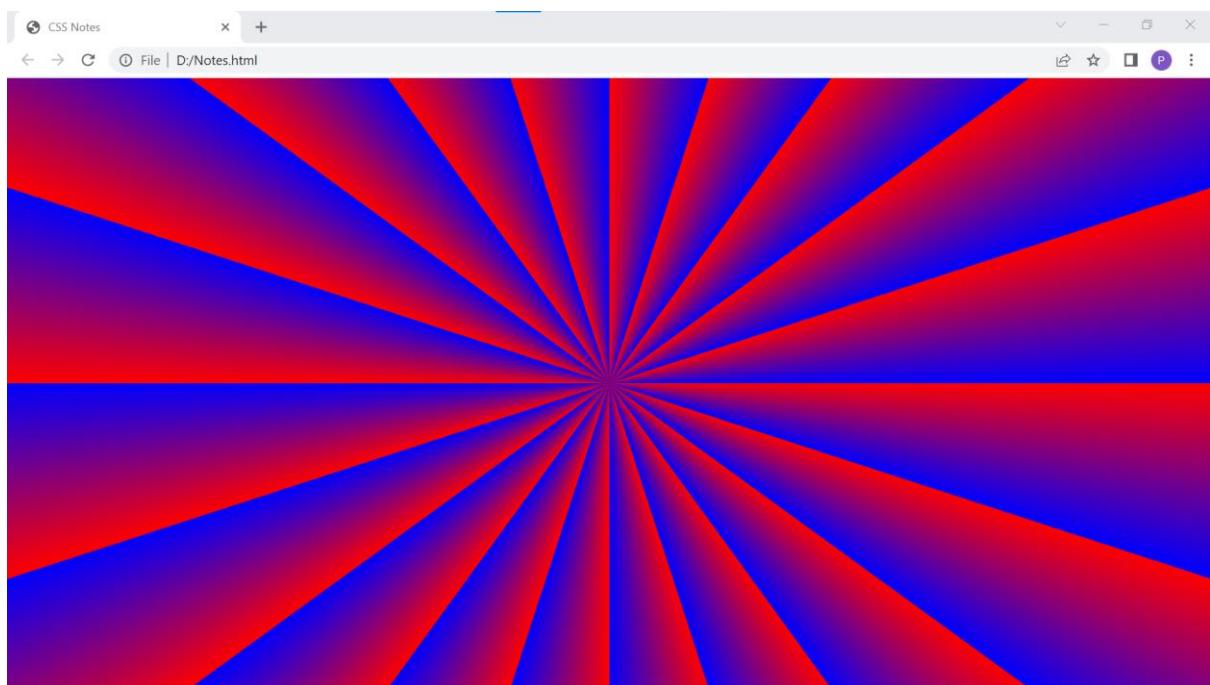
## Output:



## Example: Repeating conic-gradient for body

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>CSS Notes</title>
5   <style>
6     body{
7       background-image: repeating-conic-gradient(green 10%,red 5%,blue 15%);
8       background-attachment: fixed;
9       background-size: cover;
10    }
11  </style>
12 </head>
13 <body>
14
15 </body>
16 </html>
17
```

## Output:



## TRANSITION PROPERTY

Transition property are effects that are added to change the element from one style to another style.

For transition property we have to specify two things

1. We have to specify the property on which we want to add effect
2. We have to specify the time duration for transition effect.

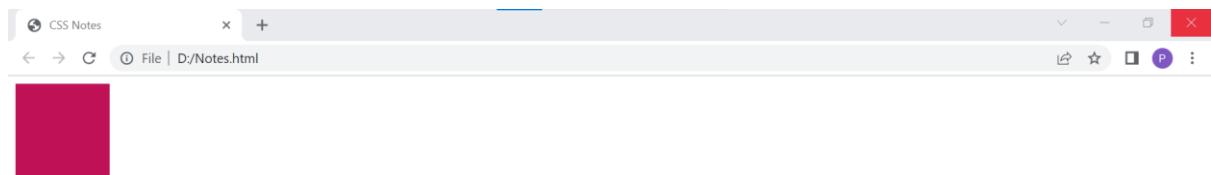
## Example:

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  <title>CSS Notes</title>
5  <style>
6  div{
7  height: 100px;
8  width: 100px;
9  background-color: #bf1156;
10 text-align: center;
11 transition: width 3s, height 2s, transform 2s, background-color 5s;
12 }
13 div:hover{
14 width: 300px;
15 background-color: #11b7bf;
16 height: 200px;
17 transform: rotate(360deg);
18 }
19 </style>
20 </head>
21 <body>
22 <div></div>
23 </body>
24 </html>
25

