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COLOR:

* Color property is used to apply the colors to our html text.
* For the color property we can give the values in many ways like color name, rgb, rgba, hsl, hex etc.

1. By using color name: we can have colors by giving color names.

Ex:

h1{

  color: red;

}

1. Color by using rgb:

* In rgb we have to give the value for red, green and blue which varies from 0-255.
* 0 is the minimum value and 255 is the maximum value.

Ex:

 h1{

            background-color: rgb(0, 0, 0);

            color: rgb (255, 255, 255);

}

1. **Color by using rgba:**

* Rgba is the extension of rgb where a stands for alpha which is used for the opacity and a take values from 0-1 .

ex:

h1{

            color: rgba (255, 0, 0, 0.9);

        }

4)**color by using hex:**

Hex stands for hexadecimal value in which we give hexadecimal values which starts from 0 and ends at F.

Ex:

 <style>

        h1{

            background-color:#000000;

            color: #FFFFFF;

        }

    </style>

Background:

To design the background of html element we use background properties like\

* **Background color:**

To have background color for html element we use background color property.

H1{

Color: red;

Background-color: blue;

}

* **Background image:**

To have background image for html element we have to use background image property for which we have to give url as value in this within the common racket we have to specify image name with extension

Ex:

Background-image: url(csr.jpg);

* **Background Position:**

To set the background image in a particular position of the web page we have to use background position property. For this property we can give values like left, right, top, bottom, centre and also, we can give combination of all these values.

Ex:

Background-position: bottom left;

* **Background Size:**

To change the size of background image we use Background-size property in which we have to give the values of width and height.

Ex:

Background-size: 100% 200px;

* **Background repeat:**

By default, the background images will be repeating to stop that repetition we have to use background-repeat property for which we can give values like no repeat, repeat-x, repeat-y.

Ex:

Background-repeat: no-repeat;

* **Background attachment:**

To give scroll or fixed effect for the background image we have to use background attachment property.

Ex:

Background-attachment: scroll;

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**Border Property:**

* The CSS border property is use to specify the border style, border color, and border width for html elements.

**Border Style:**

Border style is used to specify the style of the border in which owe can give values like solid, dashed, dotted, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset and none.

**Border width:**

To increase the thickness of the border we use border width property.

**Border color:**

To change the color of the border we use border color property.

Ex:

<head>

    <title>Document</title>

    <style>

        #solid {

            border-style: solid;

            background-color: orange;

            color: black;

        }

        #dashed {

            border-style: dashed;

            background-color: white;

            color: black;

            border-width: 5px;

        }

        #dotted {

            border-style: dotted;

            background-color: green;

            color: white;

        }

        #double {

            border-style: double;

            background-color: greenyellow;

            color: black;

        }

    </style>

</head>

<body>

  <h1 id="solid">csr</h1>

  <h1 id="dashed">csr</h1>

  <h1 id="dotted">csr</h1>

  <h1 id="double">csr</h1>

</body>

**Border shorten property:**

single property.

Ex:

border: double 5px red;

* Border shorten property can be used for single side of html element.
* To apply the border to single sides we have to follow below shortened properties.

Ex:

border-bottom: dashed 5px;

            border-top: dotted 10px;

            border-left: groove 10px;

            border-right: ridge 10px;

**Border radius:**

Border radius property defines the radius of html elements corer.

Ex:

#a {

        width: 400px;

        height: 400px;

        background-color: aqua;

        border: 4px solid red;

        border-radius: 100%;

    }

* To have radius in 4 different sides with different values we have to specify 4 different values in border radius property in the sequence of top left, top right, bottom right and bottom left.

Ex:

border-radius: 100px 0px 100px 0px;

* We can apply border radius differently for 4 different sides.

border-top-left-radius

border-bottom-right-radius

border-bottom-left-radius

border-top-right-radius

Ex:

#b {

        width: 400px;

        height: 400px;

        background-image: url ("onepiece.jpg");

        border-top-left-radius: 10px;

        border-bottom-right-radius: 20px;

        border-bottom-left-radius: 30px;

        border-top-right-radius: 40px;

    }

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**Outline:**

* An outline is a line which is drawn which is drawn along the html element border.
* In outline we can change the outline style by giving same value as border style.

Ex: h1{

            border-style: double;

            border-color: red;

            outline: double 10px yellowgreen;

            outline-offset: 10pxs;

        }

**Outline offset:**

To give the space between outline and html element border we use outline offset.

Ex:

h1{

            border-style: double;

            border-color: red;

            outline: double 10px yellowgreen;

            outline-offset: 10pxs;

        }

**CSS box model:**

* The box model is essentially a box that wraps around every html element.
* It consists of

Padding: padding is a area between element and its border to increase the space between element and its border we can use padding property.

* In padding we have 5 different properties based on the sides

padding-left

padding-right

padding-top

padding-bottom

padding

Ex:

  h1{

            border: 2px solid black;

            width: 200px;

            padding-top: 250px;

            padding-left: 100px;

        }

**Margin:**

* Margin is an area outside the html element border.
* To move an element inside the webpage along with its border we have to use margin property.
* In margin also we have 5 different properties based on its sides.

1. Margin-left
2. Margin-right
3. Margin-top
4. Margin-bottom
5. margin

Ex:

h1{

        border: 2px solid black;

        width:200px;

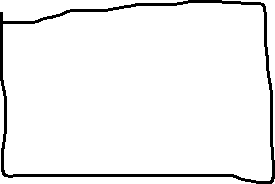
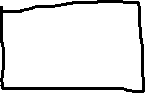
        margin-left: 1250px;

        margin-top: 700px;

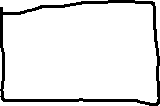
    }

Margin

Border



Padding



Element content

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**CSS TEXT:**

TEXT DECORATION:

* Text decoration property is used to have decoration for the text like underline, overline and line through.
* For these values we can have style also like dotted, dashed, wavy, solid, double and none.
* And also, we can give color for the value.

Ex: <head>

     <title>Document</title>

     <style>

        a {

            text-decoration: line-through wavy red;

        }

     </style>

</head>

<body>

    <a href="https://www.facebook.com/">facebook</a>

</body>

TEXT ALIGN:

* Text align property is used to align the text towards left, right, center, justify.

Ex:

text-align: justify;

TEXT TRANSFORM:

To transform the text from lower case to upper case or upper case to lower case or to make first letter of every word capital we have to use text transform property along with the value as uppercase, lowercase, capitalize.

Ex:

p{

            text-transform: uppercase;

        }

WORD SPACING:

* To give the space between words we use word spacing property.

Ex: word-spacing: 25px;

LETTER SPACING:

* To give the space between letters we have to use letter spacing.

Ex: letter-spacing: 10px;

LINE HEIGHT:

* To give the space between lines we use line height property.

Ex: line-height: 30px;

TEXT INDENT:

* To give the indentation in the starting of the paragraph we have to use text indent property.

Ex: text-indent: 80px;

TEXT SHADOW:

* Text shadow property is used to apply shadow effect for the text in which we give the values in the format of

text-shadow: horizontal vertical blur color; FONT SIZE:

* To increase the size of a text we use font size property.