

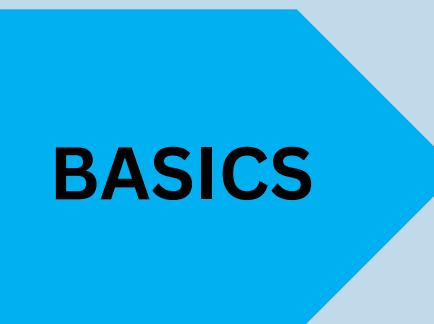


# COMPLETE CSS COURSE



Trainer's: M. Hudair  
Hussain Yousuf Sunain

# COURSE TOPICS



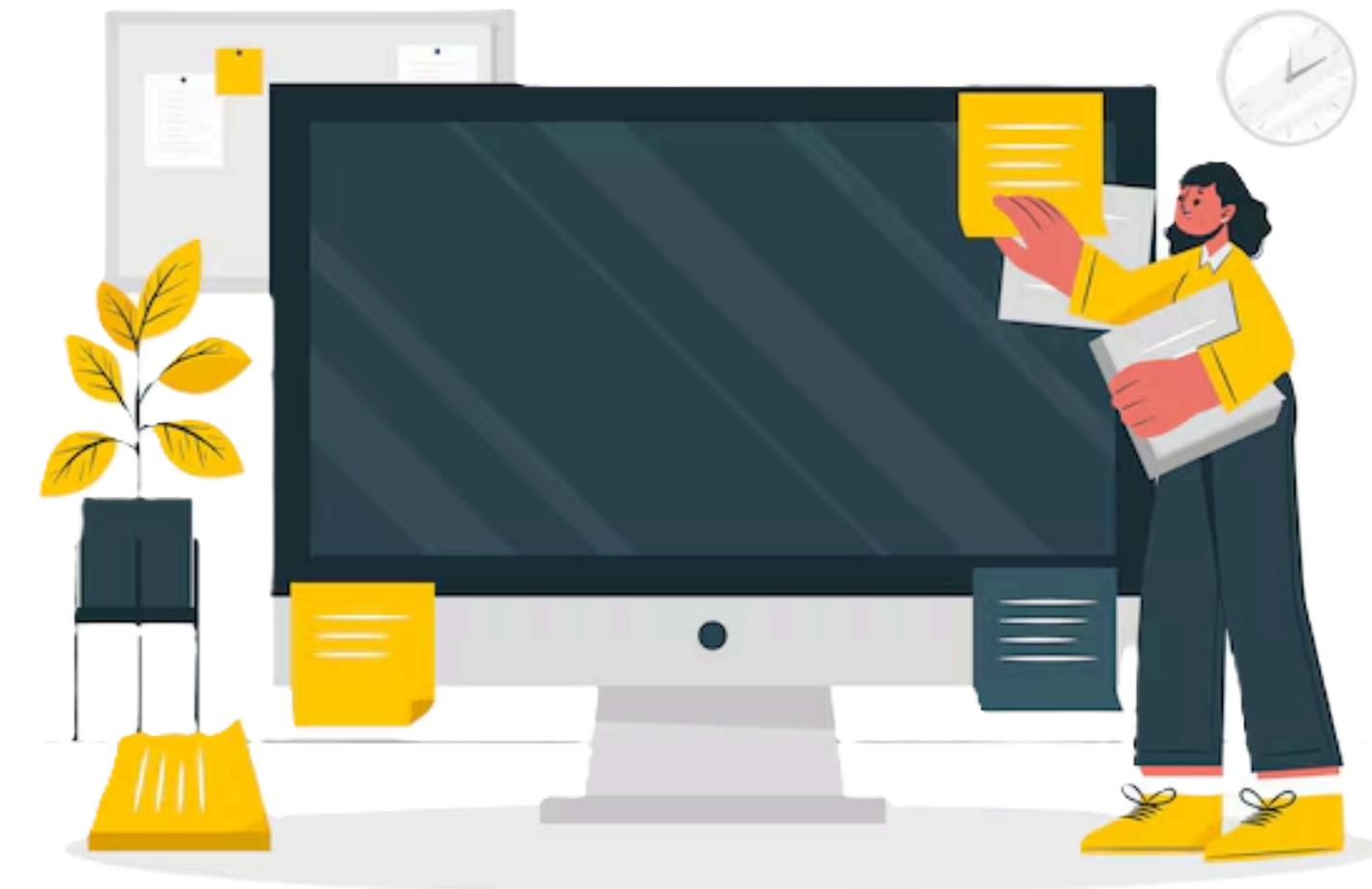
What is CSS?  
CSS rule structure  
How to use CSS in HTML?  
Types of Selector?  
Comments in CSS  
Colors & Background Prop  
CSS Units & Dimensions  
Fonts & Text properties  
CSS Box Model  
Border, padding & Margin  
CSS Display, Float etc.  
CSS Overflow

CSS Gradients  
CSS Shadows Filters  
CSS Pseudo Element  
CSS Column Layout  
CSS Flexbox & Grid  
CSS Media Queries  
CSS Performance and Optimization  
SEO + Testing + LIVE



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# what is CSS?

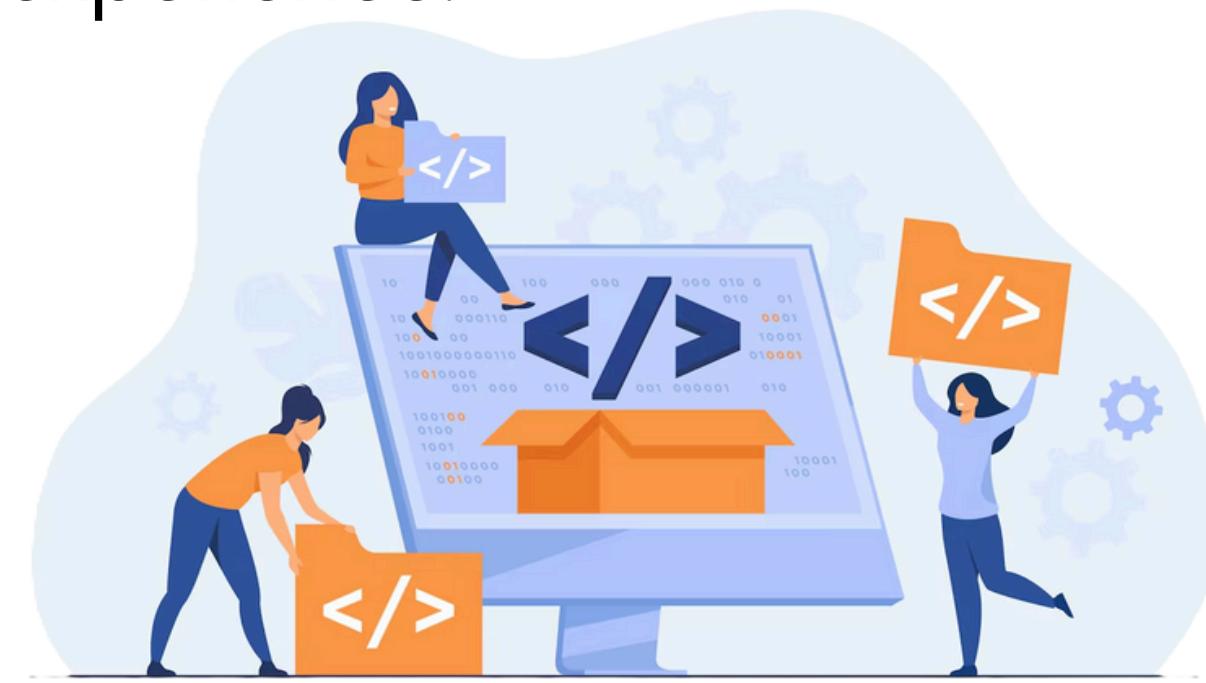


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# What is CSS?

Cascading Style Sheets (css) is a language used to define how the content of a webpage, written in HTML or XML, should be displayed. It helps control the design and appearance of elements on the page.

CSS makes a website visually attractive and easy to navigate, enhancing both its look and user experience.



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# How to write CSS Code?

```
h1 {  
    color: red;  
    font-size: 32px;  
}
```



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# CSS Creator and Maintenance

CSS was developed by a group of people called the World Wide Web Consortium (w3c).

The main contributors to CSS are Håkon Wium Lie and Bert Bos.

The W3C is responsible for maintaining the standards and specifications of CSS.

The evolution of CSS is also driven by a community of web developers, designers, and browser vendors who contribute to its growth and improvement.

Regular updated and new versions ensure CSS remain relevant and adaptable to changing web design needs.



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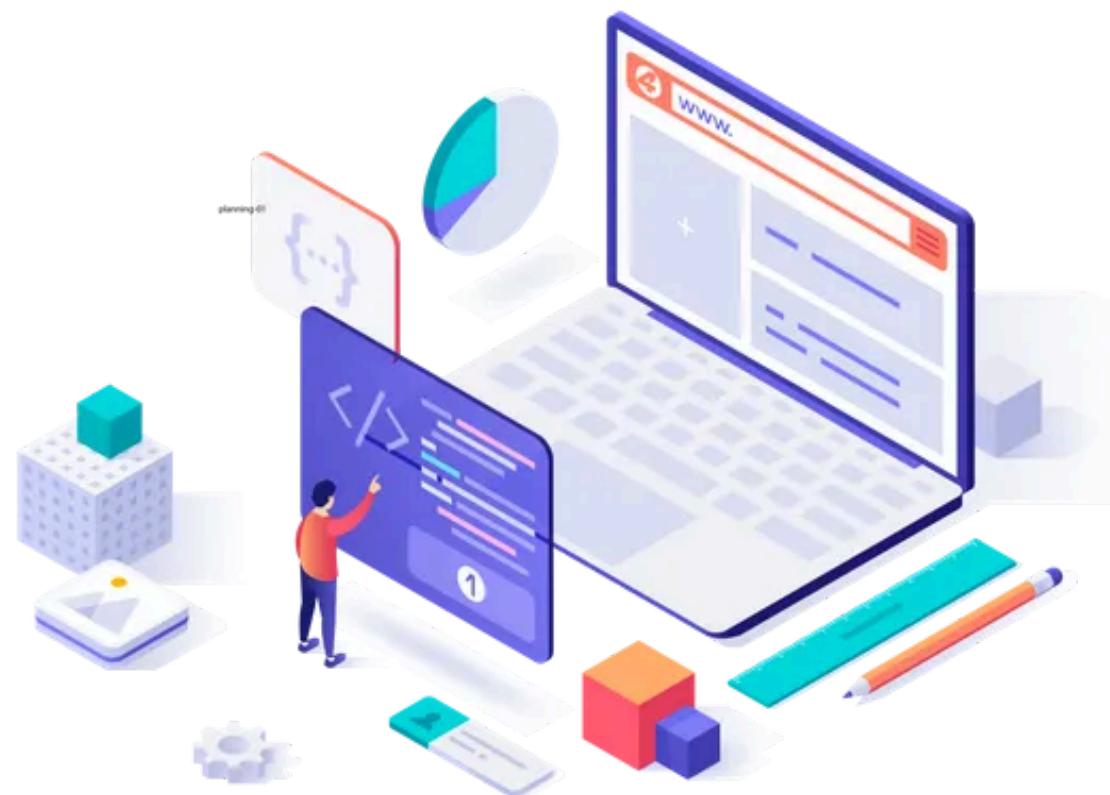
# History of CSS Versions

## css to CSS3

- 01 **CSS1 (1996)**  
Limited properties and selectors.
- 02 **CSS2 (1998)**  
CSS 2 was released and work
- 03 **CSS2.1 (2011)**  
CSS 2.1 was released, when fixed the errors found in CSS 2



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# CSS Rule Structure



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# CSS Rule Structure

A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block.

Declarations are used to specify the style properties for the selected elements.

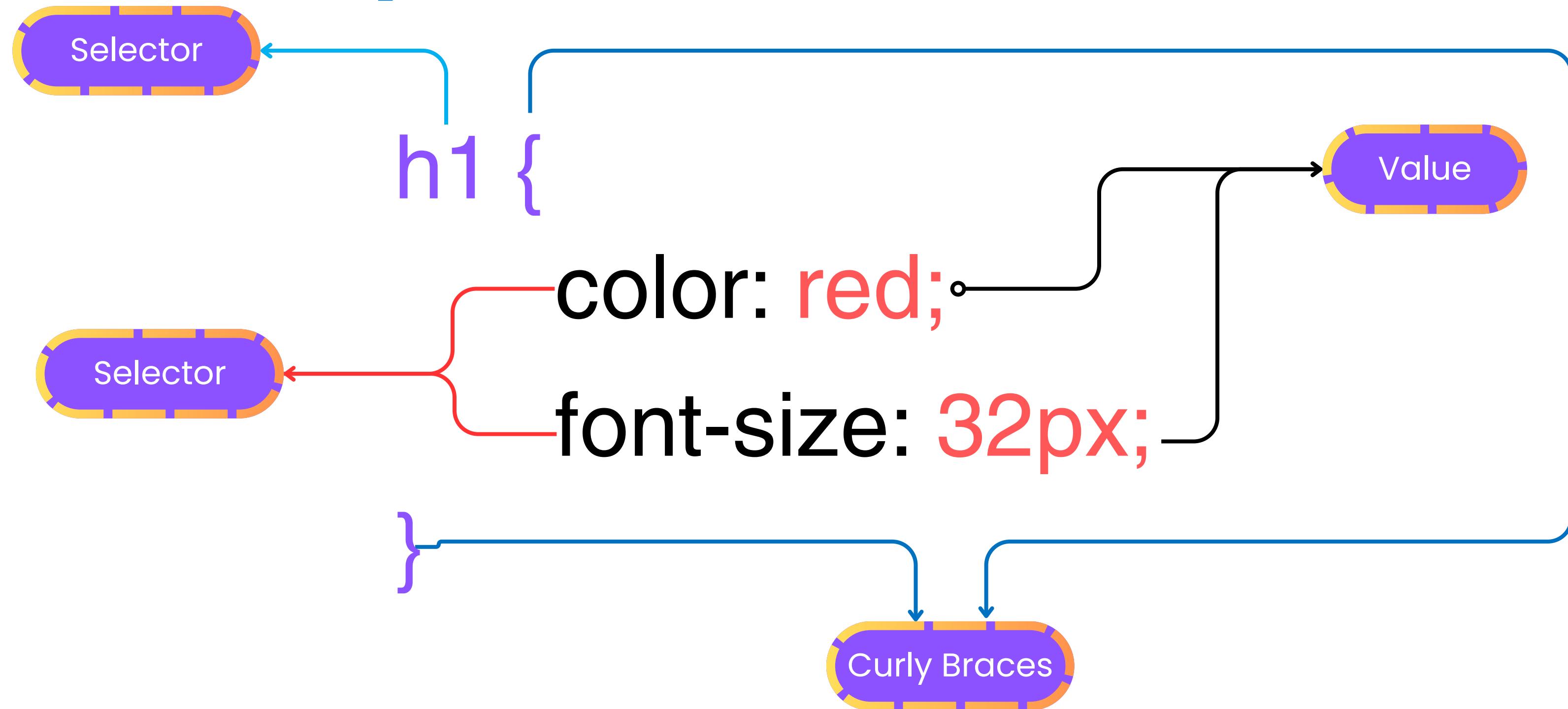
Each declaration consists of a property and its corresponding value.

```
Selector {  
    property: value;  
    /* More properties and value */  
}
```



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# CSS - Syntax



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# How to use CSS in HTML?



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**There are 3 ways  
to use CSS in HTML**

01

### Inline CSS

Styles are applied directly to an HTML element using the "`style`" attribute.

02

### Internal CSS

Styles are defined within the `<style>` tag in the `<head>` section of the HTML document.

03

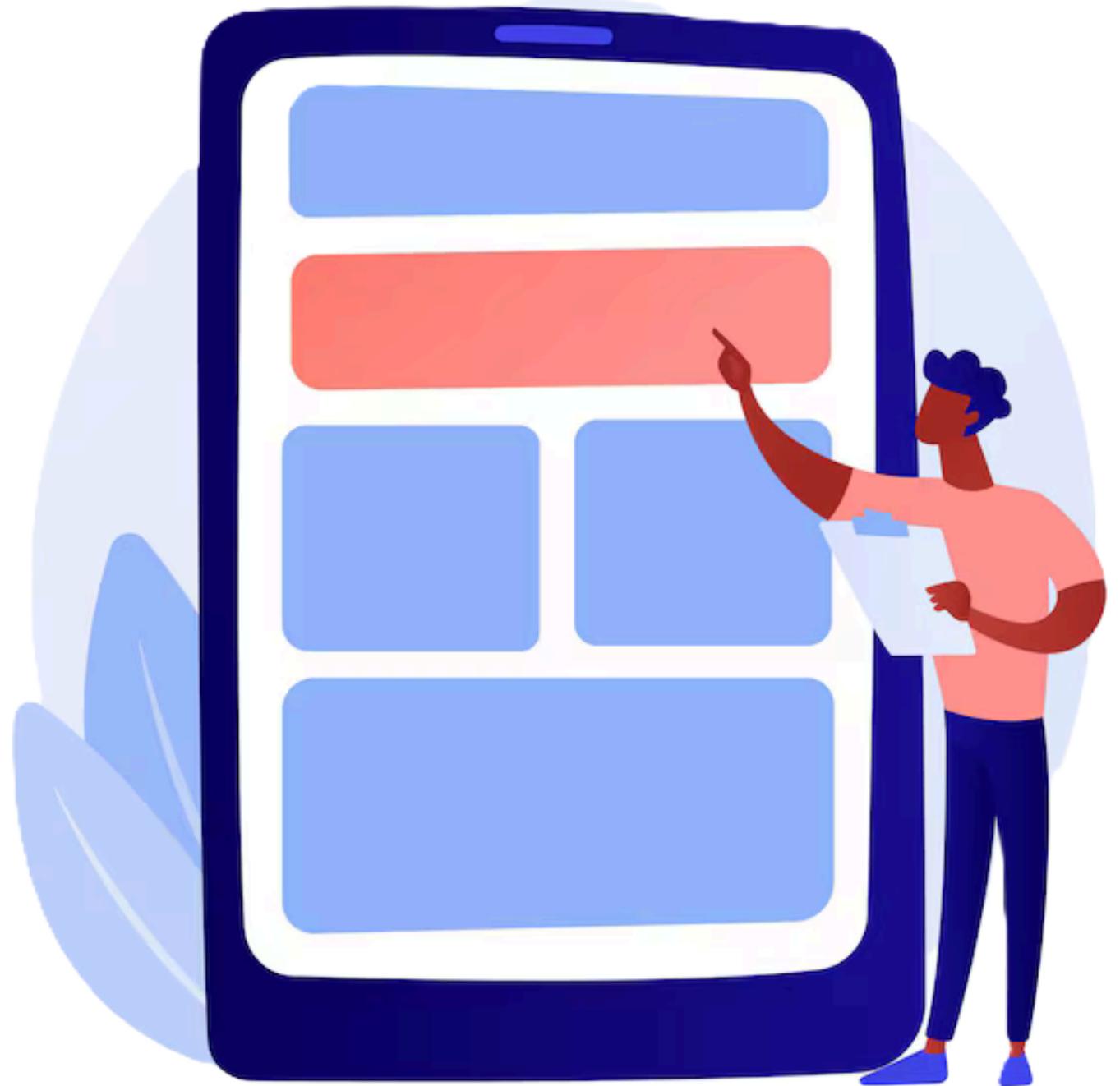
### External CSS

Styles are stored in a `separate .css file` and linked to the HTML document using the `<link>` element.



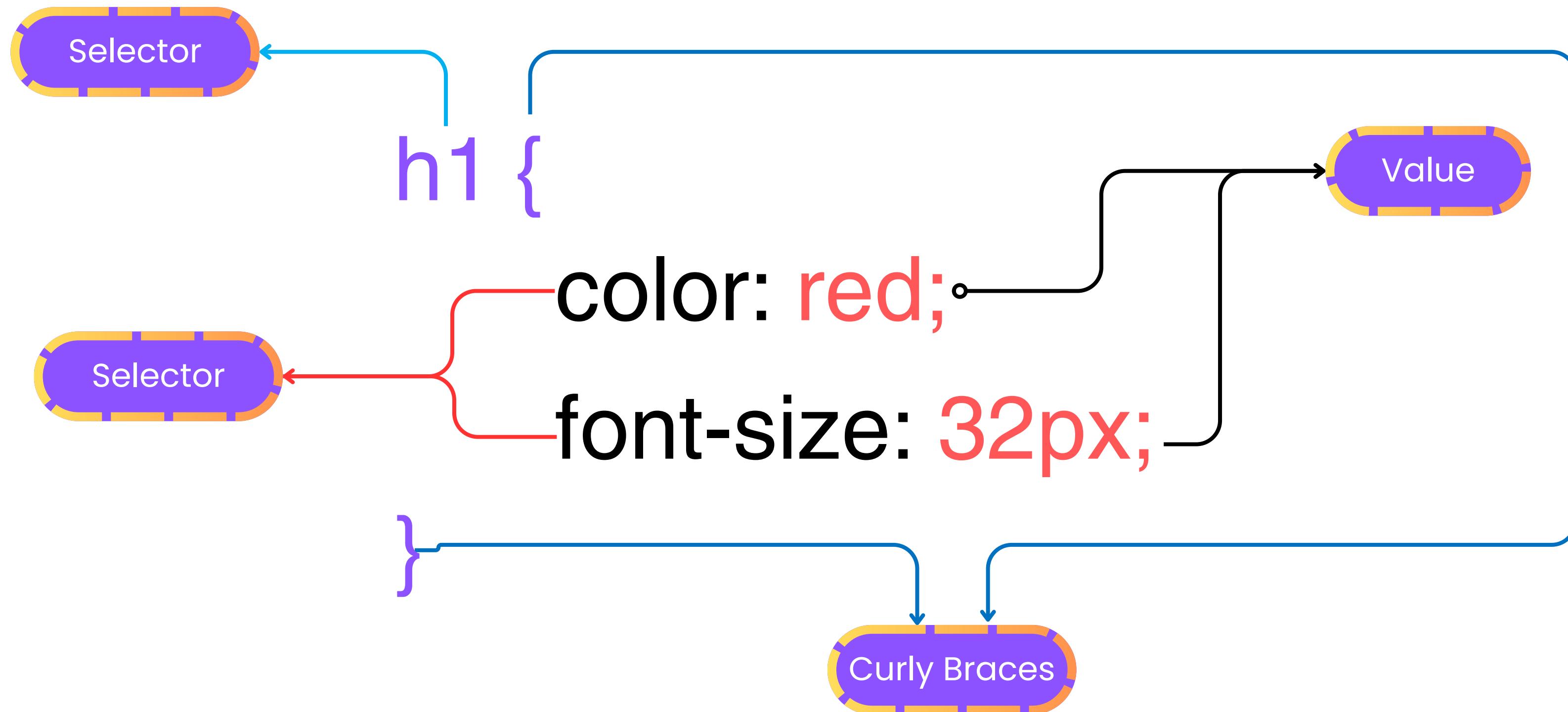
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# Types of Selectors



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# CSS TAG/ELEMENT SELECTOR



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# Class Selector – HTML / CSS

```
<Section>
  <button class="btn">
    NSAL
  </button>
</Section>
```