```

## Output:



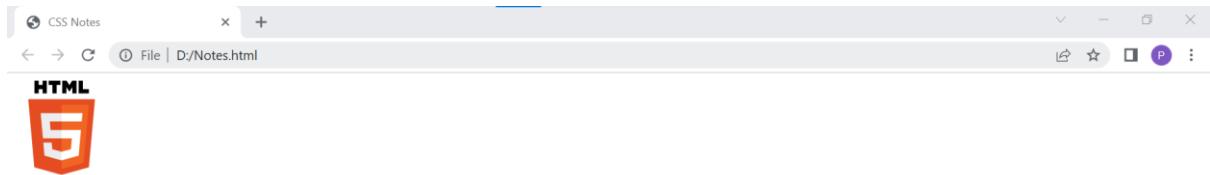
## Example: For image

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  <title>CSS Notes</title>
5  <style>
6  img{
7  height: 100px;
8  width: 100px;
9  transition: width 3s, height 2s, transform 2s;
10 }
11 img:hover{
12 width: 200px;
13 height: 200px;
14 transform: rotate(360deg);
15 }
16 </style>
17 </head>
18 <body>
19 
20 </body>
21 </html>

```

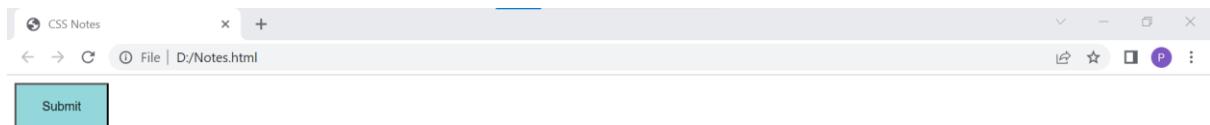
## Output:



## Example: For button

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  <title>CSS Notes</title>
5  <style>
6  .one{
7    height: 50px;
8    width: 100px;
9    background-color: #93d7db;
10   color: black;
11   transition: width 3s,height 2s,transform 2s,border-radius 2s;
12 }
13 .one:hover{
14   width: 200px;
15   height: 200px;
16   border-radius: 10px;
17   transform: rotate(360deg);
18 }
19 </style>
20 </head>
21 <body>
22 <button class="one">Submit</button>
23 </body>
24 </html>
```

## Output:



## @KEY FRAMES RULES

@key frame used to specify the animation that means we can gradually change the element from one style to another style.

To specify the state or style we have to use. Keywords (key frame selector) “from” and “to” or we can use number in %.

0% → beginning of the animation

100% → animation is complete

**Note:** for animation, along with @key frames we have to use few properties

1. Animation-name
2. Animation-duration

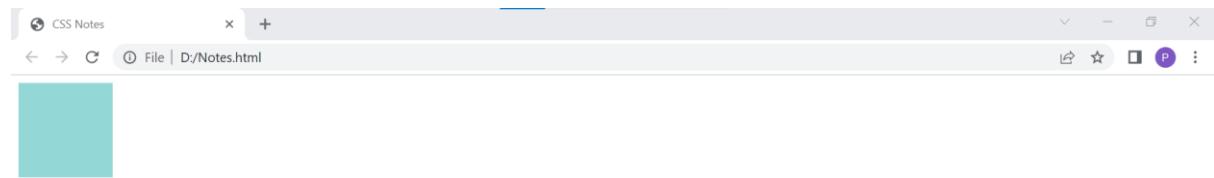
### Syntax:

```
@Key frames animation_name{  
Keyframe_selector{css style;}  
}
```

