Starting with my introduction I am Fenil Patel and I am from the web automation team.

Now let’s start with today’s topic. The topic is CSS.

We all know what is CSS, right yes or no?

Ok, so can anyone tell me the meaning of Cascading?

Abhi to bola ki hame pata hai CSS, to phir batao meaning of cascading

No one, okay so let’s start with cascading

Cascading meaning style applied to a parent element will also apply to all children elements within the parent.

Cascading refers to the logic your browser uses to determine which CSS rulesets are the most important, especially when they conflict with each other. If you create multiple rulesets with the same selectors and declarations, the last one in your stylesheet will be the most important to your browser.

There is a solution to this conflict, what is this anyone knows? So, the first homework of today is to find how to use the first CSS rule instead of the second. The solution is there, but it is better to don’t do this type of conflict.

Now let’s go with today’s topic

There are many topics listed here don’t worry it is not so tough but need to start with CSS

First start with why we learn CSS. What is the need for CSS?

I reframe this question like Anyone knows any website without design?

No, here I put the image of the skeleton as HTML and the skeleton with clothes as CSS. So understood from here what is the need for CSS.

Hum website ko beautiful banate hai ki jisse user ko vo attractive lage.

Now I am showing the power of CSS. Here is the website CSS Zen Garden, The main part is The HTML remains the same, the only thing that has changed is the external CSS file. More than 200 designs are available. Let’s see this and You can explore this at your desk

About tool, there is no specified tool, you can use notepad to write the code.

Lakin hum usme hint nai milegi, isliye better option is visual studio code, and you can use also extension to make code beautiful.

Syntax

Connection

An **inline** CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element. An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.

An **internal** CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page. An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element.

An **external** style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages. To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of each HTML page.

Selectors

The **element** selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

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

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

The **universal** selector (\*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

Fonts

we use the font-family property to specify the font of a text.

In font-family, there are two parts of fonts: Generic fonts and family name

What are Generic fonts?

It consists of group of similar looking font families.

There are 5 types of generic fonts like serif, sans-serif, monospace

What is the need of generic fonts?

Because our website will open on platforms like Android, MAC, windows, or Linux.

We used the window operating system to make the website. And we gave Arial font family.

Now if MAC is not containing Arial, then it uses browser default fonts.

So, for similar font families like Arial therefore we use generic font families.

It is like backup fonts.

Font-family stack

Use multiple fonts at a time.

Box model

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

Display

Each element has its own property that defines how the element will appear on the web page.

For example, block level elements: <p>, <div>. <ul>, <li>

Inline level elements: <a>, <b>, <br>, <span>

This is the default property of the element, but if I want to change the default property of this element, how can I do it? So, using CSS, I can do this.

Block-level Elements

A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

Inline Elements

An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

Inline-block elements

Displays an element as an inline-level block container. The element itself is formatted as an inline element, but you can apply height and width values

Position

Whenever we add an element, it takes the default position, but it will not give a good look to the webpage, but if we want to the change position, we can set the position property for different elements using the CSS.

Static

Default value. Elements render in order, as they appear in the document flow

Absolute

The element is positioned relative to its first positioned (not static) ancestor element

Fixed

The element is positioned relative to the browser window

Relative

The element is positioned relative to its normal position, so "left:20px" adds 20 pixels to the element's LEFT position

Sticky

The element is positioned based on the user's scroll position