COMPLETE CSS COURSE

World Best CSS Course Ever

COURSE TOPICS

BASICS

What is CSS?
CSS rule structure
How to use CSS in html?
Types of Selectors?
Comments in CSS
Colors & Background Prop.
CSS Units & Dimensions
Fonts & Text Properties
CSS Box Model
Border, Padding & Margin
CSS Display, Floats etc..
CSS Positions & Z-index
CSS Overflow

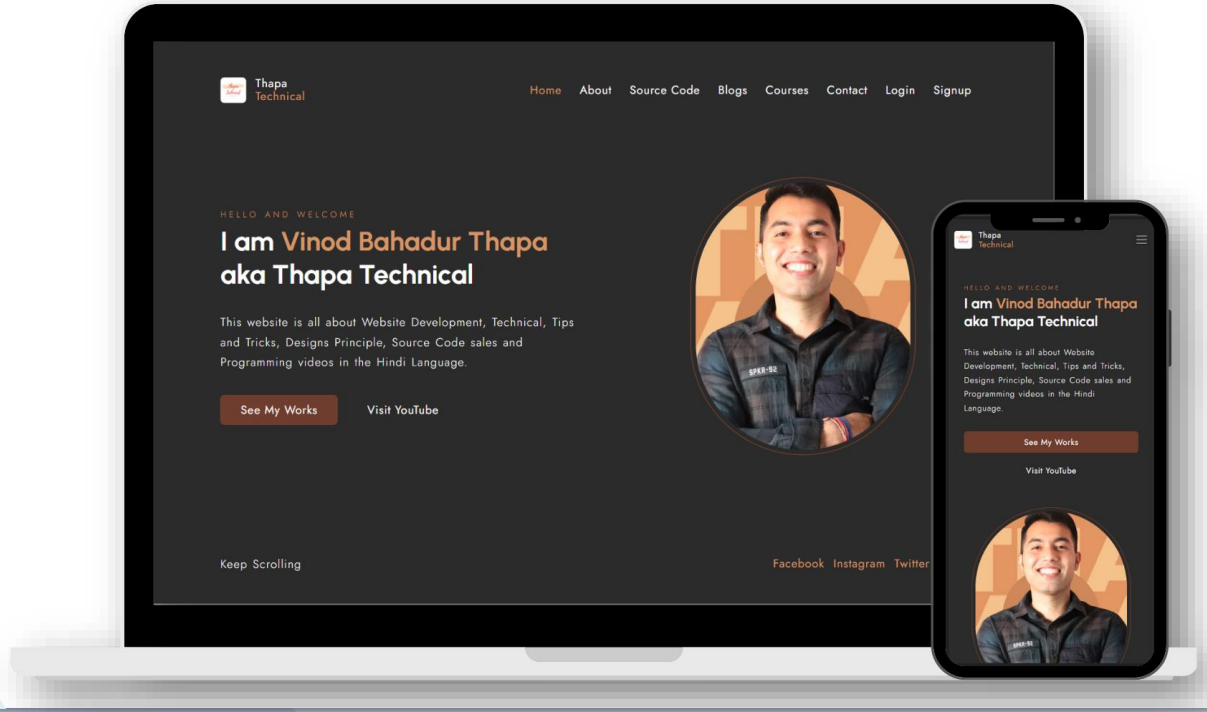
ADVANCED

CSS3 Gradients
CSS3 Shadows & Filters
CSS Combinators
CSS Pseudo Class & Element
CSS3 Column Layout
CSS3 Flexbox & Grid
CSS3 Animations , Transform
Transitions & Perspective
CSS Specificity & Prefixes
CSS Media & Cont. Queries
CSS BEM, SMACSS etc..
CSS3 Variables, Nesting etc..
New CSS3 Features & Bonus

PRO LEVEL

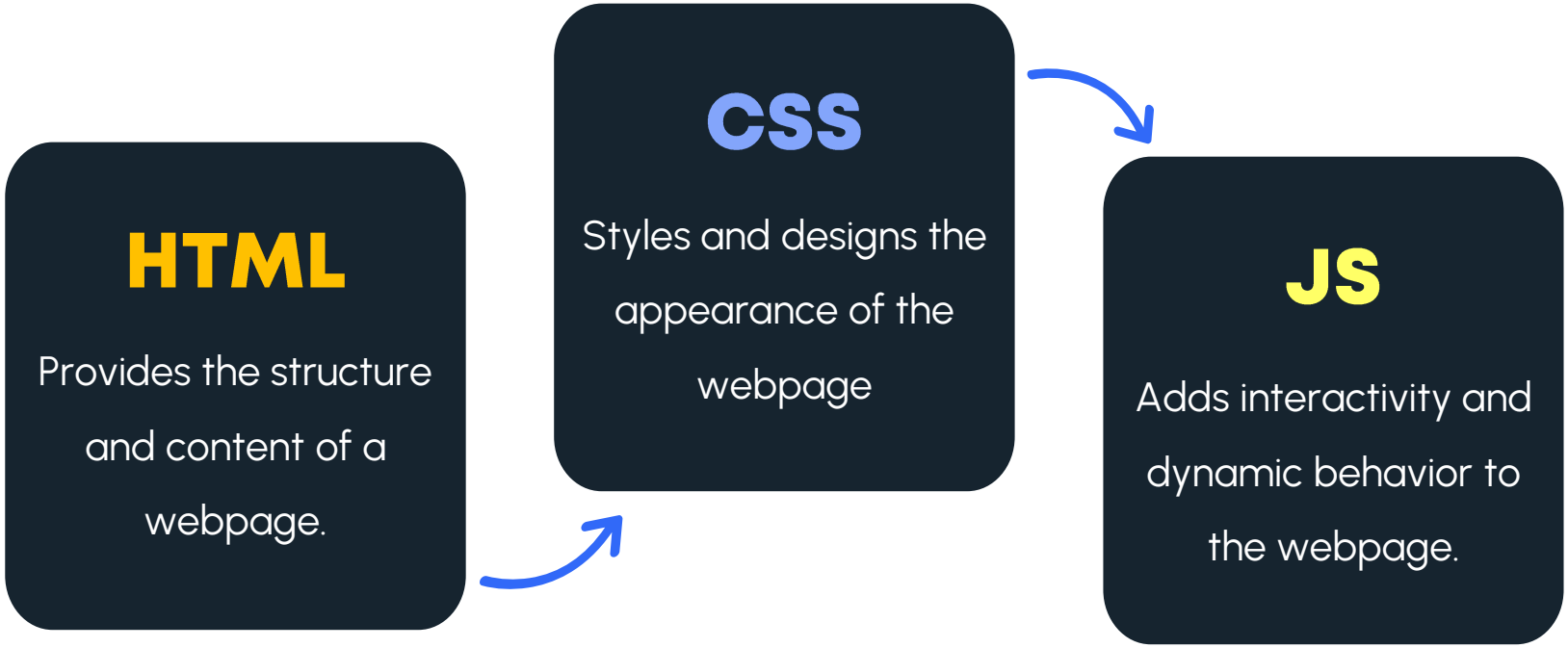
50+ Interview Questions
30+ Tips & Tricks
Complete Notes + Codes
100+ Animated Slides
10+ Animated Projects
PROJECT – Complete Multipage WEBSITE Using HTML & CSS
CSS Performance and Optimization
SEO + Testing + LIVE HOSTING (free & Paid)

01 HOW WEBSITE WORKS?



CLIENT VS SERVER

BUILDING BLOCK OF WEBSITE



REAL WORLD EXAMPLE

01

What is CSS?

CSS

CSS

Cascading Style Sheets

What is CSS?

- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a stylesheet language used to describe the look & presentation of a document written in HTML or XML. It defines how elements are displayed on a web page.

- CSS makes websites visually appealing and user-friendly.

How to code CSS ?

```
h1 {
   color: red;
   font-size: 32px;
}
```

Creators & Maintenance of CSS?

- CSS was created by a group of individuals known as the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).
- Primary contributors include Håkon Wium Lie and Bert Bos.
- CSS standards and specifications are maintained by the W3C.
- A community of web developers, designers, and browser vendors also contribute to its evolution.
- Regular updates and new versions ensure CSS remains relevant and adaptable to changing web design needs.

CSS History (Version)

CSS to CSS3

01

CSS1 (1996)

Limited properties and selectors.

02

CSS2 (1998)

CSS 2 was released and work on CSS 3 began

03

CSS 2.1 (2011)

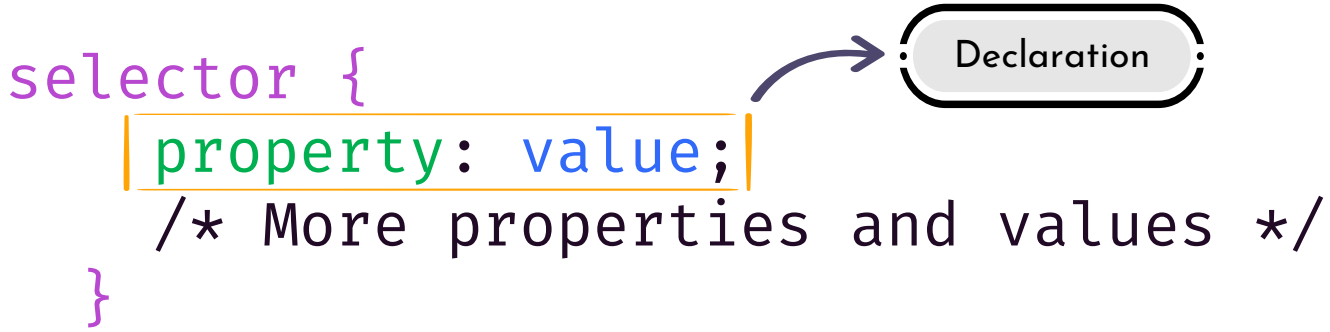
CSS 2.1 was released, which fixed the errors found in CSS 2

02

CSS Rule Structure

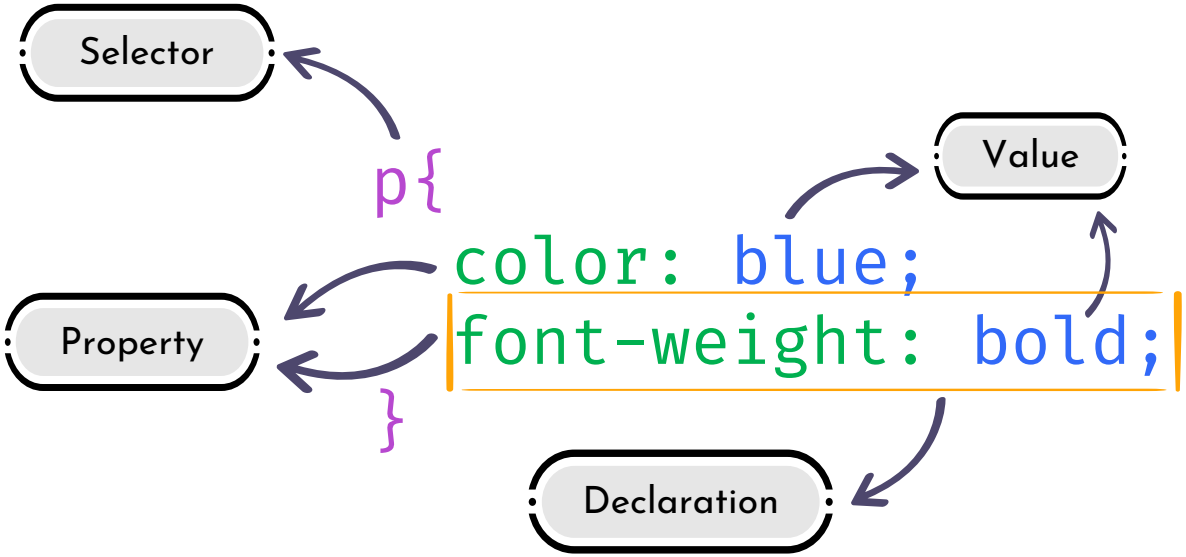
CSS Rule Structure

- A CSS rule consists of a **selector** and a **declaration block**.
- Declarations are used to define the style properties for the selected elements.
- Each declaration consists of a property and a value.



CSS Rule Structure

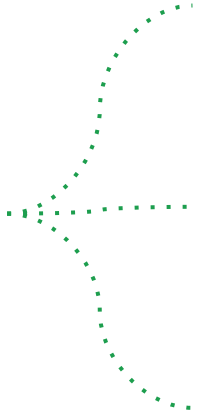
Syntax – CSS



03

How to use CSS in HTML?

3 Ways



01

Inline CSS

Style applied directly to an HTML element using the style attribute.

02

Internal CSS

Styles defined within the <style> tag within the HTML document's <head>.

03

External CSS

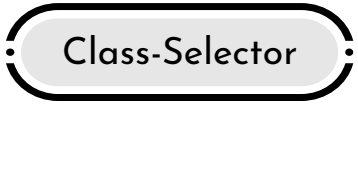
Styles stored in separate .css files linked to the HTML document using the <link> element.

04

Types of Selectors

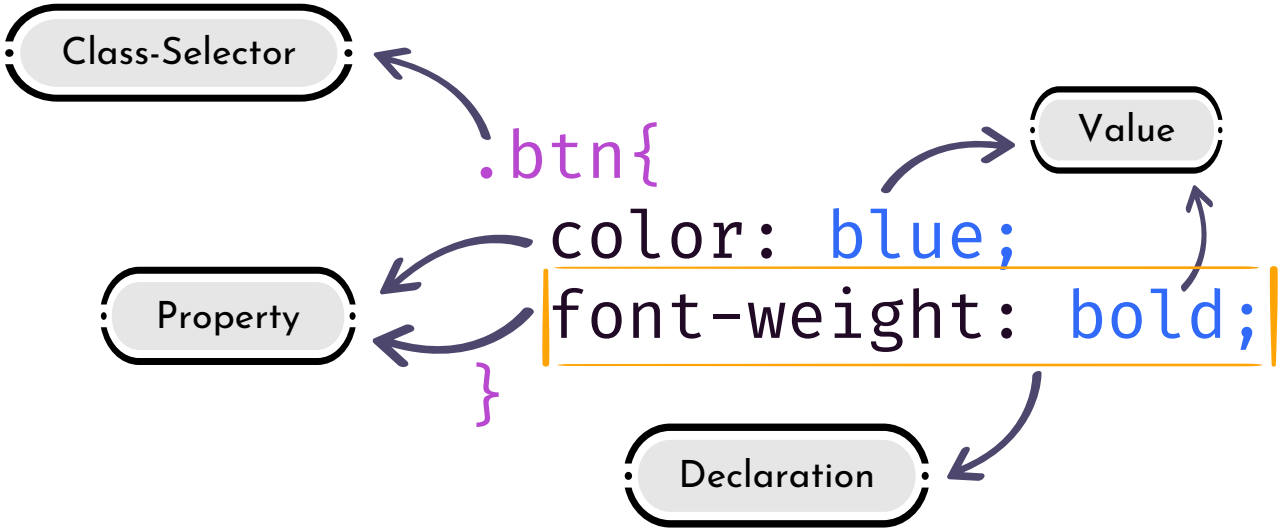
CSS Tag / Element Selector

Class Selector – HTML / CSS




```
<section>
    <button class="btn">
        Subscribe Thapa Technical
    </button>
</section>
```

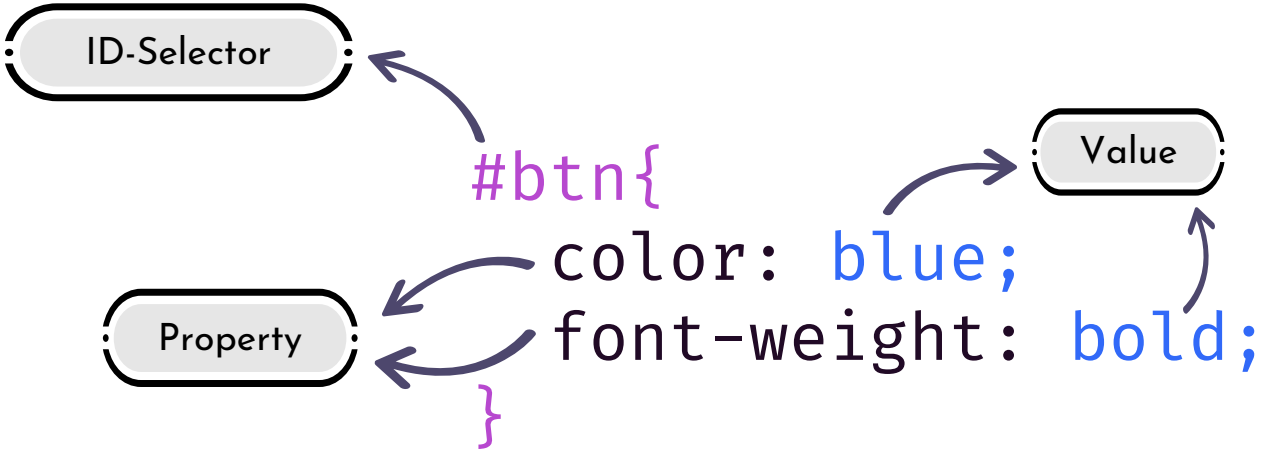
Class Selector – CSS



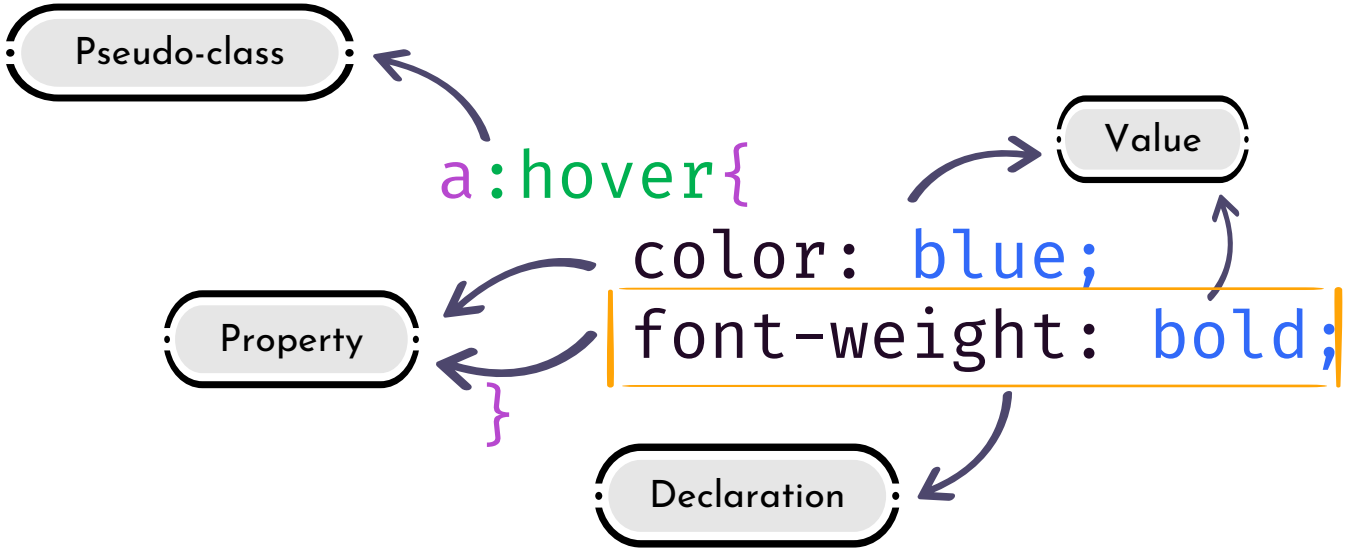
ID Selector – HTML / CSS


```
<section>
    <button id="btn">
        Subscribe Thapa Technical
    </button>
</section>
```

ID Selector – CSS



Pseudo-Class – CSS



05

CSS Comments

CSS Comment

```
/* This is a comment */
```

06

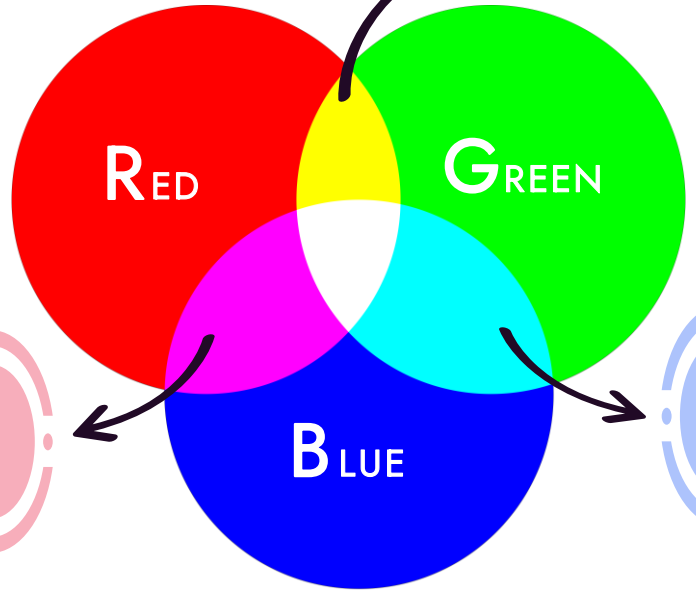
COLORS IN CSS

RGB – CSS

01 RED – #FF 00 00
255, 0, 0

02 GREEN – #00 FF 00
0, 255, 0

03 BLUE – #00 00 FF
0, 0, 255



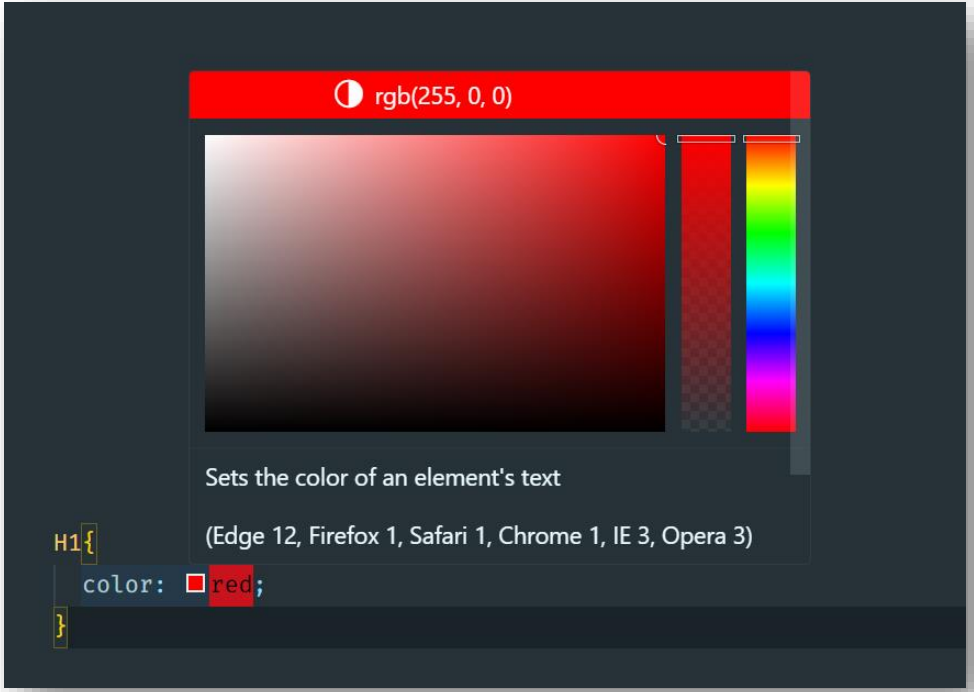
YELLOW
RGB = 255, 255, 0
HEX = #FF FF 00

Magenta
RGB = 255, 0, 255
HEX = #FF 00 FF

CYAN
RGB = 0, 255, 255
HEX = #00 FF FF

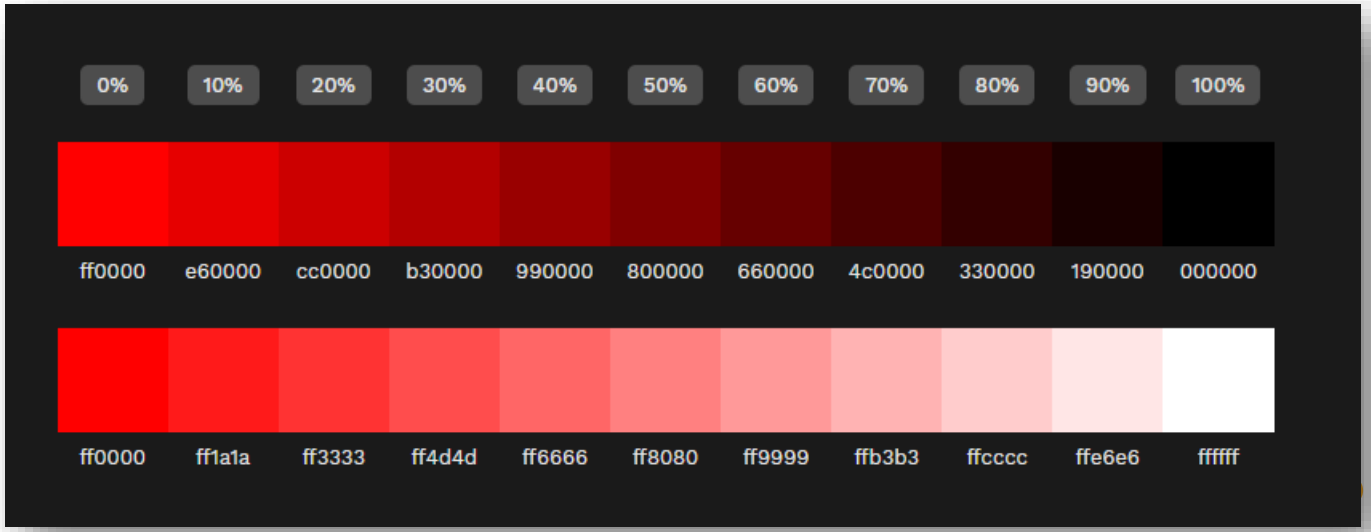
COLORS (BONUS)

GRAPHIC DESGINER – CSS



1. Hue: A pure color
2. Tint: A pure color with just white added
3. Shade: a pure color with just black added
4. Tone: A pure color with just grey added

GRAPHIC DESGINER – CSS



07

BACKGROUND IN CSS

BACKGROUND PROPERTIES – CSS

01 background-color

02 background-image

03 background-repeat

04 background-position

05 background-size

06 background-attachment

08

UNITS IN CSS

Absolute Lengths

01 Pexels (px)

02 Inches (in)

03 Points (pt)

Relative Lengths

04 em

05 Root em (rem)

06 Percentage (%)

08

FONTS IN CSS

FONT PROPERTIES – CSS

01 Font Family

02 Font Size

03 Font Weight

04 Font Style

05 Font Variant

09

TEXTS IN CSS

TEXT PROPERTIES – CSS

01 Text Alignment

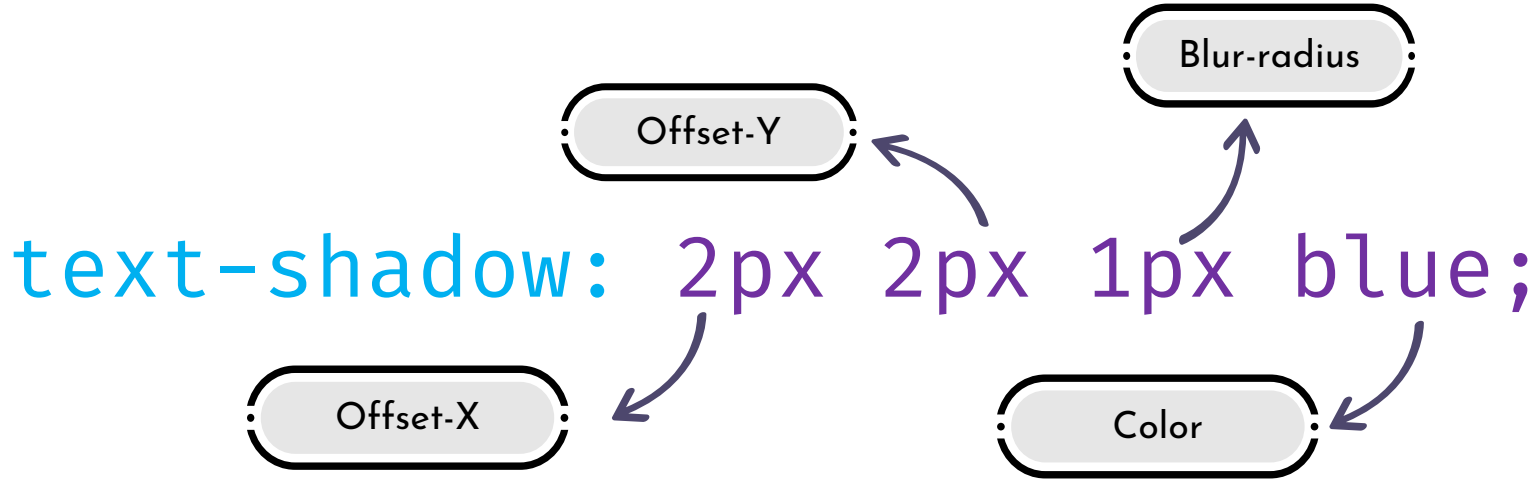
02 Text Decoration

03 Text Transform

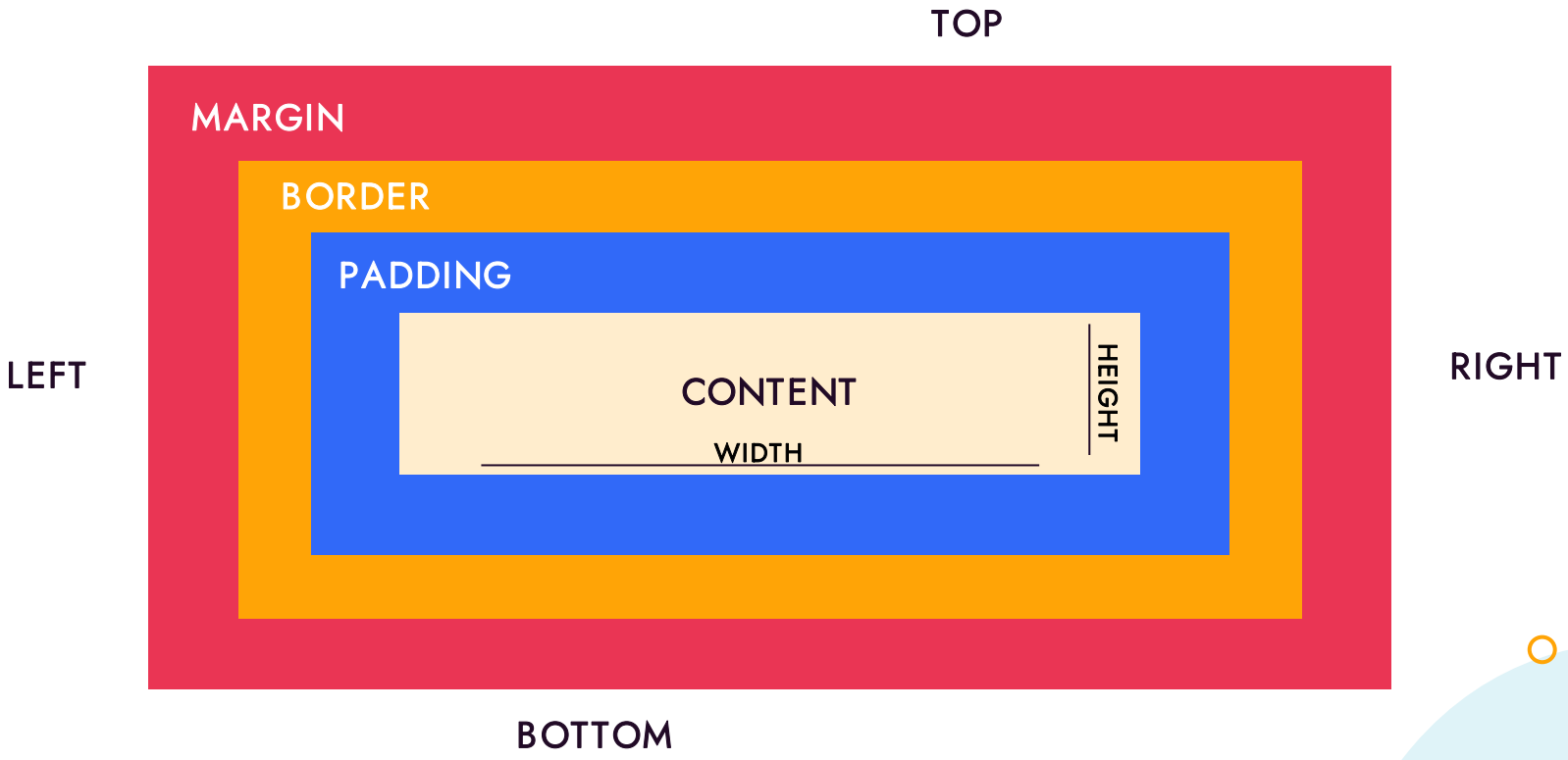
04 Text Spacing

05 Text Shadow

TEXT SHADOW – CSS



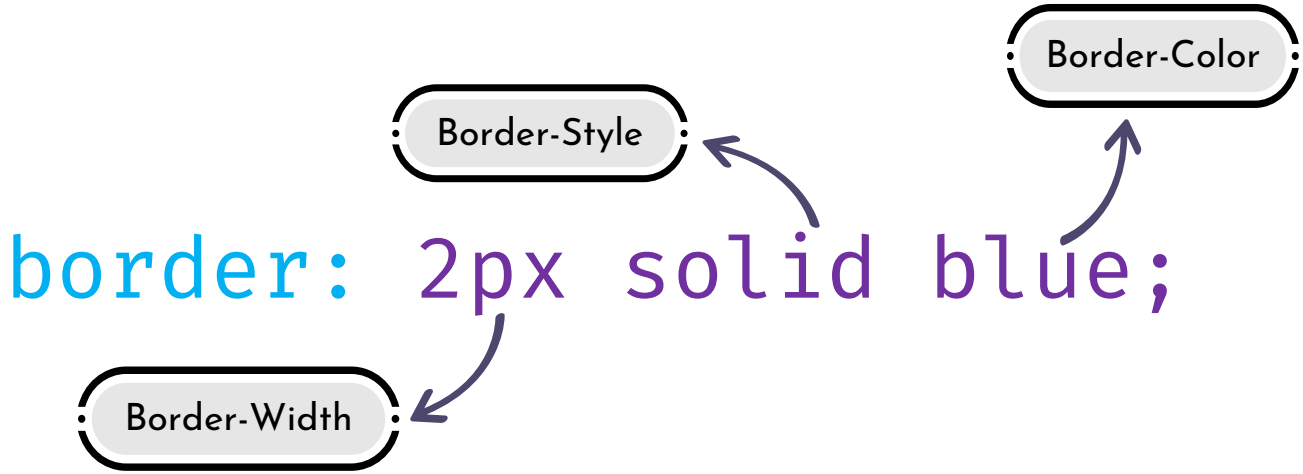
BOX MODEL – CSS



10

BORDER IN CSS

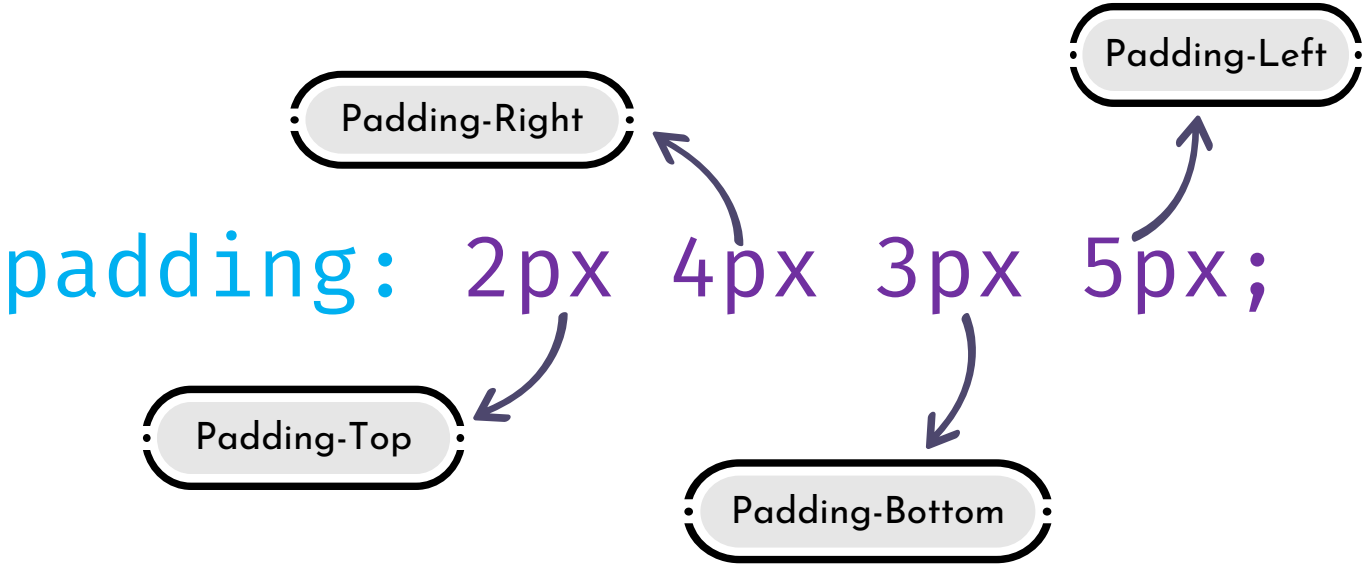
Border – CSS



11

PADDING IN CSS

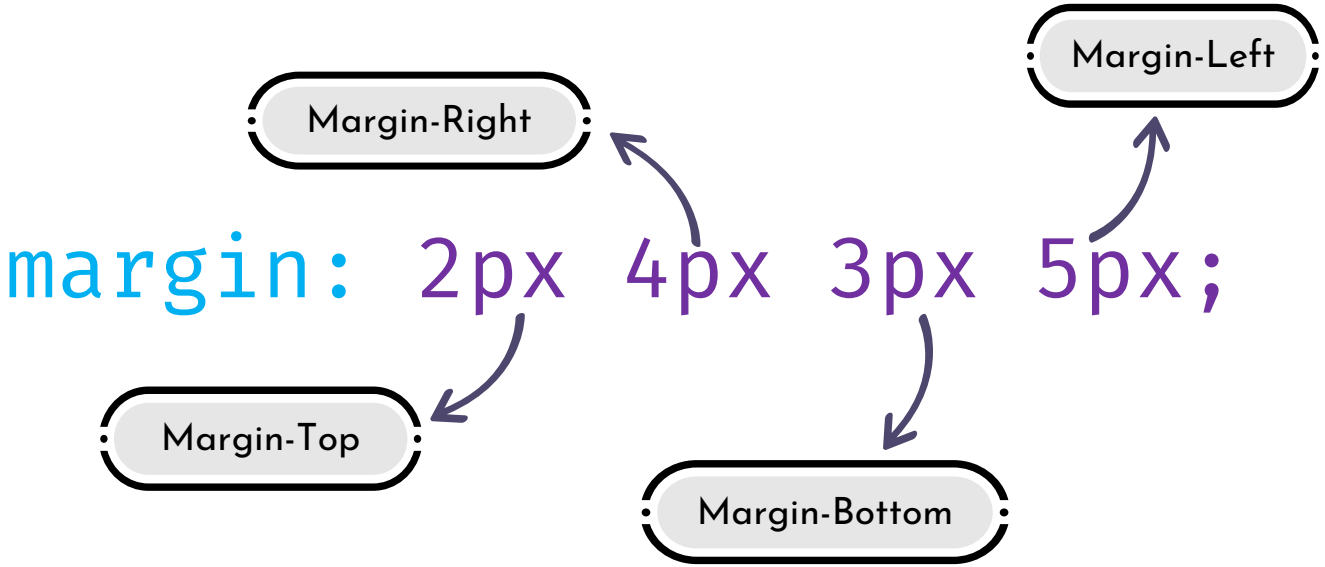
Padding – CSS



12

MARGIN IN CSS

Margin – CSS



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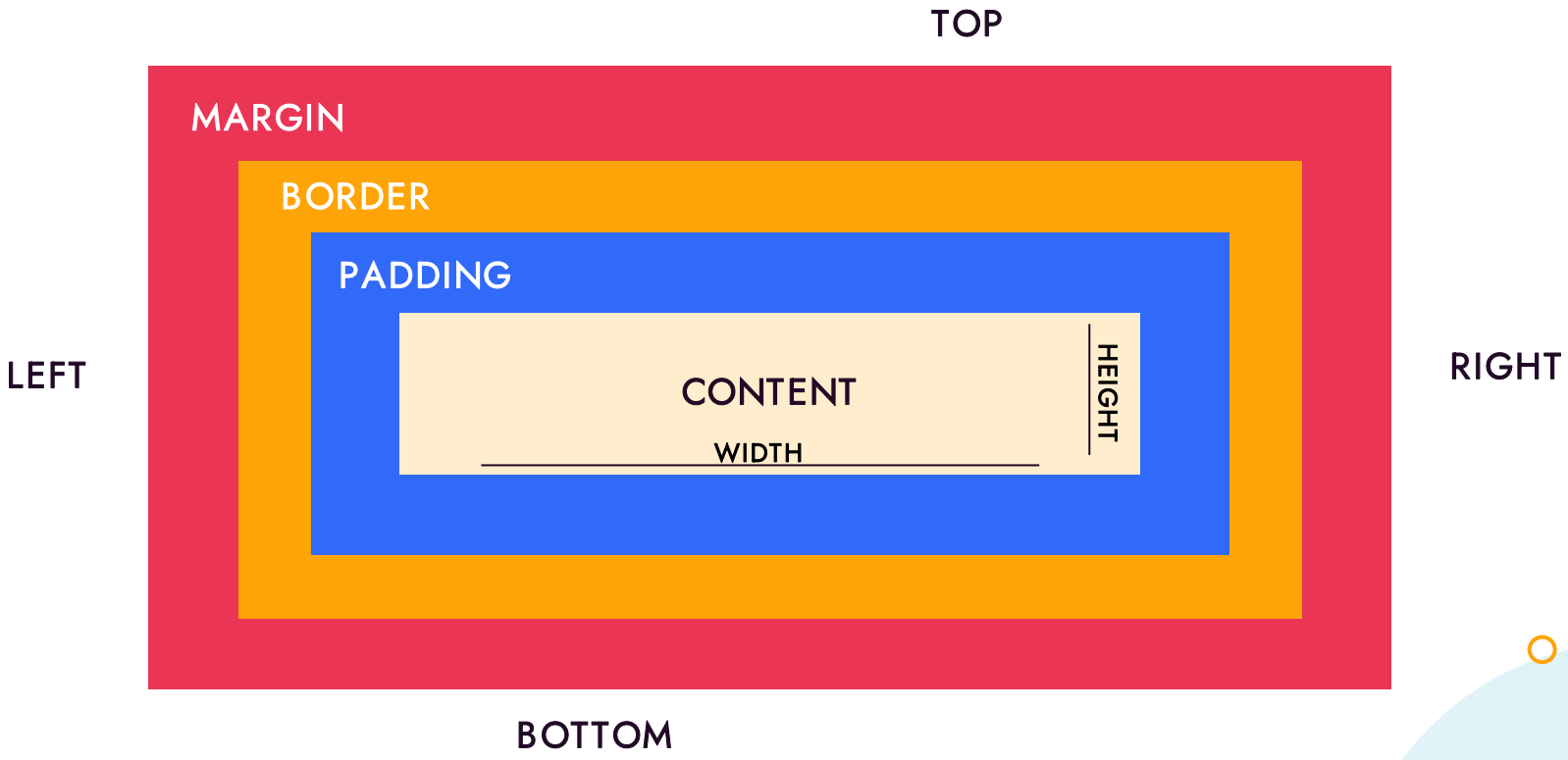
BOX-MODEL

IN CSS

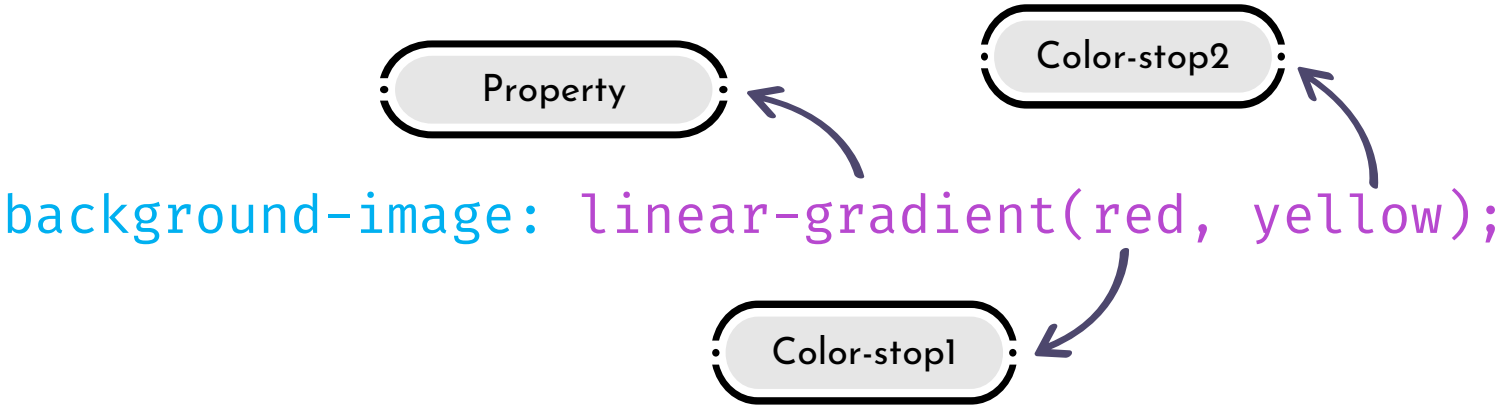
BOX MODEL – CSS



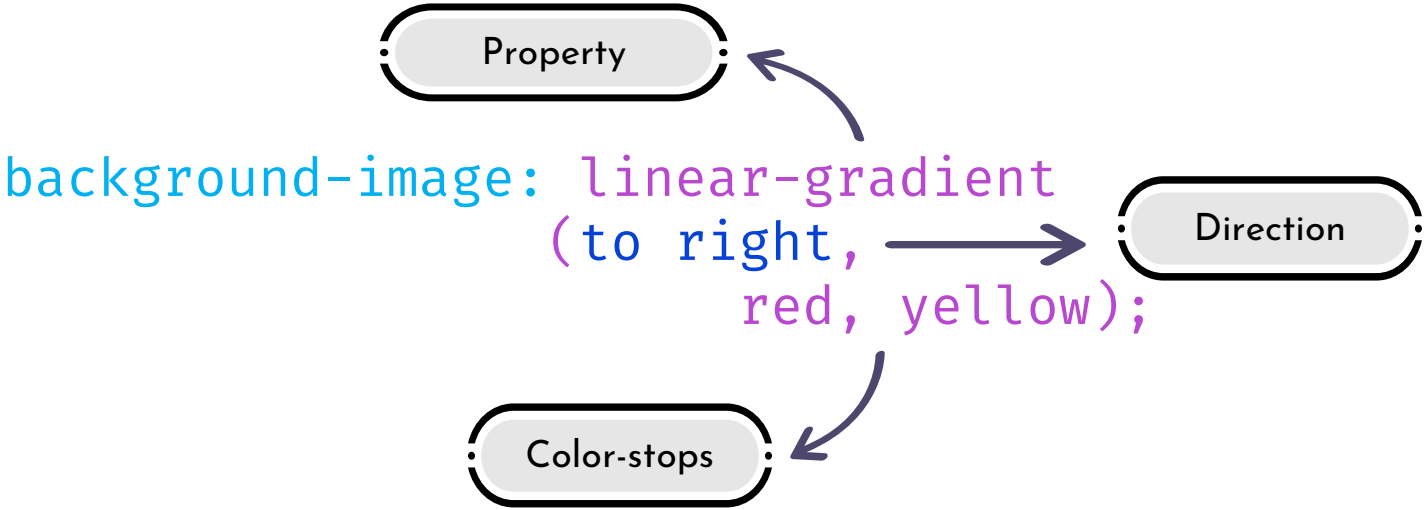
14

CSS Gradients

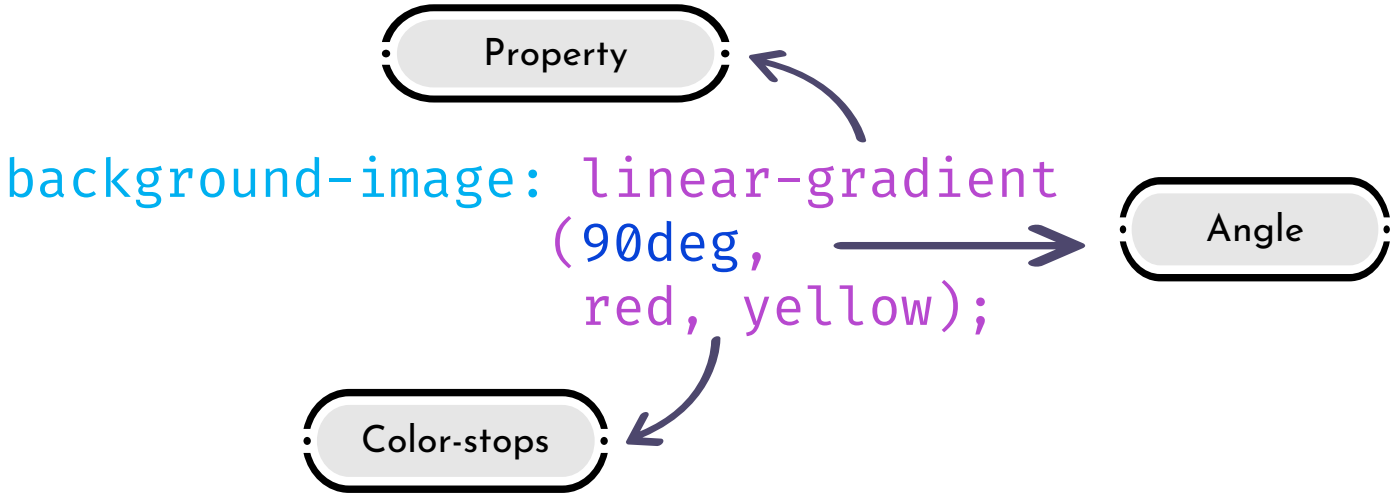
Gradient – CSS



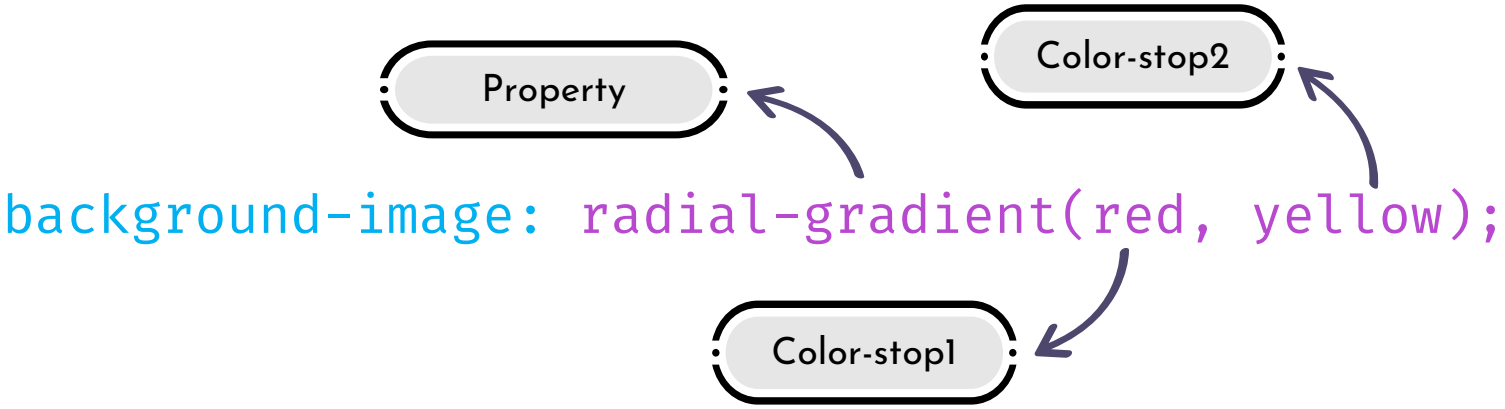
Gradient with Direction – CSS



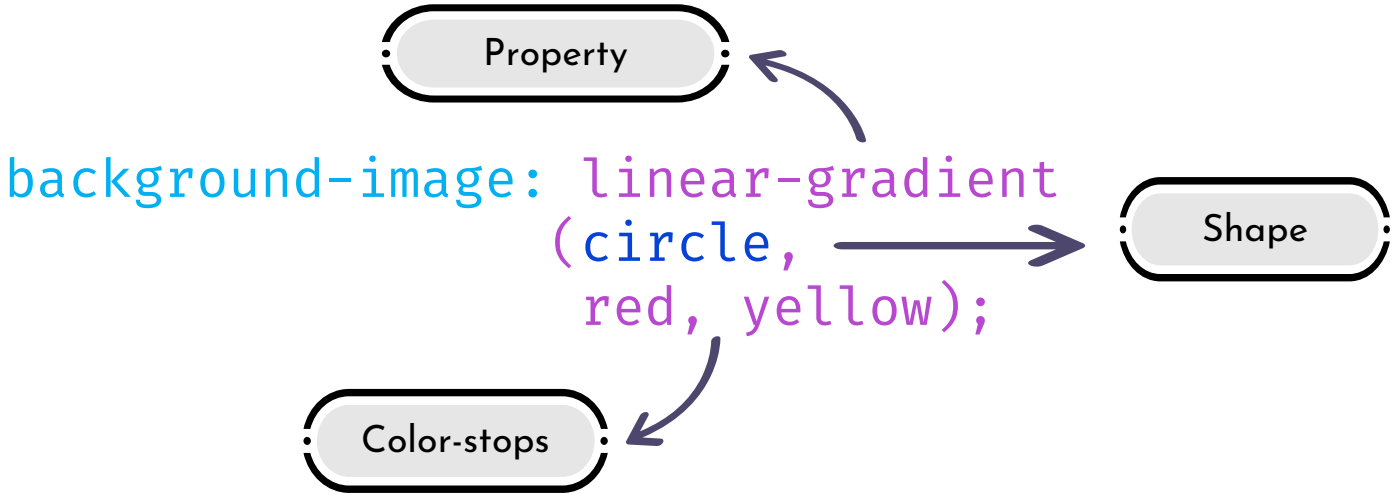
Gradient with Angles – CSS

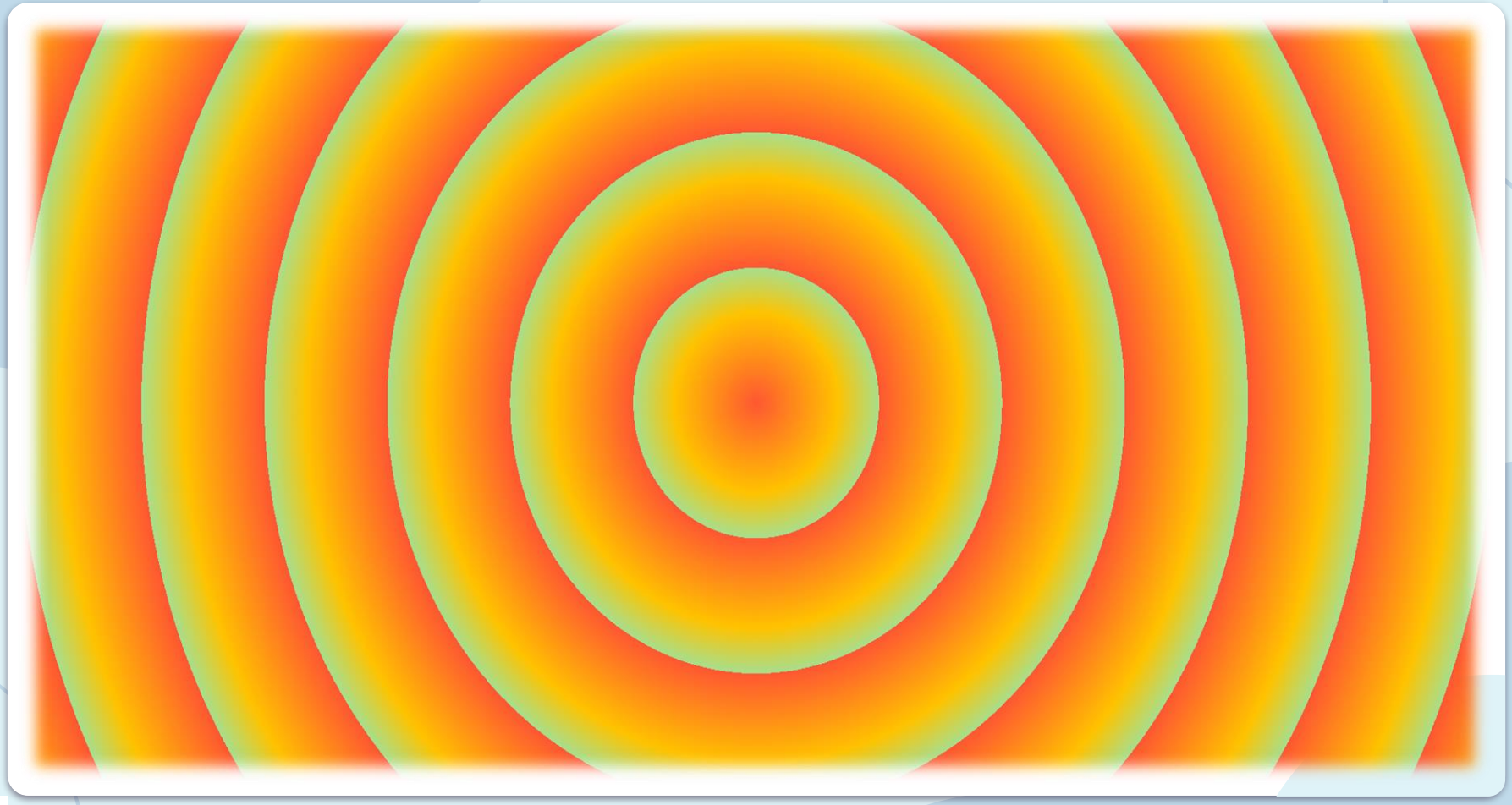


Radial Gradient – CSS



Gradient with Shape – CSS





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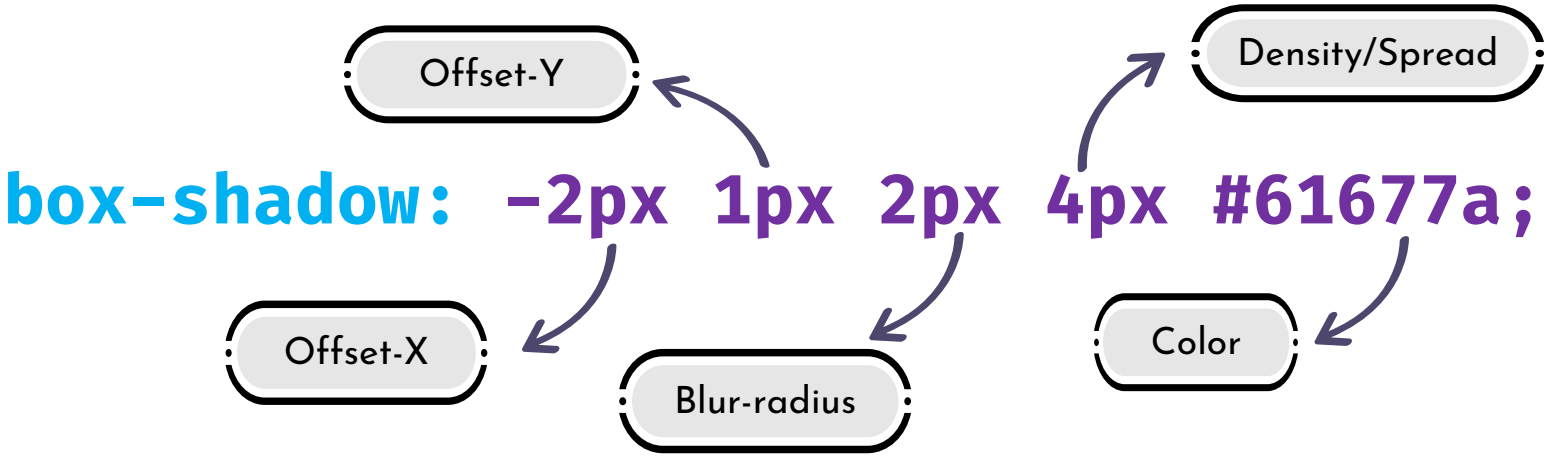
BOX SHADOW IN CSS

BOX SHADOW – CSS



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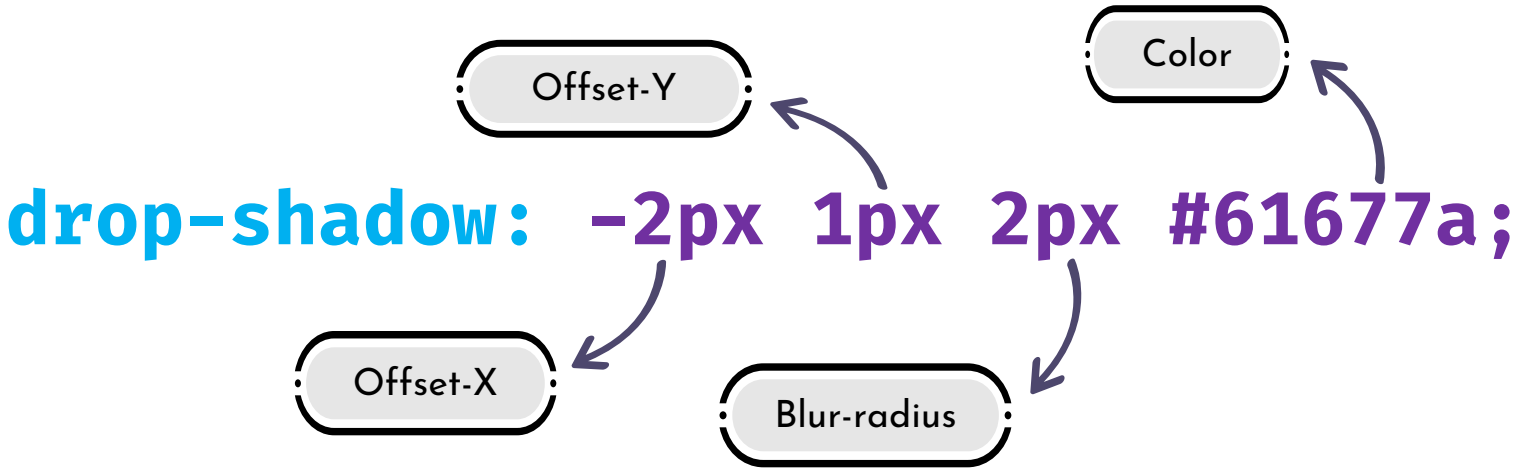
DROP SHADOW IN CSS

DROP SHADOW – CSS



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FILTERS IN CSS

FILTERS - CSS

01 grayscale()

02 opacity()

03 blur()

04 contrast()

05 brightness()

06 invert()

18

LISTS IN CSS

LIST PROPERTIES – CSS

01 List-style-type

02 List-style-image

03 List-style-position

04 List-style-property

19

ANCHOR IN CSS

ANCHOR STATES – CSS

01 Link (`a:link`)

02 Visited (`a:visited`)

03 Hover (`a:hover`)

04 Active (`a:active`)

20

COMBINATORS

IN CSS

COMBINATORS – CSS

01 Descendant Selector (Space)

02 Child Selector (>)

03 Adjacent Sibling Selector (+)

04 General Sibling Selector (~)

05 Universal Selector (*)

21

DISPLAY IN CSS

DISPLAYS - CSS

01 Block-Level Elements

02 Inline Elements

03 Inline-Block Elements

22

POSITIONS

IN CSS

POSITIONS – CSS

01 Relative

02 Absolute

03 Static

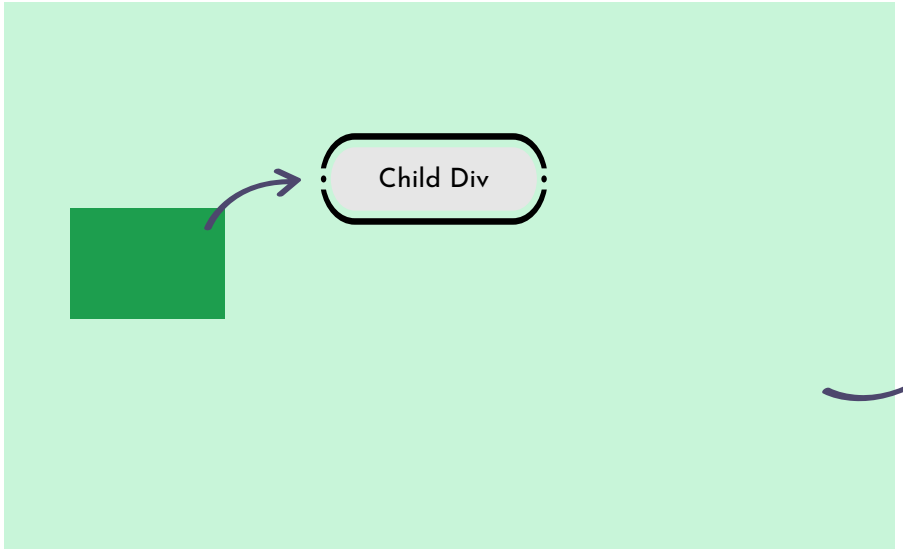
04 Fixed

05 Sticky

POSITIONS – Absolute

Top:0, left:0

Top:0, right:0

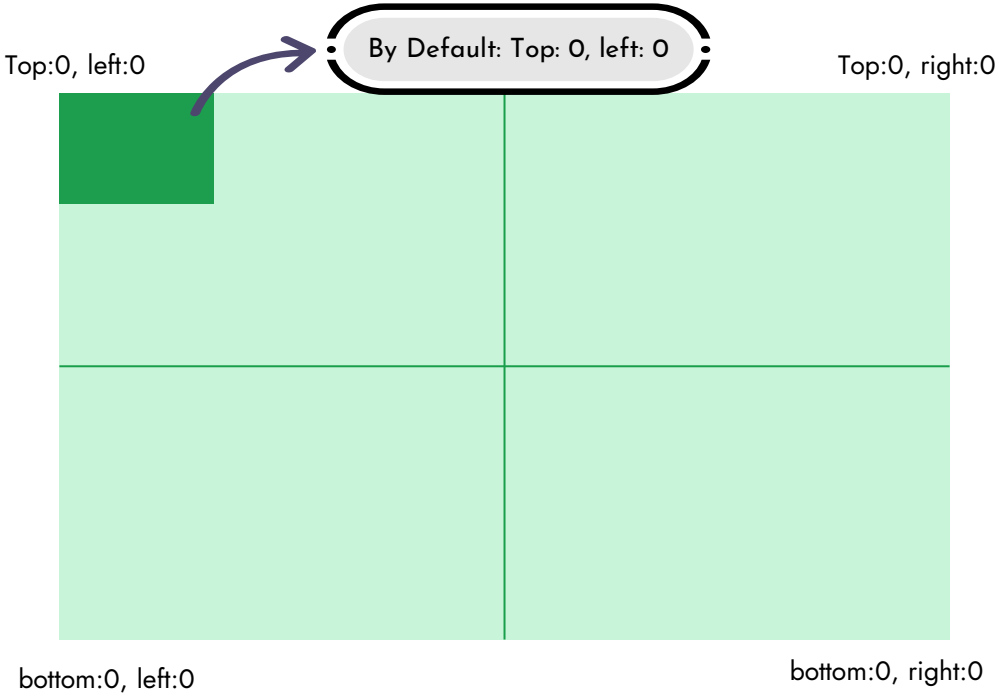



```
.child {
  position: absolute;
}
```

bottom:0, left:0

bottom:0, right:0

POSITIONS – Absolute

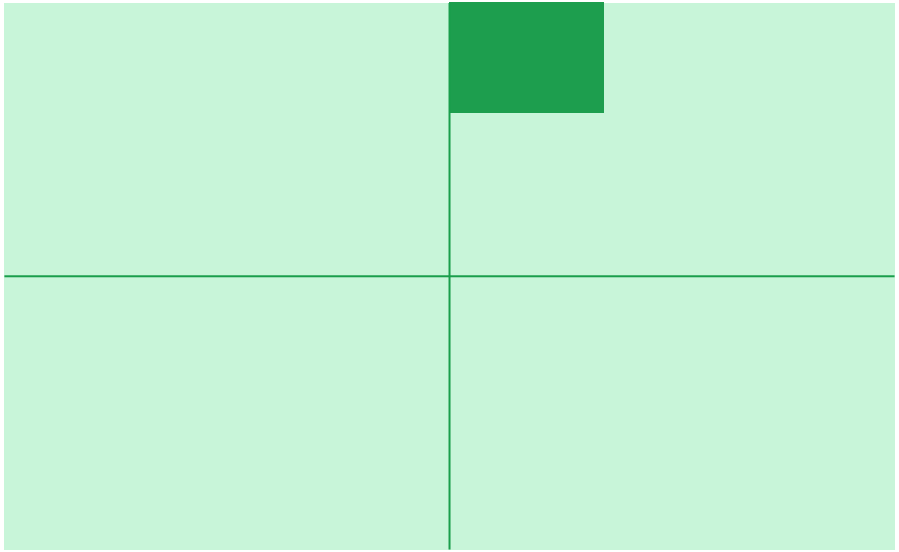



```
.child {
  position: absolute;
  left: 50%
}
```

POSITIONS – Absolute

Top:0, left:0

Top:0, right:0



bottom:0, left:0

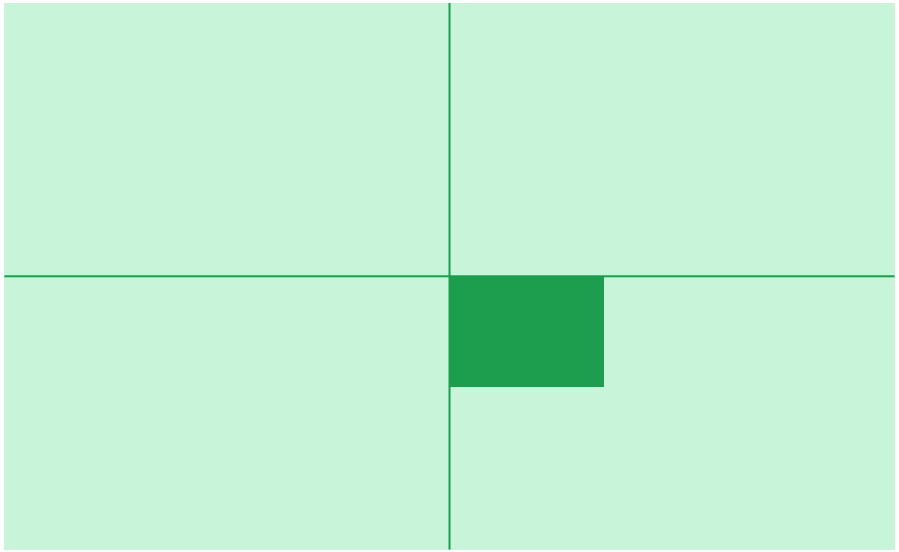
bottom:0, right:0

```
.child {
  position: absolute;
  left: 50%
  top:50%
}
```

POSITIONS – Absolute

Top:0, left:0

Top:0, right:0



bottom:0, left:0

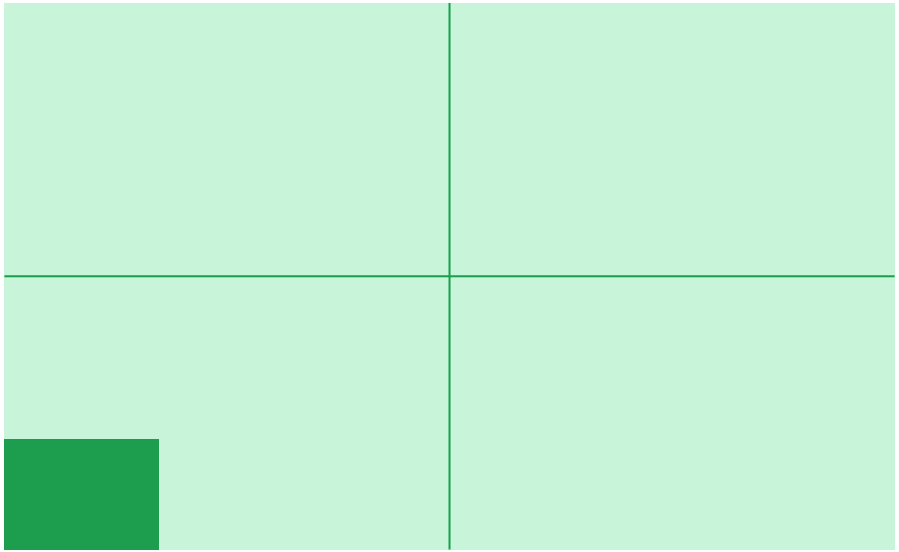
bottom:0, right:0

```
.child {
  position: absolute;
  left: 0;
  bottom:0;
}
```

POSITIONS – Absolute

Top:0, left:0

Top:0, right:0



bottom:0, left:0

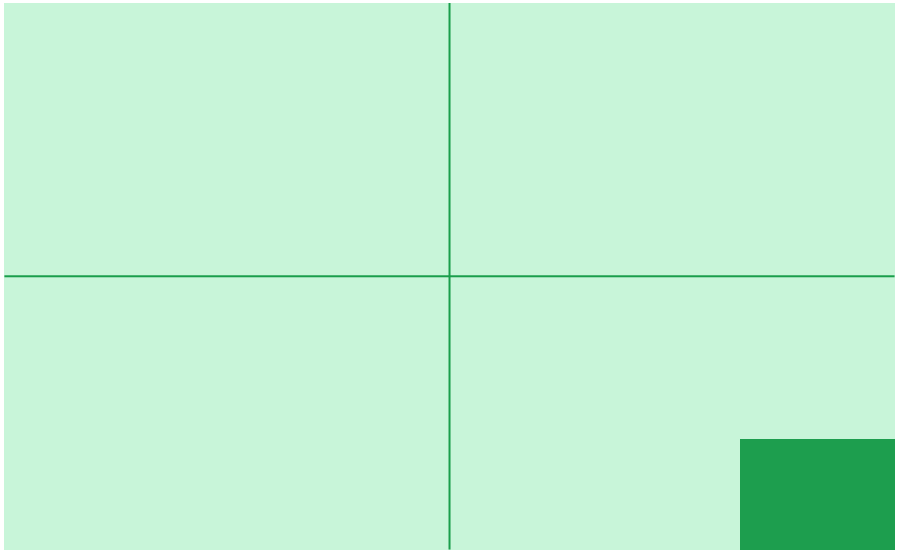
bottom:0, right:0

```
.child {
  position: absolute;
  right: 0;
  bottom:0;
}
```

POSITIONS – Absolute

Top:0, left:0

Top:0, right:0

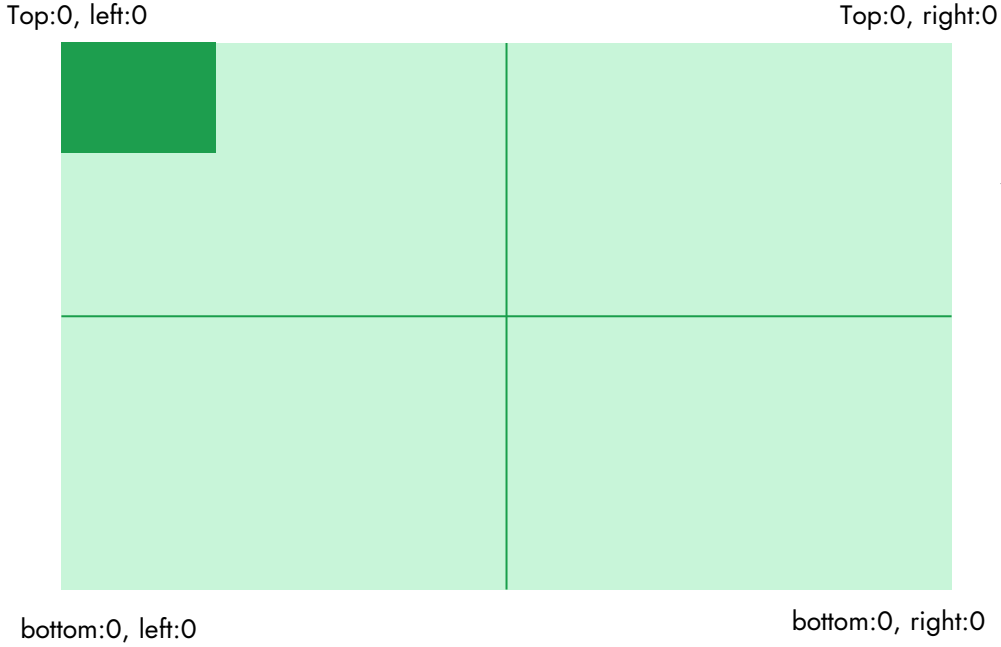


bottom:0, left:0

bottom:0, right:0

```
.child {
  position: absolute;
  top: 0;
  left:0;
}
```

POSITIONS – Absolute



You can use px and any values. Also, if you love the animation, Pls subscribe and our Target – 1 Million

Z-INDEX IN CSS

25

OVERFLOW IN CSS

OVERFLOW – CSS

01 Overflow: Visible (Default)

02 Overflow: Hidden

03 Overflow: Scroll

04 Overflow: Auto

26

PSEUDO ELEMENTS IN CSS

Pseudo Elements – CSS

01 ::before

02 ::after

03 ::first-letter

04 ::first-line

05 ::selection

06 ::placeholder

27

PSEUDO CLASS

IN CSS

Pseudo Class – CSS

01 :hover

02 :first-child

03 :last-child

04 :nth-child(n)

05 :first-of-type

06 :last-of-type

28

COLUMN LAYOUT IN CSS

COLUMN LAYOUT – CSS

01 Column-count

02 Column-gap

03 Column-rule

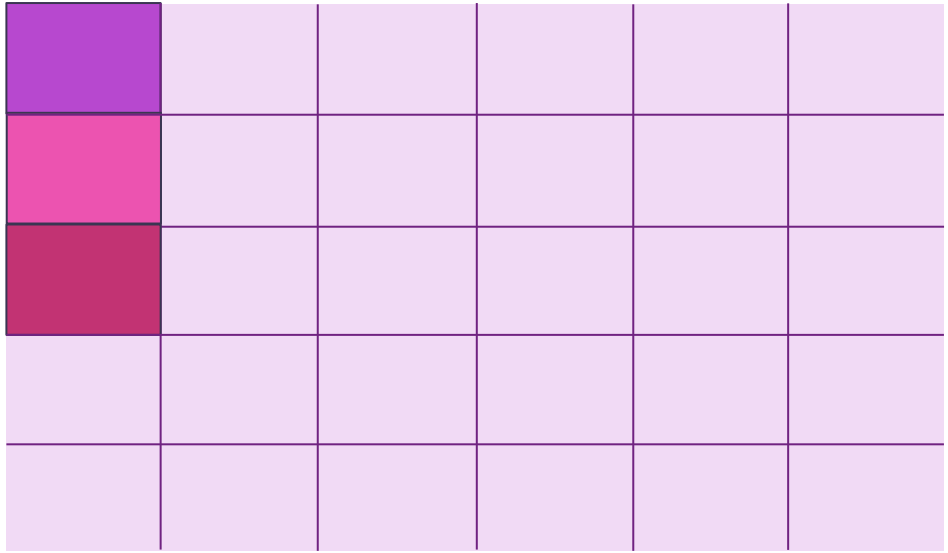
04 Column-fill

28

FLEXBOX

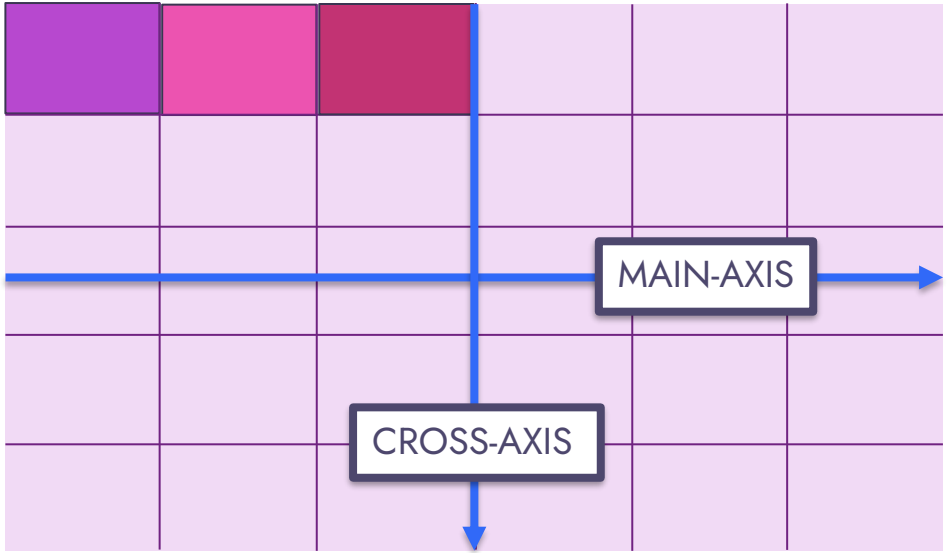
IN CSS

FLEXBOX – CONTAINER



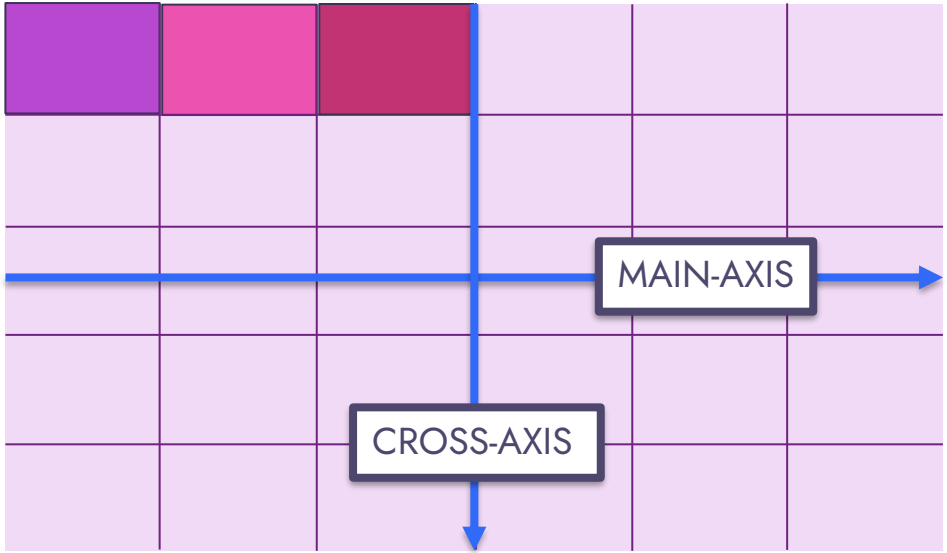
```
.flex-container {
  display: flex;
}
```

FLEXBOX – ROW



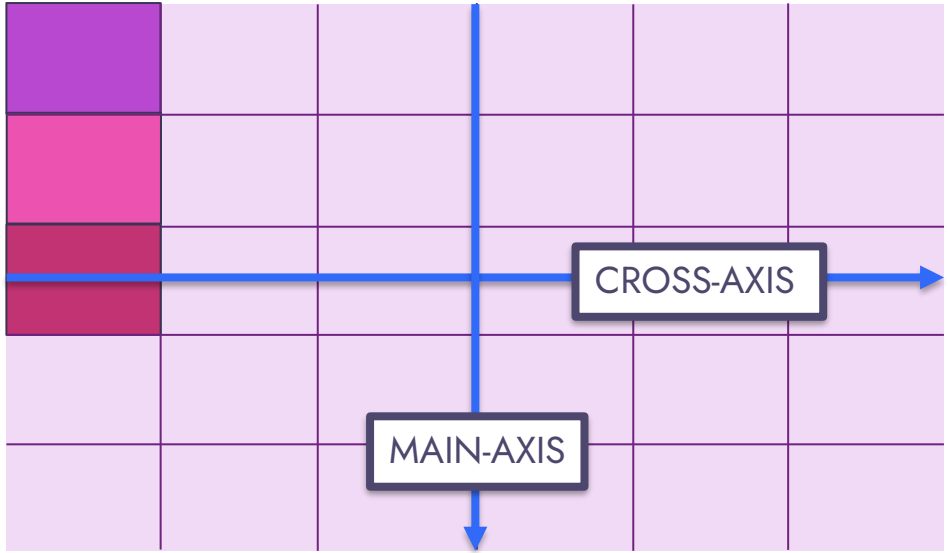

```
.flex-container {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
}
```

FLEXBOX – COLUMN



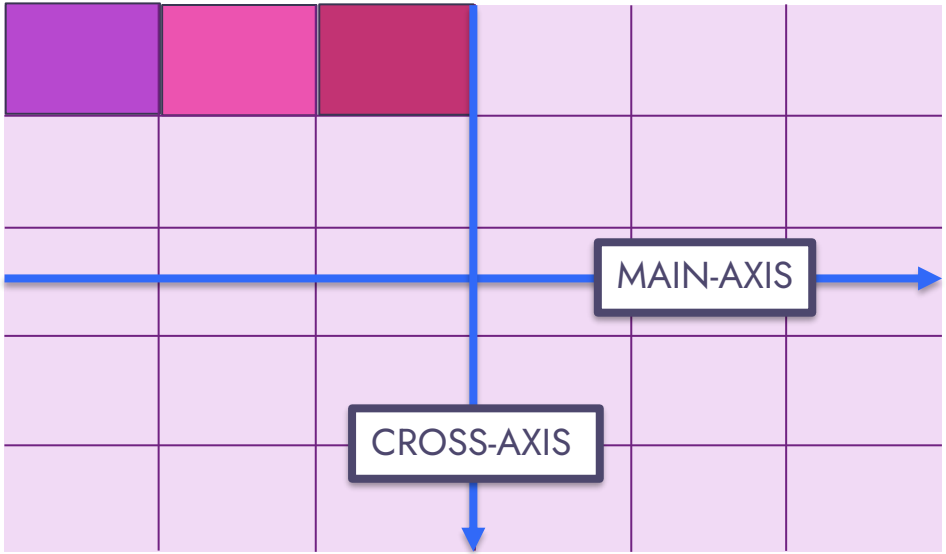

```
.flex-container {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  flex-direction: Column;
}
```

FLEXBOX – CONTAINER



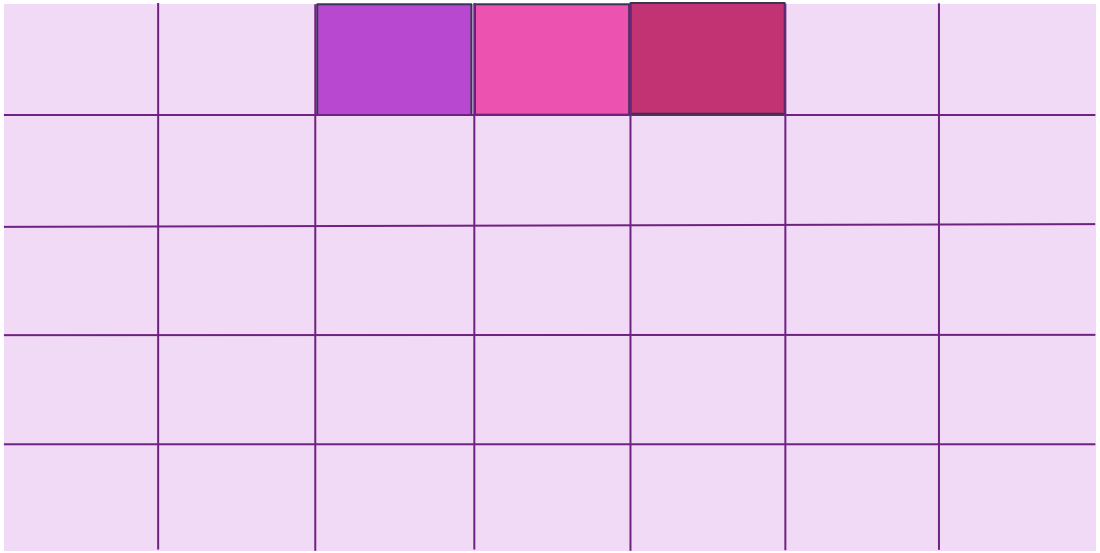

```
.flex-container {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: Column;
  flex-direction: row;
  justify-content:start
}
```

FLEXBOX – CSS



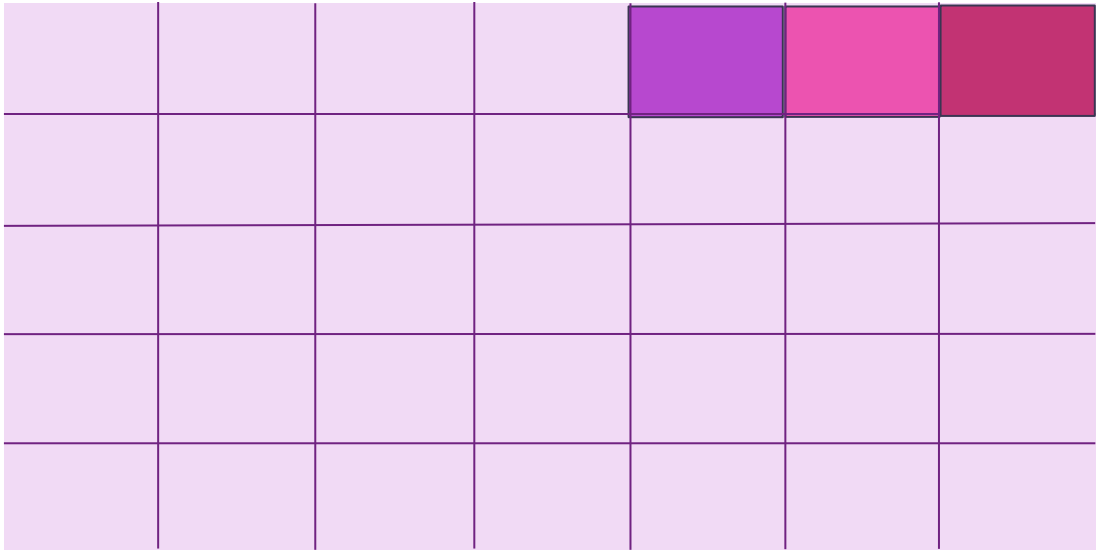

```
.flex-container {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  justify-content:center
}
```

FLEXBOX – CSS



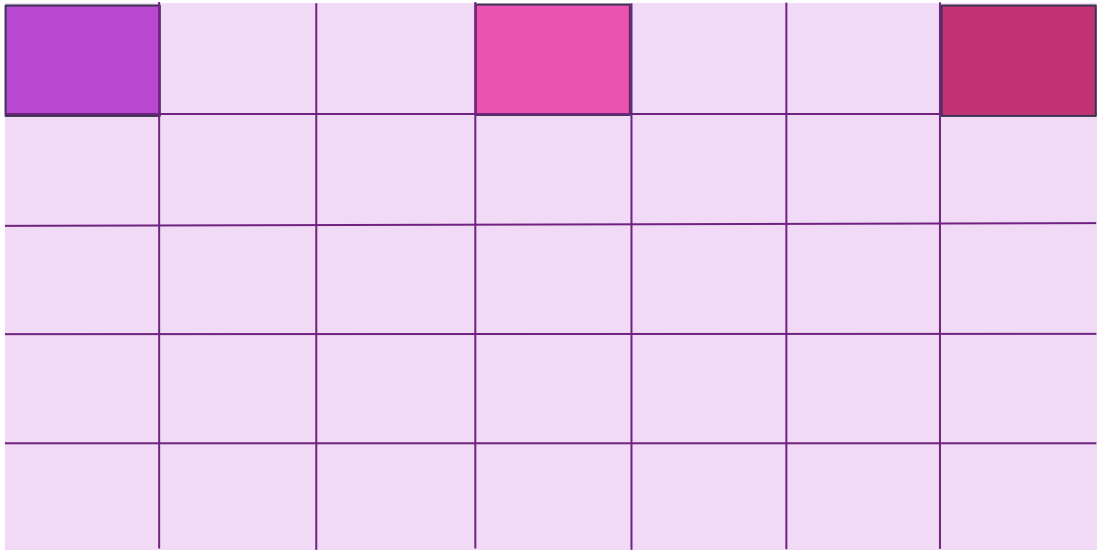
```
.flex-container {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  justify-content:flex-end
}
```

FLEXBOX – CSS



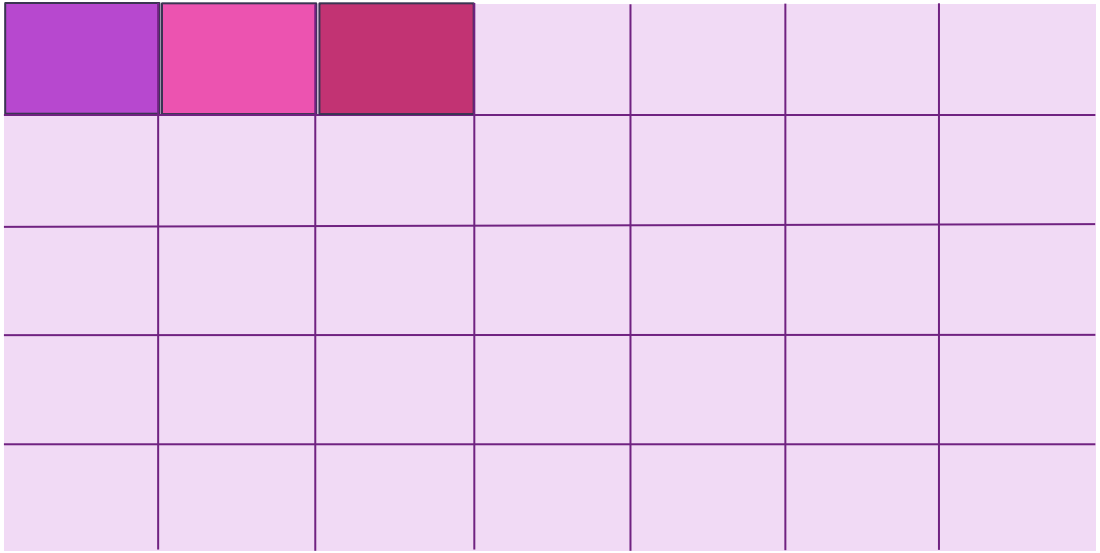
```
.flex-container {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  justify-content:space-between
}
```

FLEXBOX – CSS



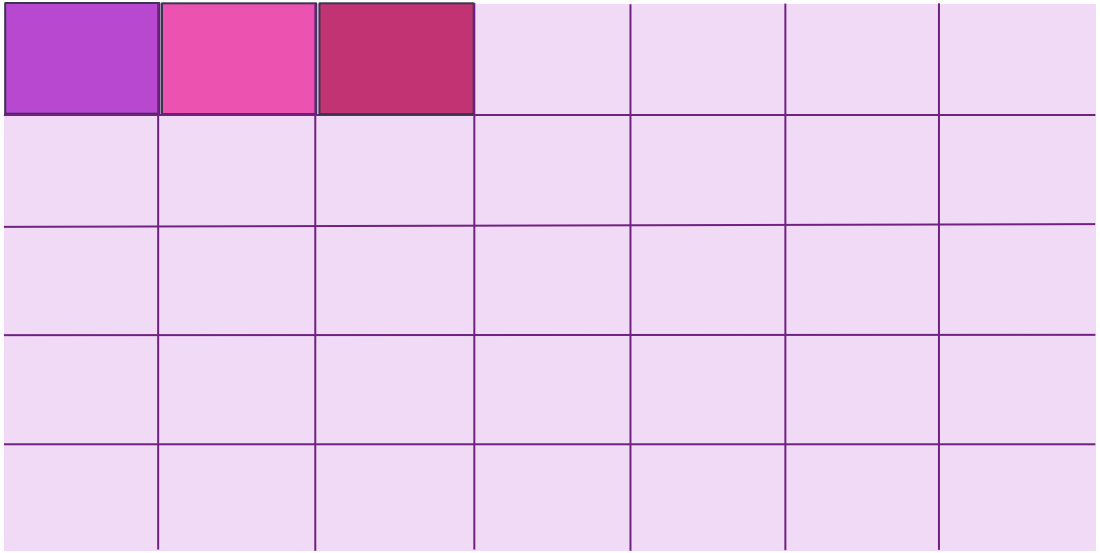
```
.flex-container {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  justify-content:start;
}
```

FLEXBOX – CSS



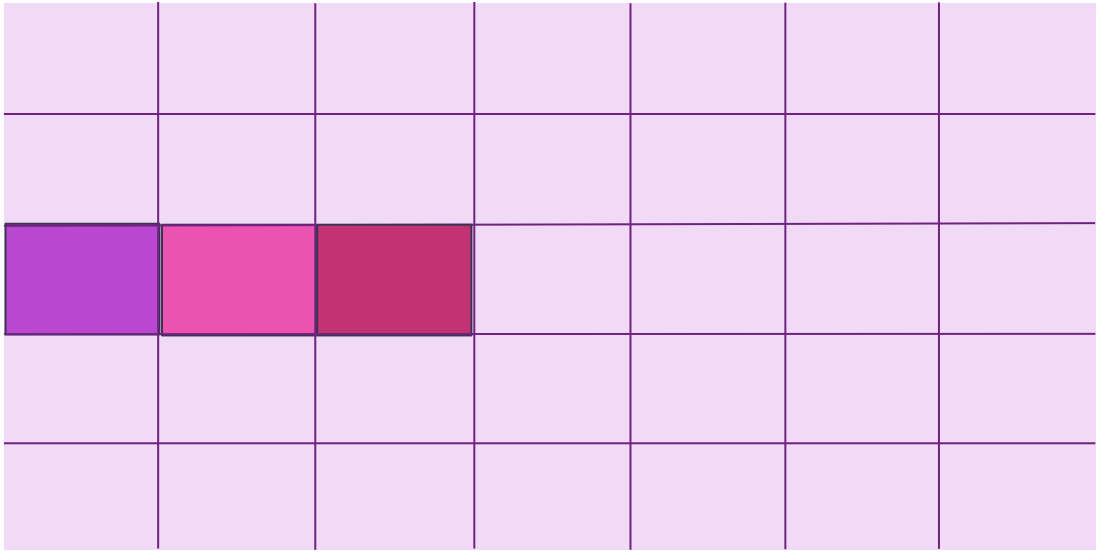
```css
.flex-container {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  justify-content:start;
  align-items: start;
}
```

FLEXBOX – CSS



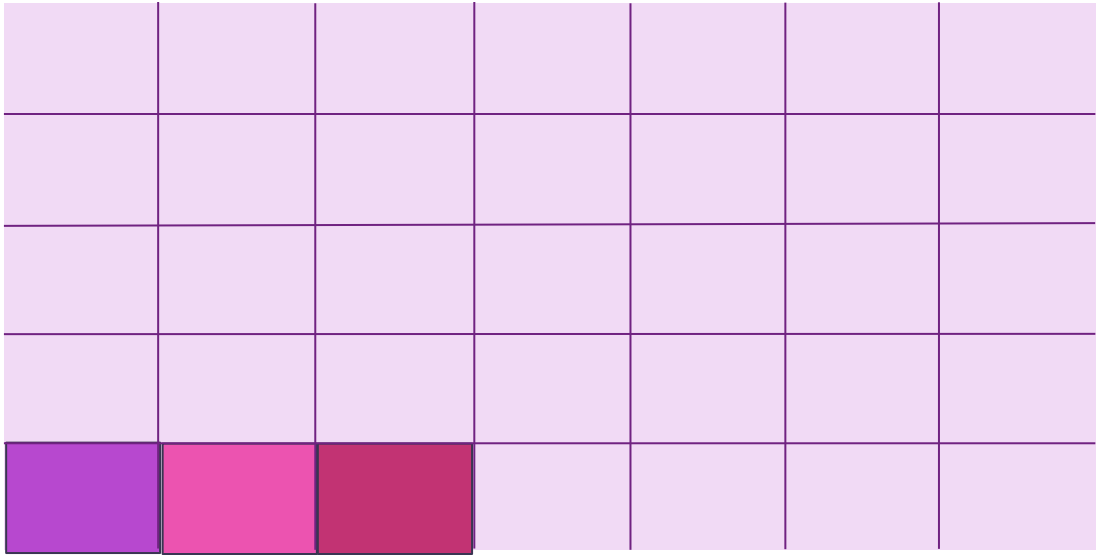
```css
.flex-container {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  justify-content:start;
  align-items: center;
}
```

FLEXBOX – COLUMN



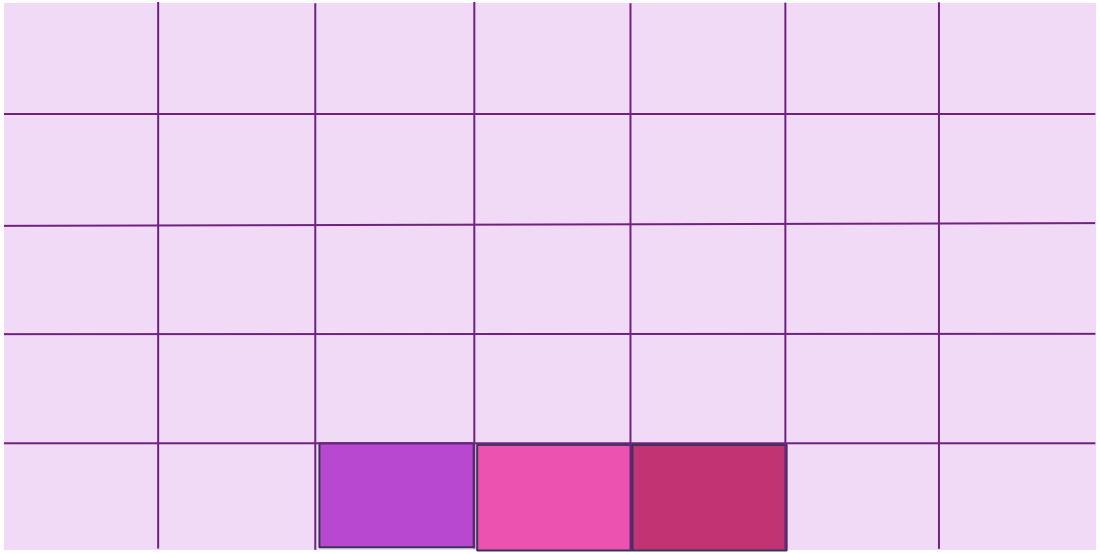
```
.flex-container {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  justify-content:start;
  align-items:end
}
```

