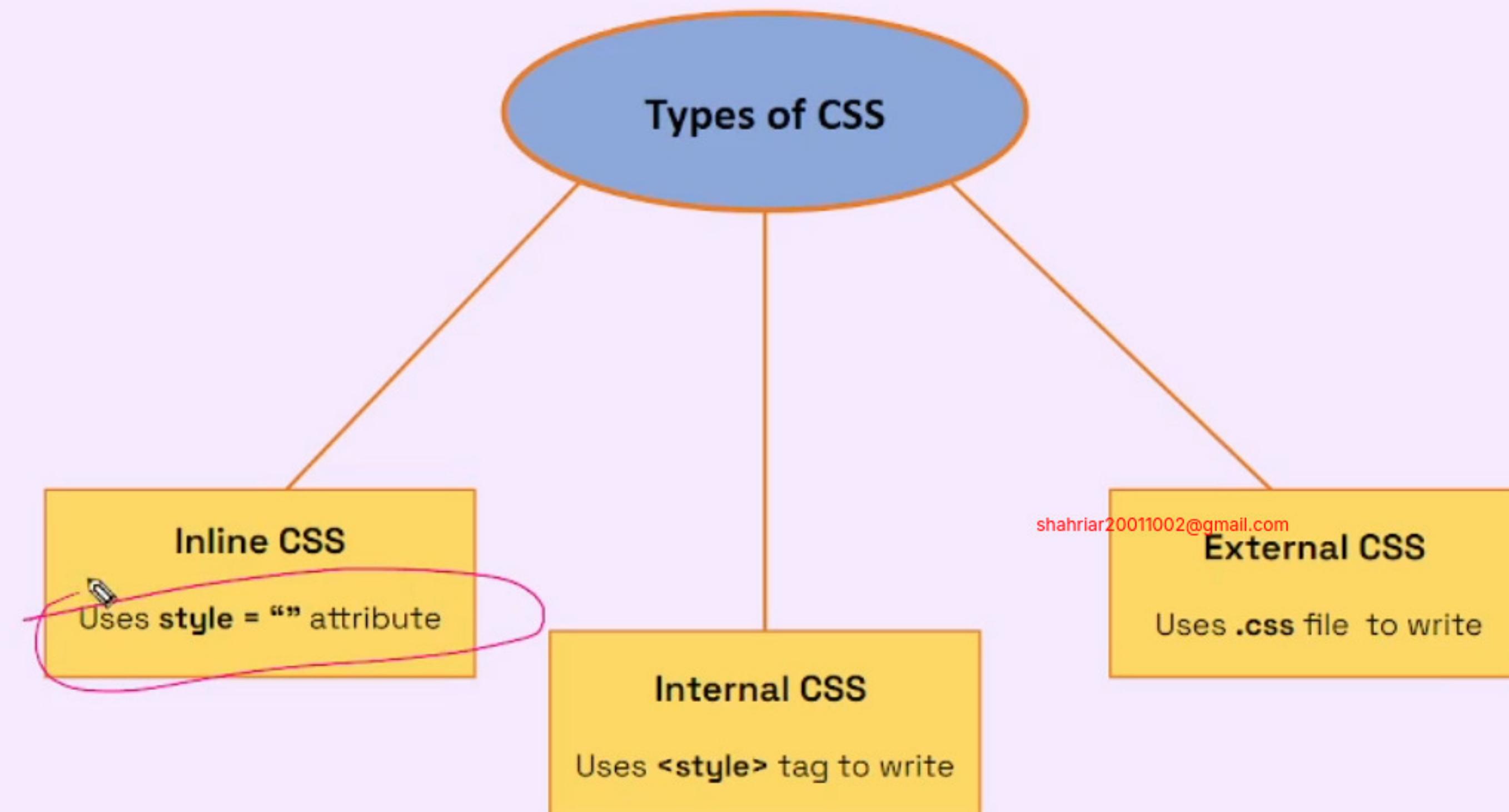
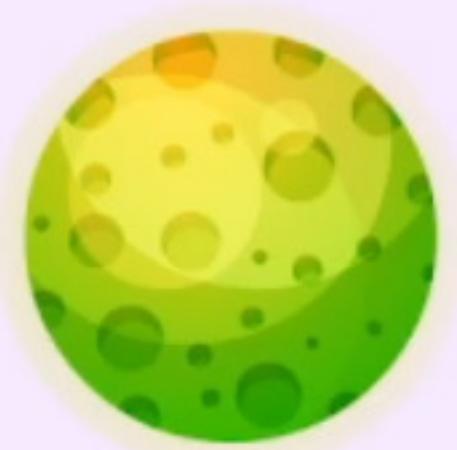


3 Ways to Use CSS





How to write CSS in 3 ways?



