https://shorturl.at/kAHNV

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CSS:-

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet.

- It is a stylesheet language used for describing

the presentation of documents in markup language like HTML.

- CSS is a cornerstone technology for world wide web

alongside HTML and Javascript.

- CSS is designed to enable separation of presentation and contents.

- All styles are stored in CSS files.

- CSS files must have extension as '.css' only

Why css ?

- it allows a much richer presentation appearance.

- it reduces workload by centralizing command for

visual appearance instead of scattered ones.

- Same styles can be reused for multiple documents.

History

- First version of CSS was released in 1996.

- Second version of CSS was released in 1998, with improved table features.

- Third version of CSS was released in 2008 and currently in use with improved support for modules, it also supports modern browsers.

- Fourth version was released in 24th March 2017, which is faster than CSS3.

Types of CSS

- inline CSS Highest Priority

- can be applied to only that tag

- internal CSS Medium Priority

- Can be applied to only that document

- external CSS Lowest Priority

- can be applied globally

\*\*\*index.html\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">

<style>

p {

font-size: 25px;

font-family: 'Courier New', Courier, monospace;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Good Morning</h1>

<h4 style="background-color: violet;">First CSS Session</h4>

<p>CSS gives ritcher representation</p>

</body>

</html>

\*\*\*style.css\*\*\*

h1 {

color: red

}

h4 {

font-size: 50px;

}

body {

background-color: yellow;

}

CSS Syntax(rule-set)

- CSS syntax is selector and declaration block.

- The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

- Each declaration includes a CSS property and value pair.

- Properties and Values are separated by colon (:)

- Each property and value pair separated by semicolon(;)

Eg

h1

{

color : red;

font-size : 12px;

}

Where

h1 is selector

color is property

red is value

font-size is property

12px is value

CSS Selectors

- CSS selectors are used to select the contents you want to style.

- Types

i) Element selector

ii)Id selector

iii)Class selector

iv)Universal selector

v) Group selector

i) Element selector

- The element selector selects html element by name

Syntax

element

{

style1;

style2;

...

}

p

{

text-align : center;

color : blue;

}

ii)id selector

- it uses id attribute of html element

- to select a selector with specific id(#) is used.

- syntax

#id

{

style1;

style2;

...

}

#warning

{

color : orange;

}

iii)class selector

- the class selectors select html element with specific class attribute.

- it is used with a "period" symbol (. DOT) followed by class name

- Syntax

.class\_name

{

style1;

style2;

...

}

.cool

{

text-align : right;

color : #002366;

}

- class selector for specific element - if you want

to specify specific element should be affected then

you should use element name with class name

h1.cool

{

...

...

}

iv)Universal selector

- The universal selectors is used as wildcard selector.

- it selects all elements in the page.

- it is denoted by '\*' symbol.

\*

{

style1;

style2;

...

}

v)Group selector

- group selector is used to select all elements

with same style definitions.

- commas are used to separate selectors in grouping

- Eg

h2

{

text-align : center;

color : maroon;

}

h3

{

text-align : center;

color : maroon;

}

p

{

text-align : center;

color : maroon;

}

h2, h3, p

{

text-align : center;

color : maroon;

}

Colors:-

- Colors are specified using predefined color names or color values

RGB - Red Green Blue

RGBA - Red Green Blue Alpha

HSL - Hue Saturation Lightness

HSLA - Hue Saturation Lightness Alpha

HEX - Hexadecimal values

Alpha -> Opacity

-> 0 -> Transparent

-> 1 -> Opaque

<h1 style="color:#00ff00">Observe my colour</h1>

<h1 style="color:hsl(0, 100%, 50%)">Observe This colour</h1>

<div>

<h1 style="color:rgb(255,0,0 )"> Observe my color</h1>

<h1 style="color:rgba(255,0,0,1)">Observe my color</h1>

<h1 style="color:rgba(255,0,0,0.8)">Observe my color</h1>

<h1 style="color:rgba(255,0,0,0.6)">Observe my color</h1>

<h1 style="color:rgba(255,0,0,0.4)">Observe my color</h1>

<h1 style="color:rgba(255,0,0,0.2)">Observe my color</h1>

<h1 style="color:rgba(255,0,0,0)">Observe my color</h1>

</div>

<div style="background-color: black;">

<h1 style="color:rgb(255,0,0 )"> Observe my color</h1>

<h1 style="color:rgba(255,0,0,1)">Observe my color</h1>

<h1 style="color:rgba(255,0,0,0.8)">Observe my color</h1>

<h1 style="color:rgba(255,0,0,0.6)">Observe my color</h1>

<h1 style="color:rgba(255,0,0,0.4)">Observe my color</h1>

<h1 style="color:rgba(255,0,0,0.2)">Observe my color</h1>

<h1 style="color:rgba(255,0,0,0)">Observe my color</h1>

</div>

<div style="background-color: yellow;">

<h1 style="color:rgb(255,0,0 )"> Observe my color</h1>

<h1 style="color:rgba(255,0,0,1)">Observe my color</h1>

<h1 style="color:rgba(255,0,0,0.8)">Observe my color</h1>

<h1 style="color:rgba(255,0,0,0.6)">Observe my color</h1>

<h1 style="color:rgba(255,0,0,0.4)">Observe my color</h1>

<h1 style="color:rgba(255,0,0,0.2)">Observe my color</h1>

<h1 style="color:rgba(255,0,0,0)">Observe my color</h1>

</div>

CSS text formatting

color

text alignment

- 'text-align' property is used to set horizontal alignment of text

- values values are left, right, center, justify

Eg text-align : center

text-align : left / start

: right /end

: justify

direction:-

- it is used to change direction of text

i.e left to right (ltr)