FLEXBOX – COLUMN



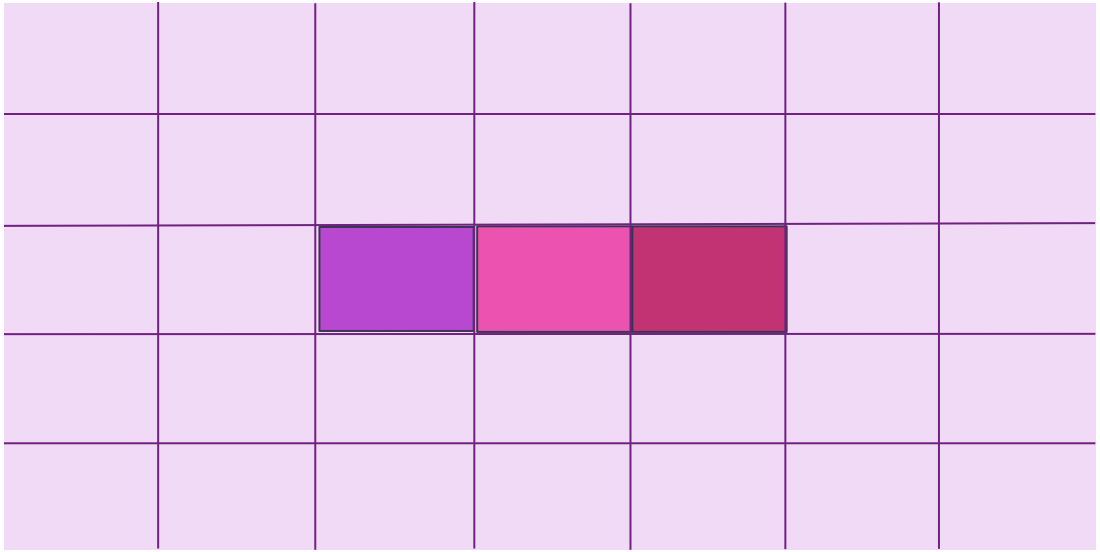
```
.flex-container {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  justify-content:center
  align-items:end;
}
```

FLEXBOX – COLUMN



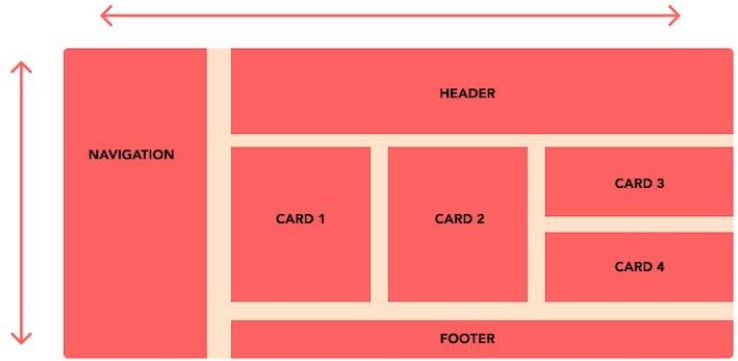
```
.flex-container {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  justify-content:center
  align-items:center
}
```

FLEXBOX – COLUMN



```
.flex-container {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  justify-content:center
  align-items:center
}
```

GRID IN CSS



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TRANSITIONS

IN CSS

TRANSITIONS - CSS

01 transition-property

02 transition-duration

03 transition-timing-function

04 transition-delay

30

TRANSFORM

IN CSS

TRANSFORM – CSS

01 transform: translate()

02 transform: scale()

03 transform: rotate()

04 transform: skew()

31

ANIMATION

IN CSS

ANIMATION – CSS

01 animation-name

02 animation-duration

03 animation-timing-function

04 animation-delay

05 animation-iteration-count

06 animation-direction

32

CSS VARIABLES

IN CSS

33

SPECIFICITY

IN CSS

SELCTORS IN CSS

01 * (universal selector)

02 Element / pseudo-element

03 Class or pseudo-class

04 id

05 Inline style

06 !important

The Level of SPECIFICITY - CSS

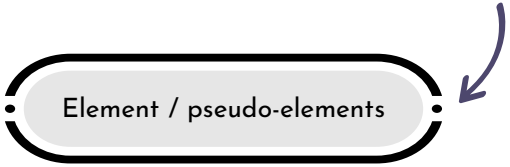
0.0.0.0.0

* (Universal Selector)

The universal selector has 0 specificity (No priority)

The Level of SPECIFICITY – Element

0.0.0.0.0.1



Includes only element selectors, such as h1, img, p::before. For each ID in a matching selector, add 0-0-0-0-1 to the weight value.

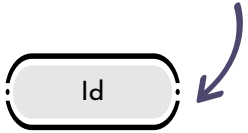
The Level of SPECIFICITY - Class

0.0.0.1.0

Includes class selectors, such as .myClass, [type="radio"], :hover. For each class, attribute selector, or pseudo-class in a matching selector, add 0-0-0-1-0 to the weight value.

The Level of SPECIFICITY – ID

0.0.1.0.0



Includes only ID selectors, such as **#btn**. For each ID in a matching selector, add 0-0-1-0-0 to the weight value.

The Level of SPECIFICITY - Inline

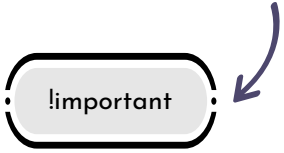
For each inline style ex

```
<div class="container" style="background: #000;">
```

add 0-1-0-0-0 to the weight value.

The Level of SPECIFICITY – !Important

1.0.0.0.0



For each important keyword ex `h1 {color: red!important}`
add 1-0-0-0-0 to the weight value.

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NEW CSS FEATURES

New Features – CSS

01 :is, :has, :not, :where

02 Media query range syntax

03 Container queries

04 Accent-color

05 Aspect ratio

06 Scroll snap

New Features – CSS

07 Individual Transform Properties

08 CSS Nesting

09 Gap Property for Flexbox

10 CSS Logical Properties (inline and block)

11 CSS Writing Mode

12 :focus-visible

35

BONUS

IN CSS

BONUS - CSS

01 FLOATS

02 CSS CLIP PATH

03 CSS AOS PLUGIN

04 CSS SHAPE DIVIDER

05 SCROLL BAR STYLING

06 WEBSITE REFERENCES

CLIP PATH – CSS

```
img{
   clip-path: polygon(50% 0%, 0% 100%, 100% 100%);
    }
```

Left: 0%
Top: 100%

Left:50%
Top: 0%

Left: 100%
Top: 100%

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MINI PROJECTS

IN CSS

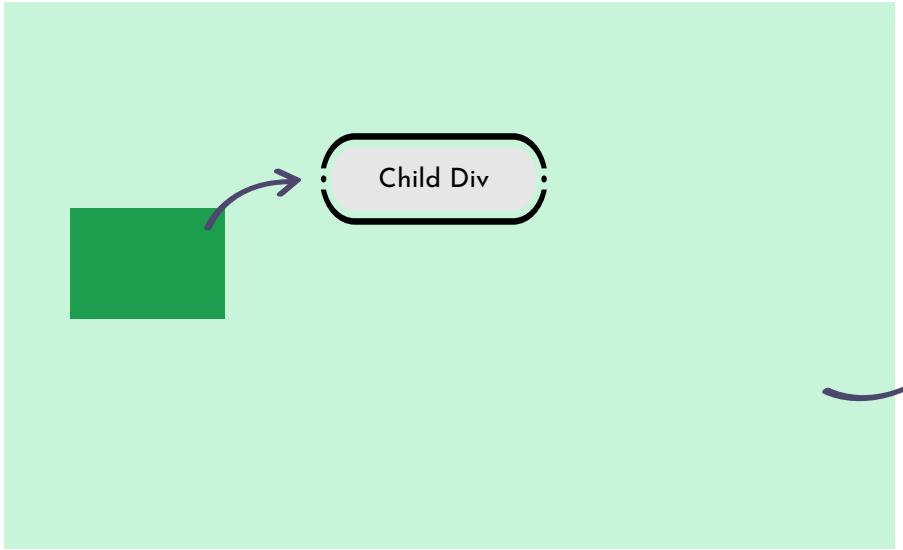
HOW TO CENTER A DIV INSIDE A DIV

HOW TO CENTER A DIV INSIDE DIV IN CSS

POSITIONS – Absolute

Top:0, left:0

Top:0, right:0

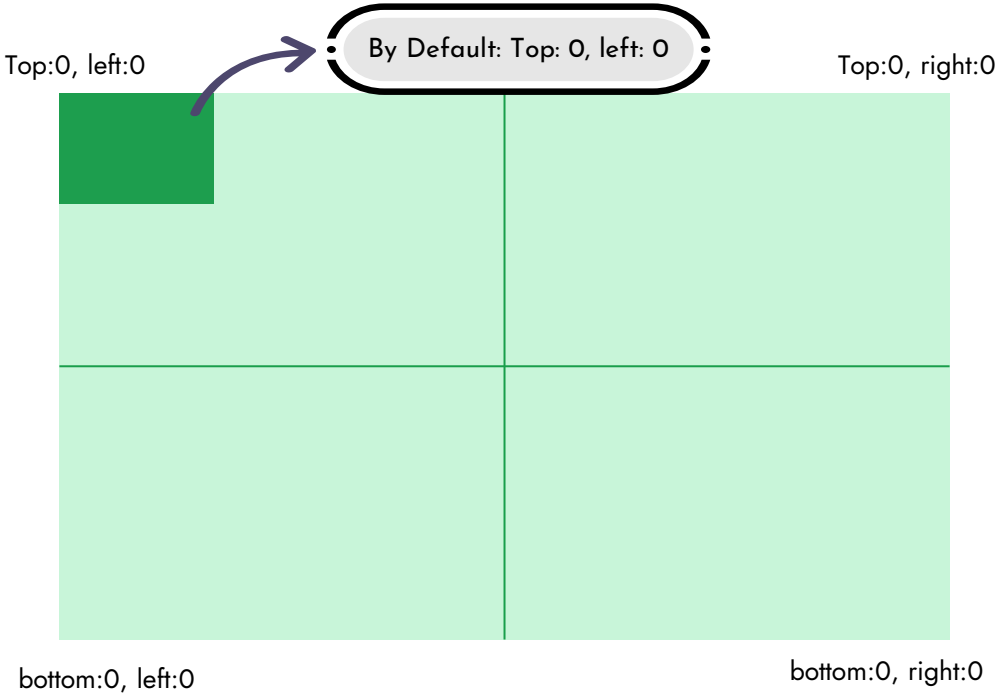



```
.child {
  position: absolute;
}
```

bottom:0, left:0

bottom:0, right:0

POSITIONS – Absolute

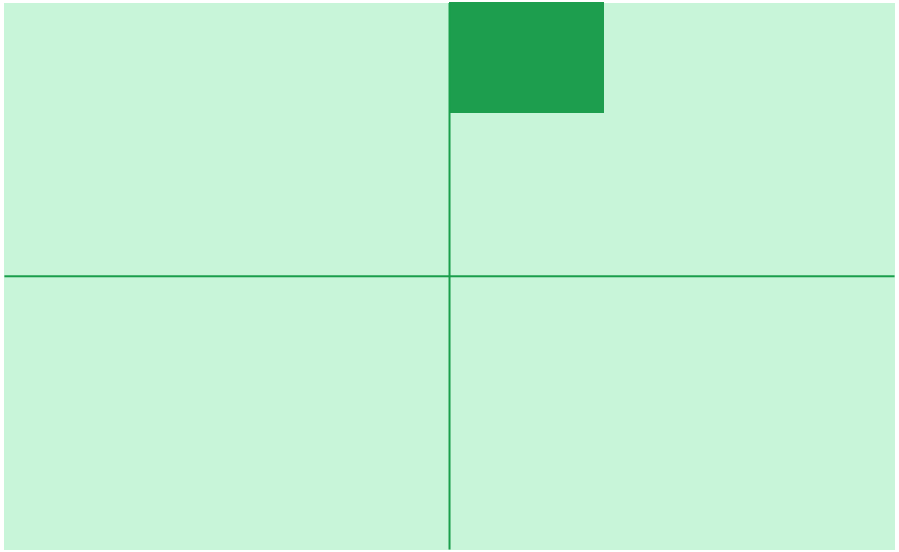



```
.child {
  position: absolute;
  left: 50%
}
```

POSITIONS – Absolute

Top:0, left:0

Top:0, right:0



bottom:0, left:0

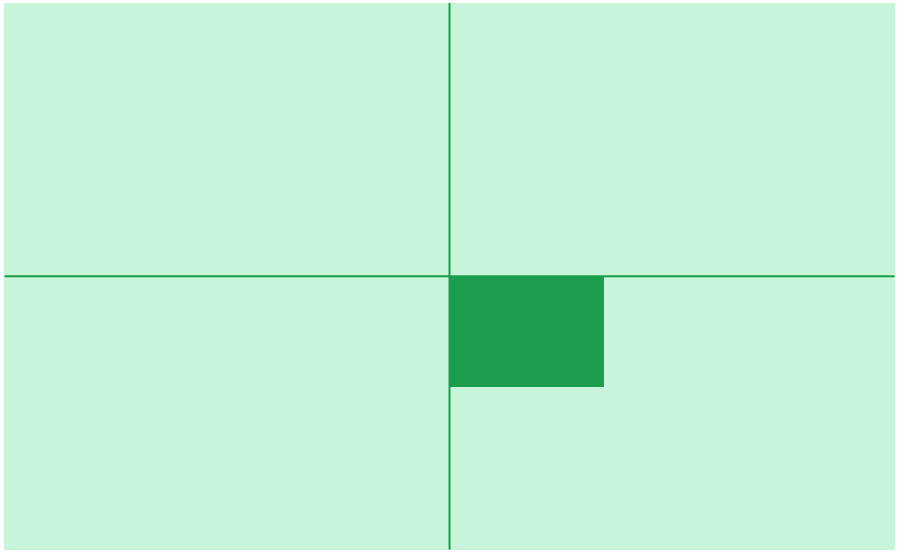
bottom:0, right:0

```
.child {
  position: absolute;
  left: 50%
  top:50%
}
```

POSITIONS – Absolute

Top:0, left:0

Top:0, right:0



bottom:0, left:0

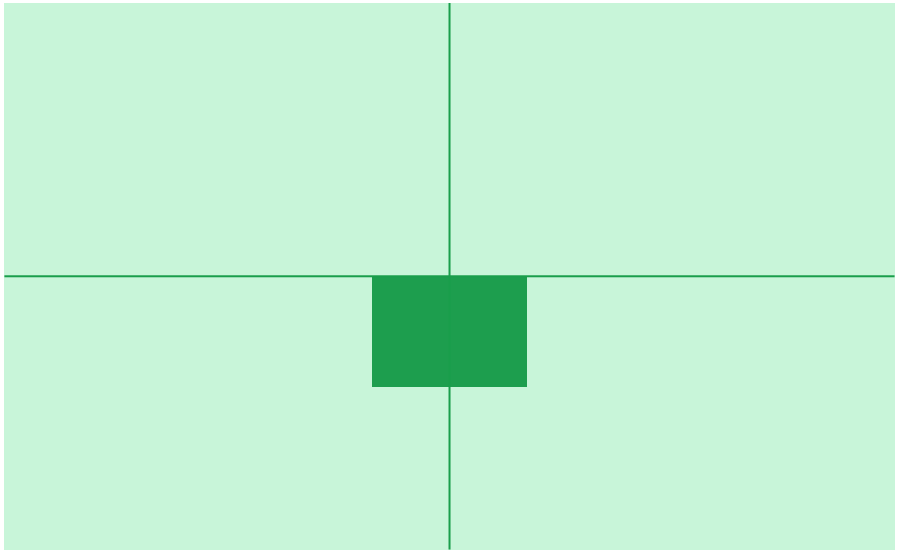
bottom:0, right:0

```
.child {
  position: absolute;
  left: 50%;
  top:50%;
  transform:translate(-50%)
}
```

POSITIONS – Absolute

Top:0, left:0

Top:0, right:0



bottom:0, left:0

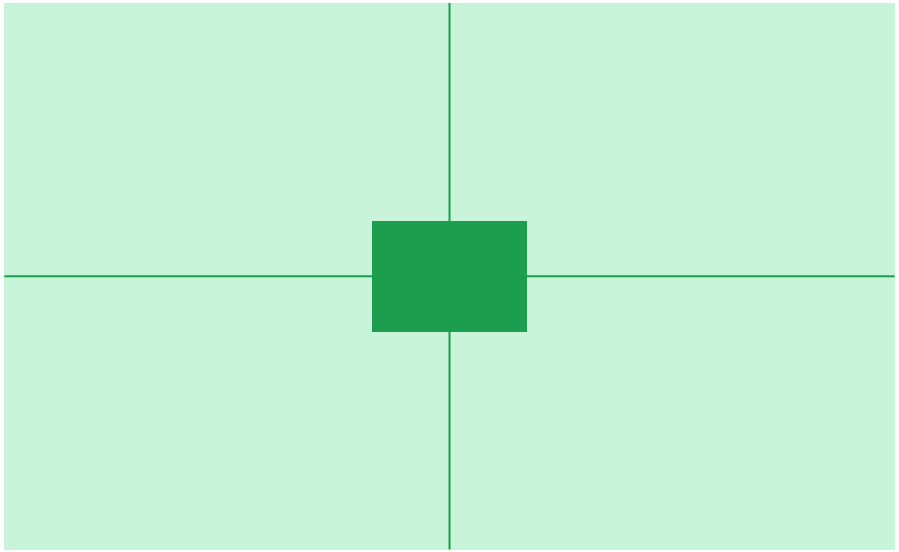
bottom:0, right:0

```
.child {
  position: absolute;
  left: 50%;
  top:50%;
  transform:translate(-50%,-50%)
}
```

