

# Beginners Guide



# LEARN CSS3

for Absolute Beginners

First Edition

**PHPBOOTCAMP.COM**

EASY TO PRACTISE CODE SAMPLES

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## About this Book

CSS is a cascading style sheet that allows web developers to design the HTML Page that can be viewed on Web Browser. CSS are styling rules which is applied on the web page. This book will help you understand the basics of CSS Syntax and how to put it in practice to build Websites.

## Audience

This tutorial has been designed to meet the requirements of all those readers who are keen to learn the basics of CSS.

## Prerequisites

This book assumes you have no prior knowledge on Programming knowledge and assume you are at a beginner level.

## How to use this Book

This book contains CSS Syntax Basics, Exercises and Examples which are part of the PHP Bootcamp Program. This bootcamp has helped many students to become PHP Full Stack Web Developer in Just 30 days.

[>>Check out more about this program here...](#)

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# 1. CSS Basics

# 1 CSS Basics

## 1.1 Introduction to CSS

### What is CSS?

CSS stands for **Cascading Style Sheet**. It is used to describe how the content should be displayed on the browser, print or screen.

With CSS Language, you can control the layout of the page, color of the text, size of the font, spacing between the text, width and height of the elements and complete presentation of the web page.

In Short, CSS handles the look and feel of the web page.

HTML is used to **describe the content** and CSS is used to **display the content** in a presentable way.

### Usage of CSS

CSS are written in a file with extension **.css** and it is linked into the HTML page.

Define the style once and then use it anywhere on your site.

Load the CSS once per page and it will manage the entire page layout and presentation.

Helps to change the page layout based on the screen the site is viewed on like Mobile, Tablet or Computer Screen.

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CSS helps to separate the presentation work from the HTML page and the developer can focus on building the content and displayed it separately.

Global Standards also suggest to use CSS and do not use any HTML attributes to style the tag.

Reuse the same CSS for multiple WordPress site to have the same look and feel.

### **Who are W3 Group?**

The World Wide Web Consortium, or W3C is a group that provides guidelines on how things should work in Internet.

They don't provide implementation libraries or code but they just provide guidelines and all the browser implement this guidelines.

Visit [W3.org](https://www.w3.org)

### **History of CSS**

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## CSS Basics



CSS was invented by Håkon Wium Lie on October 10, 1994 and maintained through a group of people within the W3C called the **CSS Working Group**.

Visit [CSS Working Group](#)

### Without CSS

Without CSS, HTML page will be displayed as per the browser default formatting and coloring. Most of the time is plain black and white with some browser defined font size.

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< body >

# Heading

Paragraph Text

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

## With CSS

With CSS, you can add styles to the each elements of the HTML tag.

CSS can control every element and format it.

< body >

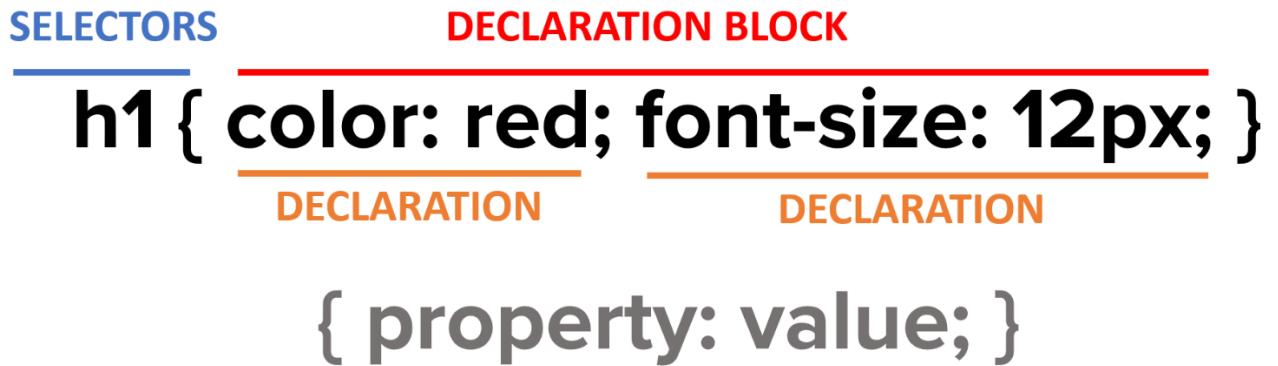
# Heading

Paragraph Text

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

## CSS Syntax

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In this above CSS example, we are changing the **h1** tag property to display it in **RED** color and font-size to be 12 points.

### CSS Language & Terms:

**property** represents the name of **Selectors** are the HTML tags that you want to apply the style on.

**Custom selectors** are the selectors which name does not matches with the HTML tag name.

Example : **h1** is a **selector** and **h1a** is a **custom selector**.

the attribute you want to change.

**value** is the value of that property.

**{ }** is called as **block**.

**{ property: value; }** is called as **Declaration**.

Collection of Declaration is called as **Declaration Block**.

You can separate the each declaration with ; inside the block.

**Declaration property** is predefined like **color**, **font-size** it cannot be custom name.

### CSS Summary

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CSS is a collection of **selectors** which has many **declaration blocks** to modify the HTML tags and you can define **custom selectors** which can be applied on the HTML tags.

## 1.2 Internal CSS

### Usage of Internal CSS

Cascaded Style Sheet (CSS) can be written in many different places in HTML page.

One of the method of defining the CSS is inside the same HTML page.

This type of CSS includes is restricted to page level only means you cannot reuse this code in some other pages.

Benefit of using this internal css is when you want specific changes to apply for that page level only.

### QUICK SYNTAX:

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1 { color: red; }
</style>
</head>
```

**<style>** tag is used to write the CSS inside this tag.

This tag **<style>** is defined inside the **<head>**

## CSS Basics

Data written inside the <style> tag is not displayed in the browser but it is used as instruction to the browser to do something on the page.

### Sample Example

#### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

    <head>

        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
        <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
        <title>How to write CSS within the Page</title>

        <!-- CSS Starting -->
        <style type="text/css">

            h1 { color: red; }

        </style>
        <!-- CSS Ending -->

    </head>

    <body>
        <h1>Heading</h1>
        <p>Paragraph Text</p>
        <ul>
            <li>Item 1</li>
            <li>Item 2</li>
            <li>Item 3</li>
        </ul>
    </body>

```

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```
</ul>  
</body>  
  
</html>
```

---

# Heading

Paragraph Text

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

## [Live Preview](#)

### **Exercise 1**

[Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Color the Paragraph in Blue Color and list in Green Color.

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# Heading

Paragraph Text

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

[Live Preview](#)

**Exercise 2**

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Change the font size of h1, p and li tags.

h1 - { font-size: 12 px; }

p - { font-size: 24 px; }

li - { font-size: 48 px; }

Follow the correct syntax to add the internal CSS on the HTML page.

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**Heading**

Paragraph Text

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

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### 1.3 CSS Comments

#### **Usage of Comments**

You can use the special notation to comment the code inside the CSS.

HTML comments and CSS comments are not same. Don't get confused with the comments in CSS vs comments in HTML.

Comments in CSS are multiple line comments.

**/\*** is used to indicate the comments are starting.

**\*/** is used to indicate the comments are ended.

Anything between **/\*** and **\*/** will not be executed by the browser.

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### SYNTAX:

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">

/* Starting of the comment
h1 { color: red; }

Ending of the Comments */

</style>
</head>
```

### Sample Example

[Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1.0">
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
    <title>How to Write Comments in CSS</title>

    <!-- HTML Comments -->
    <style type="text/css">
      /*
        This is a multi-line comment in CSS.
        This is different than the HTML comments.
        Anything inside this block will be ignored.

        h1 { color: red; }
      */
    </style>
```

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## CSS Basics

```
<!-- HTML Comments -->

</head>

<body>
    <h1>Heading</h1>
    <p>Paragraph Text</p>
    <ul>
        <li>Item 1</li>
        <li>Item 2</li>
        <li>Item 3</li>
    </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

---

# Heading

Paragraph Text

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

[Live Preview](#)

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## Exercise 1

[Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Make the multi-line comments of CSS looks like single line.

# Heading

Paragraph Text

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

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## Exercise 2

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Comment the entire <style> block with HTML comments.

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# Heading

Paragraph Text

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

[Live Preview](#)

## 1.4 External CSS

### Usage of External CSS

Cascaded Style Sheet (CSS) can be written in many different places in HTML page.

One of the method of defining the CSS is externally which means you can write CSS inside a file and import it into the HTML page.

External CSS means the CSS is written externally into another file which is later linked in the page.

This type of external CSS is very powerful and helpful technique which is commonly used in every website development.

Benefit of using this external css is that you have one CSS file that is included in all the website pages.

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By just changing at one place in the CSS it will impact the overall site design look and feel.

This is one of the best practice to separate the design with the html tags and store them in a external file and include it in all the HTML pages.

External CSS filename should be .css and it is included in the <head> section with <link> tag.

### **SYNTAX:**

```
<head>  
  <!-- Make sure styles.css file exists in the same folder -->  
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css"  
    media="screen" />  
</head>
```

**<link>** tag is used to link the resource to the HTML page. The attribute of link tag will let the browser knows what type of resource it is.

**rel** attribute is used to tell browser what kind of resource it is. **rel = "stylesheet"** means it is a file with CSS inside it.

**type** attribute tells the type of the content in the file. In this case, it is **text/css**

**href** attribute is similar to <a> tag href to map the location of the file in the server with the path and filename.

**media** attribute tells the browser to embed the file for screen purpose.

### **Sample Example**

[Download the Example](#)

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## CSS Basics

There are two files:

**index.html**

**styles.css**

styles.css file is linked inside the index.html file with **<link>** tag in the **<head>** section.

FileName: index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
    <title>How to Include CSS from external file.</title>

    <!-- Make sure styles.css file exists in the same folder -->
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles.css"
media="screen" />

  </head>

  <body>
    <body>
      <h1>Heading</h1>
      <p>Paragraph Text</p>
    </body>
  </html>
```

FileName: styles.css

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```
* {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-color: red;  
}
```

---

```
< body >
```

# Heading

Paragraph Text

## [Live Preview](#)

### **Exercise 1**

#### **Download the Exercise 1**

**Exercise 1:** Create **style1.css** and **style2.css** and link them in the HTML page.

**Filename: style1.css**

```
h1 { color: red; }
```

**Filename: style2.css**

```
h1 { color: blue; }
```

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< body >

# Heading

Paragraph Text

[Live Preview](#)

## Exercise 2

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Change the font size of h1, p and li tags in style.css and embed the CSS file in the HTML page.

Write comments in the style.css

```
h1 { font-size: 12 px; }  
p { font-size: 24 px; }  
li { font-size: 48 px; }
```

Follow the correct syntax to add the external CSS on the HTML page.

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**Heading**

Paragraph Text

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

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## 1.5 Inline CSS

### Usage of Inline CSS

Inline CSS is defined inside the tag itself like an attribute.

Inline CSS overrides all the styles defined in internal CSS and External CSS.

This is defined in the HTML tag as a attribute.

#### SYNTAX:

<h1 style="color: red;">This heading should be red in color.</h1>

<**style**> tag is used to write the CSS as a attribute in the HTML tag.

The syntax for CSS is similar in inline, external and internal CSS.

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## Sample Example

### Download the Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
        <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
        <title>How to Apply CSS from the HTML tag - Inline CSS</title>
    </head>

    <body>
        <!-- style attribute is used to apply the CSS style to any html tag. -->
        <h1 style="color: red;">This heading should be red in color.</h1>

        <p>Paragraph Text</p>
        <h1>This heading is without any style</h1>
    </body>
</html>
```

---

**This heading should be red in color.**

**Paragraph Text**

**This heading is without any style.**

[\*\*Live Preview\*\*](#)

**Exercise 1**

[\*\*Download the Exercise 1\*\*](#)

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**Exercise 1:** Write Inline CSS and change the h1 tags color as red, paragraph as blue and list as green.

**This heading should be red in color.**

[Paragraph Text](#)

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

[Live Preview](#)

**Exercise 2**

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Change the font size of h1, p and li tags as inline CSS along with the color.

```
h1 - { font-size: 12 px; }  
p - { font-size: 24 px; }  
li - { font-size: 48 px; }
```

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**This heading should be red in color.**

## Paragraph Text

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

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## 1.6 Linking CSS

### Usage of Linking CSS

CSS files can be linked together and embed into one another.

Linking one CSS into another CSS file can help to split the functionality into smaller units.

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## CSS Basics

You can create the multiple CSS file and import the one css file into another css file.

### SYNTAX:

```
<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mynewstyles.css"  
media="screen" />  
</head>
```

### Sample Example

[Download the Example](#)

**There are three files:**

- index.html
- mynewstyles.css
- anotherstylesfile.css

**mynewstyles.css** has a import statement to import the “**anotherstylesfile.css**”.

**FileName: index.html**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  <head>  
    <meta charset="utf-8">  
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-  
scale=1.0">  
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">  
    <title>Embeded CSS from One file into Another CSS File.</title>  
  
    <!-- Make sure mynewstyles.css file exists in the same folder -->  
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mynewstyles.css"  
media="screen" />
```

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## CSS Basics

```
</head>

<body>

< body >
<h1>Heading</h1>
<p>Paragraph Text</p>
</body>

</html>
```

### **FileName: mynewstyles.css**

```
/*
@import  notation is used to import another css file
Don't forget the semicolon ; at the end of the line.
*/
```

```
@import "anotherstylesfile.css";
```

### **FileName: anotherstylesfile.css**

```
/* This file is imported in the mynewstyles.css file */
```

```
*{
border-style: solid;
border-color: red;
}
```

---

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```
<body>
```

# Heading

Paragraph Text

## Live Preview

### Exercise 1

[Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Create **style1.css**, **style2.css**, **style3.css** and link like this  
index.html -> style1.css -> style2.css -> style3.css

# Heading

Paragraph Text

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

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[Live Preview](#)

## Exercise 2

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Change font of h1 in style1.css and p in style2.css and li in style3.css

h1 – { font-size: 12 px; }

p – { font-size: 24 px; }

li – { font-size: 48 px; }

Follow the correct syntax to add the external CSS on the HTML page.

**Heading**

Paragraph Text

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

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## 1.7 Simple CSS Example

### Simple Example of CSS

In this simple example, you will combine all the ways of using CSS

- Internal CSS
- External CSS
- Inline CSS
- Linking CSS

### Sample Example

[Download the Example](#)

**There are three files:**

index.html

mynewstyles.css

anotherstylesfile.css

**mynewstyles.css** has a import statement to import the “**anotherstylesfile.css**”.

**FileName: index.html**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
    <title>CSS Simple Example</title>
```

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## CSS Basics

```
<!-- Make sure mynewstyles.css file exists in the same folder -->
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mynewstyles.css"
media="screen" />

<style type="text/css">
p {
    font-size: 20px;
    font-weight: bold;
    font-style: italic;
    text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<h1 style="text-align: center; color: red;">This is Inline Style
with Red Heading and Center.</h1>
<p>This is a Paragraph Text with 20px Font Size, Bold, Italics and
Aligned Center.</p>
<p>Power of CSS!!!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

**FileName: mynewstyles.css**

```
/*
@import notation is used to import another css file
Don't forget the semicolon ; at the end of the line.
*/
```

```
@import "anotherstylesfile.css";
```

**FileName: anotherstylesfile.css**

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## CSS Basics

```
/* This file is imported in the mynewstyles.css file */
```

```
* {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-color: red;  
}
```

---

**This is Inline Style with Red Heading and Center.**

*This is a Paragraph Text with 20px Font Size, Bold, Italics and Aligned Center.*

*Power of CSS!!!*

### [Live Preview](#)

### Exercise 1

#### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Copy all the style in inline css in a single HTML file without any external CSS and no <script> tag

**This is Inline Style with Red Heading and Center.**

*This is a Paragraph Text with 20px Font Size, Bold, Italics and Aligned Center.*

*Power of CSS!!!*

### [Live Preview](#)

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## Exercise 2

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Copy all the CSS in styles.css file and link it from the index.html

This is Inline Style with Red Heading and Center.

*This is a Paragraph Text with 20px Font Size, Bold, Italics and Aligned Center.*

*Power of CSS!!!*

[Live Preview](#)

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## 2. CSS Selectors

## 2 CSS Selectors

### 2.1 Selectors & Declaration

#### **Usage of Selectors and Declaration**

A CSS rule made up of two parts:

Selector

Declaration

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## SELECTORS

**h1 { color: red;}**

## DECLARATION

Selector is used to indicate which element this rule should be applied to.

You can even write multiple elements by separating them by ","

## SELECTORS

**h1, p, li { color: red;}**

## DECLARATION

h1, p, li elements will be red in color with this one css rule.

Declaration indicates what is the rule to be applied on that element.  
The rule is indicated with **property: value**.

**SELECTORS**


---

# **h1 { color: red; font-size: 12px }**

---

**DECLARATION**

**{ property: value; }**

Multiple Declaration are separated with “;”

**SYNTAX:**

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">

h1 { color: red; }

p,
li { color: blue; font-size: 12px }

</style>
</head>
```

**EXAMPLE:**

```
/*
selector
{
property1: value1; => Declaration
property2: value2; => Declaration
}
*/
```

**Sample Example**

[Download the Example](#)

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## 2 CSS Selectors

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
        <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
        <title>Definition of Selector and Declaration in CSS.</title>

        <style type="text/css">

            /*
            selector
            {
                property1: value1; => Declaration
                property2: value2; => Declaration
            }
            */

            /* p is the selector and color: red is declaration */
            /* Apply this rule to <p> tag and assign this property to it */
            p
            {
                color: red;
            }

        </style>

    </head>
    <body>
```

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## 2 CSS Selectors

```
<h1>Heading</h1>

<p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

---

# Heading

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.