Inline CSS



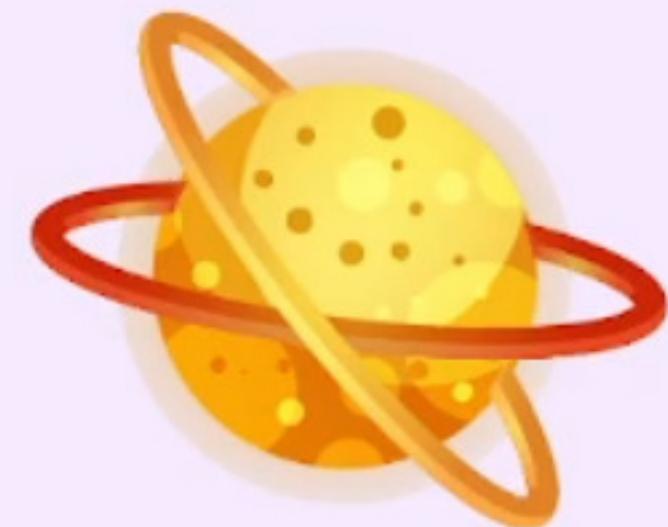
I have started a new journey.

Internal CSS





How to write CSS in 3 ways?



Inline CSS



```
<p style="color:blue">I have started a new journey.</p>
```

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Internal CSS



```
<head>
  <style>
    h1{
      color: rgb(240, 161, 132);
    }
  </style>
</head>
```



How to write CSS in 3 ways?

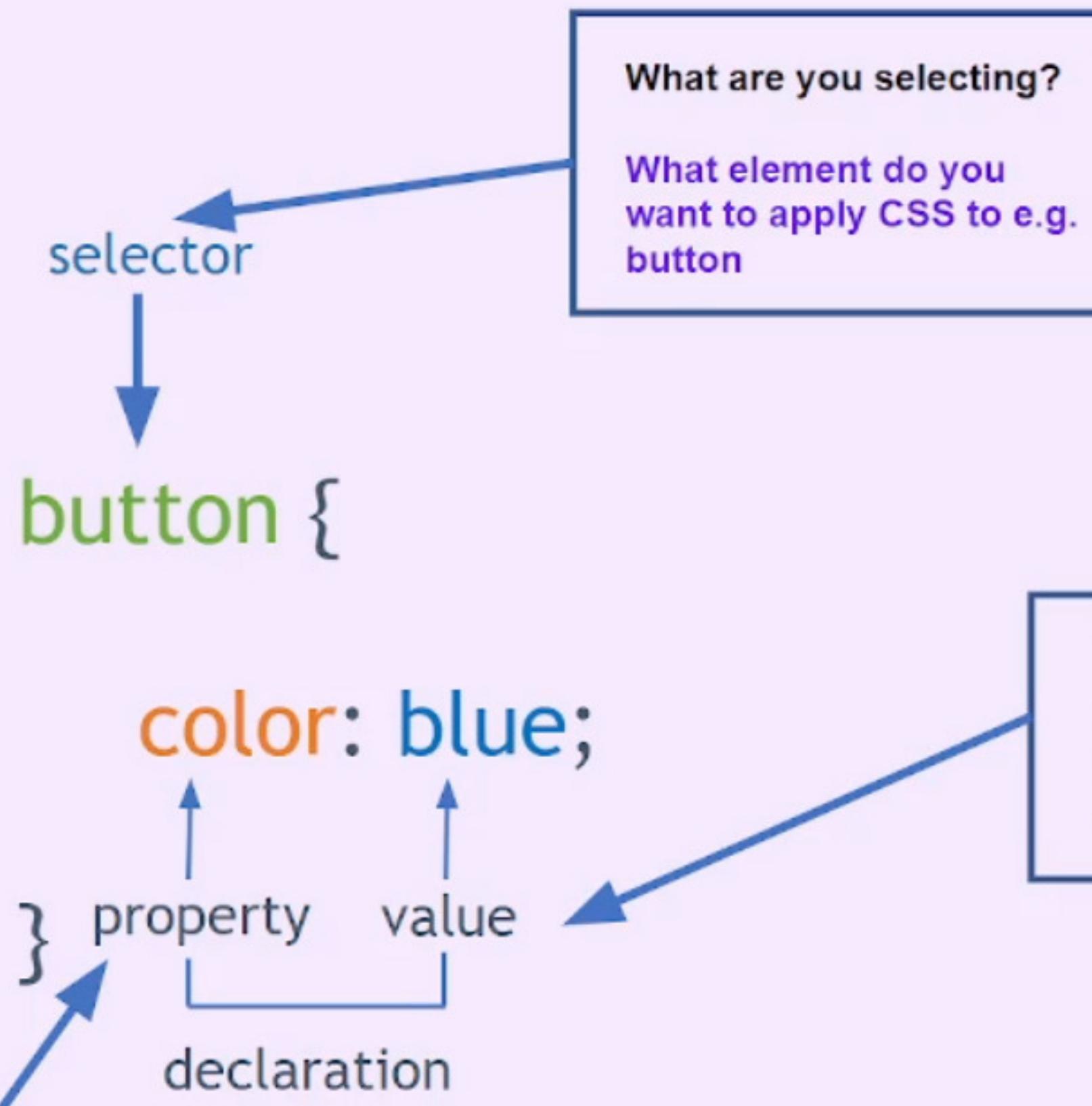
```
● ● ●  
  
h2{  
    background-color: blueviolet;  
}
```

