



WEB TEAM - WEEK 2

Hello peeps! Hope you had fun with the first week's task where you made your first, very basic to-do list HTML page. We will be building on that in the upcoming weeks and refining it step-by-step. For your week 2 task, you will be learning CSS and how to include it with your existing HTML. Let's get started!

Task 2

Try adding background color, table border, font styles and try to align the texts using the properties mentioned below. You can add any CSS properties to make the website look cool. Use the below image for reference.

(**Hint:** background-color, text-align, text-decoration, padding, margin, border-collapse, width, border, box-shadow properties)

Todo List

Title: Description:

Task Name	Task Description	Action
Demo task 1	Demo description 1	Delete
Demo task 2	Demo description 2	Delete
Demo task 3	Demo description 3	Delete
Demo task 4	Demo description 4	Delete

Keep learning, and Happy coding ;D



CSS:

1. What is CSS?

CSS is Cascading style sheet

It is used to style an HTML document. It tells how HTML elements should look like.

Websites for reference:

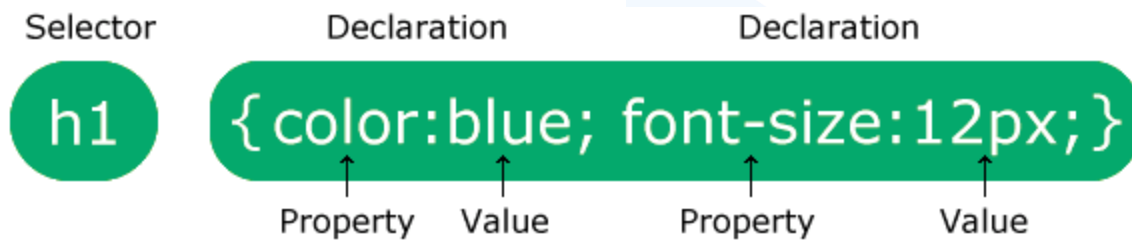
https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_intro.asp

2. Why do we need CSS?

CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes. It helps to format web pages.

3. Syntax of CSS:

- The selector points to the HTML element to be styled.
- The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.
- Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.
- Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolons, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.



Source : https://www.w3schools.com/css/img_selector.gif

Reference: https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_syntax.asp

From the above image we can understand that

- h1 is a selector in CSS (it points to the HTML element that needs to be styled: <h1>).
- color is a property, and blue is the property value (setting text color as blue)
- font-size is a property, and 12px is the property value (setting text size as 12px)

4. What are CSS selectors?

They help us select the HTML element we need to style. Let's look at simple selectors.

1) **Element Selector:**

Element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.



```
<p>A paragraph.</p>
```

```
p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

2) Id Selector:

Let's first understand the ID attribute in HTML, id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element.

```
<p id="para">A paragraph.</p>
```

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element. The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element. To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

```
#para {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```



3) Class Selector:

Let's first understand class attributes in HTML, class attribute specifies one or more class names for an element.

```
<p class="center">A paragraph.</p>
```

The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute. To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.

The output of all the above 3 cases :

Paragraph

Reference: https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_selectors.asp

5. How do we write CSS?

CSS can be written in 3 ways:

- 1) Inline CSS
- 2) Internal CSS
- 3) External CSS

Inline CSS:

Inline styles are written within the "style" attribute of the element to be styled.

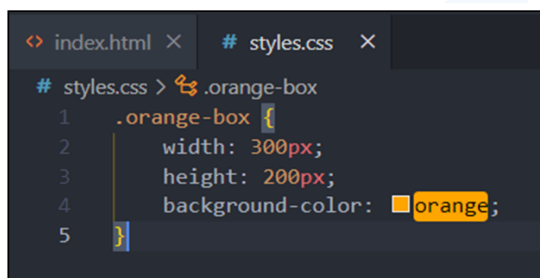
```
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```



External CSS:

Styles can be defined separately in a style sheet, for eg: styles.css. Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the `<link>` element, inside the head section.

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

A screenshot of a code editor with two tabs: "index.html" and "# styles.css". The "# styles.css" tab is active, showing the following CSS code:

```
# styles.css > .orange-box
1  .orange-box {
2      width: 300px;
3      height: 200px;
4      background-color: orange;
5  }
```

Internal CSS:

Internal styles are defined within the `<style>` element, inside the `<head>` section of an HTML page.

```
<style>
p {
  color: maroon;
  margin-left: 40px;
}
</style>
```

Reference: https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_howto.asp



6. Frequently used CSS Properties:

- **background-color:** Defines an element's background color.
- **border:** Sets the width, style, and color for all four sides of an element's border.
- **border-radius:** rounds the corners of an element's outer border edge.
- **color:** Specify the color of the text of an element.
- **cursor:** Specify the type of cursor.
- **font-family:** Defines a list of fonts for elements.
- **font-size:** Defines the font size for the text.
- **font-style:** Defines the font style for the text.
- **font-weight:** Defines the font weight for the text.
- **height:** Specify the height of an element.
- **line-height:** Sets the height between lines of text.
- **list-style:** Defines the display style for a list and list elements.
- **text-align:** Sets the horizontal alignment of inline content.
- **text-decoration:** Specifies the decoration added to the text.
- **width:** Specify the width of an element.
- **padding:** Space inside the border and content.
- **margin:** Space outside the border and other contents.
- **box-shadow:** attaches one or more shadows to an element
- **border-collapse:** sets whether table borders should collapse into a single border or be separated as in standard HTML.

Reference: <https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/index.php>

7. Properties for margin : (Similar properties for padding)

Margins are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders. It has 4 properties top, right, bottom, and left.

Padding is the area between content and border

Border is between padding and margin

Reference: <http://bit.ly/3UITWMq>




Source: <https://visualcomposer.com/>

8. Specificity of selectors:

If there are two or more CSS rules that point to the same element, the selector with the highest specificity value will "win", and its style declaration will be applied to that HTML element


- Inline styles
- ID selector
- Classes selector
- Element selector

Ref: https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_specificity.asp



```
p {  
  margin-top: 100px;  
  margin-bottom: 100px;  
  margin-right: 150px;  
  margin-left: 80px;  
}
```

Properties for border:

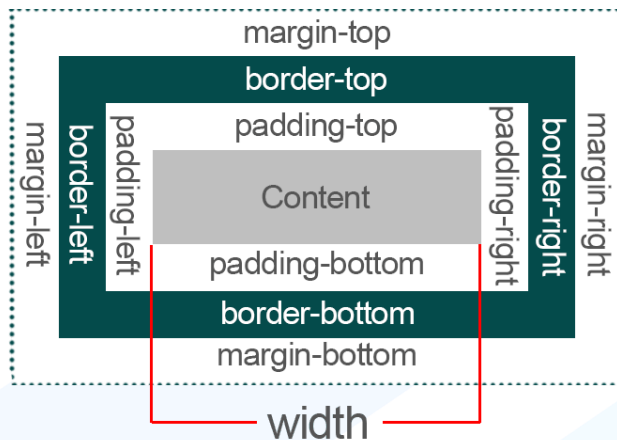


```
p {  
  border: 5px solid red;  
}
```

The above line specifies that border-width is 5 pixel, border-style is a solid line of color red.

9. CSS Box Model:

The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.



Source: <http://bit.ly/3E5q6uo>

THANK YOU!