### Live Preview

### Exercise 1

#### Download the Exercise 1

**Exercise 1:** Write the CSS selector and Declaration into another css and link them in the index.html.

#### **Apply this CSS Rule:**

Make all the text on the body blue in color with one CSS rule.

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# Heading

Paragraph Text

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

[Live Preview](#)

**Exercise 2**

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Add two declaration for each selector and change the CSS to see the following output.

```
/* selector { property: value; property: value; } */
```

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**Heading**

Paragraph Text

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

[Live Preview](#)

## 2.2 Universal Selector

### **Usage of Universal Selector**

Universal selector is the rule that you want to apply for all the elements of the page.

Wild Character '\*' is used to represent the universal selector.

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## UNIVERSAL SELECTORS

---

\*

{ color: red; }

---

### DECLARATION

Universal selector are applied on all the elements of the page.

#### SYNTAX:

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
*
{
border-style: solid;
border-color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
```

border-style property is used to set the style of the border

border-color is used to indicate the color of the border.

If you observe properly, every element on the HTML page has a **magical box around it** using which you can control that element.

Sample Example

[Download the Example](#)

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## 2 CSS Selectors

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
    <title>Universal Selector Notation</title>

    <style type="text/css">

      /*
       selector
      {
        property1: value1; => Declaration
        property2: value2; => Declaration
      }
      */

      /* '*' is the universal selector which is applied to all tags.
     */
      /* Make all tags text color as red */
      *
      {
        border-style: solid;
        border-color: red;
      }

    </style>

  </head>
```

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## 2 CSS Selectors

```
<body>  
    <h1>Universal Selector - *</h1>  
  
    <p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.</p>  
  
    </body>  
</html>
```

---

# Universal Selector - \*

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.

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## Exercise 1

[Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Write two CSS rule

Using Universal Selector change the color to red

Change the h1 tag color to blue.

Observe the result

## Universal Selector - \*

Lore Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lore Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lore Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lore Ipsum.

[Live Preview](#)

## Exercise 2

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Do the following steps:

Put the universal selector into another css file and change the color to red

change the h1 tag to blue using inline css.

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Guess the output.

# Heading

Paragraph Text

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

[Live Preview](#)

## 2.3 Type Selector

### **Usage of Type Selector**

Type Selector are defined with HTML tags only.

When you find any selector that has rule applied on the HTML tags then it is called as **Type Selector**.

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Type selectors only apply to HTML tags.

### **SYNTAX:**

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1
{
border-style: solid;
border-color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
```

### **Sample Example**

[\*\*Download the Example\*\*](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1.0">
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

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```
<title>Type Selector Notation</title>

<style type="text/css">

/*
selector
{
    property1: value1; => Declaration
    property2: value2; => Declaration
}
*/
/* Specify the HTML TAG as the Selector. */
/* Apply the rule to specified tag as selector. */

p
{
    color: red;
}

h1
{
    color: blue;
}

/* This rule applies to <p> and <h1> tag */
p, h1
{
    font-style: italic;
}

</style>

</head>
```

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```
<body>
    <h1>Type Selector - HTML TAG</h1>
    

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.</p>
</body>
</html>


```

---

# Type Selector - HTML TAG

*Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.*

[\*\*Live Preview\*\*](#)

**Exercise 1**

[\*\*Download the Exercise 1\*\*](#)

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**Exercise 1:** Write the CSS rule with Type Selectors

Make the font size of h6 biggest and h1 smallest.

Make all the headings tags blue in color.

**This is Heading 1!**

**This is Heading 2!**

**This is Heading 3!**

**This is Heading 4!**

**This is Heading 5!**

**This is Heading 6!**

[\*\*Live Preview\*\*](#)

**Exercise 2**

[\*\*Download the Exercise 2\*\*](#)

**Exercise 2:** Do the following steps:

Make h1 and h2 same size and color.

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h3 and h4 same size and color

h5 and h6 same size and color.

All the headings should be in Italics

*This is Heading 1!*

*This is Heading 2!*

*This is Heading 3!*

*This is Heading 4!*

*This is Heading 5!*

*This is Heading 6!*

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## 2.4 Class Selector

### Usage of Class Selector

Class Selector is custom selector that you can create in the CSS rules and apply it to any HTML tag with **class** attribute.

Class selector names are custom so you should **NOT** use the predefined HTML tag names.

Custom Selector names are class selectors that can be applied to any HTML tag.

Class selector can be defined to any specific HTML tags and applied to any specify the tags.

You define the class selector with ":" in-front of it.

### CLASS SELECTORS

---

**.redcolor { color: red;}**

If the selector starts with ":" and its name is not HTML tag then it is called as Class Selector.

SYNTAX:

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
.redcolor { color: red; }

</style>
</head>
```

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```
<body>  
<h1 class="redcolor">This is red color heading</h1>  
</body>
```

Remove the “.” when the class selector is applied to the HTML tag attribute.

## CLASS SELECTORS

---

**.redcolor { color: red;}**

**<h1 class="redcolor">Red Color</h1>**

If you want to create class selector only specific to HTML tags then use this notation.

## CLASS SELECTORS

---

**h1.redcolor { color: red;}**

.redcolor class selector will only works for h1 tag.

Sample Example

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## [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
        <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
        <title>Class Selector Notation</title>

        <style type="text/css">

            /*
            .selector
            {
                property1: value1; => Declaration
                property2: value2; => Declaration
            }
            */

            /* Specify the Custom name selector with '.' */
            /* Use this style to any tag with class attribute */

            .color-red
            {
                color: red;
            }

            .color-blue
            {
                color: blue;
            }

            .align-center
```

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```
{  
    text-align: center;  
}  
  
</style>  
  
</head>  
  
<body>  
  
<!-- Multiple class separator are added with space -->  
<h1 class="color-red align-center">Class Selector - HTML TAG</h1>  
  
<p class="color-blue">Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the  
printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's  
standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a  
galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has  
survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic  
typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the  
1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages,  
and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker  
including versions of Lorem Ipsum.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

---

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# Class Selector - HTML TAG

Lore Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lore Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lore Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lore Ipsum.

## [Live Preview](#)

### **Exercise 1**

#### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Write the CSS rule with Class Selector

Create one rule called as “.headings” and make the color as blue, align center and italics.

Create one more rule with same name “.headings” and change the color to red.

See how the overwrite function will work.

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# *This is a heading!*

[Live Preview](#)

## **Exercise 2**

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Create a class selector only for h1 tag. Even if this class selector is applied to other tags like p it should not work.

**Example:**

```
h1.redcolor { color: red; }
```

This class is only applicable to h1 tag.

# *This is a heading!*

This is a Paragraph!

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## 2.5 Class Multiple Selector

### Usage of Class Multiple Selector

You can apply the selector to the parent HTML tag and all the child elements will inherit the property from the parent tags properties.

#### SYNTAX:

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
div.redcolor { color: red; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="redcolor"> <p>This is red color paragraph</p> </div>
</body>
```

#### Sample Example

#### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
    <title>Multiple Class Selector Notation</title>

    <style type="text/css">
```

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```
/*
selector.class-selector
{
    property1: value1; => Declaration
    property2: value2; => Declaration
}
*/



div.color-red
{
    color: red;
}

/* id and class are siblings */
#color-red.align-center
{
    color: red;
    text-align: center;
}

/* id is parent and class is child */
#color-blue .text-underline
{
    color: blue;
    text-decoration: underline;
}

</style>

</head>

<body>
```

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```
<h1 class="color-red">Mutiple Class Selector - HTML TAG</h1>

<div class="color-red">
    This is red color paragraph.

    Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and
    typesetting industry.

</div>

<!-- Specify id and class together - Siblings -->
<h1 id="color-red" class="align-center">Power of CSS!!!</h1>

<hr>

<!-- id is the parent of class -->
<div id="color-blue">
    <h1 class="text-underline">
        Cascaded CSS with Class & ID!!
    </h1>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

---

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# Mutiple Class Selector - HTML TAG

This is red color paragraph. Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.

Power of CSS!!!

---

## Cascaded CSS with Class & ID!!

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### **Exercise 1**

[Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Write the CSS rule with Multiple Class Selector

Create one rule called as “.align-center” for p tag and h1 tag.

Apply the rule to h1 tag only.

Write p tag inside the h1 tag.

See if the text in p align in center or not? Any Guess?

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# Is this Center?

[Live Preview](#)

## Exercise 2

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Create a class selector “align-center”

Apply the class to h1 tag and see if p tag inside get affected

Apply the class to p tag inside the h1 tag. Write some text inside the h1 tag.

Apply the class to div tag inside the h1 tag and write p tag inside the div tag.

Guess the output.

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Is this Center?

This is heading!

Is this Center?

This is heading!

Is this Center?

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## 2.6 ID Selector

**Usage of ID Selector**

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ID Selector is custom selector that you can create in the CSS rules and apply it to any HTML tag with **id** attribute.

ID selector names are custom so you should **NOT** use the predefined HTML tag names.

Custom Selector names can be ID selectors that can be applied to any HTML tag.

You define the ID selector with “#” in-front of it.

## ID SELECTORS

---

**#redcolor { color: red; }**



**<h1 id="redcolor">Red Color</h1>**

If the selector starts with “#” and its name is not HTML tag then it is called as **ID Selector**.

### SYNTAX:

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
#redcolor { color: red; }
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

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```
<h1 id="redcolor">This is red color heading</h1>
</body>
```

Remove the “#” when the class selector is applied to the HTML tag attribute.

If you want to create ID selector only specific to HTML tags then use this notation.

## ID SELECTORS

---

# **h1#redcolor { color: red;}**

#redcolor class selector will only works for h1 tag.

Sample Example

[Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1.0">
        <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
        <title>ID Selector Notation</title>

        <style type="text/css">
            /*
```

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```

#selector
{
    property1: value1; => Declaration
    property2: value2; => Declaration
}
*/



/* Specify the Custom name selector with '#' */
/* Use this style to any tag with id attribute */

#color-red
{
    color: red;
}

#color-blue
{
    color: blue;
}

#align-center
{
    text-align: center;
}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<!-- Cannot combine two ID together -->
<h1 id="color-red align-center">ID Selector - Any TAG</h1>

```

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```
<p id="color-blue">Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.</p>
```

```
<h1 id="align-center">Power of CSS!!!</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

---

## ID Selector - Any TAG

Lore  
Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.

## Power of CSS!!!

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## **Exercise 1**

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**Exercise 1:** Write the CSS rule with ID Selector

Create one rule called as “#headings” and make the color as blue, align center and italics.

Create one more rule with same name “#headings” and change the color to red.

See how the overwrite function will work.

*This is a heading!*

[Live Preview](#)

## **Exercise 2**

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Create a ID selector only for h1 tag. Even if this ID selector is applied to other tags like p it should not work.

**Example:**

**h1#redcolor { color: red; }**

This id is only applicable to h1 tag.

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*This is a heading!*

This is a Paragraph!

[Live Preview](#)

## 2.7 ID Multiple Selector

### **Usage of ID Multiple Selector**

You can apply the selector to the parent HTML tag and all the child elements will inherit the property from the parent tags properties.

#### **SYNTAX:**

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">

```

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# #brother.sister { color: red; }

```
<h1 id="brother" class="sister">Red Color</h1>
```

# #parent .child { color: red; }

```
<div id="parent">
    Red Color
    <h1 class="child">Red Color</h1>
</div>
```

## Brother and Sister Sibling Relation:

```
#brother.sibling { color: red; }
```

If there is **no space between the #id.class** then both can be specified at the same HTML tag attribute.

## Parent and Child Relation:

```
#brother .sibling { color: red; }
```

If there is **space between the #id .class** then class should be specified under the parent.

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## Sample Example

### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
    <title>Multiple Class Selector Notation</title>

    <style type="text/css">

      /*
      selector.class-selector
      {
        property1: value1; => Declaration
        property2: value2; => Declaration
      }
      */

      div.color-red
      {
        color: red;
      }

      /* id and class are siblings */
      #color-red.align-center
      {
        color: red;
        text-align: center;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div id="color-red" class="align-center">
      Multiple Class Selector Notation
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

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```

        }

/* id is parent and class is child */
#color-blue .text-underline
{
    color: blue;
    text-decoration: underline;
}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1 class="color-red">Mutiple Class Selector - HTML TAG</h1>

<div class="color-red">
    This is red color paragraph.

    Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and
    typesetting industry.

</div>

<!-- Specify id and class together - Siblings -->
<h1 id="color-red" class="align-center">Power of CSS!!!</h1>

<hr>

<!-- id is the parent of class -->
<div id="color-blue">
    <h1 class="text-underline">
        Cascaded CSS with Class & ID!!
    </h1>

```

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```
</div>

</body>

</html>
```

---

## Mutiple Class Selector - HTML TAG

This is red color paragraph. Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.

Power of CSS!!!

---

## Cascaded CSS with Class & ID!!

[Live Preview](#)

**Exercise 1**

[Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Write the CSS rule with Multiple ID Selector

Create one rule called as “.align-center” for p tag and h1 tag.

Apply the rule to h1 tag only.

Write p tag inside the h1 tag.

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See if the text in p align in center or not? Any Guess?

# Is this Center?

[Live Preview](#)

**Exercise 2**

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Create a id selector “align-center”

Apply the class to h1 tag and see if p tag inside get affected

Apply the class to p tag inside the h1 tag. Write some text inside the h1 tag.

Apply the class to div tag inside the h1 tag and write p tag inside the div tag.

Guess the output.

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Is this Center?

This is heading!

Is this Center?

This is heading!

Is this Center?

[Live Preview](#)

## 2.8 Attribute Selector

### Usage of Attribute Selector

Attribute selector helps to apply the CSS rule when some specific condition is met on the HTML attribute.

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One example is when you want apply color red on all the `<p>` tag when it has class attribute with any value.

### SYNTAX:

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">

p[class]{
color: red;
}

</style>
</head>

<body>
<p class="something">This is RED Color Text</p>
</body>
```

**p[class]** this attribute selector tell the browser to apply the rule to the `<p>` HTML Tag when it has the **class** attribute.

Sample Example

[Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1.0">
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
    <title>Attribute Selector Notation</title>

    <style type="text/css">
      /*
```

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```

        selector[class]
        {
            property1: value1; => Declaration
            property2: value2; => Declaration
        }
    */

/* Affect the <p> tag that has class attribute */

p[class]{
    color: red;
    font-weight: bold;
}

p[class=color-blue]{
    color: blue;
}

/*
    p[class~=color-blue] ===> Targets <p> tag which has many
    class name and one of it is "color-blue"
    p[attr^"c"] =====> Attribute value starts with "c"
    p[attr*"c"] =====> Attribute value has the letter "c"
    p[attr$"c"] =====> Attribute value ends with the letter "c"
*/

```

</style>

</head>

<body>

<!-- CSS rule is applied here -->

<p class="something">Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. </p>

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```
<hr>
<!-- CSS rule is not applied here -->
<p class="color-blue">Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the
printing and typesetting industry. </p>

</body>
</html>
```

---

**Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.**

---

**Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.**

---

## [Live Preview](#)

### **Exercise 1**

#### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Write the CSS rule with Attribute Selectors

Apply the color red to all `<h1>` tag that has id attribute.

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# This is not RED!

# This is RED!

[Live Preview](#)

**Exercise 2**

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Do the following steps:

Make h1 red when it has class and id both.

# This is not RED!

# This is RED!

[Live Preview](#)

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## 2.9 Child Selector

### Usage of Child Selector

Child Selector are used to pin point the location of the HTML tag in the nested HTML sections.

“>” greater than symbol is used to point the location of the HTML tag.

If you want to apply the rule to `<a>` anchor tag inside the `<p>` paragraph tag then you can use the child selector to apply the style to only `<a>` tag inside the `<p>` tag.