### Example:

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>  
2  <html>  
3  <head>  
4      <title>CSS Notes</title>  
5      <style>  
6      div{  
7          height: 100px;  
8          width: 100px;  
9          background-color: #93d7d6;  
10         animation-name: myanimation;  
11         animation-duration: 5s;  
12     }  
13     @keyframes myanimation{  
14         from{background-color:red;}  
15         to{background-color:green;}  
16     }  
17     </style>  
18 </head>  
19 <body>  
20     <div></div>  
21 </body>  
22 </html>
```

### Output:



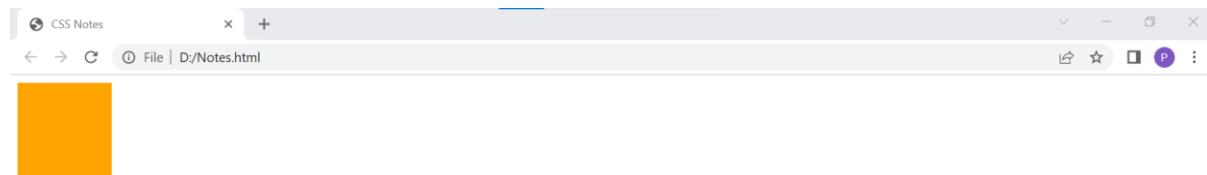
### Example:

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>CSS Notes</title>
5      <style>
6      div{
7          height: 100px;
8          width: 100px;
9          background-color: #93d7d6;
10         animation-name: myanimation;
11         animation-duration: 20s;
12     }
13     @keyframes myanimation{
14         0%{background-color:black;}
15         25%{background-color:orange;}
16         50%{background-color:violet;}
17         75%{background-color:darkred;}
18         100%{background-color:green;}
19     }
20
21     </style>
22
23 </head>
24 <body>
25     <div></div>
26 </body>
27 </html>

```

## Output:



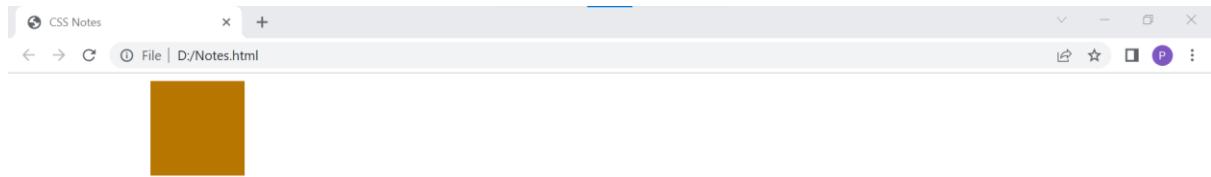
## Example: For moving box/element.

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <title>CSS Notes</title>
5      <style>
6      div{
7          height: 100px;
8          width: 100px;
9          background-color: #93d7d6;
10         position: relative;
11         animation: myanimation 10s infinite;
12     }
13     @keyframes myanimation{
14         0%{background-color:black;left: 0px;top:0px;}
15         25%{background-color:orange;left: 200px;top:0px;}
16         50%{background-color:violet;left: 200px;top:200px;}
17         75%{background-color:darkred;left: 0px;top:200px;}
18         100%{background-color:green;left: 0px;top:0px;}
19     }
20
21     </style>
22
23 </head>
24 <body>
25     <div></div>
26 </body>
27 </html>
28

```

## Output:



## Example: To reverse direction

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  <title>CSS Notes</title>
5  <style>
6  div{
7    height: 100px;
8    width: 100px;
9    background-color: #93d7d6;
10   position: relative;
11   animation: myanimation 10s infinite;
12   animation-direction: reverse;
13 }
14 @keyframes myanimation{
15   0%{background-color:black;left: 0px;top:0px;}
16   25%{background-color:orange;left: 200px;top:0px;}
17   50%{background-color:violet;left: 200px;top:200px;}
18   75%{background-color:darkred;left: 0px;top:200px;}
19   100%{background-color:green;left: 0px;top:0px;}
20 }
21
22 </style>
23
24 </head>
25 <body>
26 <div></div>
27 </body>
28 </html>
29
```

## Output:

