Topics

- Introduction
- Syntax
- Selector
- Using CSS in HTML Pages
- CSS Rules
- CSS Fonts
- CSS Text Formating
- CSS Box Model
- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Normal and Beyond Flow
- CSS Positioning

Introduction

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) Applies to HTML Pages For Designing the Layout and View Appearance of Your Website.

A styled HTML document produced by the CSS

```
body {          background: yellow;      }
  p {   color: red;font-size: 20px;      }
```

Introduction

Complete Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
	<title>CSS Style</title>
	<style type="text/css">

body {	background: yellow;	}
	p {	color: red;font-size: 20px;		}

	</style>
</head>
<body>
	<p>Hello World</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Opening CSS Styles

CSS Property name

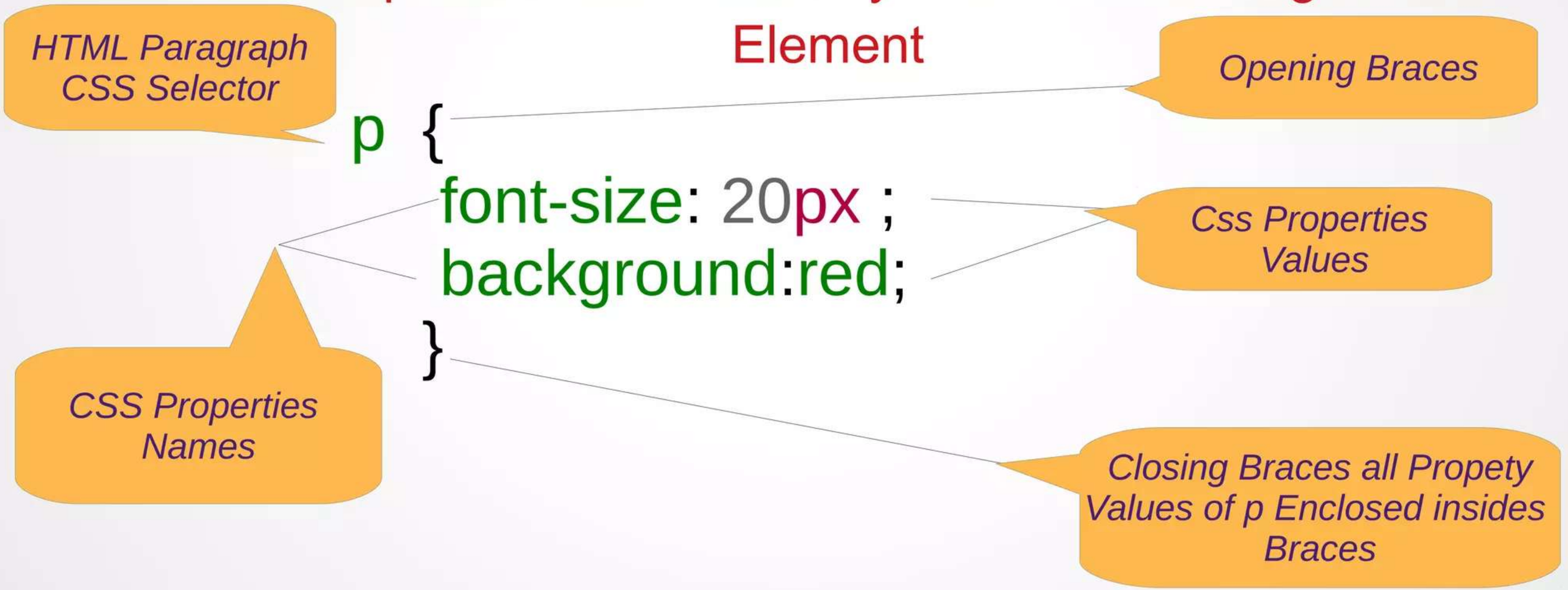
CSS Property Value

CSS Selector

Closing CSS Stylesheet

CSS Syntax

CSS Properties and Values Syntax For Selecting HTML Element



CSS Syntax

css selector { property-name:values }

Css Selector - HTML Dom Elements Selecting By Elements Tag,Class name or By id.

Property-name : background , font-size , color , text-alignment etc.

Property -values : orange , 17px, center, etc.

