

Learn and Explore CSS as a Beginner

2-1 Introduction To CSS Module, Getting Started With CSS

CSS-Cascading Style Sheets

2-2 Style Tag, Embedded Style, Named Color, Hexcode, Rgb

There are 3 types of CSS which are below:

1. **Inline CSS:** Inline CSS contains the CSS property in the body section attached with element is known as inline CSS. This kind of style is specified within an HTML tag using the style attribute.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>
  <head>
    <title>Inline CSS</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <p style = "color:#009900; font-size:50px;
      font-style:italic; text-align:center;">
      GeeksForGeeks
    </p>

  </body>
</html>
```

2. **Internal/Embedded CSS:** This can be used when a single HTML document must be styled uniquely. The CSS rule set should be within the HTML file in the head section i.e the CSS is embedded within the HTML file.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Internal CSS</title>
    <style>
      .main {
        text-align:center;
      }
      .GFG {
        color:#009900;
        font-size:50px;
        font-weight:bold;
      }
      .geeks {
        font-style:bold;
        font-size:20px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="main">
      <div class="GFG">
        <div class="geeks">
          GeeksForGeeks
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

```

    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class = "main">
    <div class ="GFG">GeeksForGeeks</div>

    <div class ="geeks">
      A computer science portal for geeks
    </div>
  </div>
</body>
</html>

```

3. External CSS: External CSS contains separate CSS file which contains only style property with the help of tag attributes (For example class, id, heading, ... etc). CSS property written in a separate file with .css extension and should be linked to the HTML document using **link** tag. This means that for each element, style can be set only once and that will be applied across web pages.

Example: The file given below contains CSS property. This file save with .css extension. For Ex: **geeks.css**

```

body {
  background-color:powderblue;
}
.main {
  text-align:center;
}
.GFG {
  color:#009900;
  font-size:50px;
  font-weight:bold;
}
#geeks {
  font-style:bold;
  font-size:20px;
}

```

Below is the HTML file that is making use of the created external style sheet

- **link** tag is used to link the external style sheet with the html webpage.
- **href** attribute is used to specify the location of the external style sheet file.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="geeks.css"/>
  </head>

  <body>
    <div class = "main">
      <div class ="GFG">GeeksForGeeks</div>
      <div id ="geeks">
        A computer science portal for geeks
      </div>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

CSS STYLE:

```
<style>
  p
  {
    color: blue;
  }
  h1
  {
    color: rgb(0, 214, 214);
  }
</style>
```

RGB=rgb(red,green,blue)

RGBA=rgba(red,green,blue,alpha),alpha=opacity

HSL=hsl(hue, saturation, lightness)

2-3 Background-Color, Height, Width, Font, CSS Measuring Units

```
<style>
  p
  {
    color: blue;
    background-color: chartreuse;
```

```

        height: 200px;
        width: 90%;
        font-size: 15px;
    }
    h1
    {
        color: rgb(0, 214, 214);
    }
</style>

```

2-4 CSS Id, Class, Apply Styles To Multiple Elements, Id Vs Class

Class selector : style the element with specific class name.

Tips : *Multiple HTML elements can share the same class name.*

Tips: *HTML element can also contain more than one class.*

HTML id Attribute: The id attribute is a unique identifier which is used to specify the document. It is used by CSS and JavaScript to perform a certain task for a unique element. In CSS, the id attribute is written using # symbol followed by id.

In CSS Stylesheet:

```

#id_name {
    // CSS Property
}

```

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
    <title>
        HTML id attribute
    </title>

    <style>
        #geeks{
            color:green;
            font-size:25px;
        }
    </style>
</head>

<body style="text-align:center">
    <h1>Geeks for Geeks</h1>

```

```

    <p id="geeks">Welcome to Geeks for Geeks</p>

<p>A Computer Science portal for geeks</p>

</body>

</html>

```

HTML class Attribute: The class attribute is used to specify one or more class names for an HTML element. The class attribute can be used on any HTML element. The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to perform certain tasks for elements with the specified class name. The class name in CSS stylesheet using “.” symbol.