POSITIONS – Absolute

Top:0, left:0

Top:0, right:0

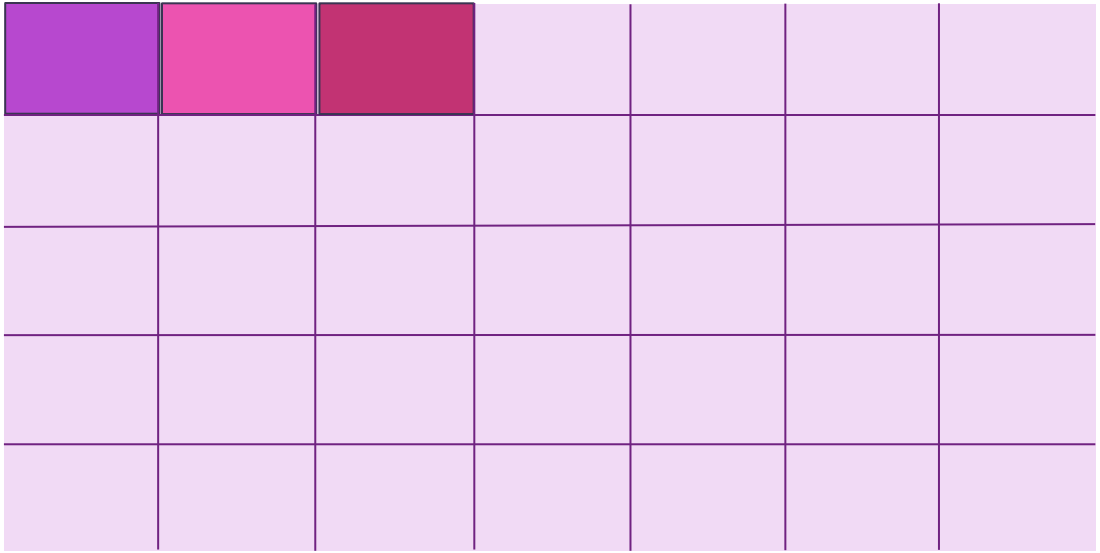


bottom:0, left:0

bottom:0, right:0

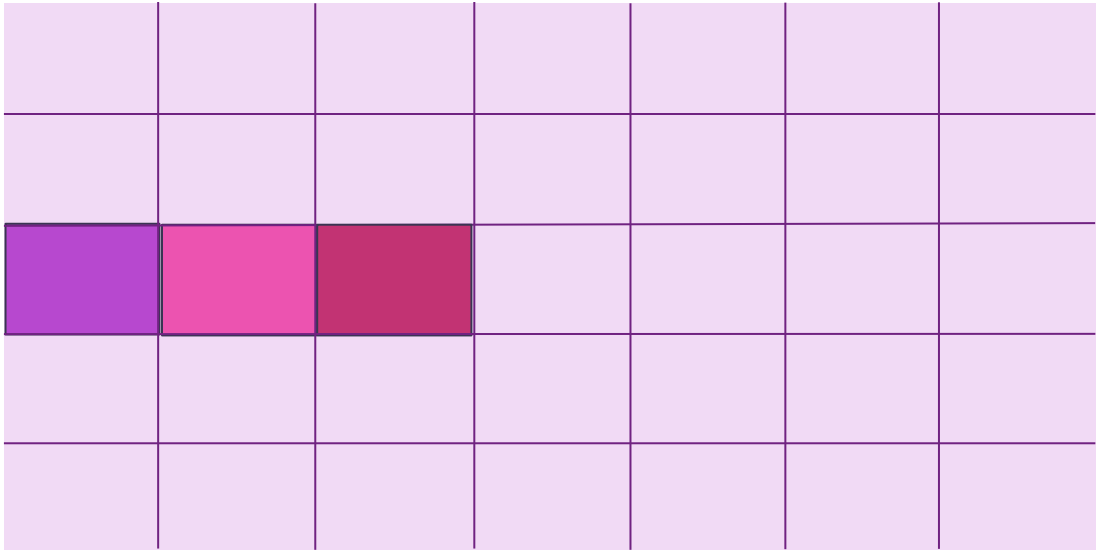
```
.child {
  position: absolute;
  left: 50%;
  bottom:50%;
  transform:translate(-50%,-50%)
}
```

FLEXBOX – CSS



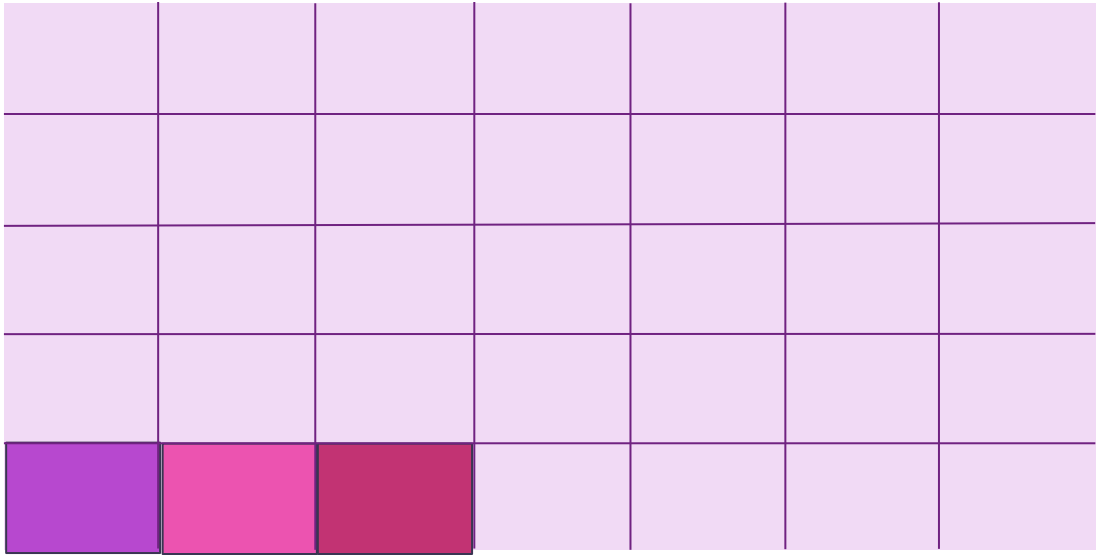
```css
.flex-container {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  justify-content:start;
  align-items: center;
}
```

FLEXBOX – COLUMN



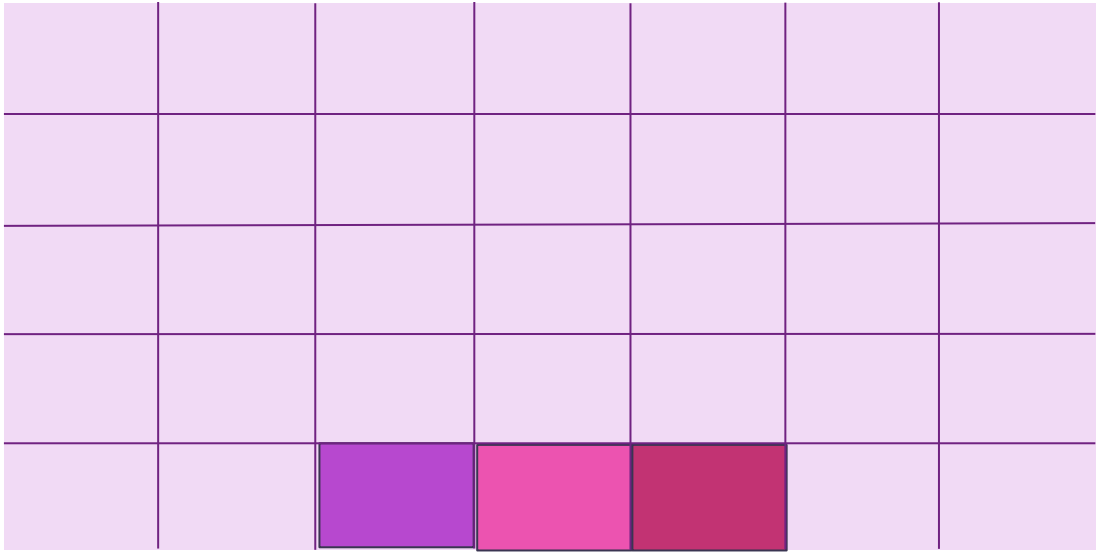
```
.flex-container {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  justify-content:start;
  align-items:end
}
```

FLEXBOX – COLUMN



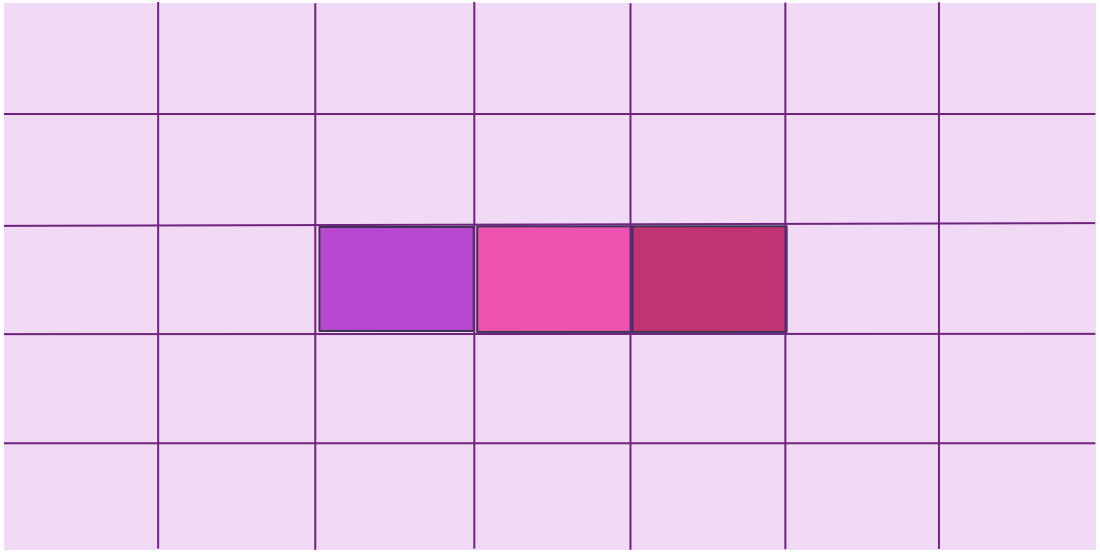
```
.flex-container {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  justify-content:center
  align-items:end;
}
```

FLEXBOX – COLUMN



```
.flex-container {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  justify-content:center
  align-items:center
}
```

FLEXBOX – COLUMN



```
.flex-container {
  display: flex;
  flex-direction: row;
  justify-content:center;
  align-items:center;
}
```

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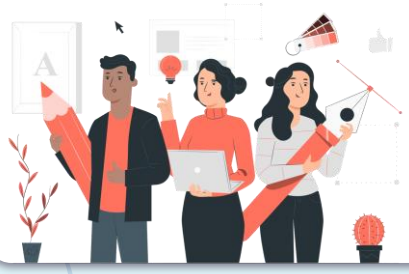
Container Queries



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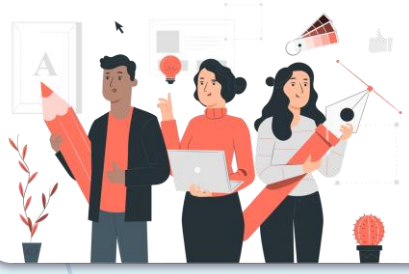
CSS Architecture & Best Practices



VENDOR PREFIXES

Browser Compatibility in CSS

VENDOR PREFIXES – CSS

01 The -webkit- prefixed property will work in WebKit-based browsers such as Chrome and Safari

02 The -moz- prefixed property will work in Firefox

03 The -ms- prefixed property will work in Internet Explorer

04 The -o- prefixed property will work in Opera

Browser Compatibility in CSS

Vendor prefixes

Returning to the gradient example we saw earlier, you may have noticed that something wasn't quite right there. To get the gradient rendering across all modern browsers, you need to include multiple versions of the declaration, like this:

```
nav {
  background-color: red;
  background-image: url(gradient-slice.png);
  background-image: -webkit-linear-gradient(top right, #A60000, #FFFFFF);
  background-image: -moz-linear-gradient(top right, #A60000, #FFFFFF);
  background-image: -ms-linear-gradient(top right, #A60000, #FFFFFF);
  background-image: -o-linear-gradient(top right, #A60000, #FFFFFF);
  background-image: linear-gradient(top right, #A60000, #FFFFFF);
}
```

This is because the CSS Image Values and Replaced Content Module Level 3 — the spec that CSS gradients are specified in, is not finalised. Unfinished CSS features are implemented in browsers in an experimental capacity, with a vendor-specific prefix so that different browser's implementations can be tested without impacting on other browser's implementations. In the above example:

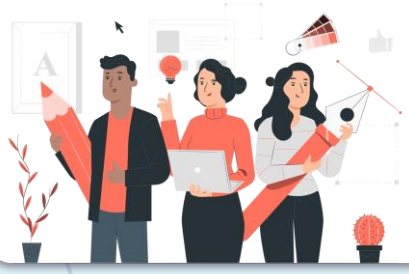
- The `-webkit-` prefixed property will work in WebKit-based browsers such as Chrome and Safari
- The `-moz-` prefixed property will work in Firefox
- The `-ms-` prefixed property will work in Internet Explorer
- The `-o-` prefixed property will work in Opera

Official W3C policy states that you shouldn't really use experimental properties in production code, but people do, as they want to make sites look cool and keep on the cutting edge. I don't see a problem with this, but if you want to use vendor prefixed properties in your code, you really should use include all the different prefixes so that as many browsers as possible can use all the features you are implementing.

Notice that an unprefixed version of the property has also been included, at the bottom of the list: this is so that when the CSS feature is finalised, and the prefixes are removed, the code will still work — this is good future proofing practice.

https://www.w3.org/community/webed/wiki/Optimizing_content_for_different_browsers:_the_RIGHT_way

BEM

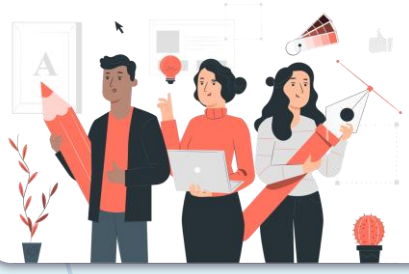


BEM (Block, Element, Modifier) Methodology

https://getbem.com/

https://css-tricks.com/bem-101/

SMACSS



SMACSS
(Scalable and Modular Architecture for CSS)

Home - Scalable and Modular Architecture for CSS (smacss.com)

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FINAL PROJECTS

IN CSS

41

SEO

IN CSS

SEO - CSS

01 Include a descriptive and keyword-rich <title> tag within the <head> section of your HTML document.

02 Meta Description Tag

03 Proper Heading Tags

04 Image Optimization

41

TESTING

IN CSS

CSS Performance and Optimization

01 Minification and Compression

02 Critical CSS: "Above-the-fold" content

03 Reducing Render Blocking

Website Testing – CSS

01 Lighthouse testing

02 https://pagespeed.web.dev/

03 https://gtmetrix.com/

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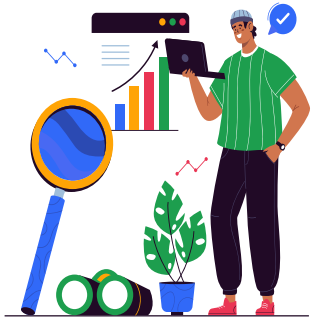
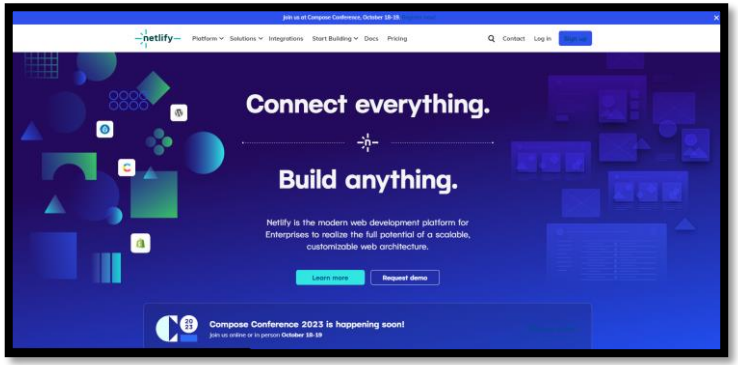
HOSTING

WEBSITE LIVE



HOSTING WEBSITE LIVE

NETLIFY



https://www.netlify.com/

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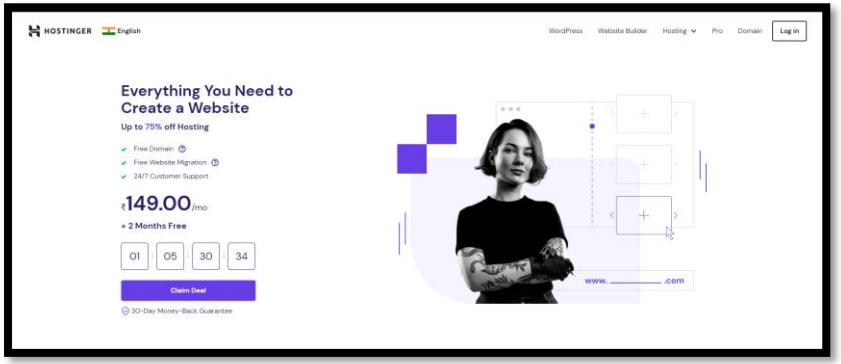

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