CSS Syntax

CSS Selector Syntax	HTML Elements Which Selected By CSS
Single Element Type - p { color:red; }	Hello World! I Select All p Tag Elements
Multi Element Type – h1,h2,h3 { background : orange }	<h1>Hello H1<h1><h2>Hello H2<h2><h3>Hello H3<h3>
All Element Type - * { padding:5px; }	selected me <h2>Selected me
Element By id (#) - #p1 , #p2 { marging:5px }	paragraph1 paragraph2
Element By Class (.)- .p1,.h1 { color :seagreen; }	<p class="p1>Class p1 <h1 class="h1">Heading 1</h1>
Element with class – p.p1 { font-style:italic; }	<p class="p1>Only Select me Not Select me
Descendents Selector – ul li { color : green; } Only Select li element which parent is ul	<ul><li>select me</li><li>select me</li></ul>

Using CSS in HTML Pages

We Can Use CSS in HTML Pages in 3 ways: -

- Inline css

E.g `<p style="color:red">I am a inline CSS Style Paragaraph Tag</p>`

- Internal CSS

E.g

```
<html>
<head>
<style>  p { color:red; } </style>
<!----Internal CSS--->
</head>
<body>
<p> My Color Changed By Internal CSS</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Using CSS in HTML Pages

- External CSS