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

Index.css

Index.html

CSS Syntax



Text Alignment



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```
body {  
    text-align: left ;  
    border: 1px solid black;  
}
```



Text Alignment



```
● ○ ●  
  
body {  
    text-align: right ;  
    border: 1px solid black;  
}
```



Text Alignment



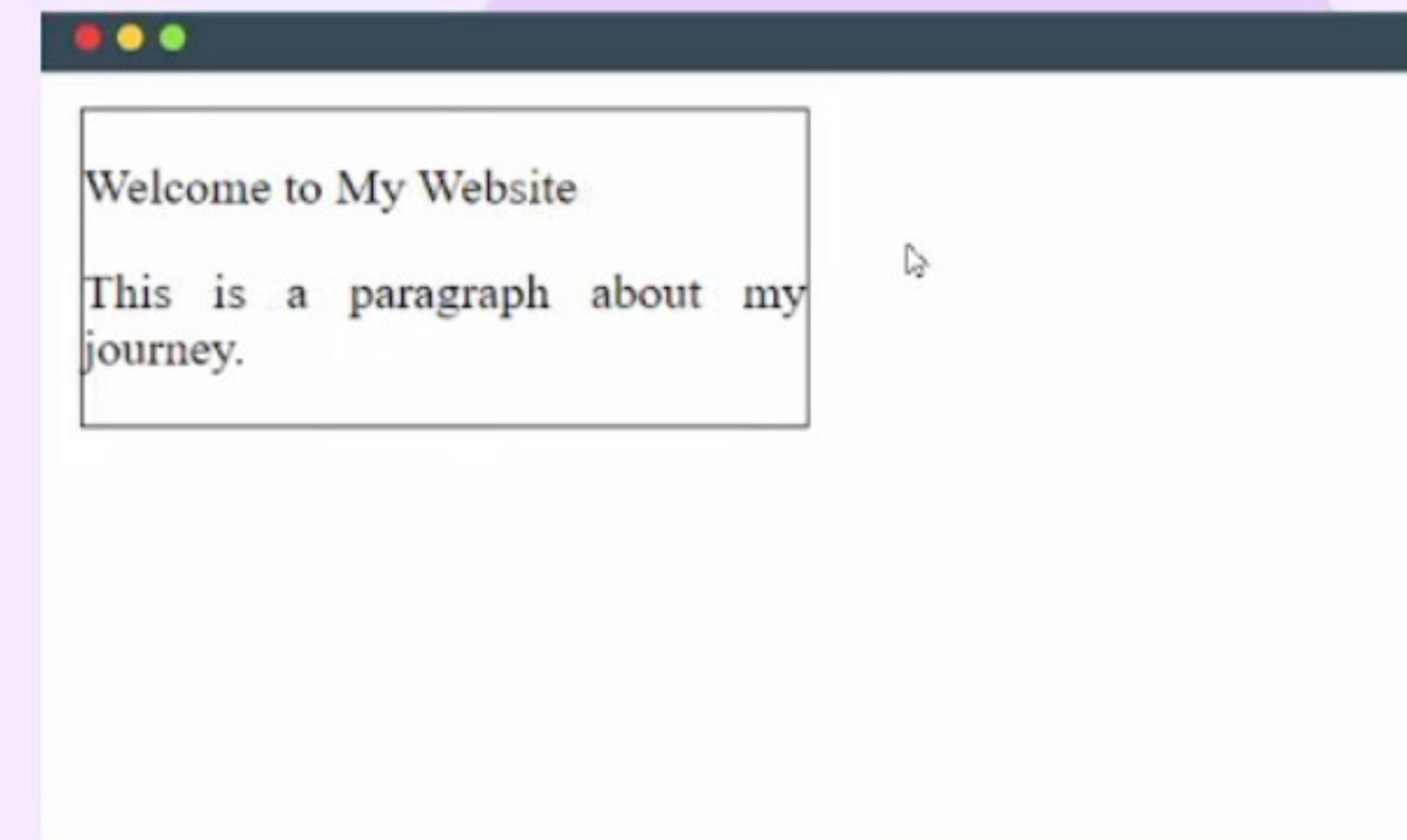
```
● ○ ●  
  