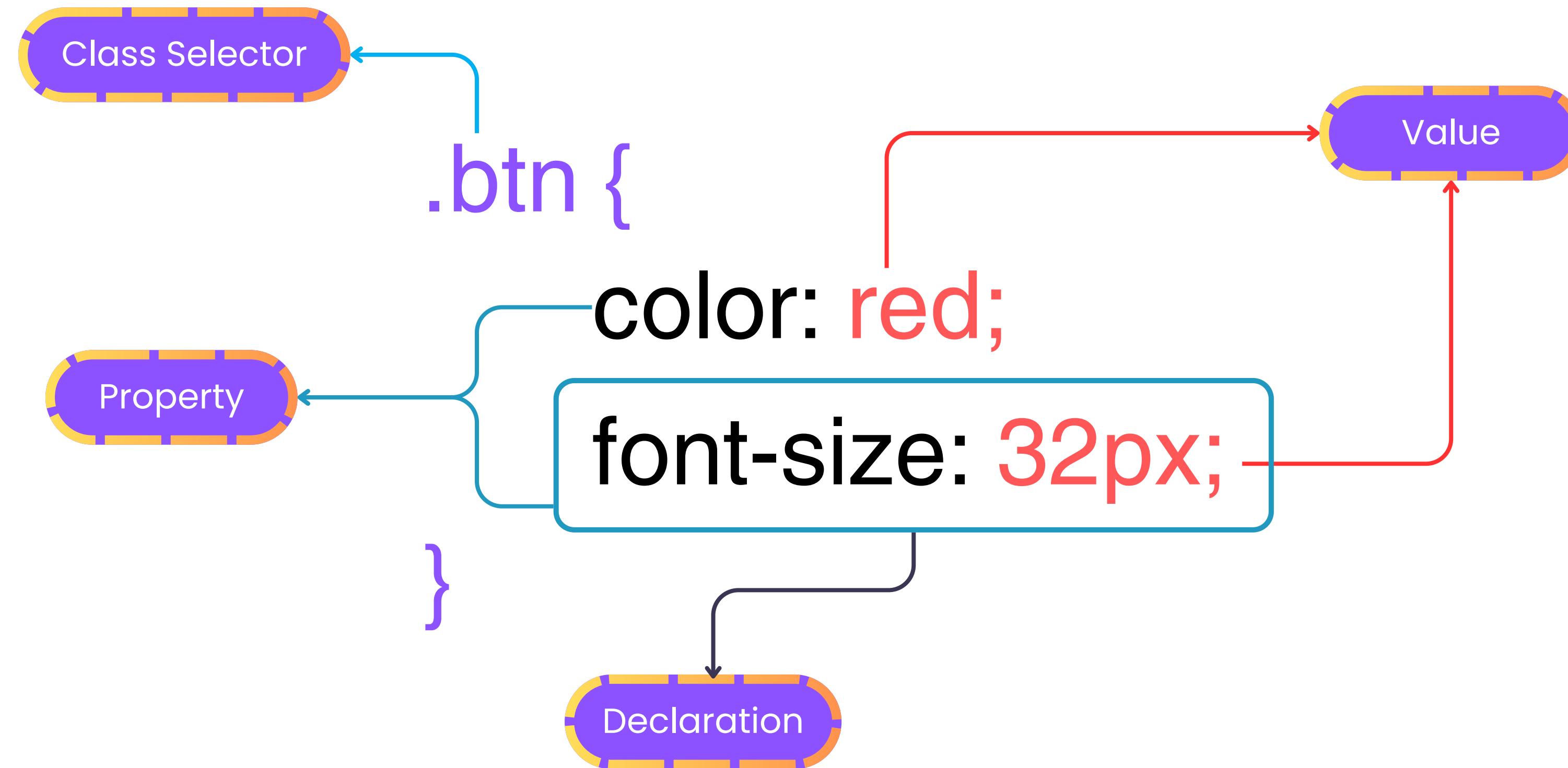
Class Selector



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# Class Selector – CSS



# Class Selector – HTML / CSS

```
<Section>
  <button id="btn">
    NSAL
  </button>
</Section>
```

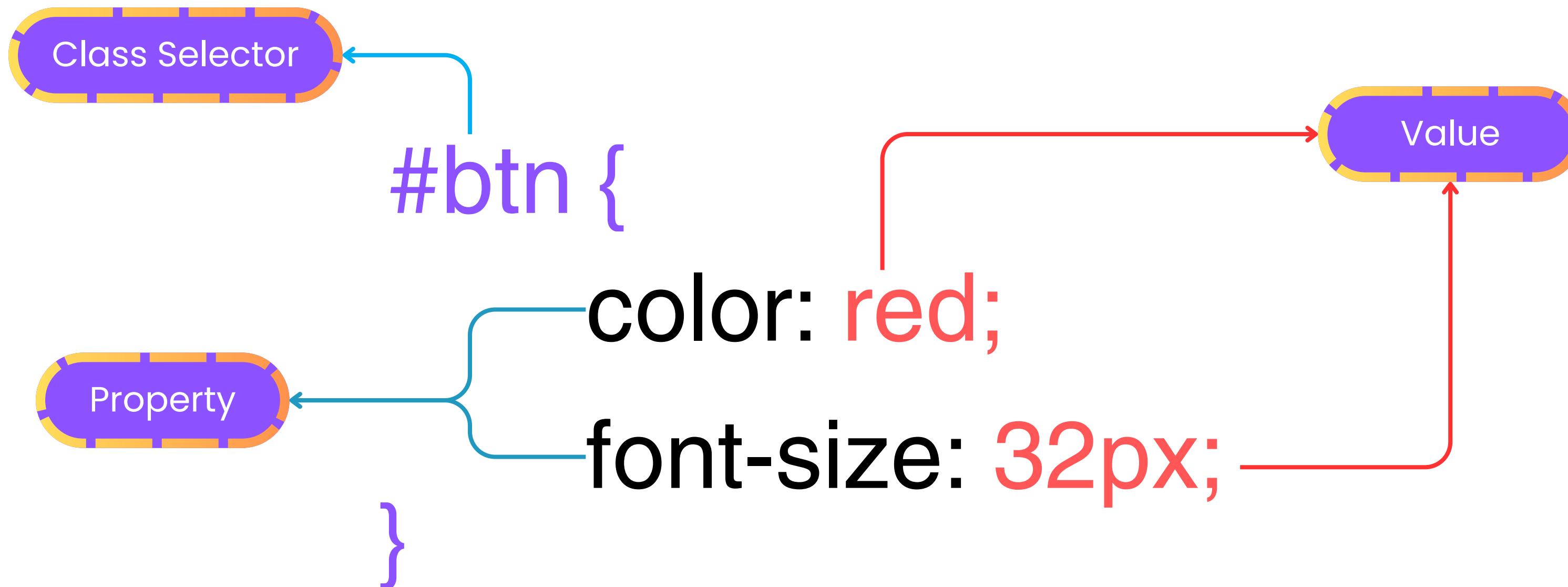
ID Selector



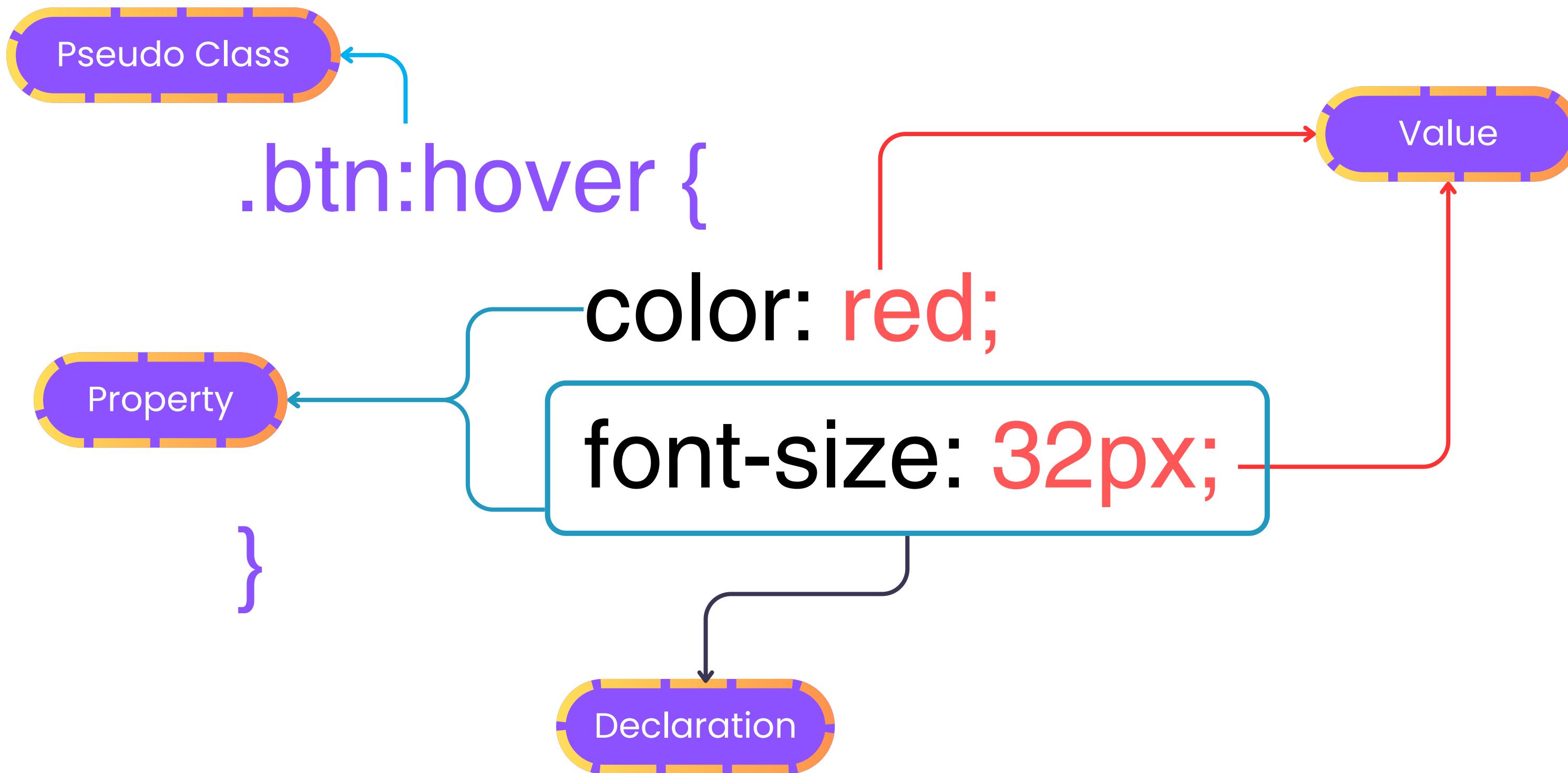
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# ID Selector – CSS

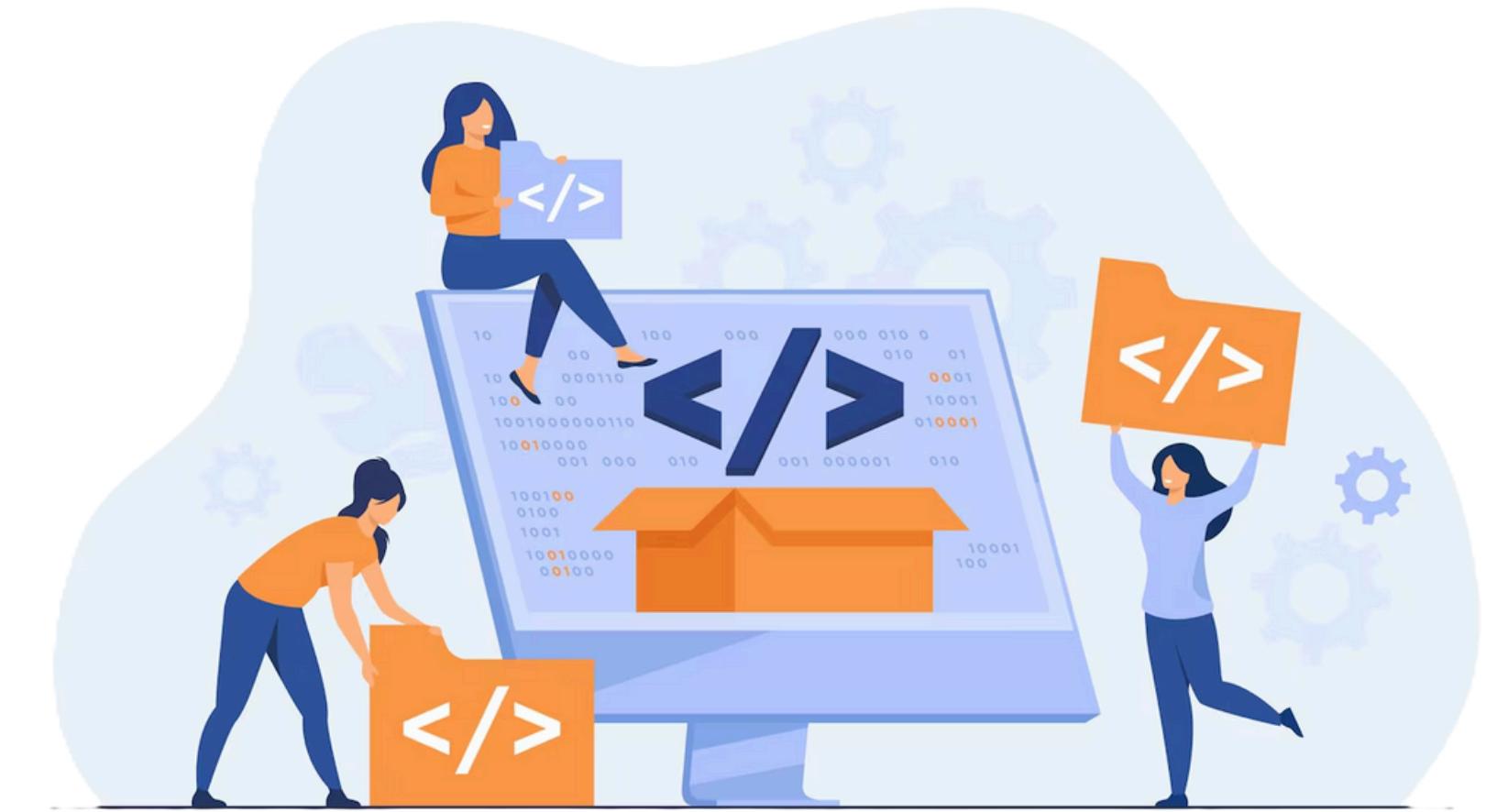


# Pseudo Class – CSS



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# CSS Comments



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# CSS Comment

`/* This is a comment */`



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# COLORS IN CSS

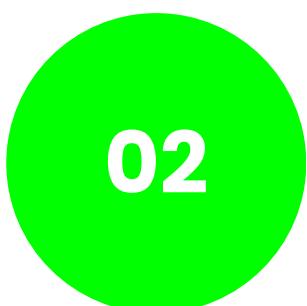


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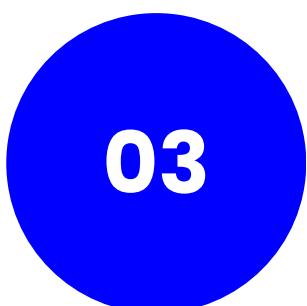
# RGB Colors in CSS