```
p>a { color: red; }
```

means apply the rule to `<a>` tag when it is inside the `<p>` tag.

### SYNTAX:

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p>a
{
color: red;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>
<p><a href="#">This is Red</a></p>
</body>
```

### Sample Example

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```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

    <head>

        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
        <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
        <title>Child Selector Notation</title>

        <style type="text/css">

            /*
             selector>selector
            {
                property1: value1; => Declaration
                property2: value2; => Declaration
            }
            */

            /* Direct child element of the parent element. */
            /* Only <a> tag inside the <p> tags are affected. */

            div>a{
                color: red;
                font-weight: bold;
            }

        </style>

    </head>

    <body>
```

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```
<h1>Child Selector - HTML TAG</h1>

<a href="#">Home Page</a>

<hr>
<!-- CSS rule is applied here -->
<div><a href="#">Rule Applied here! Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy
text</a> of the printing and typesetting industry.</div>

<hr>

<!-- CSS rule is not applied here -->
<div>
<p>
    CSS Rule not applied here.
    <a href="#">Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text</a>
    of the printing and typesetting industry.
</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

---

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# Child Selector - HTML TAG

## Home Page

**Rule Applied here! Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text** of the printing and typesetting industry.

CSS Rule not applied here. [Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text](#) of the printing and typesetting industry.

## Live Preview

## Exercise 1

[Download the Exercise 1](#)

### **Exercise 1:** Write the CSS rule with Child Selectors

Apply the color red rule to  tag when it is inside the 

and

**Rule Applied here! Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text** of the printing and typesetting industry.

## Live Preview

## Exercise 2

## Download the Exercise 2

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**Exercise 2:** Do the following steps:

Apply the CSS color red when `<a>` tag is inside the `<p>` and it has the class and id attribute only.

---

This is NOT red as it does not has the class and ID attribute.

This is red as it has the class and ID attribute.

[Live Preview](#)

## 2.10 Descendant Selector

### Usage of Descendant Selector

Descendant Selector rule is used when you want to apply rule to for every element under one parent element.

Selectors are separated with '' (space) to indicate they are parent and child relation.

`body a { color: red; }`

means apply the rule to ALL `<a>` tag under the `<body>` tag.

#### SYNTAX:

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
```

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```
body a
{
color: red;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>
<p><a href="#">This is Red</a></p>
</body>
```

Sample Example

[\*\*Download the Example\*\*](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1.0">
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
    <title>Descendant Selector Notation</title>

    <style type="text/css">

      /*
       selector selector
      {
        property1: value1; => Declaration
        property2: value2; => Declaration
      }
      */
    
```

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```

/* All child element of the parent element will be affected. */
/* All the <a> tag inside the <body> tags are affected. */

body a
{
    color: red;
    font-weight: bold;
}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Descendant Selector - HTML TAG</h1>

<a href="#">Home Page</a>

<!-- CSS rule is applied here -->
<p><a href="#">Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text</a> of the printing
and typesetting industry. </p>

<hr>

<!-- CSS rule is also applied here -->
<p><div><a href="#">Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text</a></div> of
the printing and typesetting industry. </p>

</body>

</html>

```

---

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# Descendant Selector - HTML TAG

[Home Page](#)

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.

---

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text  
of the printing and typesetting industry.

[Live Preview](#)

**Exercise 1**

[Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Write the CSS rule with Descendant Selectors

First make the <a> tag as blue

Then make all the <a> tag as red inside the <body>

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# Descendant Selector - HTML TAG

[Home Page](#)

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.

---

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text  
of the printing and typesetting industry.

[Live Preview](#)

**Exercise 2**

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**Exercise 2:** Do the following steps:

Apply the CSS color red when `<a>` tag is inside the `<p>` with descendant and also child selectors.

Observe which rule is applied.

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```
p a
{
    color: red;
    font-weight: bold;
}

p>a
{
    color: blue;
}
```

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# Descendant Selector - HTML TAG

[Home Page](#)

[Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text](#) of the printing and typesetting industry.

---

[Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text](#)

of the printing and typesetting industry.

[Live Preview](#)

## 2.11 Adjacent Sibling Selector

### **Usage of Adjacent Selector**

Adjacent Sibling Selector rule is used when you want to apply rule to for the first element which is one after the other.

Selectors are separated with '+' (plus) sign to indicate the rule is applied one after the other

`h1 + a { color: red; }`

means apply the rule to only the first adjacent sibling `<a>` tag after `h1`.

It is Adjacent (right after) and sibling and at the same level.

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```
<h1>Test</h1>
<a href="#">Red1</a>
<a href="#">Red2</a>

<a> with Red1 is adjacent to <h1> and sibling as well.
<a> with Red2 is NOT adjacent to <h1> instead it is adjacent to <a>
with RED1.
```

## SYNTAX:

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1 + a
{
color: red;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Test</h1>
<a href="#">Red1</a>
<a href="#">Red2</a>
</body>
```

Sample Example

[\*\*Download the Example\*\*](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1.0">
<meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

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```
<title>Adjacent Sibling Selector Notation</title>

<style type="text/css">

/*
selector + selector
{
    property1: value1; => Declaration
    property2: value2; => Declaration
}
*/
/* Adjacent Siblings not nested but one after the other. */
/* First <a> tag after the <h1> tags are affected. Not Inside
but after. */

h1 + a
{
    color: red;
    font-weight: bold;
}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Adjacent Sibling Selector - HTML TAG</h1>

<a href="#">Home Page</a>
```

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```
<a href="#">Contact</a>  
<a href="#">About</a>  
  
<!-- CSS rule is applied here -->  
<p><a href="#">Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text</a> of the printing  
and typesetting industry. </p>  
  
<hr>  
  
<!-- CSS rule is also applied here -->  
<div><a href="#">Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text</a> of the  
printing and typesetting industry.</div>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

---

# Adjacent Sibling Selector - HTML TAG

[Home Page](#) [Contact](#) [About](#)

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.

---

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.

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## **Exercise 1**

[Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Write the CSS rule with Adjacent Selectors

First make the <a> tag as blue

Apply this rule only when <a> is adjacent to another <a> tag

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## **Exercise 2**

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**Exercise 2:** Do the following steps:

Apply the CSS color red when <a> tag is inside the <p> with descendant and also child selectors and also with Adjacent Siblings Selector.

Observe which rule is applied.

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```
p a
{
    color: red;
    font-weight: bold;
}

p > a
{
    color: blue;
}

p + a
{
    color: green;
}
```

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---

This is printing and typesetting industry.

[Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text](#)

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## 2.12 General Sibling Selector

### Usage of General Adjacent Selector

General Adjacent Sibling Selector rule is used when you want to apply rule to for **every element which is one after the other**.

Selectors are separated with ‘~’ (plus) sign to indicate the rule is applied one after the other.

`h1 ~ a { color: red; }`

means apply the rule to all the adjacent sibling `<a>` tag after `h1`.

It is Adjacent (right after) and sibling and at the same level. All the next `<a>` will also be affected

```
<h1>Test</h1>
<a href="#">Red1</a>
<a href="#">Red2</a>
```

`<a>` with Red1 is adjacent to `<h1>` and sibling as well.

`<a>` with Red2 is also near adjacent to `<h1>`.

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**Output:** Both will be RED

**SYNTAX:**

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1 ~ a
{
color: red;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Test</h1>
<a href="#">Red1</a>
<a href="#">Red2</a>
</body>
```

Sample Example

[\*\*Download the Example\*\*](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1.0">
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
    <title>General Adjacent Sibling Selector Notation</title>

    <style type="text/css">
      /*
```

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```
selector + selector
{
    property1: value1; => Declaration
    property2: value2; => Declaration
}
*/

```

```
h1 ~ a
{
    color: red;
    font-weight: bold;
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Adjacent Sibling Selector - HTML TAG</h1>
```

```
<a href="#">Home Page</a>
<a href="#">Contact</a>
<a href="#">About</a>
```

```
<p><a href="#">Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text</a> of the printing and typesetting industry. </p>
```

```
<hr>
```

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```
<div><a href="#">Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text</a> of the  
printing and typesetting industry.</div>
```

```
</body>  
</html>
```

---

# General Adjacent Sibling Selector - HTML TAG

[Home Page](#) [Contact](#) [About](#)

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.

---

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.

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**Exercise 1**

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**Exercise 1:** Write the CSS rule with General Adjacent Selectors

Make the all the paragraph bold after the h1 tag which are adjacent.

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# General Adjacent Sibling Selector - HTML TAG

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[Lorem Ipsum](#) is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.

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**Exercise 2**

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**Exercise 2:** Do the following steps:

Apply the CSS color red when `<a>` tag is inside the `<p>` with descendant and also child selectors and also with Adjacent Siblings Selector and also the general sibling selector.

Observe which rule is applied.

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```
p a
{
    color: red;
    font-weight: bold;
}

p > a
{
    color: blue;
}

p + a
{
    color: green;
}

p ~ a
{
    color: yellow;
}
```

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[Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text](#) of the printing and typesetting industry.

---

This is printing and typesetting industry.

[Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text](#)

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## 2.13 Pseudo Classes

### **Usage of Pseudo Class Selector**

Pseudo Class Selector are predefined class that are available to use for the HTML tags.

For Example, You want to change the color of link when someone mouse over the link.

This is done by predefined class for the HTML tags called as Pseudo Class Selectors.

<a> anchor tags has hover, visited pseudo class that we can use.

Pseudo class are separated with ":" along with the HTML tags.

**Example:** a:hover { color: red; }

### **SYNTAX:**

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
```

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```
a:hover { color: red; }

</style>
</head>
<body>
<a href="#">Hover on me and I will turn red in color</a>
</body>
```

You don't have to mention the Pseudo class to the HTML tags attribute.

These are the properties of the HTML tags that you are changing.

Sample Example

[Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1.0">
        <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
        <title>Pseudo Class Selector Notation</title>

        <style type="text/css">

            /*
            selector: pseudo class
            {
                property1: value1; => Declaration
                property2: value2; => Declaration
            }
            */
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>
        <a href="#">Hover on me and I will turn red in color</a>
    </body>
</html>
```

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```
/* UnVisited Link */
a:link
{
    color: blue;
}

/* Visited Link */
a:visited
{
    color: gray;
}

/* On Mouse Over Link */
a:hover
{
    color: red;
}

/* Active link that is clicked */
a:active
{
    color: green;
}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Pseudo Class Selector - HTML TAG</h1>

<a href="#1">Home Page</a>

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```

```
<a href="#2">Contact</a>  
<a href="#3">About</a>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

---

# Pseudo Class Selector - HTML TAG

[Home Page](#) [Contact](#) [About](#)

[\*\*Live Preview\*\*](#)

**Exercise 1**

[\*\*Download the Exercise 1\*\*](#)

**Exercise 1:** Write the CSS rule with Pseudo Class Selector

Change the <a> color to red when mouse is over the link.

Apply the Pseudo class only for the first <a> tag after the h1.

Rest of the <a> are not affected.

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# Pseudo Class Selector - HTML TAG

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**Exercise 2**

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**Exercise 2:** Apply the hover effect to all the <a> anchor tag only in <p> tag anywhere in the body.

All the <a> tags outside the <p> are not affected.

[Home Page](#) [Contact](#) [About](#)

This is a sample text and this has a anchor link. [Home Page](#)

This is a sample text and this has a anchor link. [Contact](#)

This is a sample text and this has a anchor link. [About](#)

[Live Preview](#)

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## 2.14 Pseudo Elements

### Usage of Pseudo Elements Selector

Pseudo Elements Selector are rules that you want to add right after the element is closed. Irrespective of what is there after the tag.

For Example, You want to add “!!!” after every paragraph ending. Then you can use the Pseudo Element Selector.

Pseudo class are separated with “::” along with the HTML tags.

**Example:** p::after { content: “!!!”; }

This will add “!!!” after the every paragraph tag.

**p::before** will apply the before the tag.

#### SYNTAX:

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p::after { content: "!!!"; }

</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>See the !!! right after the paragraph</p>
</body>
```

You don't have to mention the Pseudo element to the HTML tags attribute.

These are the addition data you are inserting before/ after the HTML tags.

#### Sample Example

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## [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
        <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
        <title>Pseudo Elements Selector Notation</title>

        <style type="text/css">

            /*
            selector:: Pseudo Elements
            {
                property1: value1; => Declaration
                property2: value2; => Declaration
            }
            */

            h1::after{
                content: "!!!!";
            }

        </style>

    </head>

    <body>

        <h1>Pseudo Elements</h1>


```

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```
<h1>Exclamation Mark is added by CSS</h1>

<a href="#1">Home Page</a>
<a href="#2">Contact</a>
<a href="#3">About</a>

<p><a href="#">Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text</a> of the printing
and typesetting industry. </p>

</body>
</html>
```

---

## Pseudo Elements!!!

# Exclamation Mark is added by CSS!!!

[Home Page](#) [Contact](#) [About](#)

[Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text](#) of the printing and typesetting industry.

[\*\*Live Preview\*\*](#)

**Exercise 1**

[\*\*Download the Exercise 1\*\*](#)

**Exercise 1:** Write the CSS rule with Pseudo Element Selector

Add “!!!” only to the first paragraph after the h1 tag.

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# Pseudo Elements

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. !!!

[Home](#) [Page](#) [Contact](#) [About](#)

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.

[\*\*Live Preview\*\*](#)

**Exercise 2**

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**Exercise 2:** Add the “!!!” before every paragraph

**Tip:** use p::before to apply the rule before the paragraph.

!!!Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.

!!!Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.

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# 3. CSS Rules

## 3 CSS Rules

### 3.1 Precedence

#### **Usage of Precedence**

There are many ways to write the same rule in different ways but which one will be applied on the browser depends on the precedence of the rule.

Some rule has higher priority or precedence over the other rules.

Here are some the rules of precedence:

Order of precedence and last one is applied and gets higher precedence.

ID selector has higher precedence than class selector.

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### 3 CSS Rules

```
div { color: red; }  
div { color: blue' }
```

div will be blue in color because of the order of the precedence.

CSS rule that is more specific has more priority and applied.

```
.text-blue{ color: blue; }  
div.text-blue { color: blue; }
```

div.text-blue gets the higher precedence over normal .text-blue class selector because it is very specific to div tag.

#### **Sample Example**

[Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
  
<html>  
  <head>  
    <meta charset="utf-8">  
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-  
scale=1.0">  
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">  
    <title>CSS Order Precedence</title>  
  
    <!-- CSS Starting -->  
    <style type="text/css">  
  
      h1 {  
        color: blue;  
      }  
  
      p {  
        color: green;  
      }  
    </style>
```

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### 3 CSS Rules

```
/* This takes the precedence over the first declaration */
p, h1
{
    color: red;
}

/* First id then class then element */
/* The more specific the more precedence */
div
{
    color: red;
}

#text-blue{
    color: blue;
}

.text-green{
    color: green;
}

div#text-blue{
    color: lightblue;
}

</style>
<!-- CSS Ending -->

</head>

<body>
<h1>Heading</h1>
```

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### 3 CSS Rules

```
<p>Paragraph Text</p>

<!-- Guess what is the color of the text below --&gt;
&lt;div id="text-blue" class="text-green"&gt;
    CSS Rule which is more specific has more precedence. &lt;br&gt;
    id has more precedence over the class.
    class is more predence over the element.
&lt;/div&gt;

&lt;ul&gt;
    &lt;li&gt;Item 1&lt;/li&gt;
    &lt;li&gt;Item 2&lt;/li&gt;
    &lt;li&gt;Item 3&lt;/li&gt;
&lt;/ul&gt;
&lt;/body&gt;

&lt;/html&gt;</pre>

---


```

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# Heading

Paragraph Text

CSS Rule which is more specific has more precedence.  
id has more precedence over the class. class is more precedence over the element.

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

[Live Preview](#)

**Exercise 1**

[Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Check if ID is higher precedence or class get the higher precedence.

Change the color of h1 with two selector one is ID selector with blue color and another one is class selector with red color.

Guess the color of h1?

# Heading

[Live Preview](#)

**Exercise 2**

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## [Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Check which one has the higher precedence

`h1 + p { color: blue; }`

`h1 ~ p { color: red; }`

# This is a Heading

This is a paragraph learning about the CSS precedence.

## [Live Preview](#)

## 3.2 Inheritance

### **Usage of Inheritance**

All the styles are inherited from the parent styles. This is very important concept to understand.

Lets say you set the background color of body as red color then every elements get the red background

If you make the font color as red in body then all the text on the page will red in color.

The style is inherited from parent tags to child tags.

#### **Example:**

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
```

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```
body { color: red; }

</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is red color heading</h1>
<p>This is red color Paragraph</p>
</body>
```

## Sample Example

[Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1.0">
        <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
        <title>Inheritance in CSS</title>

        <!-- CSS Starting -->
        <style type="text/css">

            /* Anything defined here will be applied to all child elements.
            */
            body{
                color: white;
                background-color: red;
            }

            /* Overwrite background-color style from parent. */
            h1{
                text-decoration: underline;
```

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```

        background-color: black;
    }

    .blackscreen{
        background-color: black;
    }

```

</style>

<!-- CSS Ending -->

</head>

<body>

<h1>Heading!</h1>

<!-- Inherit the background-color from body parent element style. -->

<p>Paragraph Text</p>

<ul>

<li>Item 1</li>

<li>Item 2</li>

<li>Item 3</li>

</ul>

<hr>

<!-- Overwrite the background-color style from parent -->

<p class="blackscreen"><a href="#">Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text</a> of the printing and typesetting industry. </p>

<hr>

<p><a href="#">Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text</a> of the printing and typesetting industry. </p>

</body>

</html>

---

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# Heading!

Paragraph Text

- Item 1
  - Item 2
  - Item 3
- 
- 

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.

---

---

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.

## [Live Preview](#)

### **Exercise 1**

#### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Apply the default style to all the content on the page.

Font Size 12 px

Color Red

Text is italics

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# **Heading!**

*Paragraph Text*

- *Item 1*
- *Item 2*
- *Item 3*

[\*\*Live Preview\*\*](#)

**Exercise 2**

[\*\*Download the Exercise 2\*\*](#)

**Exercise 2:** Make body font-size to 12 px and h1 font size to 20px.

See which one take the precedence and the style is inherited or not.

# **Heading!**

*Paragraph Text*

- *Item 1*
- *Item 2*
- *Item 3*

[\*\*Live Preview\*\*](#)

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### 3.3 Last Rule Wins

#### **Usage of Last Rule Wins**

When working with CSS you will often find situation when you want to apply that last rule and it should work everytime irrespective of all the other inheritance rules applied on that tag.

You can specify the last rule to the tag using the inline css on the tag itself.

This last rule can be applied with style attribute on the tag.

All the elements will have this style attribute using which you can apply the desired style which will override all the styles mentioned in the internal or external css.

#### **SYNTAX:**

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">


This text color will be RED


</style>
</head>
<body>
<p style="color: blue;">This text color will be BLUE</p>
</body>
```

All the other precedence is overwritten by this inline style because it is applied at the last after all the rules are applied on that tag.

#### **Sample Example**

[Download the Example](#)

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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
        <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
        <title>Last Rule has the Highest Precedence</title>

        <!-- CSS Starting -->
        <style type="text/css">
            body{
                color: red;
            }

            h1
            {
                color: red;
            }

            p
            {
                color: red;
            }

            #text-red {
                color:red;
            }
            .text-red {
                color: red;
            }

            h1#text-red{
```

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```
        color: red;  
    }  
  
    h1.text-red{  
        color:red;  
    }  
  
</style>  
<!-- CSS Ending -->  
  
</head>  
  
<body>  
  
    <!-- inline style will be applied last -->  
    <h1 style="color: green;" class="text-red" id ="text-red">Heading!</h1>  
  
    <p style="color: blue;">Paragraph Text</p>  
    <ul>  
        <li>Item 1</li>  
        <li>Item 2</li>  
        <li>Item 3</li>  
    </ul>  
</body>  
  
</html>
```

---

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# Heading!

Paragraph Text

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

[Live Preview](#)

**Exercise 1**

[Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Apply color red with tag, class, id and blue color with inline to see the impact of the rules on the tag.

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```
p
{
    color: red;
}

#text-red {
    color:red;
}
.text-red {
    color: red;
}
```

```
<!-- inline style will be applied last -->
<p style="color: green;" class="text-red" id="text-red" >This is a paragraph with green
color</p>
```

This is a paragraph with green color

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[Live Preview](#)

## Exercise 2

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Define `<p>` tag inline as color red. Check if for the next iteration of `<p>` will it be red or black.

```
<!-- inline style will be applied last -->
<p style="color: green;">This is a paragrap with
green color</p>

<p>Guess what is the color of my text</p>
```

Will the inline rule is limited to that tag or it is inherited to next tag?

This is a paragraph with green color

Guess what is the color of my text

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## 3.4 Important Rule Wins

### Usage of Important Rule Wins

If Inline is the last rule that applied on the HTML tags and it overrides all the rule then this important rule will even overwrites the inline rule.

**“!important”** is the keyword that we can append to the declaration property value at the end to indicate to the browser that this is important than anything else said in the CSS.

Browser will always give important to the rules that has !important at the end of the rule.

**Example:** p { color: red!important; }

Observe !important is used after the value and before the “;”

### SYNTAX:

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p { color: red!important; }

</style>
</head>
<body>
<p style="color: blue;">This text will still be red</p>
</body>
```

Nothing can override the property that is marked as Important.

### Sample Example

[Download the Example](#)

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```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
        <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
        <title>Last Rule has the Highest Precedence</title>

        <!-- CSS Starting -->
        <style type="text/css">

            p,h1
            {
                color: red!important;
            }

            #text-blue {
                color:blue;
            }

            .text-blue {
                color: blue;
            }

            h1#text-blue{
                color: blue;
            }

            h1.text-blue{
                color:blue;
            }
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>
        <p>This is a paragraph</p>
        <h1>This is a heading</h1>
        <div id="text-blue">This is a div with id="text-blue" and it's color is blue</div>
        <div class="text-blue">This is a div with class="text-blue" and it's color is blue</div>
        <h1>This is another heading</h1>
        <h1 id="text-blue">This is another heading with id="text-blue" and it's color is blue</h1>
    </body>
</html>
```

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```
</style>

<!-- CSS Ending -->

</head>

<body>

    <!-- Important rule on the tag is applied. -->
    <h1 style="color: green;" class="text-blue" id ="text-blue">Heading!</h1>

    <p style="color: blue;">Paragraph Text</p>
    <ul>
        <li>Item 1</li>
        <li>Item 2</li>
        <li>Item 3</li>
    </ul>
</body>

</html>
```

---

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# Heading!

Paragraph Text

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

[Live Preview](#)

**Exercise 1**

[Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Use the !important for <p> as inline css. Check for next element is it inherited.

Paragraph Text

Paragraph Text

[Live Preview](#)

**Exercise 2**

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Apply the !important for <p> tag as red and for one p tag use the inline color as blue with !important.

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```
<!-- CSS Starting -->
<style type="text/css">

p
{
    color: red!important;
}

</style>
```

```
<p style="color: blue!important">Paragraph
Text</p>
```

Which one gets the precedence. Will the paragraph be red or blue?

Paragraph Text

Paragraph Text

[Live Preview](#)

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## 4. Colors and Text

# 4 Colors and Text

## 4.1 Colors

### **Usage of Colors**

You can represent colors in CSS using different ways.

Colors can be applied to almost every HTML tag like background, text, border and fill the box.

Mostly commonly used method to represent colors:

RGB Value

Hex Code Value

Name of the Color.

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## 4 Colors and Text

RGB is represented with the short form `rgb(red, green, blue)` and numbers inside it.

`RGB(255, 0, 0)` – Red, `RGB(0, 255, 0)` – Green

Hex Code Value is also used to represent the specific colors. The value starts with `#` and then followed by numbers & characters in Hexadecimals. It is typically 6 digits long.

`background-color: #ff0000;`

You can use UPPERCASE – FF or lowercase ff to represents the HEX value. It is good to use lowercase.

### SYNTAX:

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
  a:hover { color: red; }

</style>
</head>
<body>
  <a href="#">Hover on me and I will turn red in color</a>
</body>
```

Sample Example

### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

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## 4 Colors and Text

```
<title>CSS Colors</title>

<style type="text/css">

div{
    padding: 10px;
    width: 50%;
    font-size: 40px;
}

.redboxRGB {
    background-color: rgb(255,0,0);
    color: white;
}

.redboxHEX {
    background-color: #FF0000;
    color: white;
}

.redboxNAME {
    background-color: red;
    color: white;
}

.redboxDARKNAME {
    background-color: darkred;
    color: white;
}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="redboxRGB">
    RED BOX - RGB - rgb(255,0,0)
</div>
```

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## 4 Colors and Text

```
<hr>
<div class="redboxHEX">
    RED BOX - HEX - #FF0000
</div>
<hr>
<div class="redboxNAME">
    RED BOX - NAME - red
</div>
<hr>
<div class="redboxDARKNAME">
    RED BOX - NAME - dark red
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

---

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RED BOX - RGB - `rgb(255,0,0)`

RED BOX - HEX - `#FF0000`

RED BOX - NAME - `red`

RED BOX - NAME - `dark red`

[Live Preview](#)

**Exercise 1**

[Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Fill the body with GREEN color and all the tags background colors with White and Text as Black.

Represent the colors only with `rgb` notation.

`rgb(0,0,0)` – Black , `rgb(255,255,255)` – White

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# Heading

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

## Live Preview

### **Exercise 2**

#### Download the Exercise 2

**Exercise 2:** Replace the RGB value with Hex Values for the Exercise 1.

RGB value 255 – Hex Value ff

# Heading

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

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## [Live Preview](#)

## 4.2 Text

### **Usage of Text**

**Font or Text** word is used change the behavior of text on the page.

Here are some of the font and text properties.

font-family – Specify the font-name to be used.

font-size – Specify the size of the font in pixels or px. It is the same pixel used in MS Word.

font-style – Used to apply the italics, normal or oblique

font-weight – Weight is used to represent how thick the stroke of the font should be. Usually bold, light, medium

text-transform – Control the case of text – Uppercase or lowercase.

text-decoration – Decorating the text underline or over-line.

text-shadow – Add shadow at the back of the text.

Changing Fonts in CSS is no different than modifying a Word document and changing the contents.

Most of the words will match with the keywords we use in Microsoft Word Software.

Sample Example

### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

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```
<html>

    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
        <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
        <title>CSS Fonts</title>

        <style type="text/css">
            p
            {
                font-family: 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;
                font-size: 20px; /* em, px, %, normal/medium/large */
                line-height: 2em;
                letter-spacing: 0.2em;
                word-spacing: 1em;
                text-align: left; /* left, right, center, justify */

                font-style: italic; /* Normal, Italic, Oblique */
                font-weight: bold; /* Light, Medium, Bold, Black */
                text-transform: uppercase; /* lowercase, capitalize */
                text-decoration: underline;

                /* none, overline, line-through */
                text-indent: 500px;
                text-shadow: 1px 1px 0px red;
            }

            p::first-letter{
                font-size: 200%;
            }
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>
        <p>This is a sample text paragraph. It contains several CSS properties such as font-family, font-size, line-height, letter-spacing, word-spacing, text-align, font-style, font-weight, text-transform, text-decoration, text-indent, and text-shadow. The first letter of the paragraph is also styled with a larger font size.
        </p>
    </body>
</html>
```

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```
p::first-line{  
    text-shadow: none;  
}  
  
</style>  
</head>  
  
<body>  
    <p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

---

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LOREM IPSUM IS

SIMPLY DUMMY TEXT OF THE PRINTING AND  
TYPESETTING INDUSTRY, LOREM IPSUM HAS BEEN  
THE INDUSTRY'S STANDARD DUMMY TEXT EVER  
SINCE THE 1500S, WHEN AN UNKNOWN PRINTER  
TOOK A GALLEY OF TYPE AND SCRAMBLED IT TO  
MAKE A TYPE SPECIMEN BOOK.

### [Live Preview](#)

### **Exercise 1**

#### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Use the same text as above sample and apply the following rules without seeing the properties.

Change the Font Name to 'Georgia'

Font Size to 18 px;

Align the text to be at the Center

Underline the some part of the Text

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Capitalize the entire text.

**Bold** Few things in the text

*Italics* some words in the text

Lorem Ipsum Is Simply Dummy Text Of The Printing And Typesetting Industry. **LOREM IPSUM HAS BEEN THE INDUSTRY'S** Standard Dummy Text Ever Since The 1500s, When An Unknown Printer Took A Galley Of Type And Scrambled It To Make A Type Specimen Book.

[Live Preview](#)

**Exercise 2**

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Add Text Shadow to First Letter and Make the First Letter Big. Handle all the changes via the CSS only.

**L**orem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

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# 5. CSS Box

# 5 CSS Box

## 5.1 Borders

### Usage of Borders

There is a magical box around every HTML tags.

To see the BOX around every HTML tag apply this rule.

```
*{  
border-style: solid;  
border-color: red;  
}
```



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Always remember that every html tag has a box around it that you can control.

Every element is a box which is arranged side by side or on top of each other.

You can control that element by controlling that box.

**border-style:** solid; – Controls the style of the line

**border-color:** red; – Color of the border line

**border-width:** 4px; – Width of the Border Line

**border-top-style:** dashed; – Apply the style only to top line

**border-bottom-style:** dotted; – Apply the style only to bottom line

## Sample Example

### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<meta name="description" content="Page Description">
<title>CSS Box - Border</title>

<style type="text/css">

div{
border-style: solid;
border-color: red;
border-width: 4px;
border-top-style: dashed;
border-bottom-style: dotted;
width: 50%;
```

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```
}

.blue-border{
border: 5px solid blue;
}

.green-border{
border: 5px solid green;
}

</style>
</head>

<body>

<div>
Border Example with Diff line of 4px width and red in color.
</div>

<div class="blue-border">
Border Example with Solid line of 5px width and blue in color.
</div>

<div class="green-border">
Border Example with Solid line of 5px width and green in color.
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

---

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Border Example with Diff line of 4px width and red in color.

Border Example with Solid line of 5px width and blue in color.

Border Example with Solid line of 5px width and green in color.

## [Live Preview](#)

### **Exercise 1**

#### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Draw the Box with Border like this.

border-top-style is used to style the border

border-top-color will change the border color

border-width will change the size of the border width

height: 250px; //This make the box 250 px of height

width: 250px; //This make the box 250 px of width

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Border Example with Diff line of 4px width and red in color.

[Live Preview](#)

**Exercise 2**

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Add Border Style Class Selector with blue color and apply it to h1 to h6.

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This is Heading 1.

This is Heading 2.

This is Heading 3.

This is Heading 4.

This is Heading 5.

This is Heading 6.

## Live Preview

## 5.2 Margin

### Usage of Margin

With Margin, you can push the boxes around the HTML tag.

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You can add Margin on four sides of the box

TOP

RIGHT

BOTTOM

LEFT



Margin can be used to add spaces between the boxes and push the boxes around.

Margin Properties:

margin

margin-top

margin-right

margin-bottom

margin-left

**Margin can be set in different ways:**

Always think like a clock rotating in clockwise direction

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Top, Right, Bottom and Left.

That is how the parameters settings are done as well.

```
h1{  
margin-top: 5px;  
margin-right: 5px;  
margin-bottom: 5px;  
margin-left: 5px;  
}
```

**OR**

```
h1{  
margin: 5px; /*All the 4 sides will have margin of 5 px;*/  
}
```

**OR**

```
h1{  
/* margin: top right bottom left */  
margin: 5px 5px 5px 5px;  
}
```

```
h1{  
/* margin: top left+right bottom */  
margin: 5px 5px 5px;  
}
```

## **Sample Example**

[\*\*Download the Example\*\*](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
  <head>  
    <meta charset="utf-8">
```

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```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

<meta name="description" content="Page Description">

<title>CSS Box - Margin</title>

<style type="text/css">

    .red-border{
        border: 5px solid red;
        margin-bottom: 25px;
    }

    .blue-border{
        border: 5px solid blue;
        margin-top: 25px;
        margin-left: 20px;
    }

    .green-border{
        border: 5px solid green;
        margin-left:50px;
        margin-top: 25px;
    }

</style>

</head>

<body>

    <div class="red-border">
        Margin Example with Solid red line.
    </div>
    <div class="red-border" style="border-style: dashed">
```

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```
    Margin Example with Dashed red line.

</div>

<div class="red-border" style="border-style: dotted">
    Margin Example with Dotted red line.
</div>

<div class="blue-border">
    Margin Example with Solid Blue line.
</div>

<div class="blue-border" style="border-style: dashed">
    Margin Example with Dashed Blue line.
</div>

<div class="blue-border" style="border-style: dotted">
    Margin Example with Dotted Blue line.
</div>

<div class="green-border">
    Margin Example with Solid Green line.
</div>

<div class="green-border" style="border-style: dashed">
    Margin Example with Dashed Green line.
</div>

<div class="green-border" style="border-style: dotted">
    Margin Example with Dotted Green line.
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

---

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Margin Example with Solid red line.

Margin Example with Dashed red line.

Margin Example with Dotted red line.

Margin Example with Solid Blue line.

Margin Example with Dashed Blue line.

Margin Example with Dotted Blue line.

Margin Example with Solid Green line.

Margin Example with Dashed Green line.

Margin Example with Dotted Green line.

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## [Live Preview](#)

### **Exercise 1**

#### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Add h1 and p tag and add a red color border. Add negative value to <p> margin-top: -50px;

Observe the Output.



This is a Heading 1!

This is a Paragraph

## [Live Preview](#)

### **Exercise 2**

#### [Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Push the paragraph to the bottom of the page and heading on the top of the page.

Add the margin to h1 tag.

# This is a Heading 1!

This is a Paragraph

[Live Preview](#)

## 5.3 Padding

### Usage of Padding

Padding is the extra space that you **inside the box**.

Padding add extra space inside the box to make it look bigger.

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Padding properties are similar to margin properties the only different is that margin add space after the box and padding add space inside the box.

Padding add space inside the box.

Margin add space outside the box.

Sample Example

[\*\*Download the Example\*\*](#)

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
    <title>CSS Box - Padding</title>

```

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```
<style type="text/css">

    .red-border{
        border: 5px solid red;
        padding-top: 10px;
    }

    .blue-border{
        border: 5px solid blue;
        padding-left: 10px;
    }

    .green-border{
        border: 5px solid green;
        padding: 10px;
    }

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="red-border">
    Padding Top Example with Solid red line. No Margin.
</div>

<div class="red-border">
    Padding Top Example with Solid red line. No Margin.
</div>

<div class="red-border">
    Padding Top Example with Diff red line. No Margin.
</div>

<div class="blue-border">
```

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```
    Padding Left Example with Solid blue line. No Margin.  
</div>  
  
<div class="blue-border">  
    Padding Left Example with Solid blue line. No Margin.  
</div>  
  
<div class="blue-border">  
    Padding Left Example with Solid blue line. No Margin.  
</div>  
  
  
<div class="green-border">  
    Padding all sides Example with Solid green line. No Margin.  
</div>  
  
  
<div class="green-border">  
    Padding all sides Example with Solid green line. No Margin.  
</div>  
  
  
<div class="green-border">  
    Padding all sides Example with Solid green line. No Margin.  
</div>  
  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

---

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Padding Top Example with Solid red line. No Margin.

Padding Top Example with Solid red line. No Margin.

Padding Left Example with Solid blue line. No Margin.

Padding Left Example with Solid blue line. No Margin.

Padding all sides Example with Solid green line. No Margin.

Padding all sides Example with Solid green line. No Margin.

## [Live Preview](#)

## [Live Preview](#)

### **Exercise 1**

#### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Create RED Box of Width 250px and Height 100px and add margin of 100px all sides and padding of 50px all sides.

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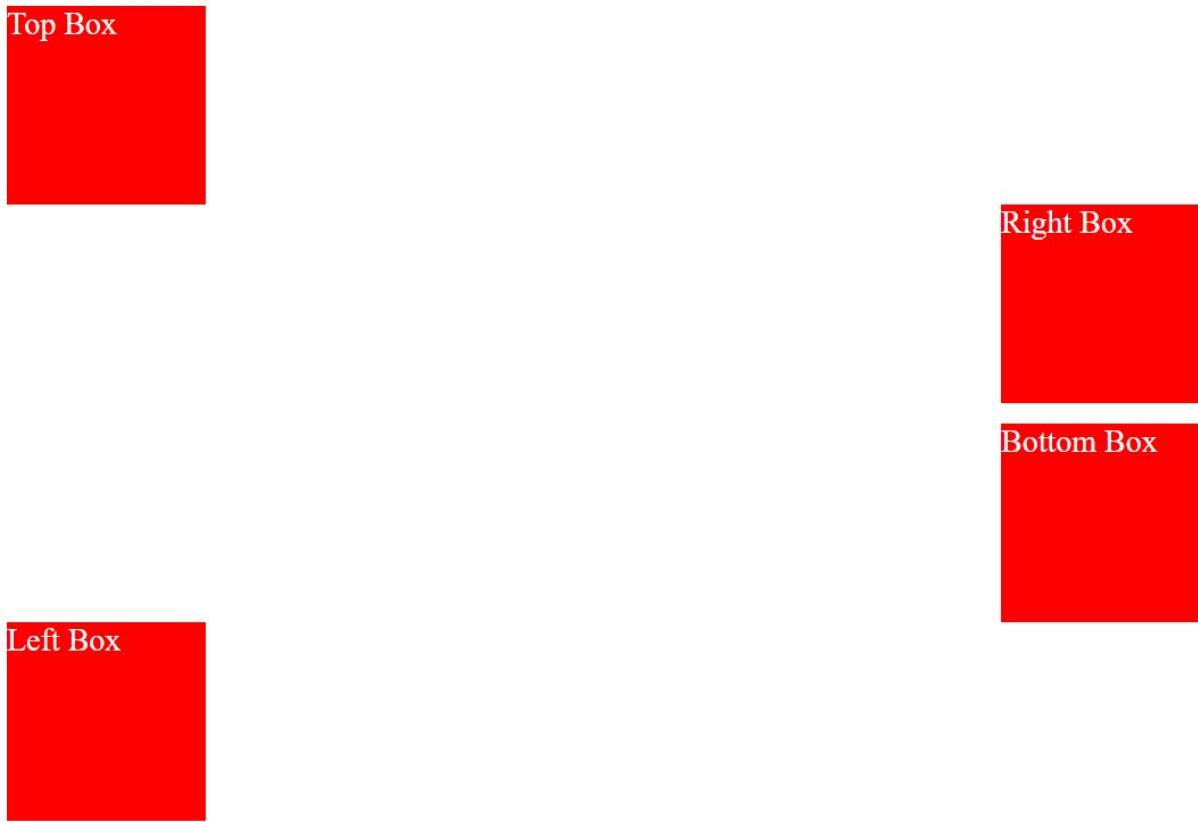
[Live Preview](#)

## **Exercise 2**

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Draw 4 red square box at 4 corner of the page.

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## [Live Preview](#)

## 5.4 Height and Width

### **Usage of Height and Width**

Height and Width property is used to control the box sizes.

How big or small you want the box size is defined with this property.

You can even set the minimum and maximum height and width of the box.

This is very important property to organize the boxes size on the page.

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100 x 250 means 100 Width x 250 Height

Properties of the Height and Width:

width

height

minwidth

minheight

maxwidth

maxheight

Sample Example

[\*\*Download the Example\*\*](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
        <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
        <title>CSS Box - Width and Height</title>

        <style type="text/css">
            .box250 {
                height: 250px;
                width: 250px;
                border: 5px solid green;
                margin: 10px;
                min-width: 100px;
            }
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>
        <div class="box250"></div>
    </body>
</html>
```

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```

        min-height: 100px;
    }

    .minbox100 {
        border: 5px solid green;
        margin: 10px;
        min-width: 300px;
        min-height: 300px;
    }

    .maxbox500 {
        border: 5px solid green;
        margin: 10px;
        max-width: 500px;
        max-height: 500px;
    }
}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="box250">
    This is a box with 250x250 size and green border and margin of
    10px.
</div>

<div class="box250" style="padding: 10px;">
    This is a box with 250x250 size and green border and margin of
    10px. <strong>It also has Padding of 10px all sides.</strong>
</div>

<div class="box250">
    This is a box with 250x250 size and green border and margin of
    10px.
</div>

<div class="minbox100">
    I am a flexible box and I can become as small as 300px. How big
    i can grow? No Limit.

```

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```
</div>

<div class="maxbox500">
    I am a flexible box and I can grow as big as 500px. I can be
    the smallest.
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

---

## Exercise 1

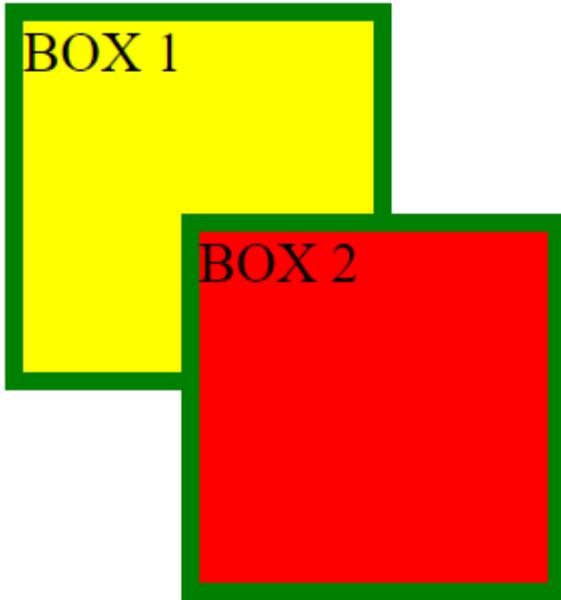
### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Draw two box on top of each other.



### [Live Preview](#)

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[Live Preview](#)

### **Exercise 2**

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Draw two boxes side by side.

Use the Property **display: inline** on both box1 and box2



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# 6. Floating Columns

# 6 Floating Columns

## 6.1 Floating Box

### Usage of Floating Box

float property to specify the element to float left or right or follow the existing flow of box arrangement.

float: none|left|right|initial|inherit;

**none** – This will follow the default floating of box and it also breaks the existing floating property set by its siblings or parent.

**left and right** – allows the element to float left or right

**initial** – Custom value can be given to float the element

**inherit** – Follows the inheritance property from its parent style.

**clear: both** – property will clear the floating of boxes next to each other.

Sample Example

[Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
```

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```
<title>Floating Example</title>

<style type="text/css">

    .box{
        height: 130px;
        width: 130px;
        margin-bottom: 10px;
        margin-right: 10px;
    }

    .blue{
        background-color: #5bc0de;
        float: left;
    }

    .green{
        background-color: #5cb85c;
        float: right;
    }

</style>

</head>

<body>

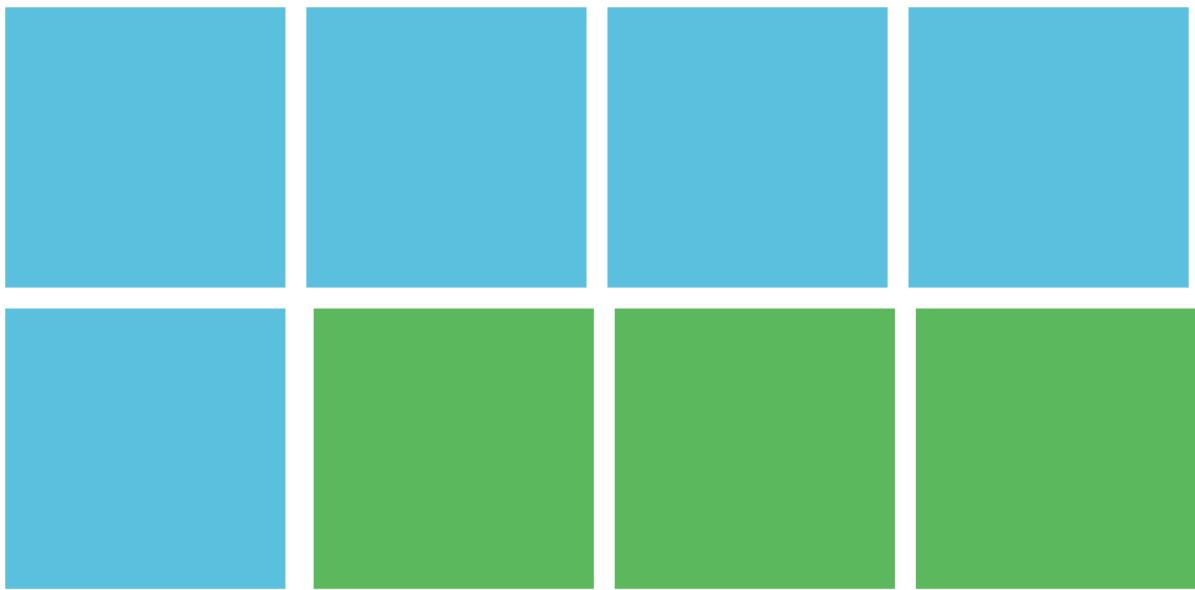
    <div class="box blue"></div>
    <div class="box blue"></div>
    <div class="box blue"></div>
    <div class="box blue"></div>
    <div class="box blue"></div>

    <div class="box green"></div>
    <div class="box green"></div>
    <div class="box green"></div>

</body>

</html>
```

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[Live Preview](#)

### **Exercise 1**

[Download the Exercise 1](#)

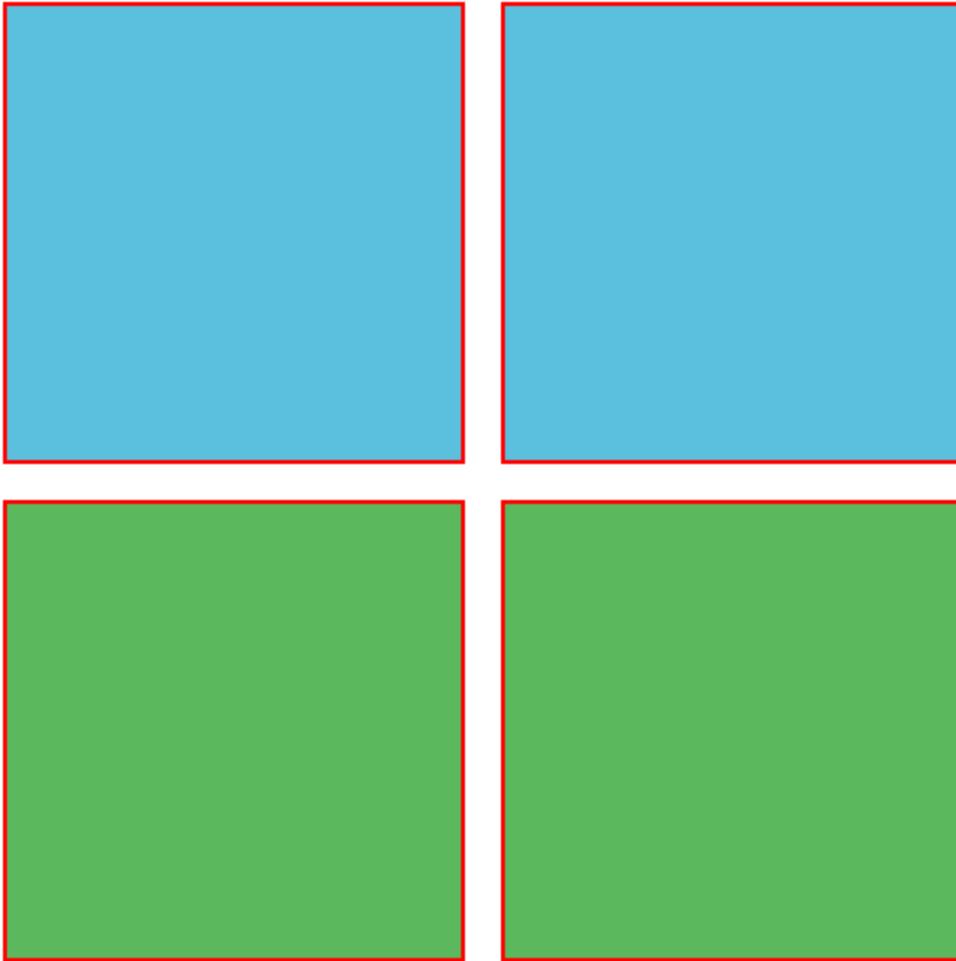
**Exercise 1:** Draw 2 box one row and another two box another row.  
Like a 2 x 2 matrix.

Use Property: **clear: both;** to break the floating of boxes.

BOX 1 BOX 2

BOX 3 BOX 4

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[Live Preview](#)

## **Exercise 2**

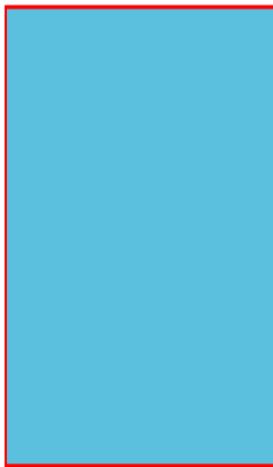
[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Float one box on left and one on right.

Try: **float: center;**

See the code for more details.

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## 6.2 Floating Images

### **Usage of Floating Images**

Text beside the images can be floated to right or left with the float property.

Like the articles in the newspaper, you have the image and then text running sometime or left side or right side.

This is achieved by floating the image to left or right and then next text element will float with it.

### **Code Snippet to clear floating:**

```
.clearfix::after {  
content: ".";  
/* This display property you will learn in next lesson */}
```

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```
display: block;  
clear: both;  
height: 0;  
/* Hide the content that we placed above "." */  
visibility: hidden;  
}
```

This code snippet is a famous hack that many developers use to clear any floating objects after the box.

## Sample Example

[Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
  
<html>  
  <head>  
    <meta charset="utf-8">  
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-  
scale=1.0">  
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">  
    <title>Floating Example</title>  
    <style type="text/css">  
      h1 {  
        text-align: center;  
        text-decoration: underline;  
      }  
      img {  
        margin-right: 20px;  
      }  
  
      .clearfix::after {  
        /*  
        content: "";  
      }
```

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```

        clear: both;
        display: table;
    */

    content: ".";
    display: block;
    clear: both;
    height: 0;
    visibility: hidden;
}

.float-left {
    float: left;
}

.float-right{
    float: right;
}

</style>

</head>

<body>
    <h1>German Shepherd</h1>
    <div class="clearfix">
        <img class="float-left" src ="dog1.jpg" alt="German Shepherd"
height="250px" width="250px">
        <p>The German Shepherd (German: Deutscher Schäferhund, German
pronunciation: is a breed of medium to large-sized working dog that
originated in Germany. The breed's officially recognized name is German
Shepherd Dog in the English language (sometimes abbreviated as GSD). The
breed was once known as the Alsatian in Britain and Ireland.</p>
    </div>
    <hr>
    <div class="clearfix">

```

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```
        <img class="float-right" src ="dog1.jpg" alt="German Shepherd"  
height="250px" width="250px">  
  
        <p>The German Shepherd (German: Deutscher Schäferhund, German  
pronunciation:  is a breed of medium to large-sized working dog that  
originated in Germany. The breed's officially recognized name is German  
Shepherd Dog in the English language (sometimes abbreviated as GSD). The  
breed was once known as the Alsatian in Britain and Ireland.</p>  
  
    </div>  
  
    <hr>  
  
    <div class="clearfix">  
  
        <img class="float-left" src ="dog1.jpg" alt="German Shepherd"  
height="250px" width="250px">  
  
        <img class="float-left" src ="dog1.jpg" alt="German Shepherd"  
height="250px" width="250px">  
  
        <img class="float-left" src ="dog1.jpg" alt="German Shepherd"  
height="250px" width="250px">  
  
    </div>  
  
    <hr>  
  
    </body>  
</html>
```

---

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## German Shepherd



The German Shepherd (German: Deutscher Schäferhund, German pronunciation: is a breed of medium to large-sized working dog that originated in Germany. The breed's officially recognized name is German Shepherd Dog in the English language (sometimes abbreviated as GSD). The breed was once known as the Alsatian in Britain and Ireland.

The German Shepherd (German: Deutscher Schäferhund, German pronunciation: is a breed of medium to large-sized working dog that originated in Germany. The breed's officially recognized name is German Shepherd Dog in the English language (sometimes abbreviated as GSD). The breed was once known as the Alsatian in Britain and Ireland.



## Live Preview

### **Exercise 1**

#### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Draw a table with two columns and display content as below.



The German Shepherd (German: Deutscher Schäferhund, German pronunciation: is a breed of medium to large-sized working dog that originated in Germany. The breed's officially recognized name is German Shepherd Dog in the English language (sometimes abbreviated as GSD). The breed was once known as the Alsatian in Britain and Ireland.

The German Shepherd (German: Deutscher Schäferhund, German pronunciation: is a breed of medium to large-sized working dog that originated in Germany. The breed's officially recognized name is German Shepherd Dog in the English language (sometimes abbreviated as GSD). The breed was once known as the Alsatian in Britain and Ireland.



## Live Preview

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## Exercise 2

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Put the Image in the center and text in the center without table.

Use Property on img:

**display: block;**  
**margin-left: auto;**  
**margin-right: auto;**

Refer to the code for more details



The German Shepherd (German: Deutscher Schäferhund, German pronunciation: is a breed of medium to large-sized working dog that originated in Germany. The breed's officially recognized name is German Shepherd Dog in the English language (sometimes abbreviated as GSD). The breed was once known as the Alsatian in Britain and Ireland.

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## 6.3 Horizontal Menu

### Usage of Horizontal Menu

**display: inline-block** property is used to align all the block side by side.

Floating the <li> elements left will align all the block to stick together.

There are two properties in this declaration **inline-block** – one is block and another one is inline.

All the properties of block can be applied to **display:inline-block**.

**display** property controls the behavior of the displaying the elements on the page.

**display: none;** will hide that element on the page.

**display: block** will show the block

**display: inline** will show the block inline.

With **display: inline-block** allows to set the height and width of the block where as **display: inline** does not.

Sample Example

[Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
        <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
        <title>Floating Example</title>
```

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```
<style type="text/css">
    ul{
        background-color: #333;
        list-style-type: none;
        overflow: hidden;
    }

    li{
        float: left;
    }

    li a{
        display: inline-block;
        color: white;
        padding: 14px 16px;
        text-decoration: none;
    }
</style>

</head>

<body>

    <ul>
        <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">Blog</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">About</a></li>
    </ul>

</body>
</html>
```

---

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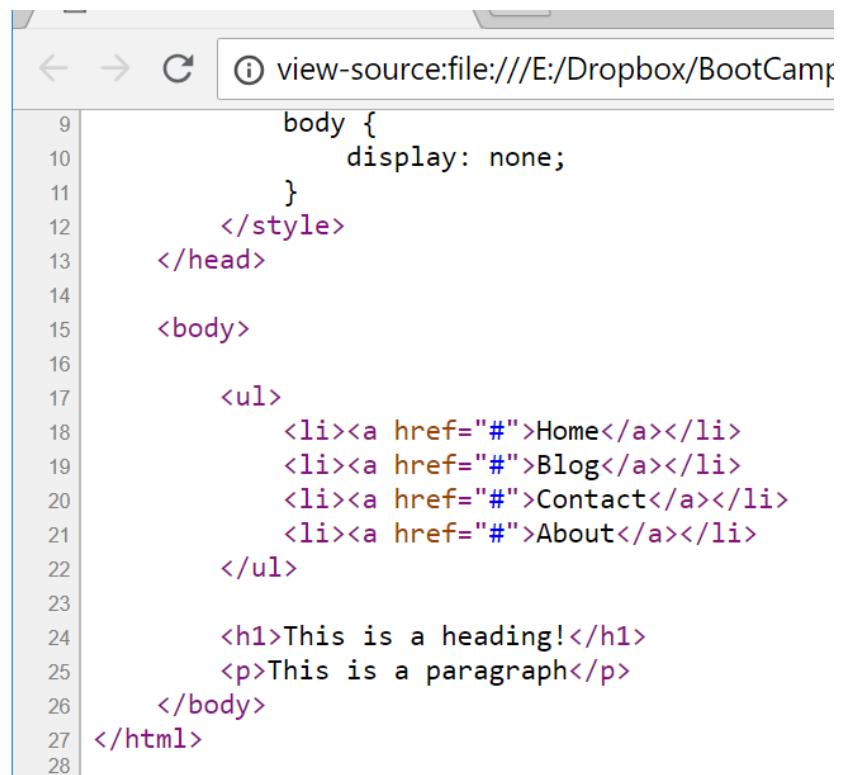
Home    Blog    Contact    About

## Live Preview

### Exercise 1

#### Download the Exercise 1

**Exercise 1:** Write a simple html page with h1, p and li tags and with display property hide everything on the page.



The screenshot shows the source code of a web page. The code includes a CSS rule for the body element to display: none; and an ul list containing links for Home, Blog, Contact, and About. It also contains a heading and a paragraph.

```
body {
    display: none;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <ul>
        <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">Blog</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
        <li><a href="#">About</a></li>
    </ul>
    <h1>This is a heading!</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## Live Preview

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## Exercise 2

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Add Red Underline on hover of the menu elements.



[Live Preview](#)

## 6.4 Vertical Menu

### Usage of Vertical Menu

Vertical menu is achieved by displaying the each list items as block and not floating either to left or right.

NOT Floating the <li> elements left/right will align all the block stack one top of each other.

It is like block of items stacked on top of each other.

**Remove the float: left** from previous horizontal menu and you can find all the elements stack vertically.

Sample Example

[Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
```

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```

<head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
    <title>Floating Example</title>
    <style type="text/css">
        ul{
            background-color: #333;
            list-style-type: none;
            width: 200px;
        }

        li a{
            display: block; /* Make the links appear below each other */
            color: white;
            padding: 8px 16px;
            text-decoration: none;
        }
    </style>
</head>

<body>

<ul>
    <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Blog</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
    <li><a href="#">About</a></li>
</ul>

```

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```
</body>  
</html>
```

---



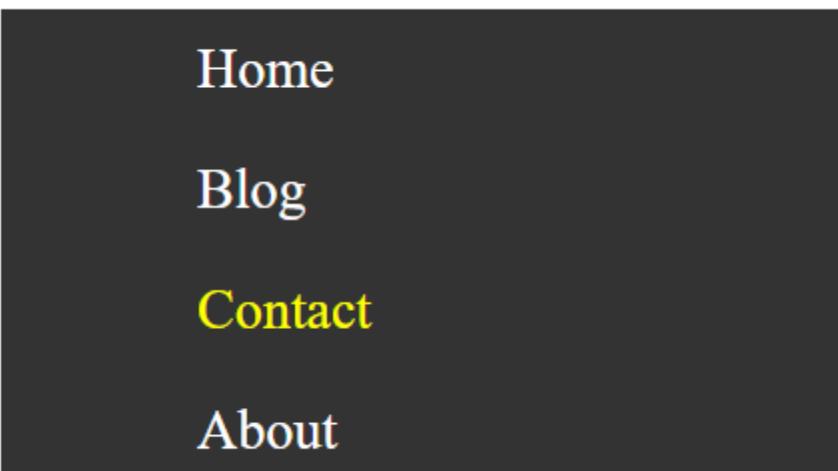
Home  
Blog  
Contact  
About

## [Live Preview](#)

### **Exercise 1**

#### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Change the Color of the Link when hover over it.



Home  
Blog  
**Contact**  
About

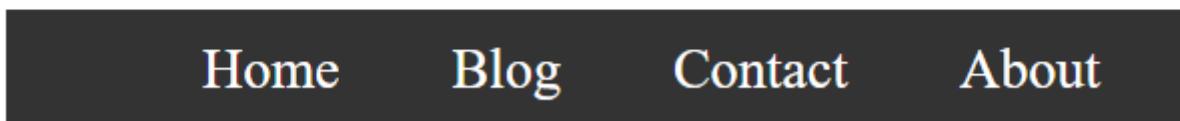
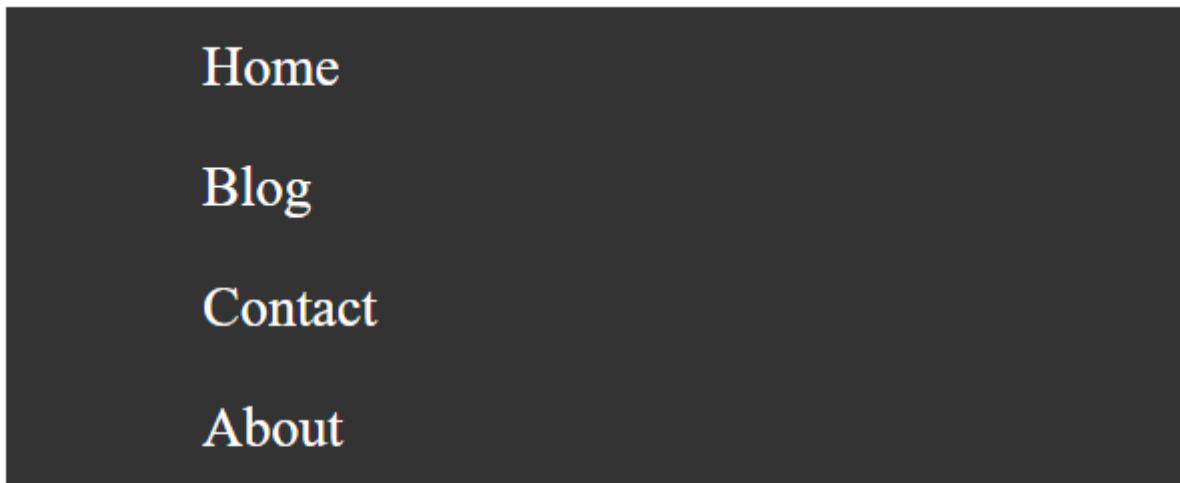
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[Live Preview](#)

## Exercise 2

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Combine the Horizontal Menu and Vertical menu together and do it without seeing the code.



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# 7. Positioning Elements

# 7 Positioning Elements

## 7.1 Position Fixed

### Usage of Position Fixed

With position: fixed property any element can be fixed at any position of the screen.

Once the element property is mentioned as position: fixed then using the following property the element can be moved any where on the page.

top

right

bottom

left

Element will be fixed and will not move on the page.

It is good when you want to show a header bar or footer announcement of some pages.

### Sample Example

[Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

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```
<html>

    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <!-- <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"> -->
        <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
        <title>Fixed Bar Position at Bottom of Page</title>
        <style type="text/css">

            /* Default Page & Font Styles - Because we love to see nice design.
        */

        body, html {
            height: 100%;
        }

        p {
            margin: 0 auto;
            max-width: 600px;
            margin-top: 40px;
            line-height: 1.5;
        }

        body {
            font-family: Georgia, serif;
        }

        h1 {
            text-align: center;
        }

    /* Lesson Example - Focus on below code. */
```

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```

.announcement-bottom {
    background-color: red;
    opacity: .85;
    padding: 20px;
    color: rgba(255,255,255,.9);
    position: fixed;
    bottom: 0; /* Key Property */
    left: 0;
    right: 0;
    text-align: center;
}

.announcement-top{
    background: #d4765d;
    position: fixed;
    top: 0; /* Key Property */
    left: 0;
    right: 0;
    /* z-index: 2; */
    /* opacity: .85; */
    text-align: center;
    color: white;
    padding: 20px;
}

</style>

</head>

<body>
    <div class="announcement-top">Get this 10% Off.</div>
    <div class="announcement-bottom">Fixed Element at end of the
Page</div>
    <br><br>
    <h1>Position: Fixed</h1>

```

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<p>What is Lorem Ipsum?

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.

Why do we use it?

It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like).

Where does it come from?

Contrary to popular belief, Lorem Ipsum is not simply random text. It has roots in a piece of classical Latin literature from 45 BC, making it over 2000 years old. Richard McClinton, a Latin professor at Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia, looked up one of the more obscure Latin words, *consectetur*, from a Lorem Ipsum passage, and going through the cites of the word in classical literature, discovered the undoubtable source. Lorem Ipsum comes from sections 1.10.32 and 1.10.33 of "de Finibus Bonorum et Malorum" (The Extremes of Good and Evil) by Cicero, written in 45 BC. This book is a treatise on the theory of ethics, very popular during the Renaissance. The first line of Lorem Ipsum, "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet..", comes from a line in section 1.10.32.

The standard chunk of Lorem Ipsum used since the 1500s is reproduced below for those interested. Sections 1.10.32 and 1.10.33 from "de Finibus Bonorum et Malorum" by Cicero are also reproduced in their exact original form, accompanied by English versions from the 1914 translation by H. Rackham.

Where can I get some?

There are many variations of passages of Lorem Ipsum available, but the majority have suffered alteration in some form, by injected humour,

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or randomised words which don't look even slightly believable. If you are going to use a passage of Lorem Ipsum, you need to be sure there isn't anything embarrassing hidden in the middle of text. All the Lorem Ipsum generators on the Internet tend to repeat predefined chunks as necessary, making this the first true generator on the Internet. It uses a dictionary of over 200 Latin words, combined with a handful of model sentence structures, to generate Lorem Ipsum which looks reasonable. The generated Lorem Ipsum is therefore always free from repetition, injected humour, or non-characteristic words etc.

```
</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

---

Get this 10% Off.

## Position: Fixed

What is Lorem Ipsum? Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum. Why do we use it? It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is

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### Exercise 1

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**Exercise 1:** Write Your Name on the top, right, bottom and left of the page.

containing Lorem ipsum passages, and is available via desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum. Why do we use it? It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour and the like). Where does it come from? Contrary to popular belief, Lorem Ipsum is not simply random text. It has roots in a piece of classical Latin literature from 45 BC, making it over 2000 years old. Richard McClinton, a Latin professor at Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia, looked up one of the more obscure Latin words, consectetur, from a Lorem Ipsum passage, and going through the cites of the word in classical literature, discovered the undoubtable source. Lorem Ipsum comes from sections 1.10.32 and 1.10.33 of "de Finibus Bonorum et Malorum" (The Extremes of Good

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**Exercise 2**

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**Exercise 2:** Display a Word Center of the page.

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# Position: Fixed

What is Lorem Ipsum? Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. ~~WPfreelancer.com~~ ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum. Why do we use it? It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using Lorem Ipsum is

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## 7.2 Position Absolute

### Usage of Position Absolute

Positions allows to move the element around the pages.

By default without CSS, browser will lay all the element one after the other.

To arrange them into correct position we use this position declaration.

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With position: absolute we break the running flow of browser placement and position based on the body position again.

Example:

```
<h1>This is h1</h1>
```

```
<p>This is paragraph</p>
```

Without CSS, they both appear one after the other. h1 tags starts from the absolute position the parent position and <p> tag will follow the flow and sit after <h1>

If you want to break the <p> flow and want to position somewhere else and follow the new location then we set the position of that element as absolute.

Then browser will start placing them again from top.

position: absolute tells the browser to take this element out of the flow and start putting from the absolute body position not the current flow.

Sample Example

### [\*\*Download the Example\*\*](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <!-- <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"> -->
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
    <title>Fixed Bar Position at Bottom of Page</title>
    <style type="text/css">
      /* Page Styles */
    
```

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```
/* Exercise Section */

.container {
    background: rgba(0,0,0,.4);
    height: 250px;
    width: 250px;
    margin-left: 300px;
    margin-top: 150px;
}

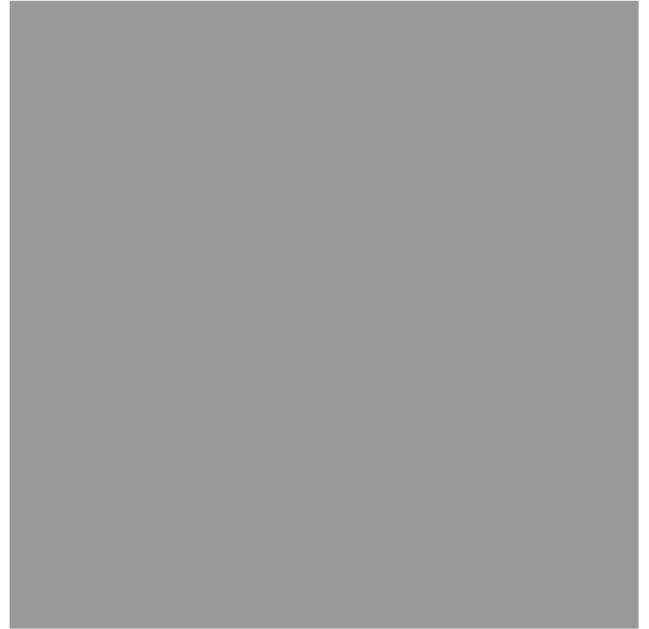
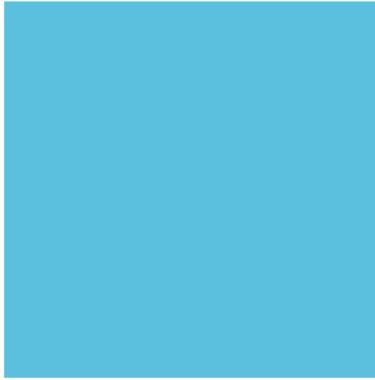
.box {
    height: 150px;
    width: 150px;
    background-color: #5bc0de;
    top: 50px;
    left: 50px;
    position: absolute; /* Absolute to Document and break from
parent */
}

</style>
</head>

<body>
    <div class="container">
        <div class="box"></div>
    </div>

</body>
</html>
```

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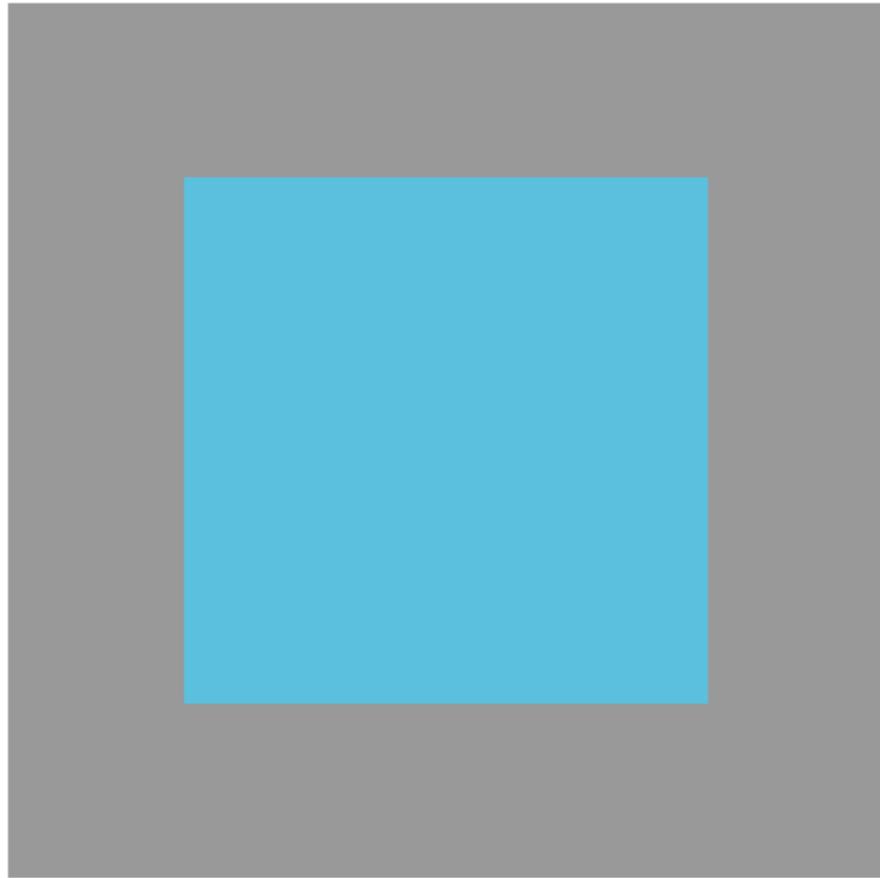
### **Exercise 1**

#### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Open the Example 1 file and change the parameter to observe the behavior of the box.

position: absolute; ==> position: relative;

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---

[Live Preview](#)

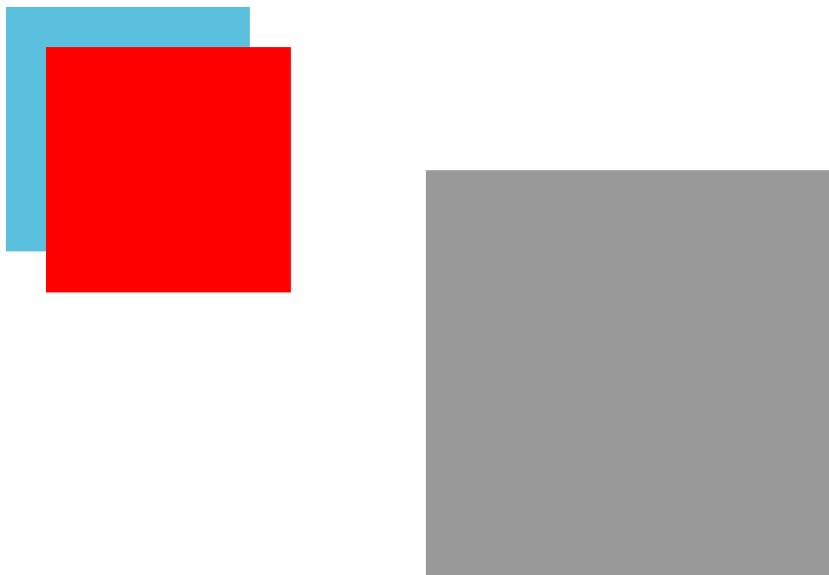
**Exercise 2**

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Draw 2 box (box1 and box2) within one container to and lay them on top of each other.

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```
<div class="container">
  <div class="box1"></div>
  <div class="box2"></div>
</div>
```



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## 7.3 Position Relative

### Usage of Position Relative

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Relative is just tell browser to follow the current flow and make it relative to its parent.

Where ever the parent element is, relative property will make the child stack them relative to parent element.

**position: relative** helps to group the parent and child together and flow them next to each other.

Sample Example

### [Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <!-- <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0"> -->
    <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
    <title>Fixed Bar Position at Bottom of Page</title>
    <style type="text/css">
      /* Page Styles */
      body {
        background: rgba(0,0,0,.1);
      }
      /* Exercise Section */
      .container {
        background: rgba(0,0,0,.4);
        height: 250px;
        width: 250px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="container"></div>
  </body>
</html>
```

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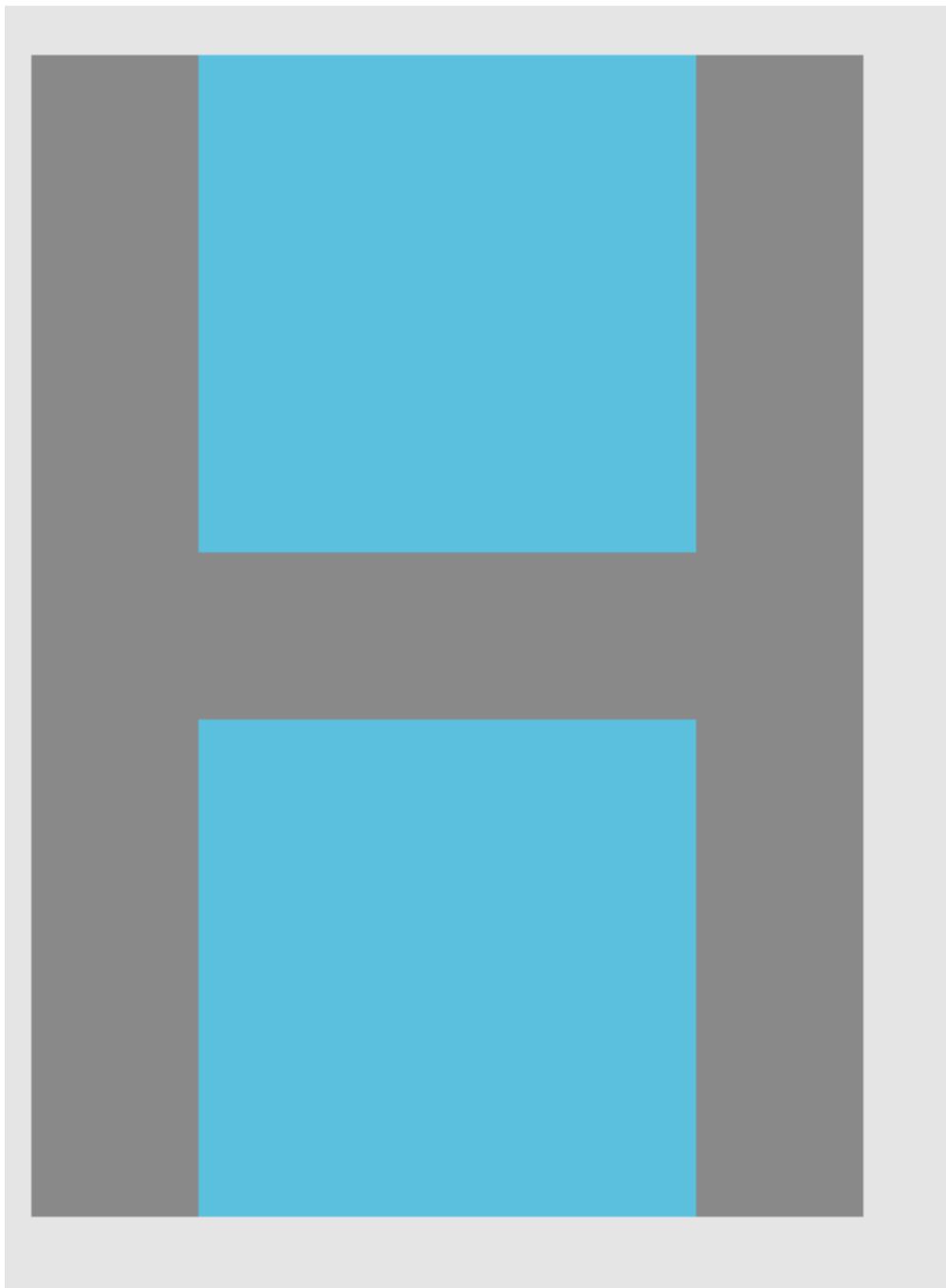
[Live Preview](#)

### **Exercise 1**

[Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Draw two box inside the container stack them vertically.

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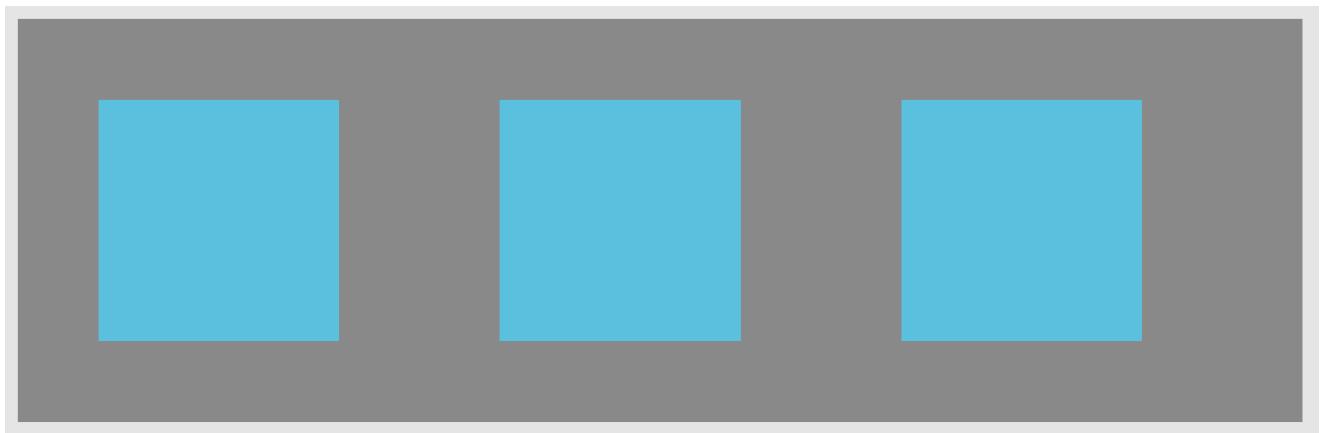
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## Exercise 2

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Draw 3 boxes side by side inside the container horizontally.

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## 8. Display inline Block

## 8 Display Inline and Block

### 8.1 Display Inline & Block Example 1

#### Usage of Display Inline Example 1

**display: inline** and **display:block** is the most important CSS rule that will help to align all the blocks in the page as you want.

**display:inline** will arrange all the elements side by side.

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**display:block** will arrange all the elements one after the other.

Sample Example

[Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
        <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
        <title>Display Inline Example</title>

        <style type="text/css">

            /* Page Styles */

            /* Exercise Section */
            span
            {
                display: block;
            }

            div
            {
                display: inline;
            }

        </style>
```

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```
</head>

<body>

    <!-- <span> == <div style="display: inline"> -->
    <span>Hello This is the first span tag.</span>
    <span>Hello This is the second span tag.</span>
    <span>Hello This is the third span tag.</span>

    <!-- <div> == <span style="display: block">. -->
    <div>Hello This is the first div tag.</div>
    <div>Hello This is the second div tag.</div>
    <div>Hello This is the third div tag.</div>

</body>

</html>
```

---

Hello This is the first span tag.

Hello This is the second span tag.

Hello This is the third span tag.

Hello This is the first div tag. Hello This is the second div tag. Hello This is the third div tag.

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### **Exercise 1**

#### [Download the Exercise 1](#)

**Exercise 1:** Display the images side by side and one after the other with display inline and block.

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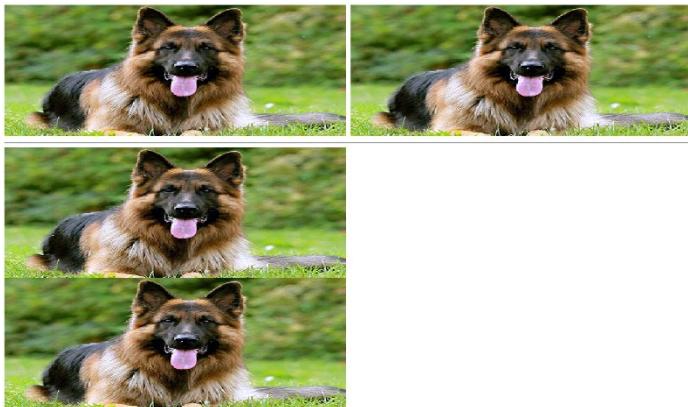
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## Exercise 2

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Draw two menu one with inline and another one with block.



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## 8.2 Display Inline & Block Example 2

### Usage of Display Inline Example 2

**display:inline** will not allow to change the height and width of the box.

**display:inline-block** can be used to change height and width of the box and still remain inline.

Sample Example

[Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

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```
<html>

    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
        <meta name="description" content="Page Description">
        <title>Display Inline and Block Example</title>

    <style type="text/css">

        /* Page Styles */

        /* Exercise Section */
        body{
            color: white;
        }

        li{
            display: block;
        }

        li {
            display: inline;
            background-color: blue;
            width: 100px; /* Cannot add width and height when
display is inline. */
            height: 100px;
        }

        li{
            display: inline-block;
            background-color: blue;
        }

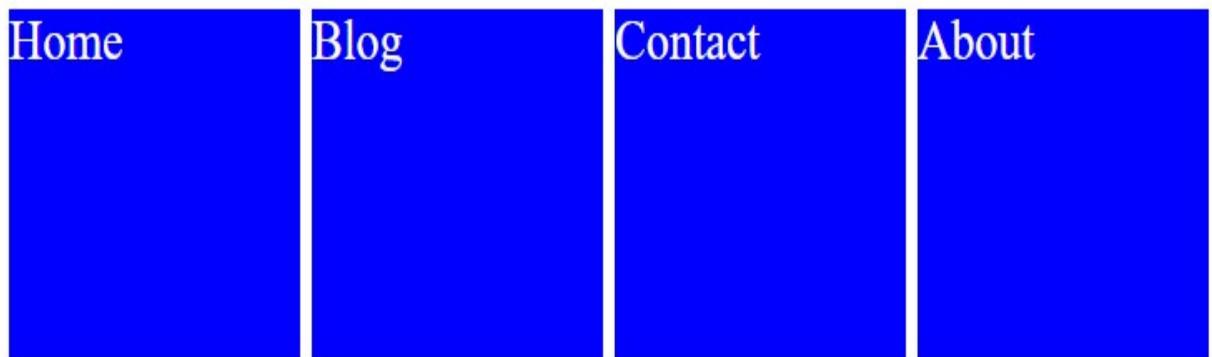
    </style>

```

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```
        width: 100px;  
        height: 100px;  
    }  
  
    </style>  
</head>  
  
<body>  
    <ul>  
        <li>Home</li>  
        <li>Blog</li>  
        <li>Contact</li>  
        <li>About</li>  
    </ul>  
</body>  
</html>
```

---



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**Exercise 1**

[Download the Exercise 1](#)

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**Exercise 1:** Try to change the height and width of the box when `display:inline` is used.

[Home](#) [Blog](#) [Contact](#) [About](#)

[Live Preview](#)

**Exercise 2**

[Download the Exercise 2](#)

**Exercise 2:** Draw two boxes and align them side by side with `display:inline`. Try to change the size of the box with width and height.

Change the `display:inline` with `display:inline-block`;

See the difference.