body {  
    text-align: center ;  
    border: 1px solid black;  
}
```



Text Alignment



```
● ○ ●  
  
body {  
    text-align: justify ;  
    border: 1px solid black;  
}
```



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CSS Selectors: Universal



Universal Selector - The CSS universal selector selects all the elements on a webpage.

```
* {  
    color: blue;  
    font-size: 21px;  
}
```



CSS Selectors: Element

Element Selector - Element Selector in CSS tries to match the HTML elements having the same name.

Therefore, a selector of `` matches all the `` elements i.e. all the unordered lists in that HTML page.

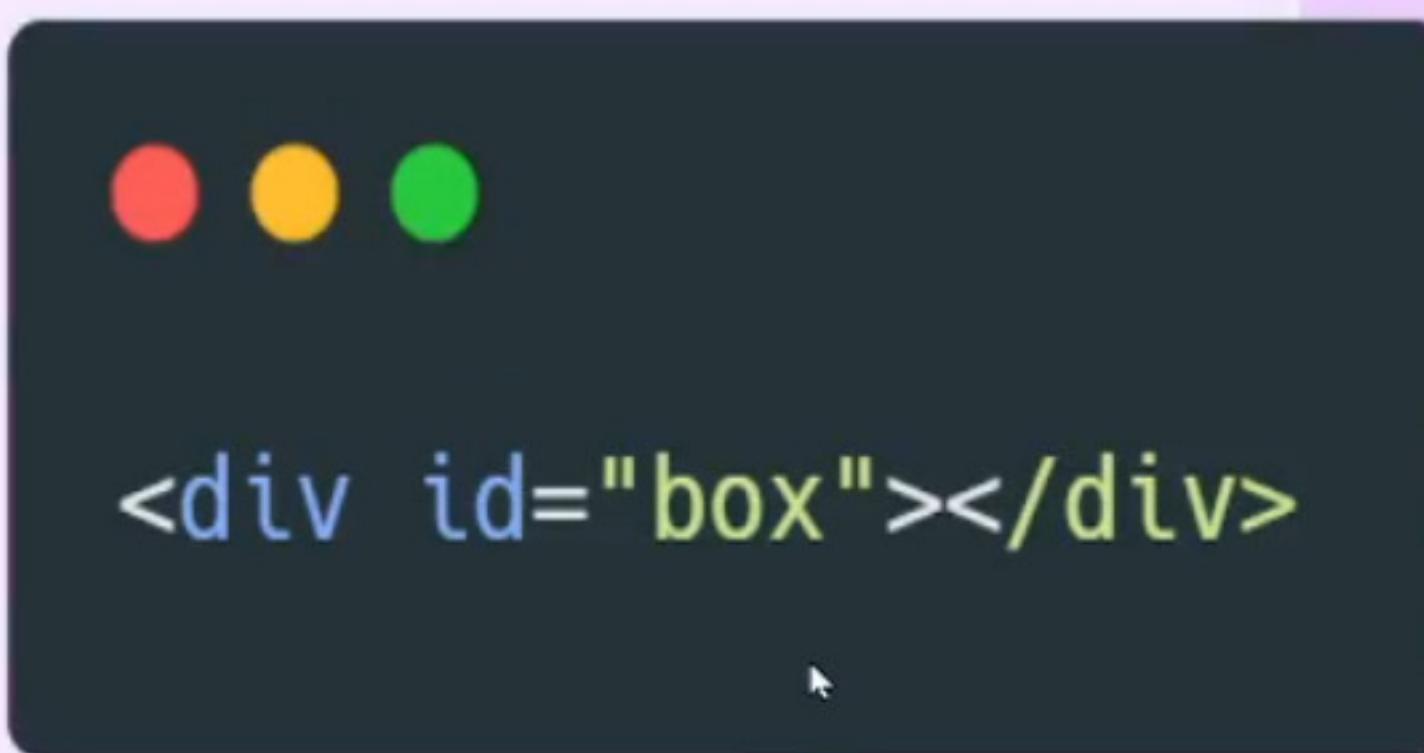
.