RED - #FF 00 00  
255, 0, 0

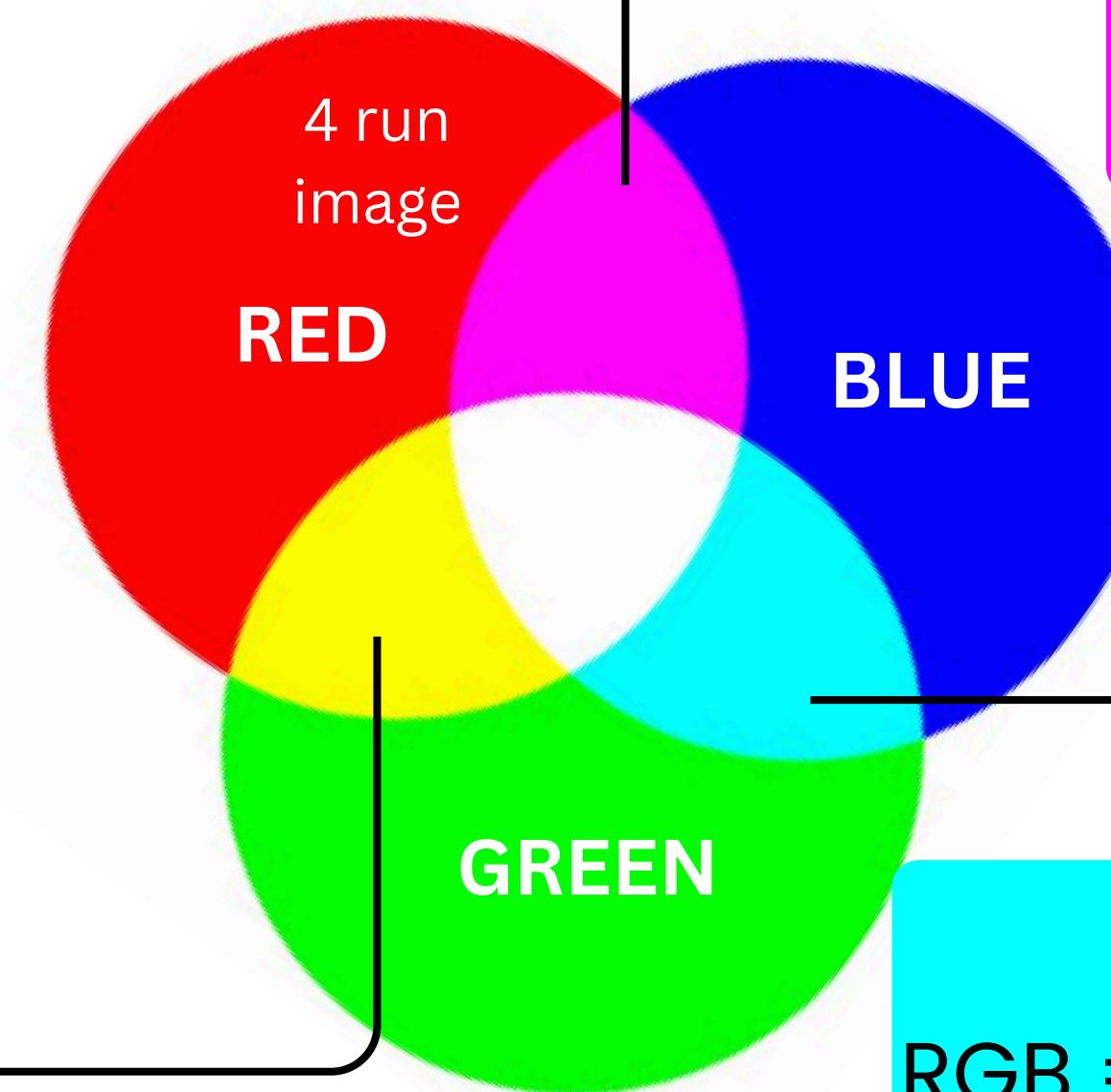


GREEN - #00 FF 00  
0, 255, 0



BLUE - #00 00 FF  
0, 0, 255

Magenta  
RGB = 255, 255, 0  
HEX = #FF FF 00



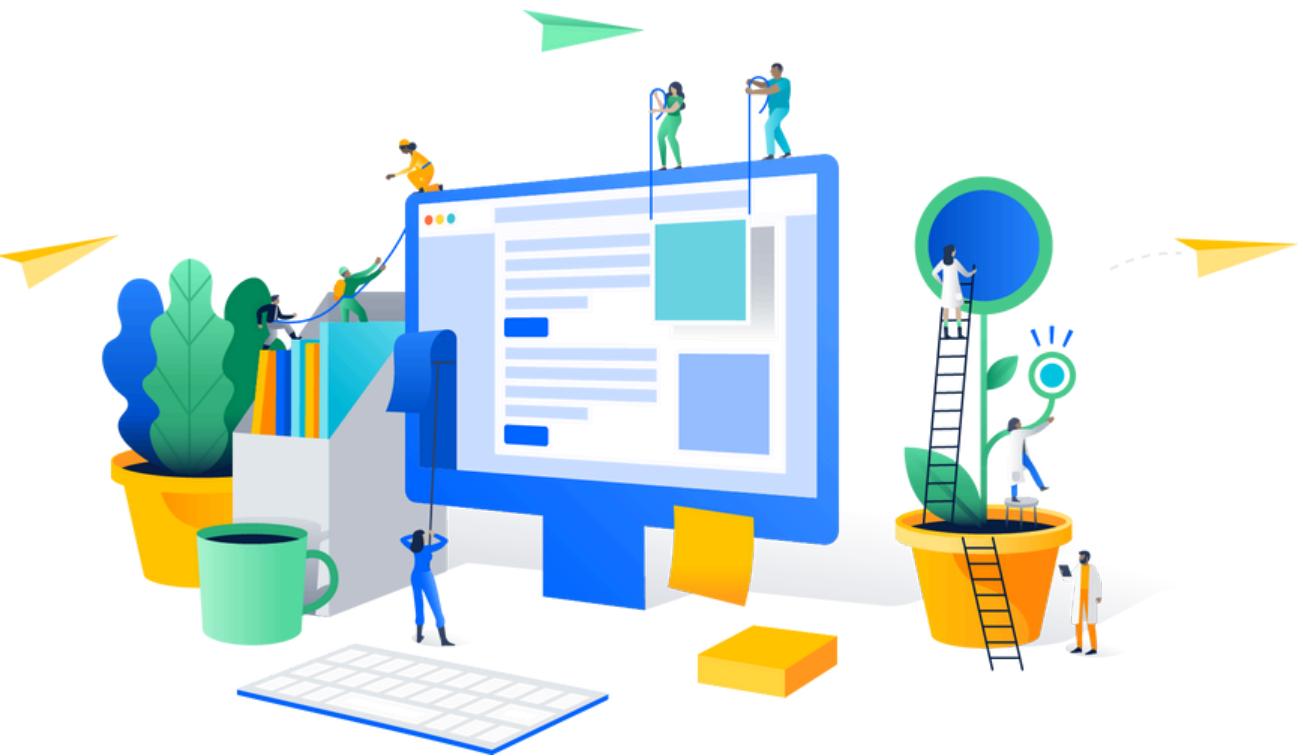
Magenta  
RGB = 255, 0, 255  
HEX = #FF 00 FF

CYAN  
RGB = 0, 255, 255  
HEX = #00 FF FF



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# **BACKGROUND IN CSS**



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# BACKGROUND PROPERTIES IN CSS

01

**background-color**

02

**background-image**

03

**background-repeat**

04

**background-Position**

05

**background-size**

06

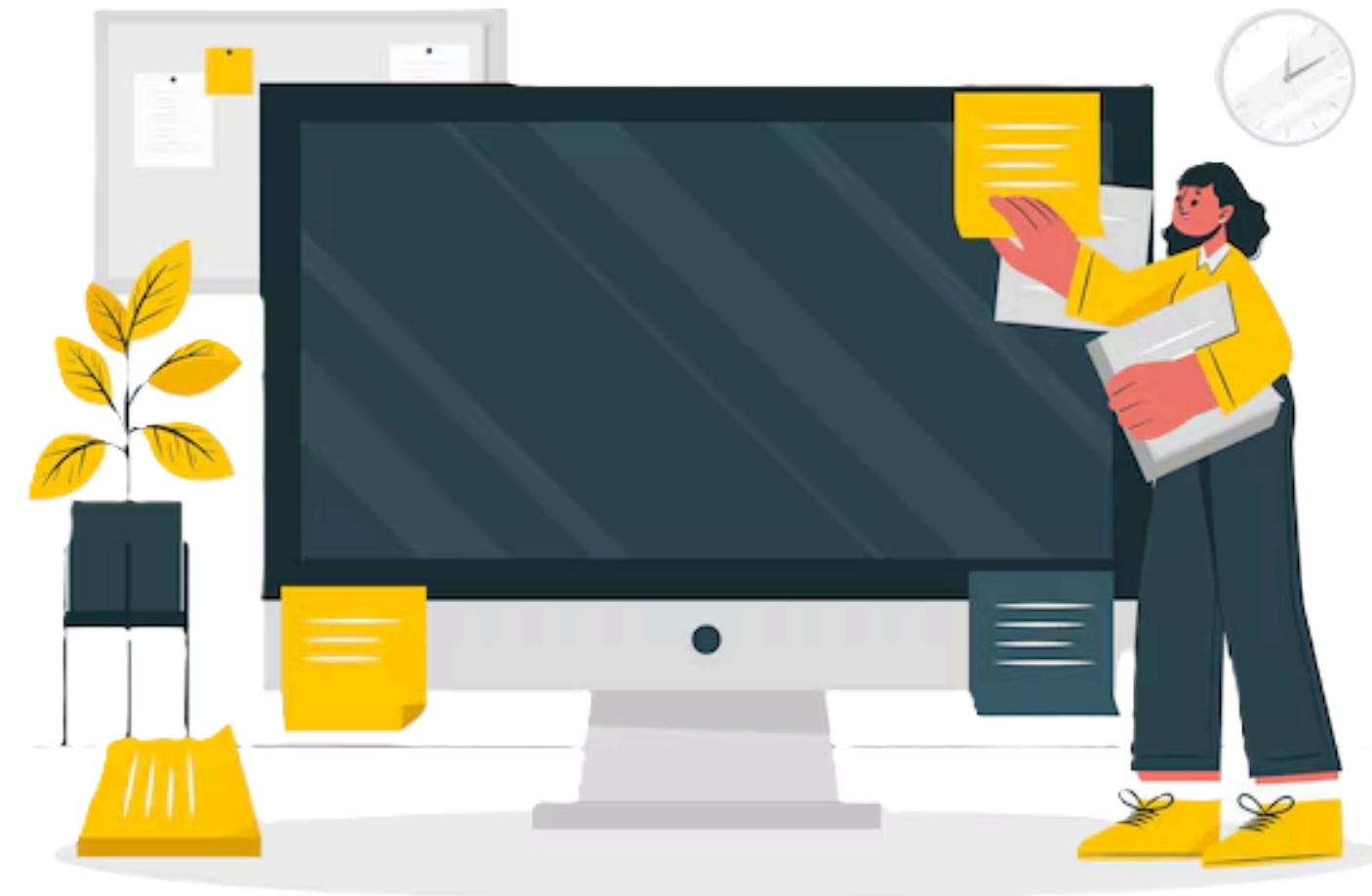
**background-attachment**



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# UNITS IN CSS



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# Absolute Lengths

01

Pixels (px)

02

Inches (in)

03

Point (pt)

# Relative Lengths

04

Root em (rem)

05

em

06

Percentage (%)



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# FONTS IN CSS



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# FONTS IN CSS

01

**Font Size**

02

**Font Weight**

03

**Font Family**

04

**Font Style**

05

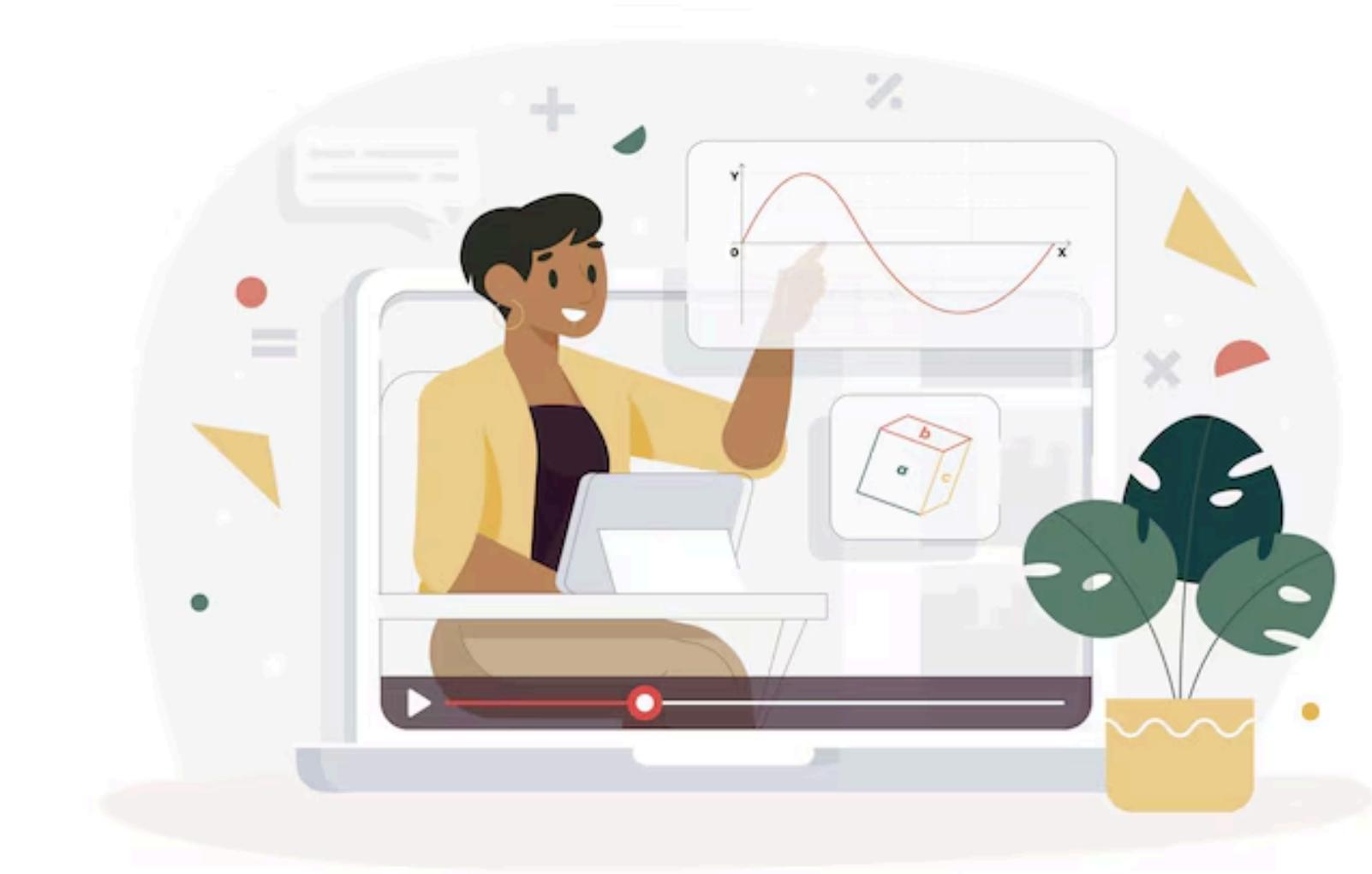
**Font Variant**



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# TEXTS IN CSS



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# TEXT PROPERTIES IN CSS

01

**Text Alignment**

02

**Text Decoration**

03

**Text Spacing**

04

**Text Transform**

05

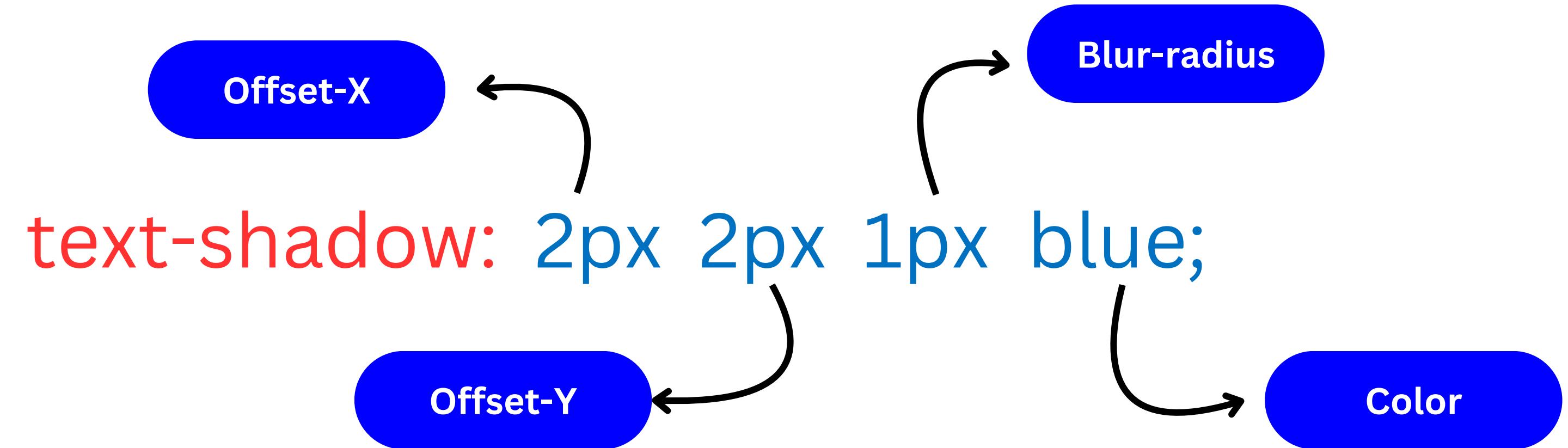
**Text Shadow**



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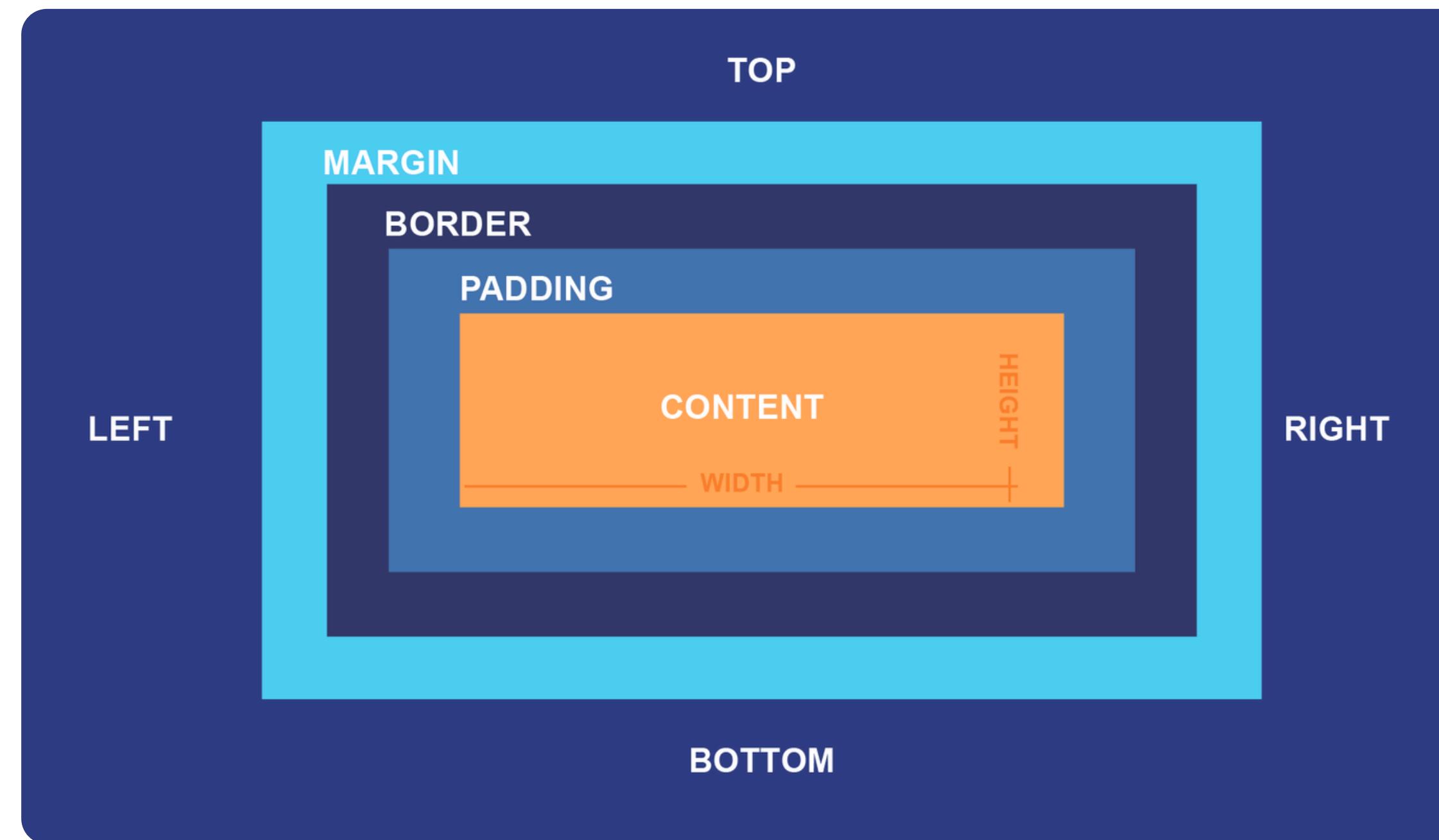
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# TEXT SHADOW IN CSS



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# CSS BOX MODEL



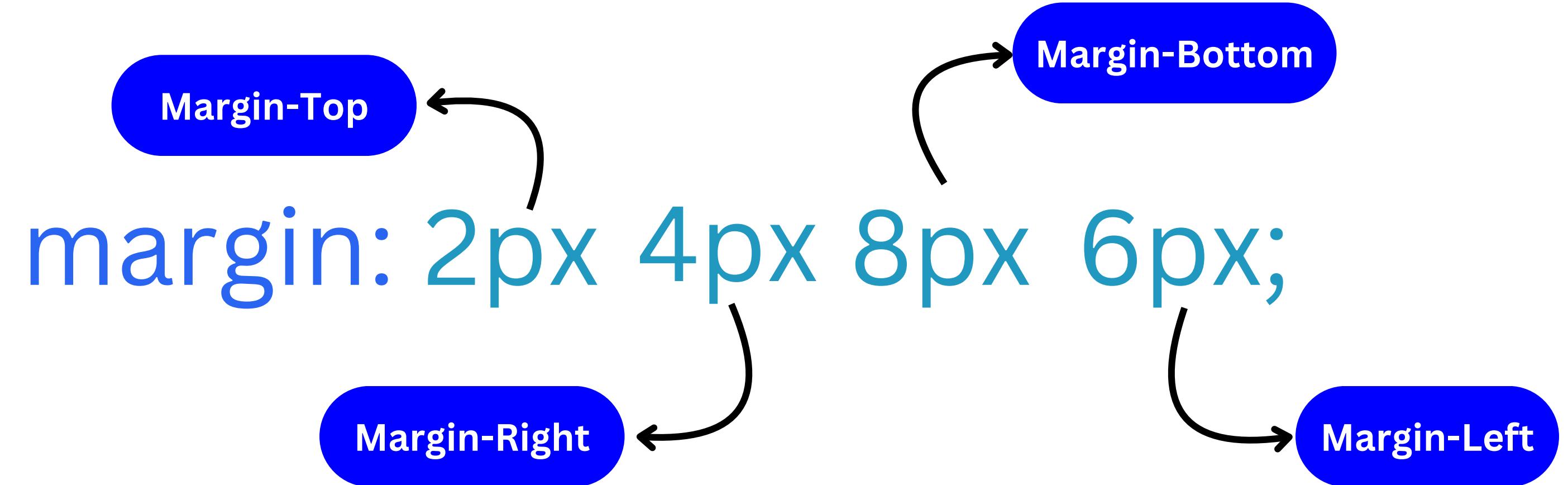
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# MARGIN IN CSS



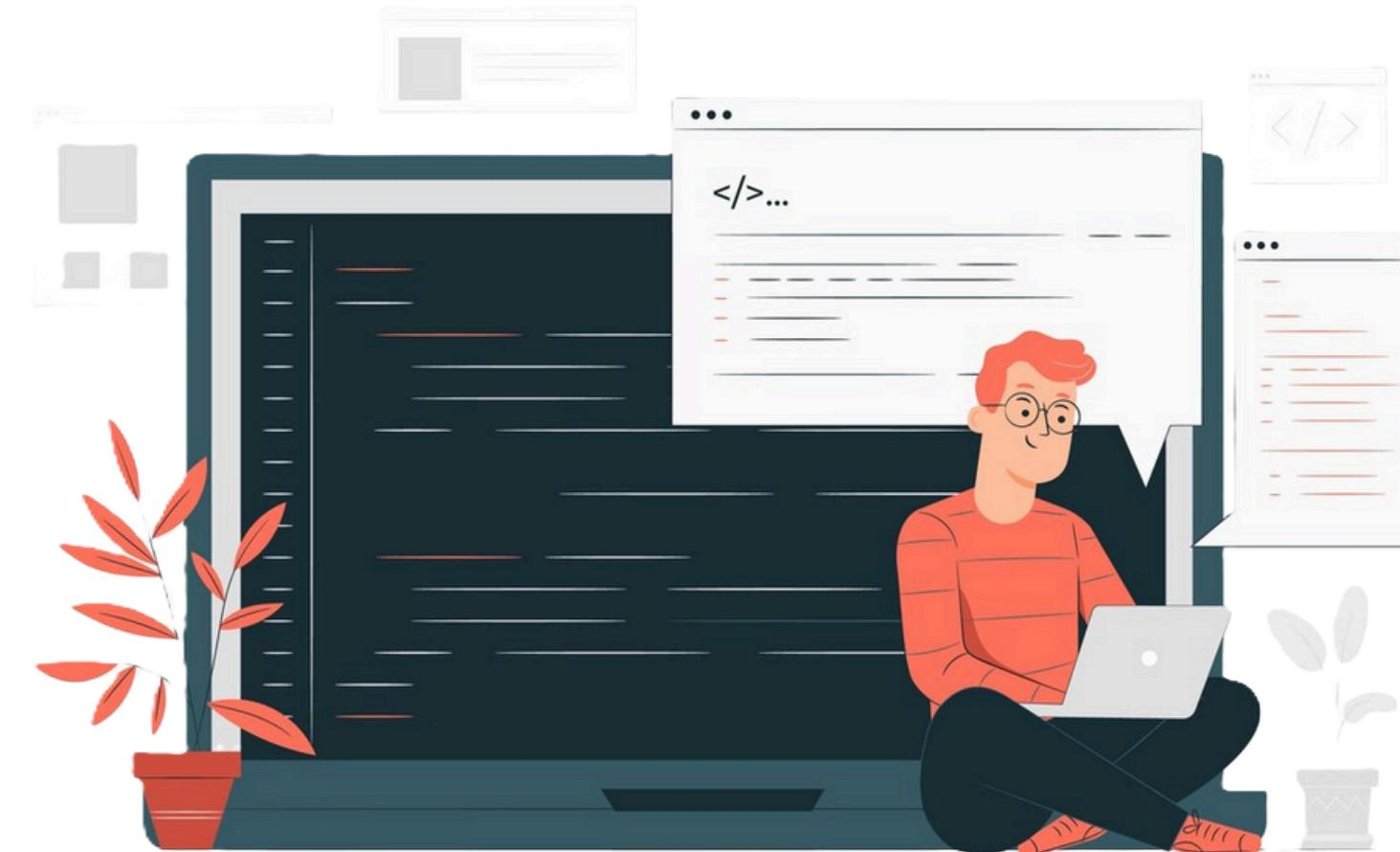
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# MARGIN IN CSS