[This is a box 1!](#) [This is a box 2!](#)

[Live Preview](#)

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# 9. Layouts

# 9 Layouts

## 9.1 Layout 1

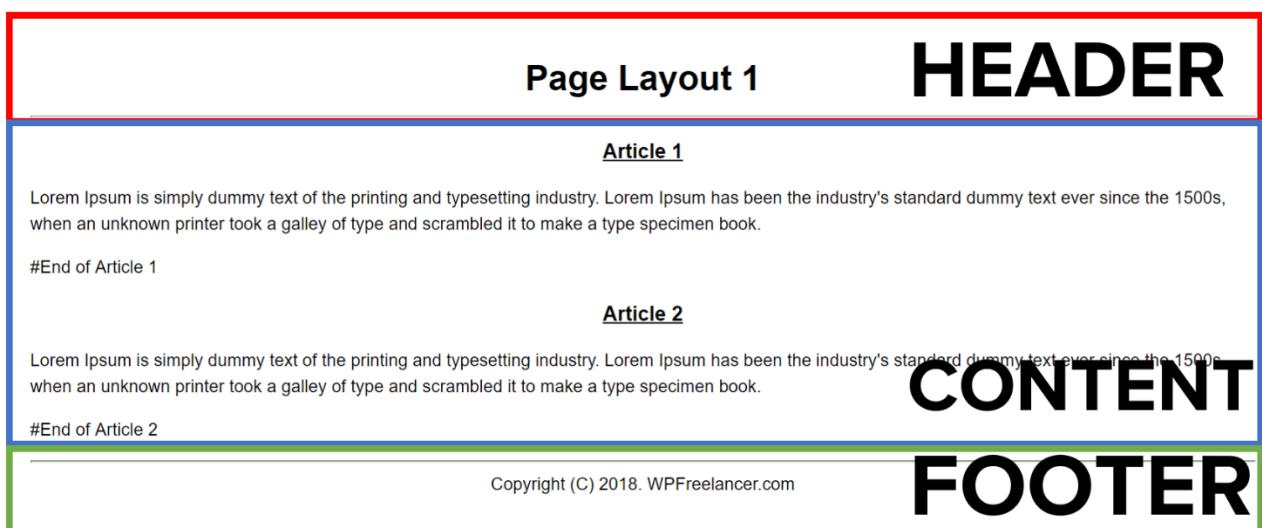
### Usage of Layout 1

Build a simple layout with the following things:

Header

Content

Footer



### Sample Example

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## Download the Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Sample HTML5 Layout</title>
    <style>

        body {
            width: 940px;
            margin: 0 auto;
            font: "Georgia", Arial, sans-serif;
        }

        header, section, article, aside, footer{
            display: block;
        }

        header, footer
        {
            padding: 0px;
            text-align:center;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <header>
        <h1>Page Layout 1</h1>
    </header>
    <hr>
    <section>
```

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```
<article>
    <header><h1><u>Article 1</u></h1></header>
    <div>
        <p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.</p>
    </div>
    <p>#End of Article 1</p>
</article>
<article>
    <header><h1><u>Article 2</u></h1></header>
    <div>
        <p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.</p>
    </div>
    <p>#End of Article 2</p>
</article>
</section>
<footer>
    <hr>
    Copyright (C) 2018. WPFreelancer.com
</footer>
</body>
</html>
```

---

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# Page Layout 1

---

## Article 1

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

#End of Article 1

## Article 2

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

#End of Article 2

---

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## [Live Preview](#)

### **Project Work 1:**

Build the same layout from scratch by adding a horizontal menu under the header.

Try it yourself as a Project!

## 9.2 Layout 2

### **Usage of Layout 2**

Build a simple layout with the following things:

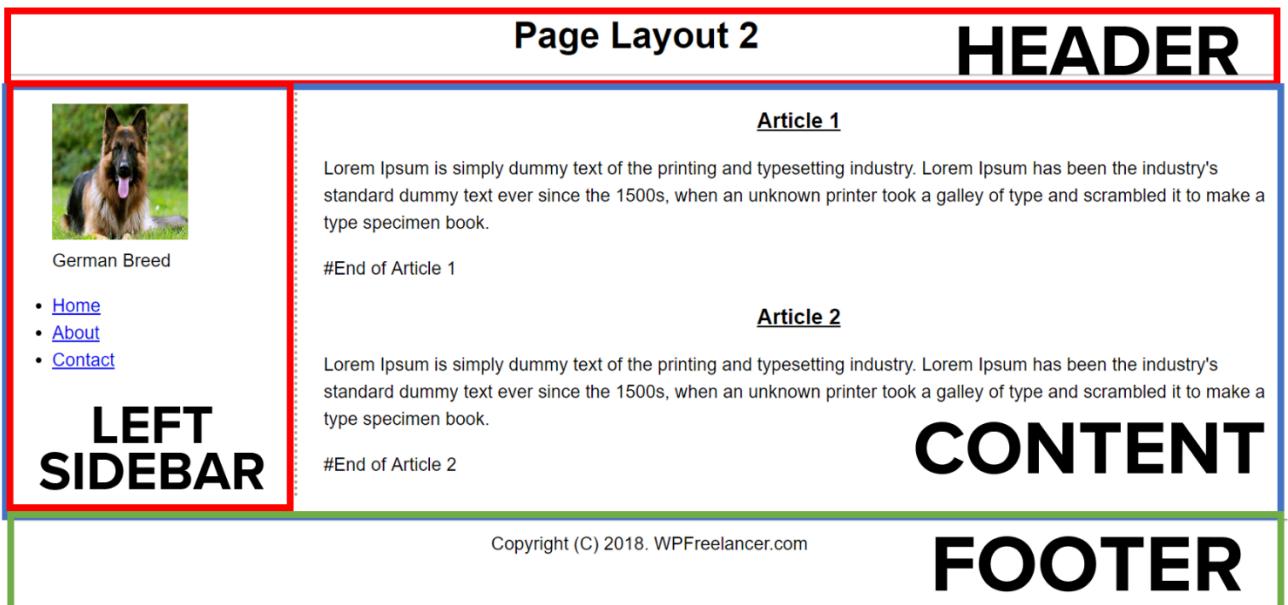
Header

Content

Left Sidebar

Footer

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## Sample Example

[Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Sample HTML5 Layout</title>
    <style>
        body {
            width: 940px;
            margin: 0 auto;
            font: "Georgia", Arial, sans-serif;
        }

        header, section, article, aside, footer{
            display: block;
        }

        header, footer
    </style>

```

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```
{  
    padding:0px;  
    text-align:center;  
}  
  
aside{  
    float: left;  
}  
  
section{  
    float: right;  
    width: 700px;  
    padding-left: 20px;  
    border-left: 2px dotted #b2a497;  
}  
  
footer{  
    clear:both !important;  
    width:940px;  
    height: 100px;  
    padding: 10px;  
}  
  
    </style>  
</head>  
<body>  
    <header>  
        <h1>Page Layout 2</h1>  
    </header>  
    <hr>  
    <aside>  
        <figure>
```

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```

        
        <figcaption>German Breed</figcaption>
    </figure>
    <div>
        <ul>
            <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
            <li><a href="#">About</a></li>
            <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
        </ul>
    </div>
</aside>

<section>
    <article>
        <header><h1><u>Article 1</u></h1></header>
        <div>
            <p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.</p>
        </div>
        <p>#End of Article 1</p>
    </article>
    <article>
        <header><h1><u>Article 2</u></h1></header>
        <div>
            <p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.</p>
        </div>
        <p>#End of Article 2</p>
    </article>
</section>

```

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```
<footer>
    <hr>
    Copyright (C) 2018. WPFreelancer.com
</footer>

</body>
</html>
```

---

## Page Layout 2



German Breed

- [Home](#)
- [About](#)
- [Contact](#)

### Article 1

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

#End of Article 1

### Article 2

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

#End of Article 2

---

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## [Live Preview](#)

### Project Work 1:

Build the same layout from scratch by adding a horizontal menu under the footer also.

Try it yourself as a Project!

## 9.3 Layout 3

### Usage of Layout 3

Build a simple layout with the following things:

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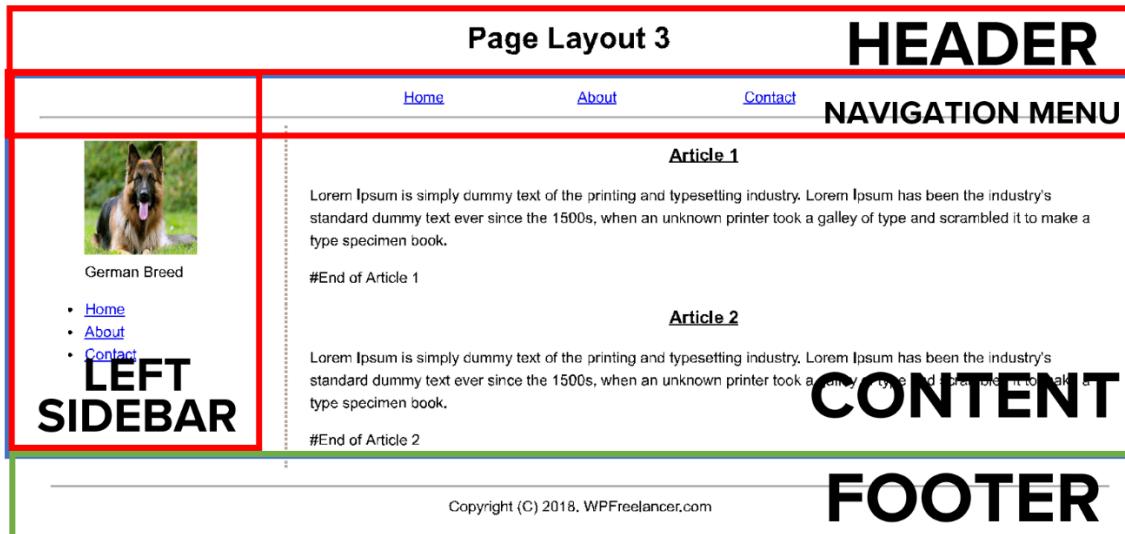
Header

Top Navigation Menu

Content

Left Side Bar

Footer



## Sample Example

[Download the Example](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Sample HTML5 Layout</title>
  <style>

    body {
      width: 940px;
      margin: 0 auto;
      font: "Georgia", Arial, sans-serif;
    }

  </style>
</head>
<body>
```

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```
header,section,article,aside,footer{
    display: block;
}

header, footer
{
    padding: 0px;
    text-align:center;
}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<header>
    <h1>Page Layout 1</h1>
</header>
<hr>
<section>
    <article>
        <header><h1><u>Article 1</u></h1></header>
        <div>
            <p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.</p>
        </div>
        <p>#End of Article 1</p>
    </article>
    <article>
        <header><h1><u>Article 2</u></h1></header>
        <div>
            <p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy
```

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text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.</p>

```
</div>

<p>#End of Article 2</p>

</article>

</section>

<footer>

<hr>

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</footer>

</body>

</html>
```

---

## Page Layout 3

---

 <p>German Breed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Home</a></li><li>• <a href="#">About</a></li><li>• <a href="#">Contact</a></li></ul>	<p><a href="#">Home</a>      <a href="#">About</a>      <a href="#">Contact</a></p> <p><b>Article 1</b></p> <p>  Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.</p> <p>  #End of Article 1</p> <p><b>Article 2</b></p> <p>  Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.</p> <p>  #End of Article 2</p>
--	---

---

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## [Live Preview](#)

### Project Work 1:

Build the same layout from scratch by adding a right side sidebar along with the left side.

Try it yourself as a Project!

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## 9.4 Layout 4

### Usage of Layout 4

Build a simple layout with the following things:

Header

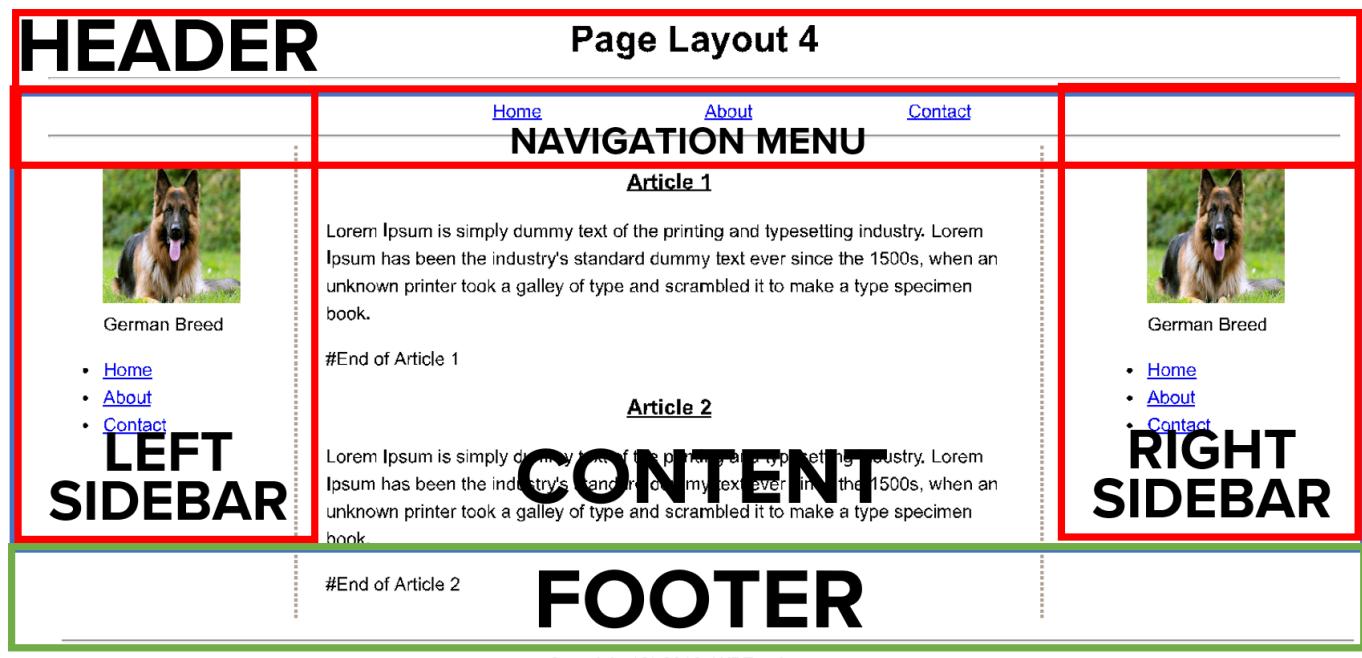
Top Navigation Menu

Content

Left Side Bar

Right Side Bar

Footer



### Sample Example

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```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Sample HTML5 Layout</title>
<style>

body {
    width: 940px;
    margin: 0 auto;
    font: "Georgia\"", sans-serif;
}

header, section, article, aside, footer{
    display: block;
}

header, footer
{
    padding:0px;
    text-align:center;
}

nav
{
    text-align:center;
}

nav ul
{
    list-style-type: none;
    padding: 0;
    margin-bottom: 0;
}

nav li
```

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```
{  
    display: inline-block;  
    margin: 0 0 0 50px;  
    width: 100px;  
}  
  
aside, .aleft{  
    float: left;  
}  
aside, .aright{  
    float: right;  
}  
  
section{  
    float: left;  
    width: 500px;  
    padding-left: 20px;  
    padding-right: 20px;  
    border-left: 2px dotted #b2a497;  
    border-right: 2px dotted #b2a497;  
}  
  
footer{  
    clear:both !important;  
    width:940px;  
    height: 100px;  
    padding: 10px;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<header>  
<h1>Page Layout 4</h1>
```

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```

        </header>

        <hr>

        <nav>

            <ul>

                <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
                <li><a href="#">About</a></li>
                <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>

            </ul>

        </nav>

        <hr>

        <aside class="aleft">

            <figure>

                
                <figcaption>German Breed</figcaption>

            </figure>

            <div>

                <ul>

                    <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
                    <li><a href="#">About</a></li>
                    <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>

                </ul>

            </div>

        </aside>

        <section>

            <article>

                <header><h1><u>Article 1</u></h1></header>

                <div>

                    <p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.</p>

                </div>

            </article>

        </section>
    
```

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```

<p>#End of Article 1</p>

</article>

<article>

    <header><h1><u>Article 2</u></h1></header>

    <div>

        <p>Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.</p>

    </div>

    <p>#End of Article 2</p>

</article>

</section>

<aside class="aright">

    <figure>

        <figcaption>German Breed</figcaption>

    </figure>

    <div>

        <ul>

            <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
            <li><a href="#">About</a></li>
            <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>

        </ul>

    </div>

</aside>

<footer>

    <hr>

    Copyright (C) 2018. WPFreelancer.com

</footer>

</body>

</html>

```

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## Page Layout 4

[Home](#)

[About](#)

[Contact](#)



German Breed

- [Home](#)
- [About](#)
- [Contact](#)

### **Article 1**

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

#End of Article 1

### **Article 2**

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

#End of Article 2



German Breed

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## Live Preview

### **Project Work 1:**

Build the same layout from scratch by adding your social profiles in the right side bar section.

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