Web Technology
Unit-02 (BCS-502)

- Introduction CSS

- CSS Styling (Background Text Format, Fonts).

- CSS Id and Class-

- Working with Lists and Tables.

LEC-01

CSS :-

- CSS is the language we use to style an HTML document.

- CSS describe how HTML element should be displayed.

- CSS Stands For "Cascading Style Sheets".

- CSS is used to define style for your web pages including the design and layouts.

TYPES OF CSS

1. Inline CSS

2. External CSS

3. Internal CSS

1. Inline CSS :-

- CSS is written directly within the HTML element using the style attribute.

Ex :-

```
<P style="color: red"> Web Technology.</P>
```

- Quick and easy to apply to the individual element

2. Internal CSS :-

- CSS is written within the <style> tag section of an HTML

Ex:-   <style>
           P {
              color: blue;
           }
       </style>

3. External CSS :-

- CSS is written in a seprate .css file and linked to the HTML document using the <link> tag   .css ✓
                                                                                                          .html

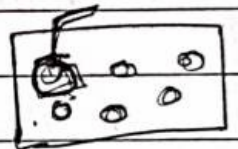Ex:- <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">

Advantage of CSS   [AKTU-2021-22]

- CSS Saves Time
- Page load Faster
- Easy maintenany
- Reusability

Selector In CSS

1. Simple Selector :- Select element based on name.

2. Combination Selector :- Select element based on Specefic relationship b/w them

3. Class Selector :- It is Specefic class attribut to Select the element with the Specefic Class. Class Selector is Preceeded with dot (.)

4. Id Selector :- Start with (#)

CSS Comments :

Comments are used to explain your Code and may help you when you edit the Source code at a later date.
A command will be ignored by Browser

Types of Comments :
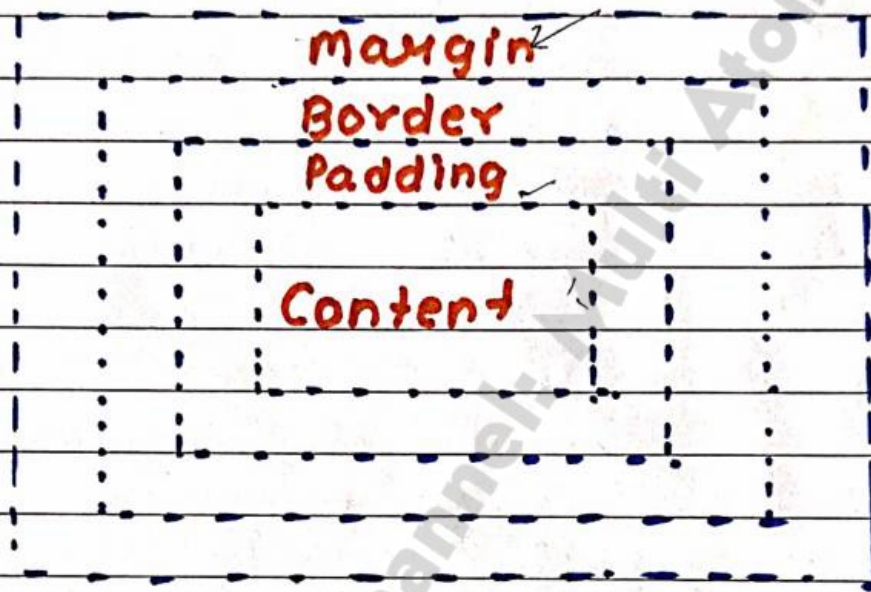
1. Single -line
2. multi -line

UNIT-02 (LEC-02)

- Box Model (Border Prop^n, Padding and margin Prop^n)

- Grouping

- Dimension

- Display, Positioning

- Floating Align

- Pseudo Class Code

- Navigation Bar

- Image Sprites

- Attribute Sector

- Creating Page Layout and Site Designs,

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Box Model :-

- In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout.

- It consist of Content, Padding, borders and margin.

→ **Content** :- The content of the box, where text and images appear

→ **Padding** :- Clears an area around the content. The Padding is transparent

→ **Border** :- The Border that goes around the Padding and Content

→ **Margin** :- Clears an area outside the borders.

Grouping in CSS :-

- The Grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.

- It will be better to group the selector to minimize the code

For-ex
```
h1 {
     Color : red ;
     text-align : Center ;
}

h2 {
    Color : red ;
text-align : Center ;
}

p {
    Color : red ;
text-align : Center ;
}
        ↓
h1, h2, p {
     color : red ;
    text-align : Center ;
}
```

OUTPUT

Think smart
write sharp
This is Paragraph

Dimension In CSS

	Property	Dimension
1.	height	Sets the height of an element.
2.	max-height	Sets the maximum height of an element.
3.	min max - width	Sets the minimum width height of an element
4.	max - width	Sets the maximum width of an element.
5.	min - height	Sets the minimum height of an element
6.	width	Sets the width of an element

CSS Layout

1. Static
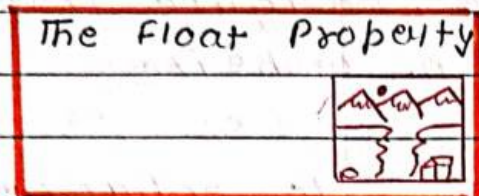2. Relative
3. Fixed
4. Absolute
5. Sticky.

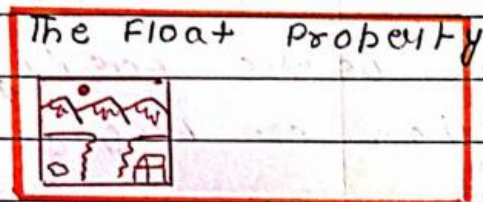Element are then Positioned using the top, bottom, left and right Properties

- **Position : Static** :- Static Positioned elements are not affected by the top, bottom, left and right Properties.

- **Position : Fixed** :- An element with Position : Fixed ; is which means it always stays in the same Place even if the Page is Scrolled.

- **Position : absolute** :- An element with Position : absolute is Positioned relative to the nearest positioned. It uses the document body, and moves along with Page Scrolling.

- **Position : Relative** :- An element with Position : relative : is Positioned relative to its normal Position.

- **Position : sticky** :- An element with Position : Sticky is positioned based on the user's scroll Position.

Floating - align :- The float property can be used to align an entire block element to the left and right such the other content flow around it

img {
   float: right;
}

img {
   float: left;
}

Pseudo Class :-

A Pseudo-Class is used to define a special state of an element.

• Style an element when a user moves the mouse over it.

• Style visited and unvisted links different

• Primary-btn: link {
   Color: blue;
}

   •Primary-btn:hover{
     Color: Green;
     background-color: black;
   }

• Primary-btn: visited{
   Color: Red;
}

Navigation Bar :-

- CSS Navigation Bar also known as Nav Bar helps users navigate through different section of a website.

- It is styled using CSS to enhance its appearance and functionality.

- Navigation bar helps users easily access different section or Page.

Home	News	Contact

Image Sprites :-

- CSS Image Sprites are a single Image that combines multiple images used to reduce Page loading time and bandwidth Consumption

Why Use

- Faster page loading
- Reduced Bandwidth

CSS Attribute Selectors :-

Date : __/__/__

- The [attribute] selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute

For-ex <input placeholder

```
For-ex    img [alt = 'image'] {
              border: 2px solid Green;
          }
<img src = ".        ," alt = "Image" >
```

Page Layout and site design

- A header (with a logo and a navigation bar)

- A main sector (with an article and a slidebar)

- A footer

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