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# BORDER IN CSS



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# BORDER IN CSS

Border-Width

Border-Color

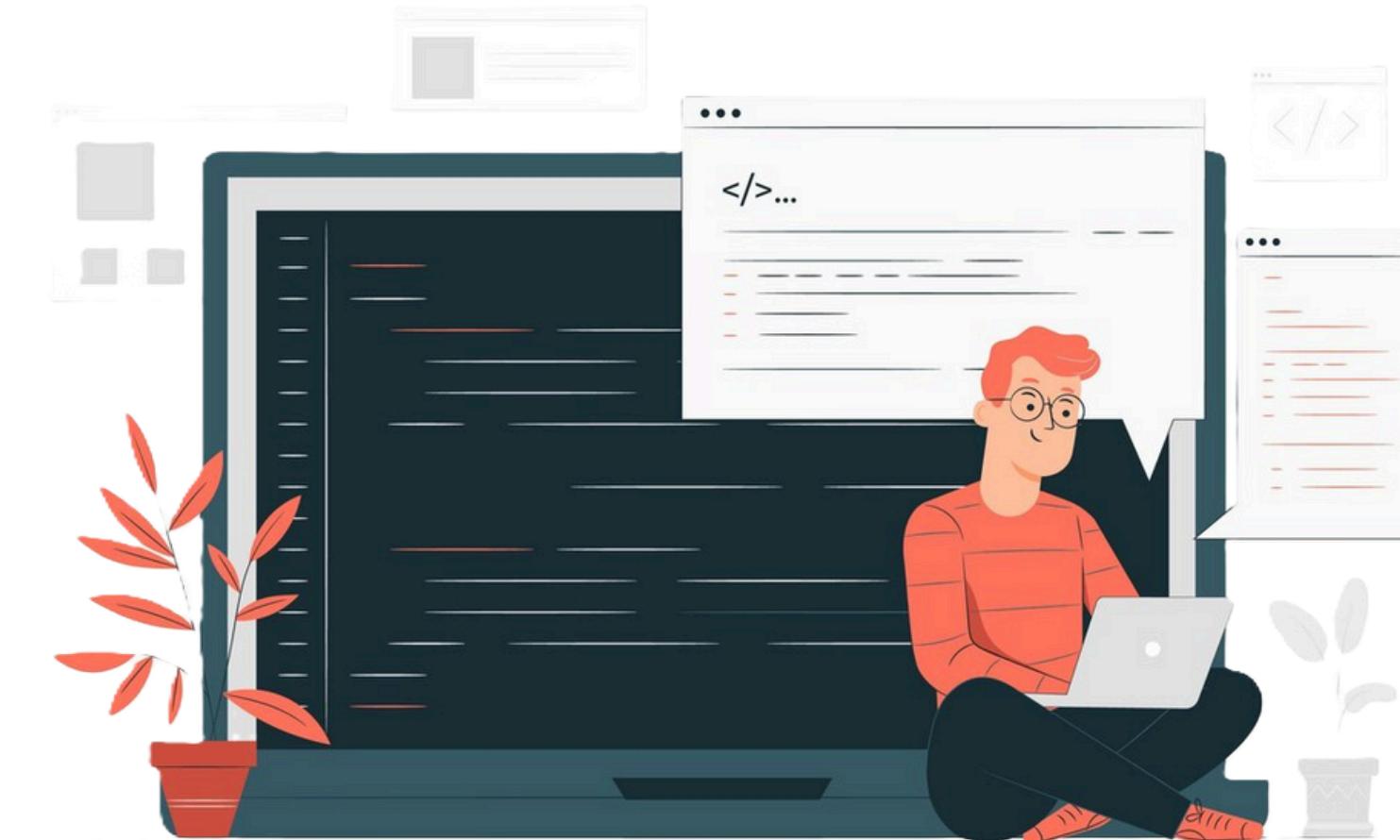
Border-Style

`border: 2px solid blue;`



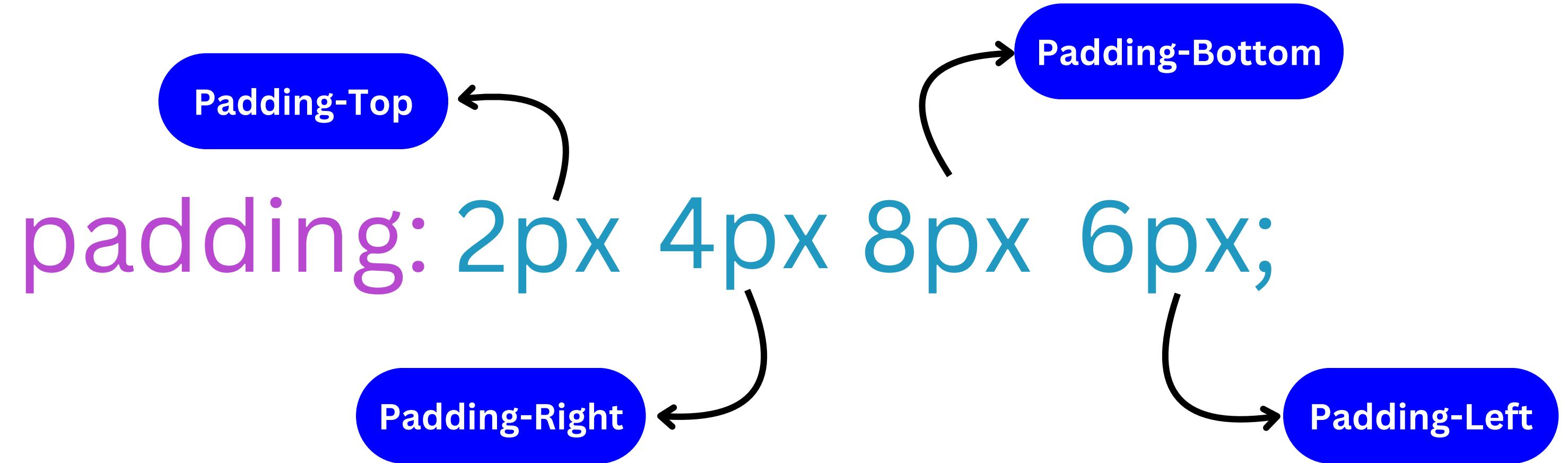
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# PADDING IN CSS



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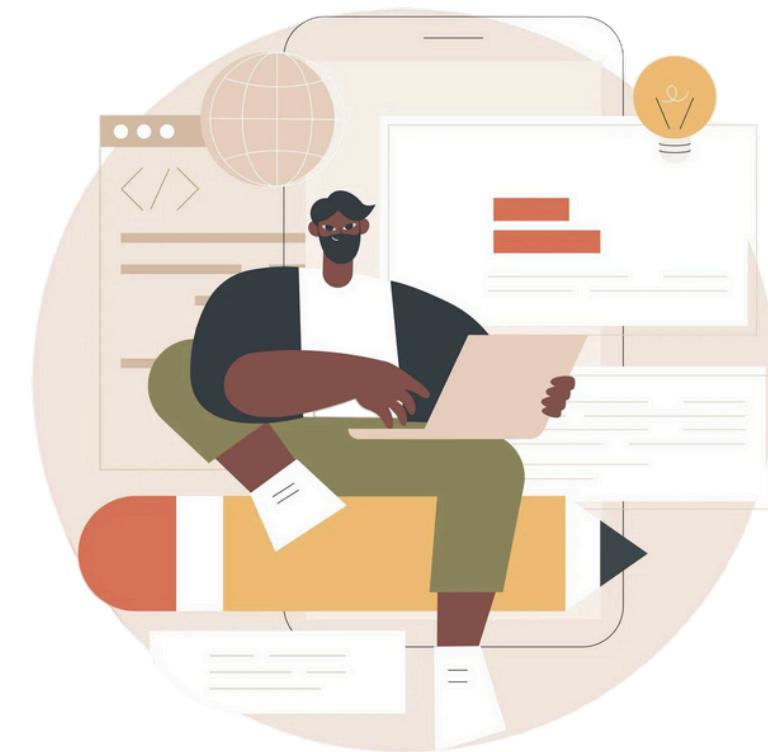
# PADDING IN CSS



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# **BOX SHADOW**

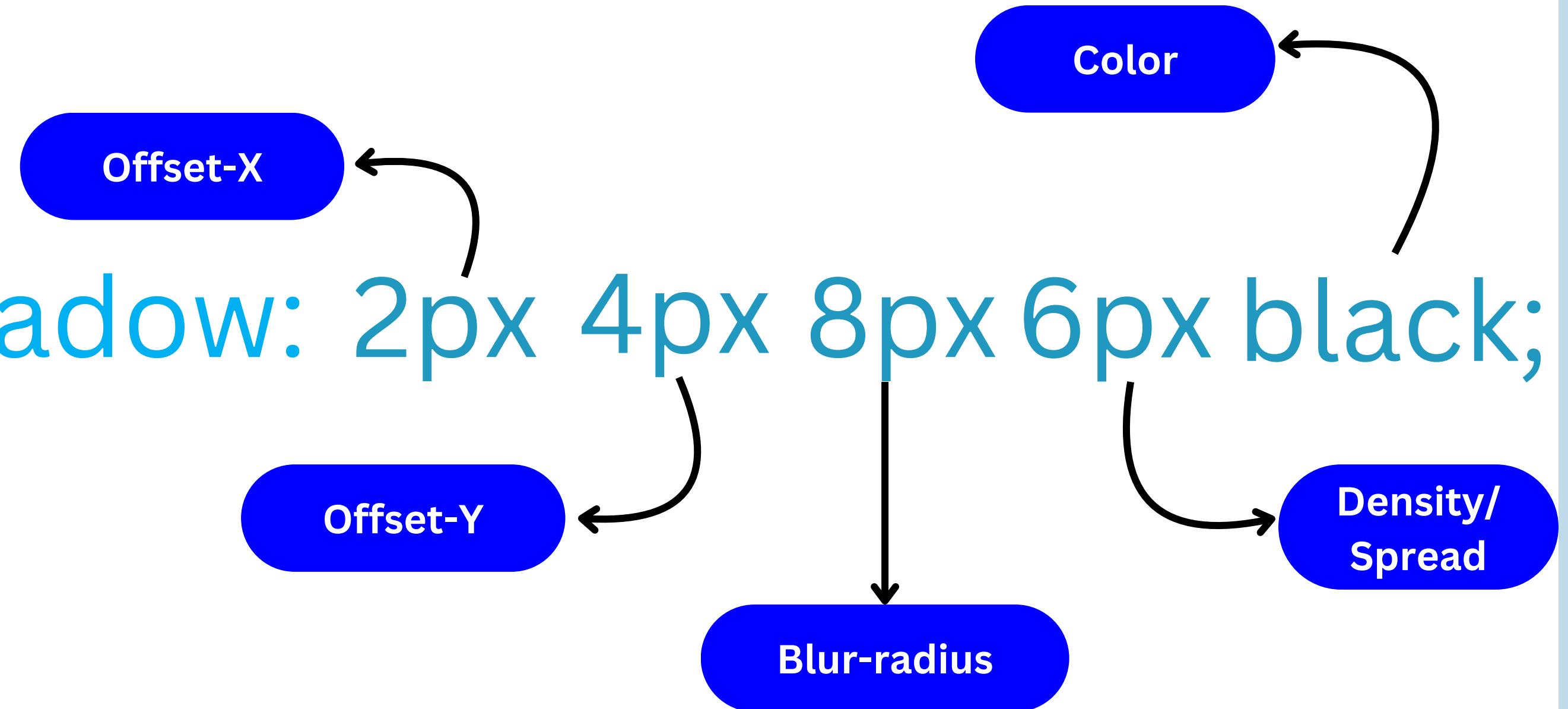
## **IN CSS**



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# BOX SHADOW IN CSS

box-shadow: 2px 4px 8px 6px black;



