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# Web Development Bootcamp:

Intro to CSS



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**GDSC PIEAS** 

### What is CSS?

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a language used for describing the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML.

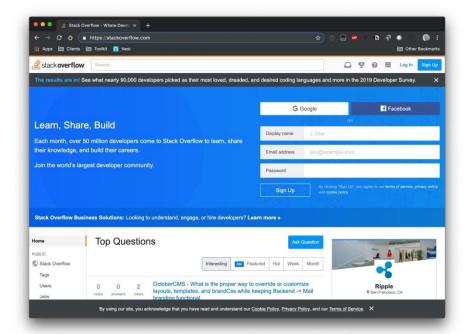
CSS enables you to style and layout web pages, making them visually appealing and user-friendly. Selectors target HTML elements, and properties define how they look.

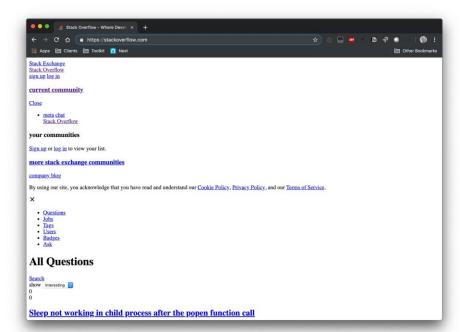


**HTML** the structural layer



**CSS** the presentational layer





## **Basic Styling**

- 1. Colors
- 2. Fonts
- 3. Background
- 4. Text Formatting
- 5. Borders
- 6. Padding
- 7. Margin

"CSS enables you to style and layout web pages, making them visually appealing and user-friendly. Selectors target HTML elements, and properties define how they look."

## **Selectors**

- 1. Elements
- 2. Classes
- 3. IDs

"CSS selector selects the HTML element(s) you want to style."

## **Selectors in CSS**

#### **Element Selector**

```
h2 {
  color: #c70039;
```

#### **ID Selector**

```
#content {
  color: #6E4253;
  font-size: 15px;
```

#### **Universal Selector**

```
color: #c70039;
```

#### Class Selector

```
.main {
  margin-top: 10px
  margin-bottom: 10px
```

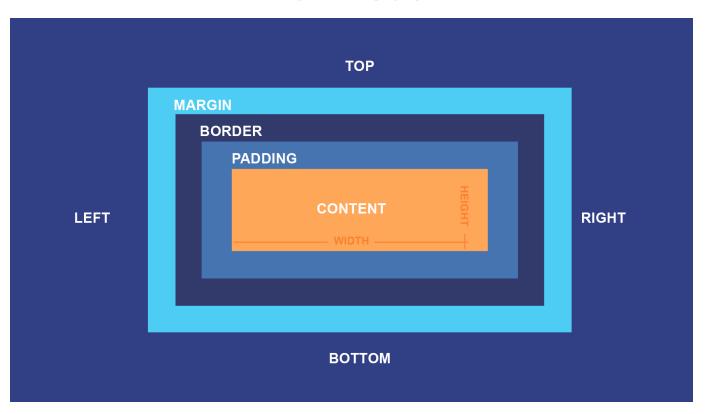
# **Basic Styling**

```
body {
  color: #333;
  font-family: 'Arial', sans-serif;
  background-color: #f7f7f7;
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
}
```

```
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```

```
child: Column(
crossAxisAlignment: CrossA
children: [
/*2*/
Container(
padding: const EdgeIns
child: const Text(
```

## **Box Model**



## **Box Model**

"The CSS box model is a container that contains multiple properties including borders, margin, padding, and the content itself."

## **Box Model**

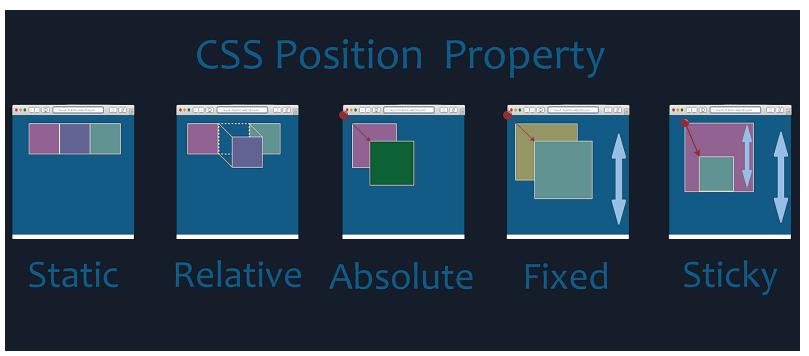
```
.box {
  width: 200px;
  height: 100px;
  padding: 10px;
  border: 2px solid #555;
  margin: 20px;
}
```

```
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           child: Column(
             children: [
```

## **Positioning**

"The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element (static, relative, fixed, absolute or sticky)."

## **Positioning**



## **Positioning**

- 1. Static
- 2. Absolute
- 3. Relative
- 4. Fixed
- 5. Sticky

"Imagine it as arranging puzzle pieces. Static follows the normal flow without any positioning adjustments, Absolute positioning places elements precisely without influencing others, Relative adjusts based on its original position, Fixed remains static even when you scroll, and Sticky combines the best of both worlds by staying in place until a certain point."

# **Static**

```
.pelement {
    position: static;
    left: 10px;
    bottom: 10px;
}
```



```
child: Column(
crossAxisAlignment: CrossA
children: [
/*2*/
Container(
padding: const EdgeIns
child: const Text(
'Oeschinen Lake Camp
```

## **Absolute**

```
.pelement {
    position: absolute;
    left: 10px;
    bottom: 10px;
}
```

```
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```

```
/*1*/
child: Column(
crossAxisAlianment: CrossA
```

# Relative

```
.pelement {
    position: relative;
    left: 10px;
    bottom: 10px;
}
```



11(32),

child: Column(
crossAxisAlignment: CrossA
children: [
/\*2\*/
Container(

'Oeschinen Lake Campo style: TextStyle( fontWeight: FontWei ),

## **Fixed**

```
.pelement {
    position: fixed;
    bottom: 10px;
    left: 10px;
}
```



```
/*1*/
child: Column(
    crossAxisAlignment: Cross/
    children: [
    /*2*/
    Container(
        padding: const EdgeIns
```

# Sticky

```
.pelement {
  position: sticky;
  top: 10px;
```

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```
child: Column(
```