```
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet"
href="style.css">

<!---Linking External CSS Using
Href-->

</head>
<body>
<p>My Style Changed By External
CSS style.css</p>
</body>
</html>
```

style.css

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

As a Developer i Not Prefered To Using Inline CSS .use minimum inline CSS Try to Use CSS Externally or Internally Because managing all element style easy.

You think what you like to edit?
100 time paragraph tag style?
Or
Just 1 change in External CSS

CSS Rules

Now What happened If Multiple Style Comes To Same Elements ?

- E.g : - in Internal i add

  p{ color :red; }

  - And in External I add

    p{ color:black;}

    Then Here is a Some Rules Which we See How It Works And Whom It Select.

CSS Rules

- Important (Important)

  This always Comes First when we Selecting Element whether any internal external or inline css added important works first.
- Inline css (we already see inline css above)

  This comes in Second Position.
- Now Inline and External Had Some Different Case.

Rule with selector :

1. ID
2. class
3. descendant/element type
4. universal
5. HTML attribute

This Rules Followed By Internal and External but Internal Always Comes First Then External

CSS Fonts

- CSS font is Very important part of CSS for Customizing Fonts in Our Webpage. We Can Customize this fonts using Css.
- Change Font Weight
- Change Color
- Change line height (line gap between paragraph)
- Change Font Size
- Font Style

CSS Fonts

Example: -

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
	<title>CSS Style</title>
	<style type="text/css">
		#p1 {		color: red;font-size: 20px; }
		#p2{	font-family: sans-serif;	line-height: 40px; }
		#p3{	font-style: italic;font-weight: 600;		}
	</style>
</head>
<body>
	<p id="p1">I am p1 text  with css font property color red and font size 20px </p>
<p id="p2">I am p2 text with css font property font family sans-serif and line height 20px</p>
	<p id="p3">I am p3 with css property font style italic and font weight 600</p>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Fonts

Font Size is 20px

I am p1 text with css font property color red and font size 20px

Font Color Red

Font family Sans-serif

I am p2 text with css font property

font family sans-serif and line height

20px

Line Height is 40px

Font Weight is 600
Is likely to Bold text

I am p3 with css property font style italic and font weight 600

Font Style is Italic

CSS Text

We Used CSS Text To Color, align, transform etc with text.

Like Aligning Text to Center

Change Letter To UpperCase

Change Color of Text and Much More.

CSS Text

Lets See Some Property and its Values of CSS Text.

- **color** – which is used to change color of text. Values like (white,red,#FFF(Hexacolor)).
- **text-align** : - used for aligning text values Like (left,right,center,justify).
- **text-decoration** : - used for decorating text Values like (underline,overline,line-through).
- **text-transform** : - used for changing case values like (uppercase,lowercase,capitalize).
- **text-indent** : - used for left some space before start paragraph value is in px (0px,10px...).