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# **DROP SHADOW**

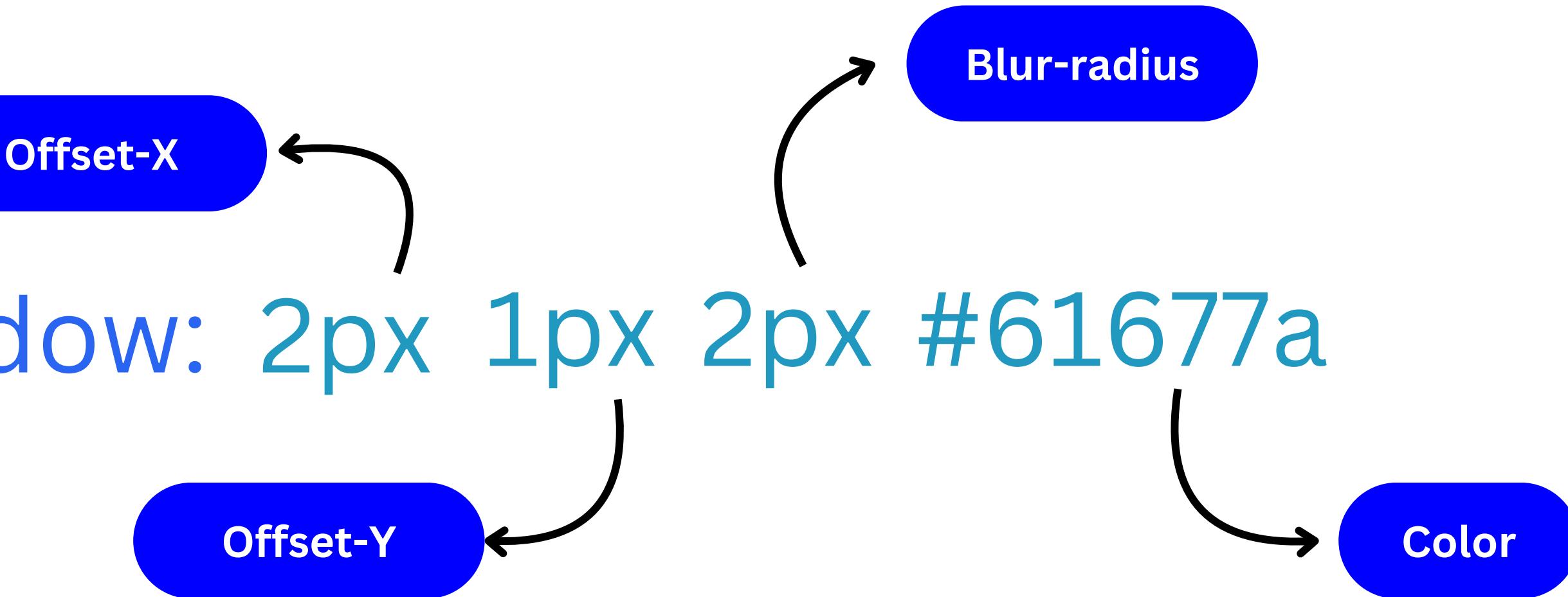
## **IN CSS**



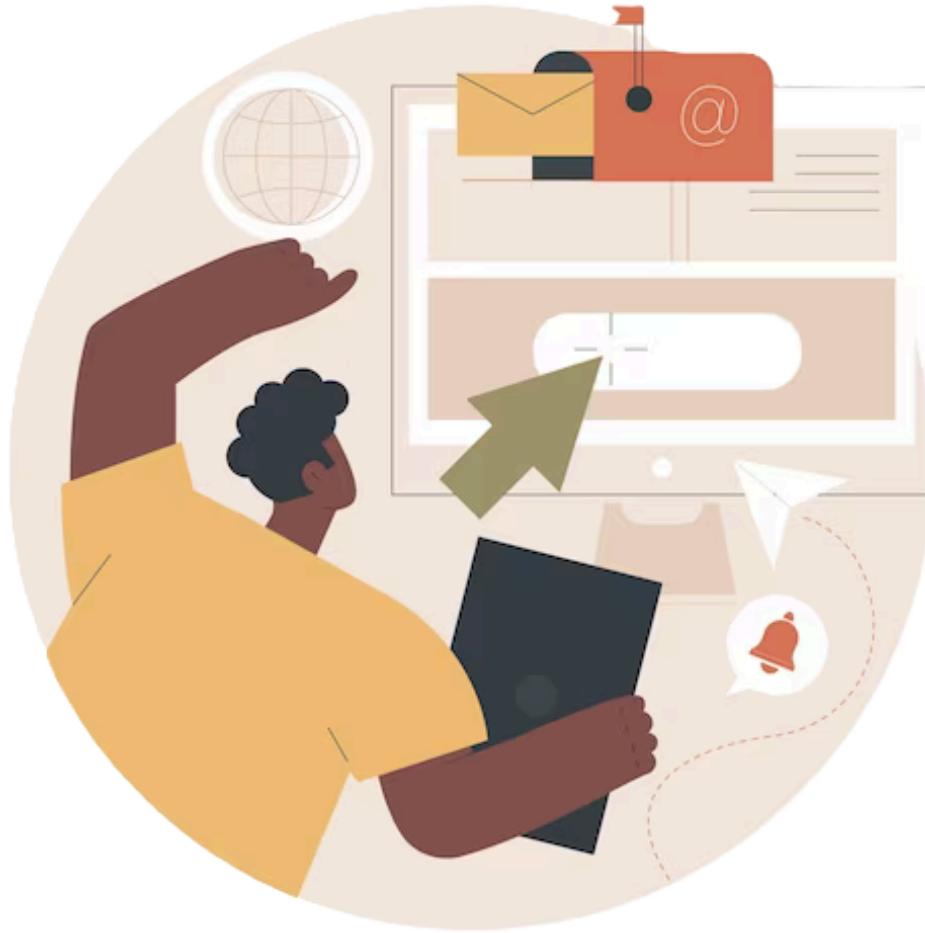
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# DROP-SHADOW IN CSS

drop-shadow: 2px 1px 2px #61677a



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# ANCHOR IN CSS



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# ANCHOR-STATES IN CSS

01

Link (a:link)

02

Hover (a:hover)

03

Visited (a:visited)

04

Active (a:active)



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# **DISPLAY IN CSS**



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# DISPLAY IN CSS

01

**Block-Level Elements**

02

**Inline Elements**

03

**Inline-Block Elements**

04

**none**



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# DISPLAY-PROPERTIES IN CSS

**block:** Takes full space available in width.

**inline:** Takes only space required by the element. (no margin/ padding)

**inline-block:** Similar to inline but it can set margin and padding.

**none:** To remove element from document flow.



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# VISIBILITY IN CSS



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# VISIBILITY IN CSS

**Visibility:** hidden;

**Note:** When visibility is set to hidden, space for the element is reserved. But for display set to none, no space is reserved or blocked for the element.



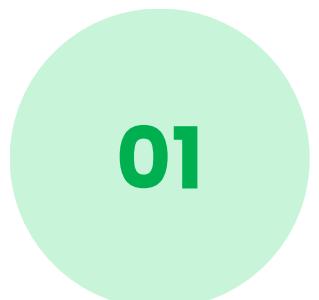
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# **POSITION IN CSS**



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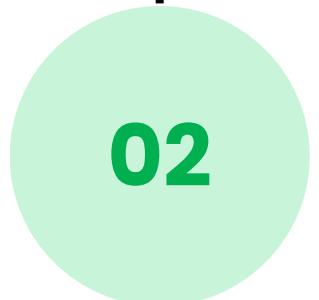
# POSITION IN CSS



**Static**



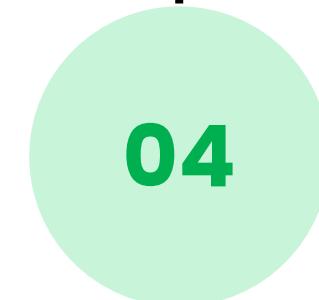
**Sticky**



**Relative**



**Absolute**



**Fixed**



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# POSITION IN CSS

- static:** Default position (The top, right, bottom, left and z-index properties have no effectes)
- relative:** Element is relative to itself. (The top, tight, bottom, left and z-index will work)
- absolute:** Positioned relative to its closest positioned ancestor.  
(remove from the flow)
- fixed:** Positioned relative to browser. (removed from flow)
- sticky:** Positioned based on user's scroll position.



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# Z-INDEX IN CSS



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# Z-INDEX IN CSS

It decides the **stack level** of elements.

**z-index:** auto (0)

**z-index:** 1 / 2 / 3 / ...

**z-index:** -1 / -2 / -3 / ...

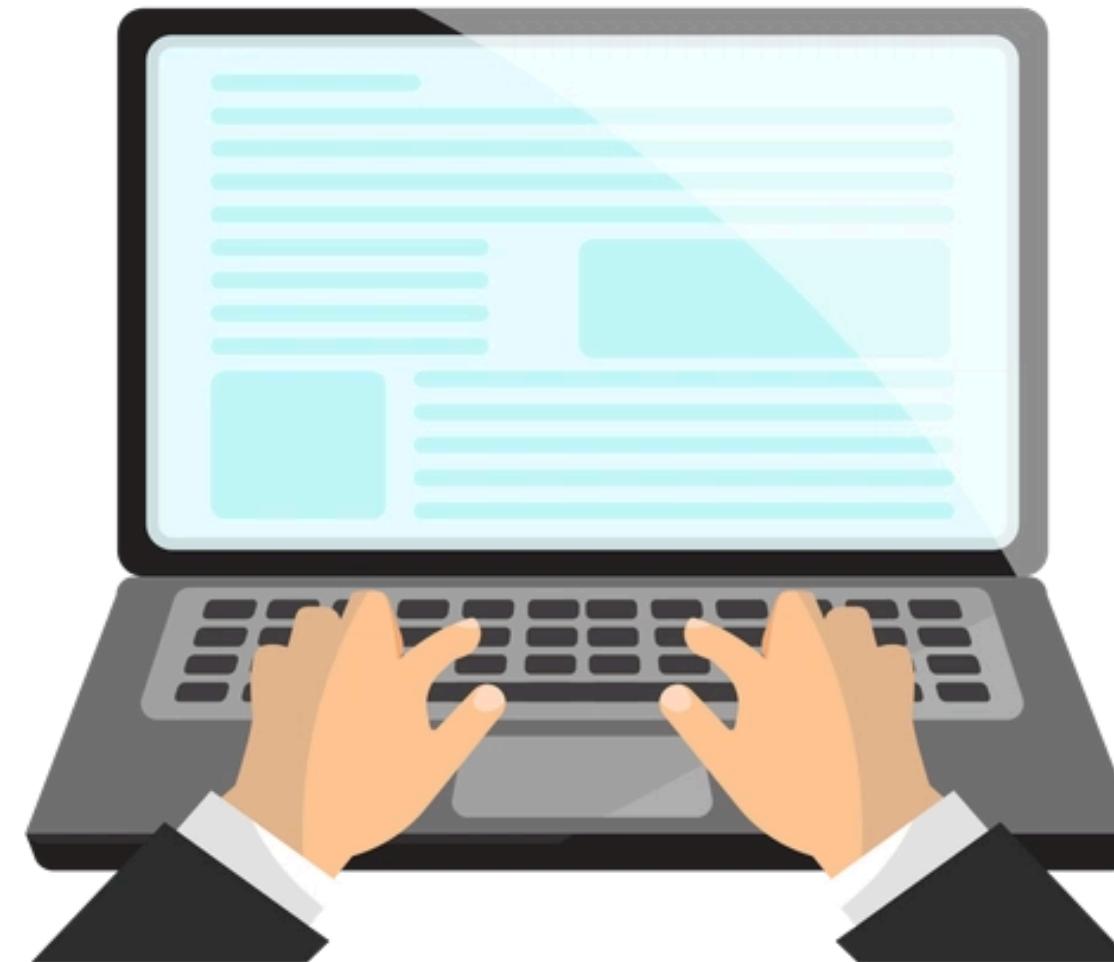


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# **FLEXBOX**

## **IN CSS**



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# FLEXBOX IN CSS

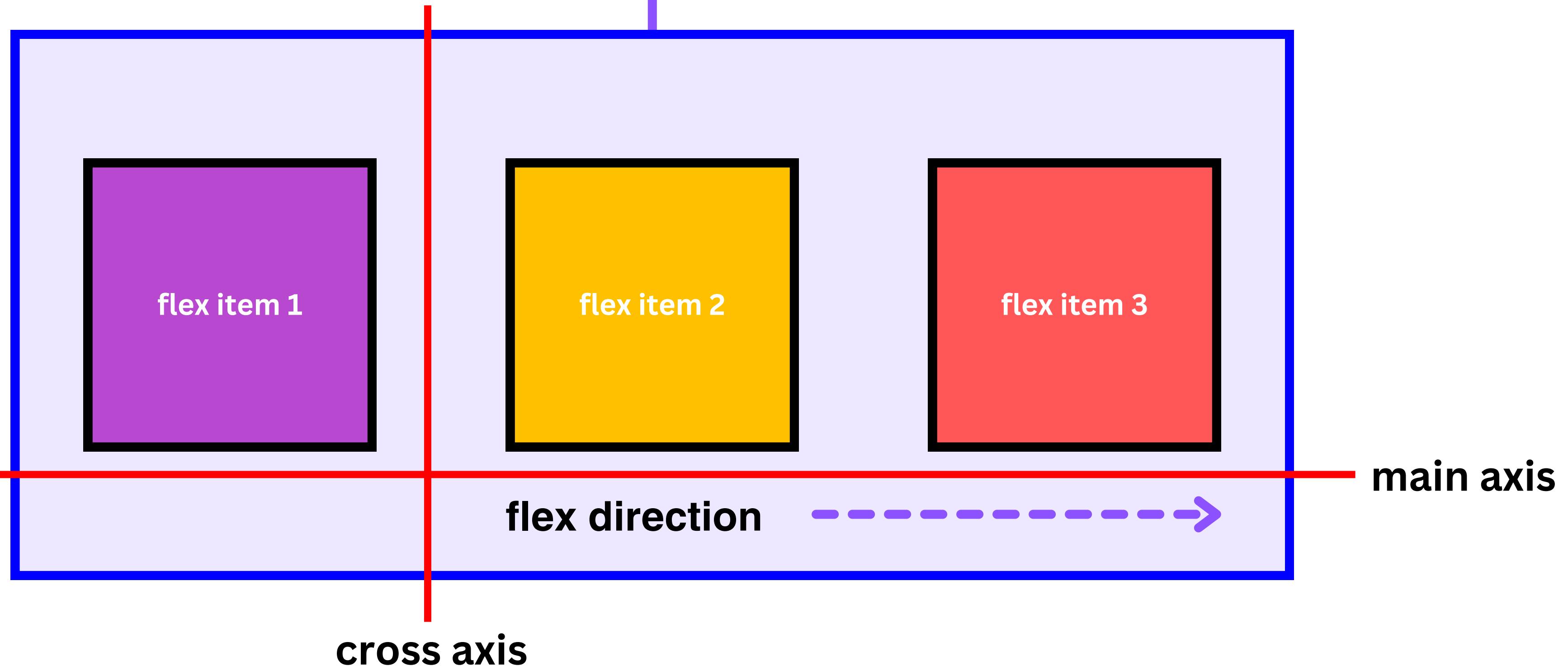
## Flex Box Layout

- It is a one-dimensional layout method for arranging items in rows and columns.



