



CSS Background:-

- background-color
 - background-image
 - background-repeat
 - background-attachment
- **Background-color :-**
 - The background-color property is used to specify the background color of the element.
 - **Background-image:-**
 - The background-image property is used to set an image as a background of an element.
 - **Background-repeat:-**
 - By default, the background-image property repeats the background image horizontally and vertically.
 - Some images are repeated only horizontally or vertically.
 - The background looks better if the image is repeated horizontally only.
 - **Background-attachment:-**
 - The background-attachment property is used to specify if the background image is fixed or scroll with the rest of the page in browser window.
 - If you set fixed the background image then the image will not move during scrolling in the browser.

Box Shadow :-

- It is used to add shadow-like effects around the frame of an element.
- box-shadow: x-axis y-axis blur spread color ;

Text Shadow :-

- It is used to add shadow-like effects around the frame of an element.
- text-shadow: h-offset v-offset blur color ;

Font-family :-

- The font-family property determines the font family of a text.
- As a "fallback" system, the font-family attribute should hold various font names.
- Example –
`<p style="font-family:monospace"> Welcome to Adhyayan </p>`

Font-size :-

- In web design, being able to control the text size is crucial.
- Font size alterations should not be used to make paragraphs look like headings or headings look like paragraphs. Always use the appropriate HTML tags for headers and paragraphs, such as h1 to h6 for headings and p tag for paragraphs.
- Example –
`<p style="font-size:25px"> Welcome to Adhyayan </p>`

Text-decoration :-

- Text decorations such as line-through, underline, overline etc controlled using the text-decoration property.
- Example –
`<p style="text-decoration:underline"> Welcome to Adhyayan </p>`

Text-transform :-

- The case of the text is controlled by text-transform.
- You have the option of changing the entire text to capitals or lowercase, or only capitalising the initial letter of each word.
- Example –
`<p style="text-transform:uppercase"> Welcome to Adhyayan </p>`

Text-align :-

- The HTML equivalents for left, right, and centre are left, right, and centre.
- Like the text in a book, justify creates columns of text that are aligned along their left and right boundaries.
- Example –
`<p style="text-align:center"> Welcome to Adhyayan </p>`

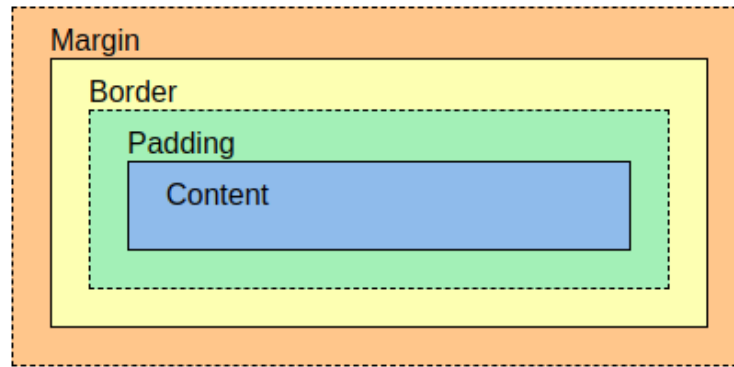
Word-spacing: -

- The amount of space added to the default spacing between each word is controlled by this attribute.
- Example -
`<p style="word-spacing: 25px"> Welcome to Adhyayan </p>`

Letter-spacing -

- This attribute is identical to word-spacing, but it governs the amount of space inserted between each letter.
- Example -
`<p style="letter-spacing: 25px"> Welcome to Adhyayan </p>`

Box-Model :-



- In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout.
- The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content. The image below illustrates the box model:

CSS Margin :-

- CSS Margin property is used to define the space around elements.
- It is completely transparent and doesn't have any background color. It clears an area around the element.
- Top, bottom, left and right margin can be changed independently using separate properties. You can also change all properties at once by using shorthand margin property.
- CSS shorthand property is used to shorten the code. It specifies all the margin properties in one property.
- There are four types to specify the margin property. You can use one of them.
 - margin: 50px 100px 150px 200px - top right bottom left
 - margin: 50px 100px 150px; - top left & right bottom
 - margin: 50px 100px; - top & bottom left & right
 - margin: 50px; - top right bottom & left

CSS Padding :-

- CSS Padding property is used to define the space between the element content and the element border.
- It is different from CSS margin in the way that CSS margin defines the space around elements. CSS padding is affected by the background colors. It clears an area around the content.
- Top, bottom, left and right padding can be changed independently using separate properties. You can also change all properties at once by using shorthand padding property.
- There are four types to specify the padding property. You can use one of them.
 - padding: 50px 100px 150px 200px - top right bottom left
 - padding: 50px 100px 150px; - top left & right bottom

- padding: 50px 100px;
- padding: 50px;

- top & bottom left & right
- top right bottom & left