- **letter-spacing** : - used for adjust space between letters values in px (0px,10px...).
- **line-height** : used for adjust line between text value in unit (1.2 ,1.5 ,2....).
- **direction** – used to change direction of text value like (rtl)
- **word-spacing** : - adjust space between words value in px like (10px,15px ...)
- **text-shadow** : text shadow contain multi values for adjusting shadow and color see in e.g.

CSS Text

Example Code :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
	<title>CSS Text</title>
	<style type="text/css">
		#p1{ color:red; }
		#p2{ text-align: center; }
		#p3{ text-decoration: underline; }
		#p4 { text-transform: uppercase; }
		#p5 { text-indent: 50px; }
		#p6{ letter-spacing: 20px; }
		#p7 { line-height: 1.5; }
		#p8 { direction: rtl; }
		#p9{ word-spacing: 10px; }
		#p10 { text-shadow: 3px 2px red; }
	</style>
</head>
<body>
<p id="p1">Red Color Text</p>
<p id="p2">Center Align Text</p>
<p id="p3">Decorated Text like Underline</p>
<p id="p4">Transform To Uppercase</p>
<p id="p5">Text Indent which left some margin on beginning of first line</p>
<p id="p6">This is Line of paragraph with space of letter is 20px </p>
<p id="p7">This is Text which i increase line height and break <br>for line breaking to understand that height is <br>increase between paragraph</p>
<p id="p8">This is Text which direction is change</p>
<p id="p9">This is paragraph which word spacing is different then other paragraph words</p>
<p id="p10">This is a line of paragraph which had a shadow effect on text</p>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Text

Color

Red Color Text

Align Text

Center Align Text

Decorated Text

Decorated Text like Underline

TRANSFORM TO UPPERCASE

This is Text indent

Text Indent which left some margin on beginning of first line

Letter Spacing u see

T h i s i s L i n e o f
p a r a g r a p h w i t h
s p a c e o f l e t t e r i s
2 0 p x

Direction Changed

Line height increased

This is Text which i increase line height and break
for line breaking to understand that height is
increase between paragraph

This is Text which direction is change

Word Space increased

This is paragraph which word spacing is different then other paragraph words

Multi value used for Shadow and color

This is a line of paragraph which had a shadow effect on text

CSS Box Model

All elements in HTML can be considered as boxes. In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout.

Css BOX Model is Wraps HTML elements.It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the content.

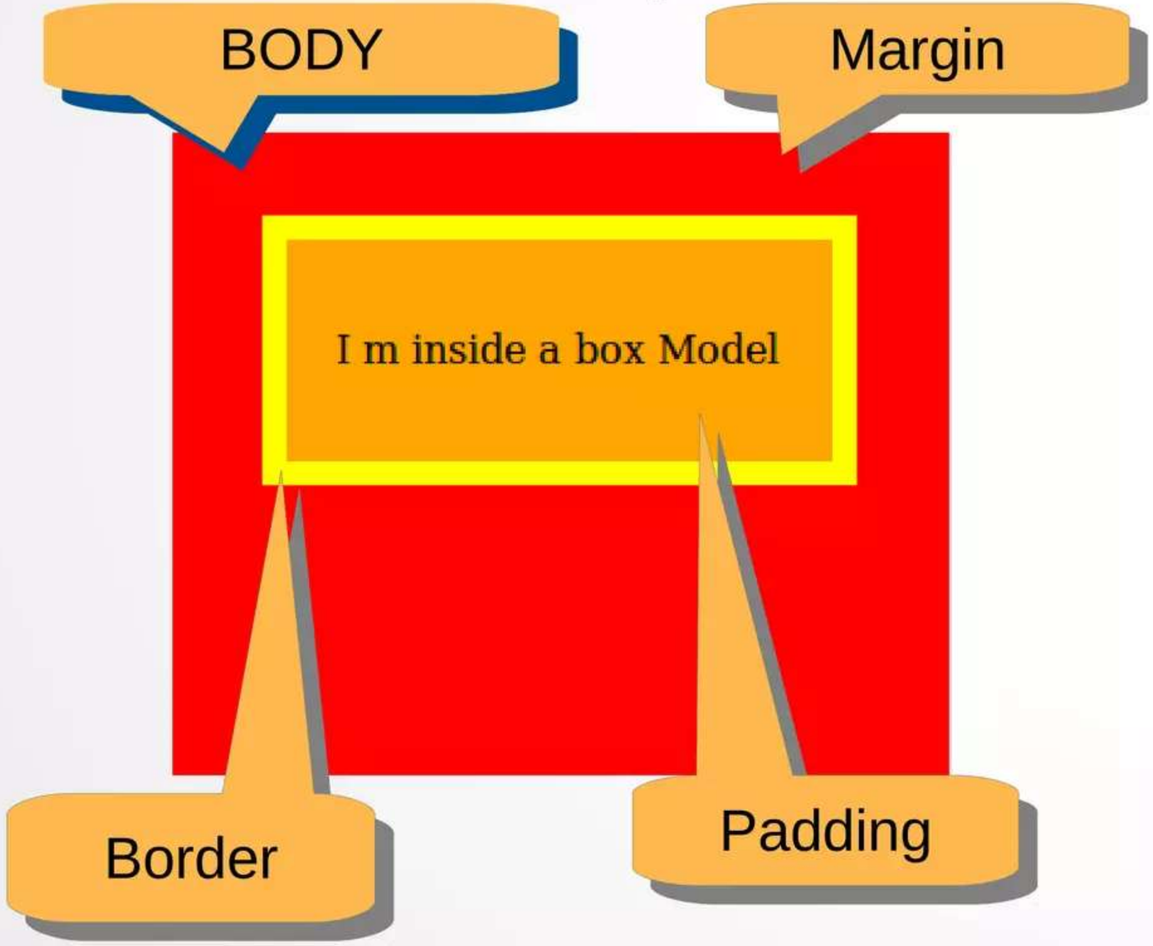
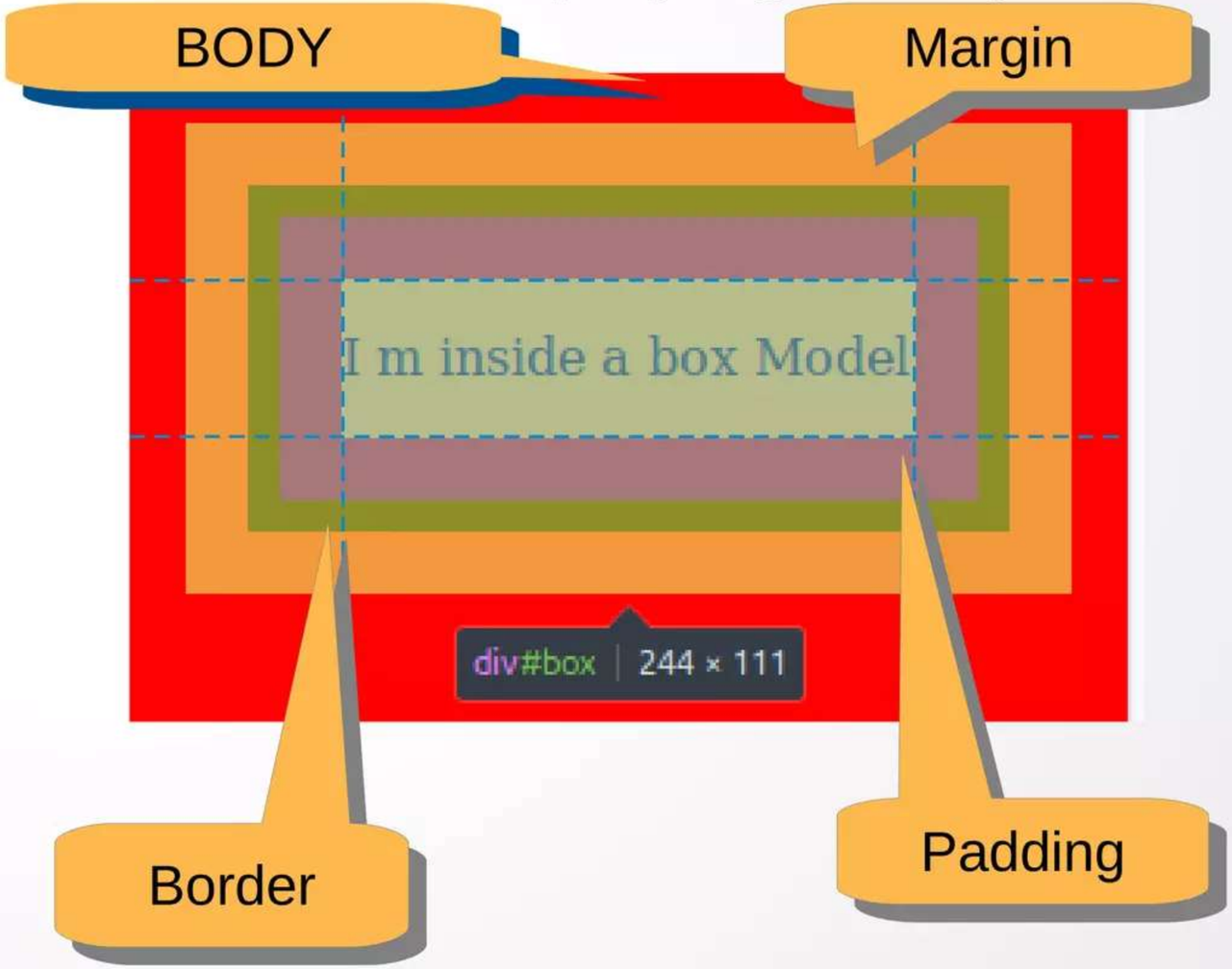
CSS Box Model

CSS BOX Model Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Box Model</title>
<style type="text/css">
body{
padding: 10px;
background: red;
}
#box{
margin: 20px;
padding: 20px;
border:10px solid yellow;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="box">
<p>I m inside a box Model</p>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Box Model Example

- Result in Simple.



- Result Displaying All Layers.