In CSS Stylesheet:

```

.class {
    // CSS Property
}

```

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
    <style>
        .geeks{
            color:green;
            font-size:25px;
        }
    </style>
</head>

<body style="text-align:center;">
    <h1>Geeks for Geeks</h1>

    <p> Welcome to Geeks for Geeks</p>

    <p class="geeks">
        A Computer Science portal for geeks
    </p>

</body>

</html>

```

2-5 Style A Group Of Elements, Style A Small Portion Of Text

The `` tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.

The `` tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute.

The `` tag is much like the `<div>` element, but `<div>` is a block-level element and `` is an inline element.

2-6 Border, Border Radius, Margin, Different Ways To Set Margin

The `border` property is a shorthand property for:

```
border: border-width border-style border-color|initial|inherit;
```

```
border: 5px solid red;
```

```
border: 4px dotted blue;
```

```
border: double;
```

Border Radius:

```
border-radius: 10px;
```

Margin: The CSS `margin` properties are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders.

CSS has properties for specifying the margin for each side of an element:

- `margin-top`
- `margin-right`
- `margin-bottom`
- `margin-left`
- **`margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px;`**
 - top margin is 25px
 - right margin is 50px
 - bottom margin is 75px
 - left margin is 100px
- **`margin: 25px 50px 75px;`**
 - top margin is 25px
 - right and left margins are 50px
 - bottom margin is 75px

- **margin: 25px 50px;**
 - top and bottom margins are 25px
 - right and left margins are 50px
- **margin: 25px;**
 - all four margins are 25px

You can set the margin property to **auto** to horizontally center the element within its container. **margin: auto;**

```
{
  background-color: chartreuse;
  border: 5px solid rebeccapurple;
  border-radius: 10px;
  margin: 10px;
  margin-top: 50px;
}
```

2-7 Padding, Different Ways To Set Padding, CSS Box Model



Padding: create space around an element's content, inside of any defined border.

The CSS **padding** properties are used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.

Padding - Individual Sides:

- **padding-top**
- **padding-right**
- **padding-bottom**
- **padding-left**
- **padding: 25px 50px 75px 100px;**
 - top padding is 25px
 - right padding is 50px
 - bottom padding is 75px
 - left padding is 100px
- **padding: 25px 50px 75px;**
 - top padding is 25px

- right and left paddings are 50px
 - bottom padding is 75px
- **padding: 25px 50px;**
 - top and bottom paddings are 25px
 - right and left paddings are 50px
- **padding: 25px;**
 - all four paddings are 25px

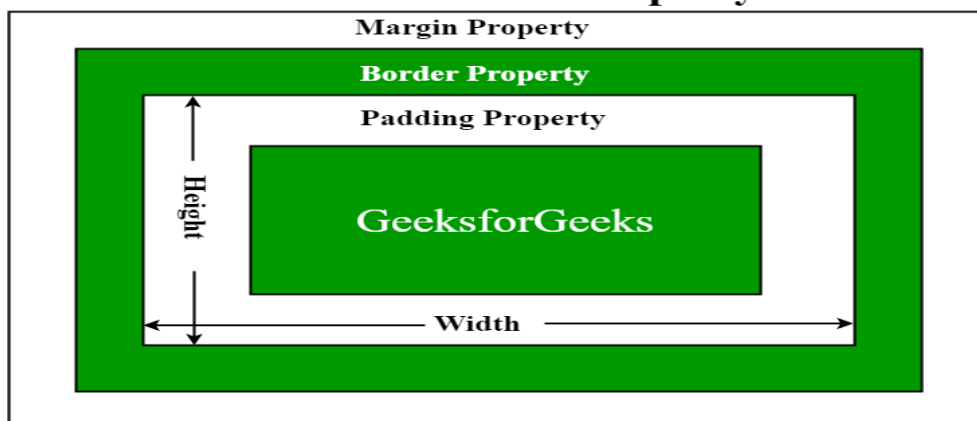
```
{
  background-color: chartreuse;
  border: 5px solid rebeccapurple;
  border-radius: 10px;
  margin: 10px;
  margin-top: 50px;
  padding: 20px;
  padding-top: 50px;
}
```

The CSS Box Model:

CSS Box Model 4 different Part:

- **Content (height,wight)** - The content of the box, where text and images appear
- **Padding** - Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent
- **Border** - A border that goes around the padding and content
- **Margin** - Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent

CSS Box-Model Property



```
width: 300px;
border: 15px solid green;
padding: 50px;
margin: 20px;
```


2-8 Text Align, Display, Inline, Block, Inline-Block

Text Align:

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

Display:

Inline: An inline element does not start on a new line.

Block: A block-level element always starts on a new line.

Inline-Block:

The `` element is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document

Inline:

```
<div>The following span is an <span class="highlight">inline element</span>;  
  
its background has been colored to display both the beginning and end of  
  
the inline element's influence.</div>
```

Output: The following span is an **inline element**; its background has been colored to display both the beginning and end of the inline element's influence.

Block-level

```
<div>The following paragraph is a <p class="highlight">block-level element;</p>  
  
its background has been colored to display both the beginning and end of  
  
the block-level element's influence.</div>
```

The following paragraph is a

block-level element;

Output: its background has been colored to display both the beginning and end of the block-level element's influence.

2-9 External Inline CSS File Display Inline And Block

Display Inline And Block:

```
small
{
    display: block;
}
h3
{
    display: inline;
}
```

2-10 CSS Module Summary