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# FLEXBOX MODEL



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# FLEXBOX DIRECTION

It sets how flex items are placed in the flex container, along which axis and direction.

- flex-direction: row; (default)
- flex-direction: row-reverse;
- flex-direction: column;
- flex-direction: column-reverse;



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# FLEX PROPERTIES

## for Flex Container

- **Justify-content:** alignment along the main axis.  
`flex-start / flex-end / center / space-evenly /`
- **flex-wrap:** nowrap / wrap / wrap-reverse
- **align-items:** alignment along cross axis.
- **align-content:** alignment of space between & around the content along cross-axis.



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# MEDIA QUERIES

## Help create a responsive website

Media queries in CSS are a powerful feature that allows you to apply different styles to your web pages based on the device's characteristics, such as screen size, resolution, and orientation. They enable responsive web design, ensuring your site looks great on various devices like desktops, tablets, and smartphones.

```
@media (width: 600px) {  
    div {  
        background-color: red;  
    }  
}
```

3

```
@media (min-width: 600px) {  
    div {  
        background-color: red;  
    }  
}
```



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# MEDIA QUERIES

Help create a **responsive** website

```
@media (min-width: 200px) and (min-width: 300px) {
```

```
    div {
```

```
        background-color: red;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
@media (max-width: 700px) and (max-width: 900px) {
```

```
    div {
```

```
        background-color: red;
```

```
}
```

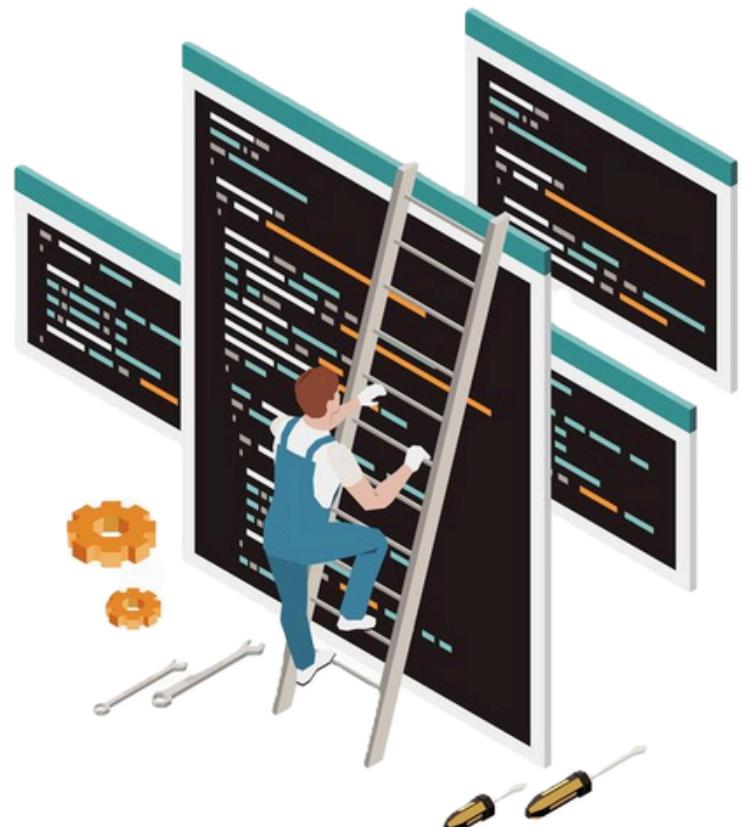
```
}
```



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# Final Project in CSS



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# SEO in CSS



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# SEO IN CSS

- 01 Make sure to add a clear and keyword-focused `<title>` tag in the `<head>` section of your HTML document.
- 02 Meta Description Tag
- 03 Proper Heading Tags
- 04 Image Optimization



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# **TESTING**

## **in CSS**



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# Website Testing In CSS

01

Lighthouse Testing

02

Lighthouse testing

03

GTmetrix

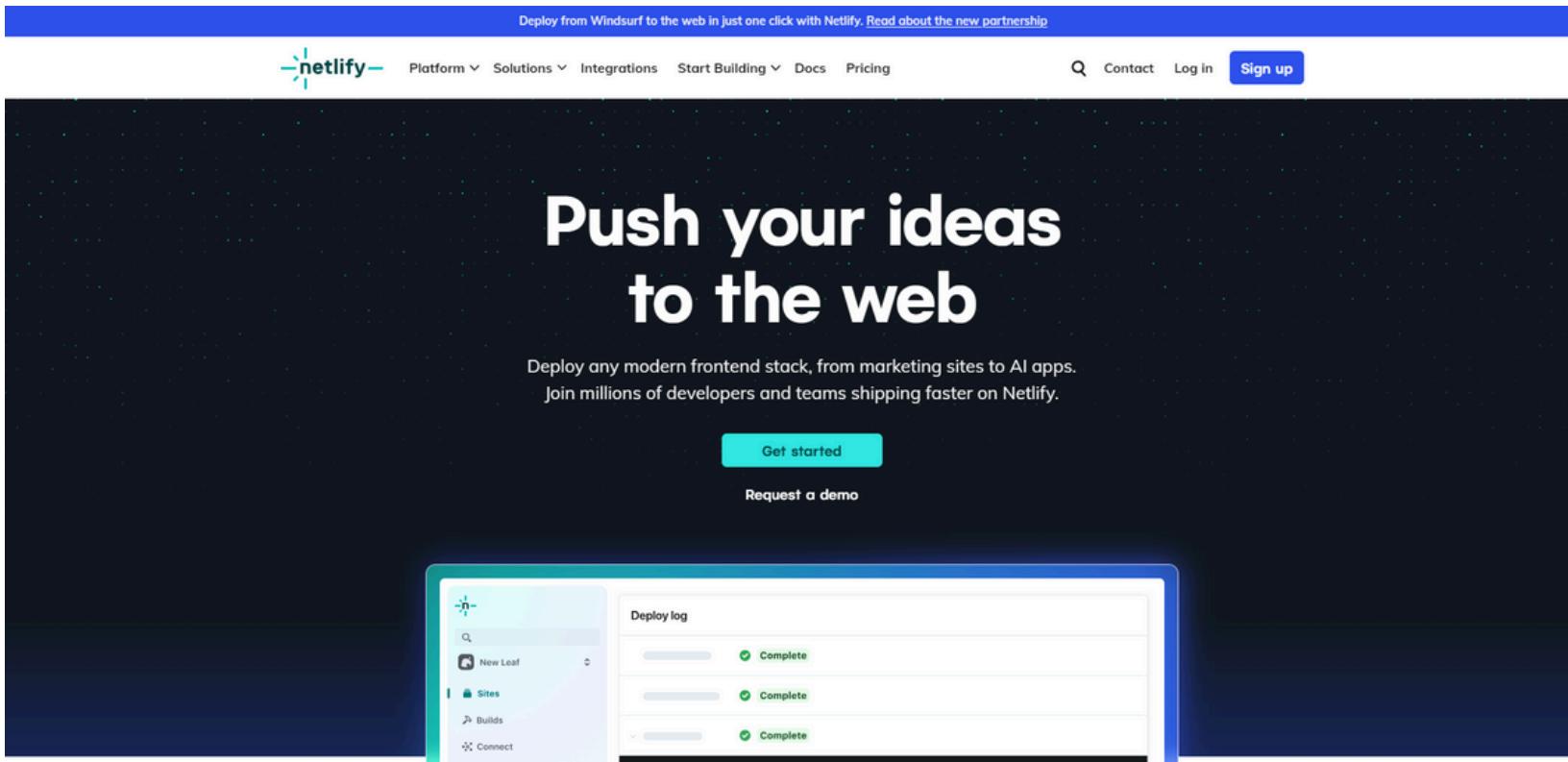


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# HOSTING WEBSITE LIVE

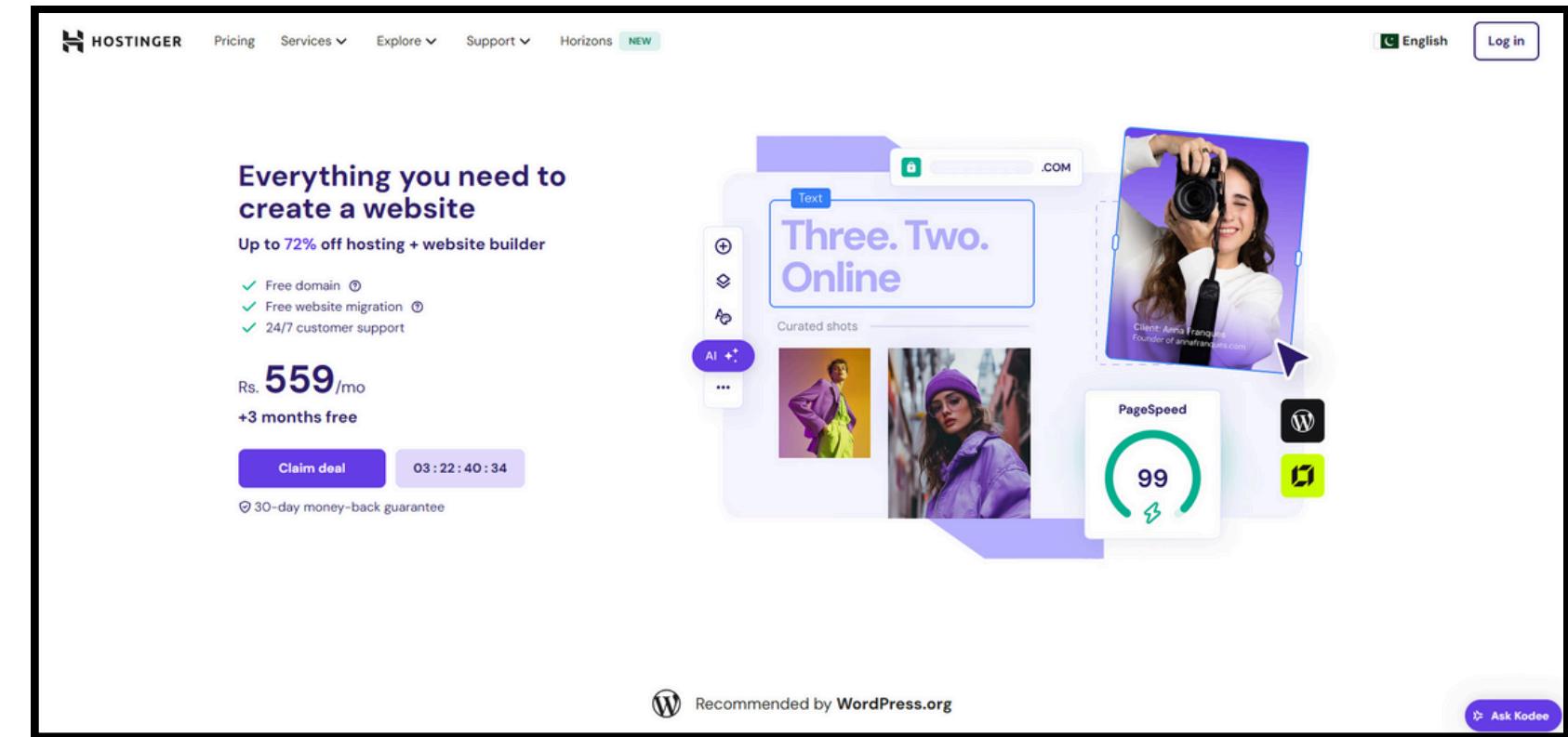
## NETLIFY



The Netlify homepage features a dark background with a central white banner. The banner contains the text "Push your ideas to the web" in large, bold, white font. Below this, smaller text reads "Deploy any modern frontend stack, from marketing sites to AI apps. Join millions of developers and teams shipping faster on Netlify." At the bottom of the banner are two buttons: "Get started" and "Request a demo". Below the banner is a screenshot of the Netlify dashboard showing a deployment log with three entries, all marked as "Complete". The dashboard has a sidebar with options like "Sites", "Builds", and "Connect".

<https://www.netlify.com/>

## HOSTINGER



The Hostinger homepage is a landing page for their website builder service. It features a large image of a woman holding a camera, with the text "Three. Two. Online" overlaid. The headline "Everything you need to create a website" is followed by "Up to 72% off hosting + website builder". A list of benefits includes "Free domain", "Free website migration", and "24/7 customer support". The price "Rs. 559/mo" is highlighted, along with "+3 months free". A "Claim deal" button and a timer "03 : 22 : 40 : 34" are present. The bottom of the page includes a "30-day money-back guarantee" and a "Recommended by WordPress.org" badge.

<https://www.hostinger.com/pk>



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# **THANKS!**



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