OR

right to left (rtl)

unicode-bidi : bidi-override used to handle directions of text

<h1>Which is my direction ?</h1>

<h1 style="direction: ltr; ">Which is my direction ?</h1>

<h1 style="direction: rtl; unicode-bidi: bidi-override; ">Which is my direction ?</h1>

<h1 style="direction: rtl; unicode-bidi: bidi-override; ">Ambulance</h1>

vertical text

- writing-mode : vertical-lr

: vertical-rl

<h1 style="writing-mode:vertical-lr">Pranit Thakur</h1>

Text decoration

text-decoration is used to set or remove text decoration

Eg underline, overline, line-through

text-decoration : underline

: overline

: line-through

: none

<p style="color: blue; text-decoration : underline">Guess Me</p>

<p style="color: red; text-decoration: overline;">I am overlined text</p>

<p style="text-decoration: line-through">I am deprecated</p>

<a href="#" style="text-decoration: none; color:black">Guess Me</a>

Text shadow

- text-shadow property adds shadow effects to text

shadow -> xoffset yoffset blur/height color

text-shadow : shadow;

: shadow1, shadow2, shadow3, ...

.sd1 {

text-shadow: 5px -5px 0px gray;

}

.sd2 {

color: yellow;

text-shadow: 0px 0px 5px blue;

}

.sm {

text-shadow: 1px 1px 2px violet,

2px 2px 2px indigo,

3px 3px 2px blue,

4px 4px 2px green,

5px 5px 2px yellow,

6px 6px 2px orange,

7px 7px 2px red;

}

.nospecs {

color: rgba(255, 0, 0, 0);

text-shadow: 1px 1px 2px violet,

2px 2px 2px indigo,

3px 3px 2px blue,

4px 4px 2px green,

5px 5px 2px yellow,

6px 6px 2px orange,

7px 7px 2px red;

}

.sasm {

text-shadow: 0px 0px 1px red;

font-family: 'Lucida Calligraphy';

}

body {

background-color: black;

}

<h1 class="sd1">Pranit Thakur</h1>

<h1 class="sd2">Pranit Thakur</h1>

<h1 class="sm">Pranit Thakur</h1>

<h1 class="nospecs">Pranit Thakur</h1>

<h1 class="sasm">Pranit Thakur</h1>

CSS fonts

- font-family property selects fonts

- fonts are arranged as priorities

Eg font-family : 'Century Gothic','Kunstler Script';

font-style : normal

: italic

: oblique

<p style="font-style:normal">I am normal font</p>

<p style="font-style:italic">I am italic font</p>

<p style="font-style: oblique">I am obliqe font</p>

font-weight : normal

: bold

:number(0-900)

<p style="font-weight: normal;">I am normal paragraph</p>

<h4 style="font-weight: normal;">I am normal heading</h4>

<p style="font-weight: bold;">I am bold paragraph</p>

<h4 style="font-weight: bold;">I am bold heading</h4>

<h4 style="font-weight: 900;">I am 900w heading</h4>

<p style="font-weight: 900;">I am 900w paragraph</p>

<span style="font-weight: 900;">I am 900w span</span>

<h4 style="font-weight: 600;">I am 600w heading</h4>

<p style="font-weight: 600;">I am 600w paragraph</p>

<span style="font-weight: 600;">I am 600w span</span>

<h4 style="font-weight: 500;">I am 500w heading</h4>

<p style="font-weight: 500;">I am 500w paragraph</p>

<span style="font-weight: 500;">I am 500w span</span>

<h4 style="font-weight: 100;">I am 100w heading</h4>

<p style="font-weight: 100;">I am 100w paragraph</p>

<span style="font-weight: 100;">I am 100w span</span>

font-varient : normal

: small-caps -> small to capital (font size will be reduced)

<p>BlueYonder, Hightech City, HyderBad Telangana</p>

<p style="font-variant: small-caps;">BlueYonder, Hhightech City, HyderBad Telangana</p>

font-size : px or em (1em = 16px)

: 10 vw

CSS Backgrounds

background-color specifies background color of element

<h1 style="background-color: rgb(0,0,255);">I am Heading 1</h1>

<div style="background-color: rgba(0,255,255,0.5);">I am division</div>

<p style="background-color: #ff0000; color:white">I am paragraph</p>

<span style="background-color: hsla(100,50%,50%,0.5);">I am span</span>

background-image adds image to background

background-image : url();

background-repeat repeats images either in horizontal direction repeat-x

or in vertical direction repeat-y

or no repeat no-repeat

<body style="background-image: url('./BG01.png');background-repeat: no-repeat;">

background-position

right / left

top / bottom

background-position : right top;

<body style="background-image: url('./BG01.png');background-repeat: no-repeat;background-position: right bottom;">

background-attachment: specifies image should be fixed or scrolling

background-attachment : fixed; -> not fixed with page

: scroll; -> fixed with page

background-size specifies size of background

background-size : 100px 15px;

: contain;

: cover;

CSS Gradient backgrounds

i) Linear Gradient

ii)Radial Gradient

Note:- minimum two color stops required.

i) Linear gradient

background : linear-gradient(direction, color\_stop1, color\_stop2, color\_stop3, ...)

direction -> to right

-> to left

-> to bottom

-> to top

-> to right bottom

-> ...

-> angles (x 90)

background: linear-gradient(to right,black,brown, red,pink,white);

background: linear-gradient(to right top,black,brown, red,pink,white);

background: linear-gradient(to right, blue 80%,yellow 40%);

ii)Radial Gradient

background : radial-gradient(shape, color\_stop1, color\_stop2, color\_stop3,....)

shape -> circle, ellipse

background: radial-gradient(circle, red, black);

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