```
● ● ●  
ul {  
    border: solid 1px #ccc;  
}
```



CSS Selectors: ID

ID Selector - ID selector matches every HTML element having an ID attribute with the value the same as that of the selector, without the hash sign



CSS Selectors: Class

Class Selector - The class selector searches for every element having an attribute value with the same name as the class name, without the dot.



```
.square {  
    margin: 20px;  
    width: 20px;  
}
```



```
<div class="square"></div>
```



CSS Selectors: Grouping

Grouping Selector - The grouping selector in CSS allows you to select and apply styles to multiple selectors at once.

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```
● ● ●  
h1, p {  
    color: blue;  
}  
  
a, button {  
    background-color: yellow;  
    padding: 10px;  
}
```

```
● ● ●  
<body>  
    <h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>  
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
    <a href="#">Click me</a>  
    <button>Submit</button>  
</body>
```



ID VS CLASS



ID	CLASS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Each element can have only one ID	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• You can use the same class on multiple elements.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• an ID selector is a name preceded by a hash character (“#”).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a class selector is a name preceded by a full stop (“.”)

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ID VS CLASS

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```
<p id="hero">  
Welcome to  
Programming-hero  
</p>
```

```
<p class="hero">  
Welcome to  
Programming-hero  
</p>
```

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

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

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Different types of color/ background color

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Color	HTML / CSS Color Name	Hex Code #RRGGBB	Decimal Code (R,G,B)
coral	coral	#FF7F50	rgb(255,127,80)
tomato	tomato	#FF6347	rgb(255,99,71)
orangered	orangered	#FF4500	rgb(255,69,0)
gold	gold	#FFD700	rgb(255,215,0)
orange	orange	#FFA500	rgb(255,165,0)
darkorange	darkorange	#FF8C00	rgb(255,140,0)



CSS Background Color

You can set background of various HTML elements:

The `background-color` property is used to set the background color of an element

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  ▼ <html>
3  ▼   <head>
4     <title>HTML Backgorund Color</title>
5   </head>
6  ▼   <body style="background-color: lightgreen;">
7     <h1>HTML Backgorund Color</h1>
8     <p>Using CSS style.</p>
9   </body>
10  </html>
```

HTML Backgorund Color

Using CSS style.



CSS Background Image and Size



The `background-image` property is used to set the background image of an element.

The background-size property is used to adjust of a background image.

background-size : cover/contain/auto;

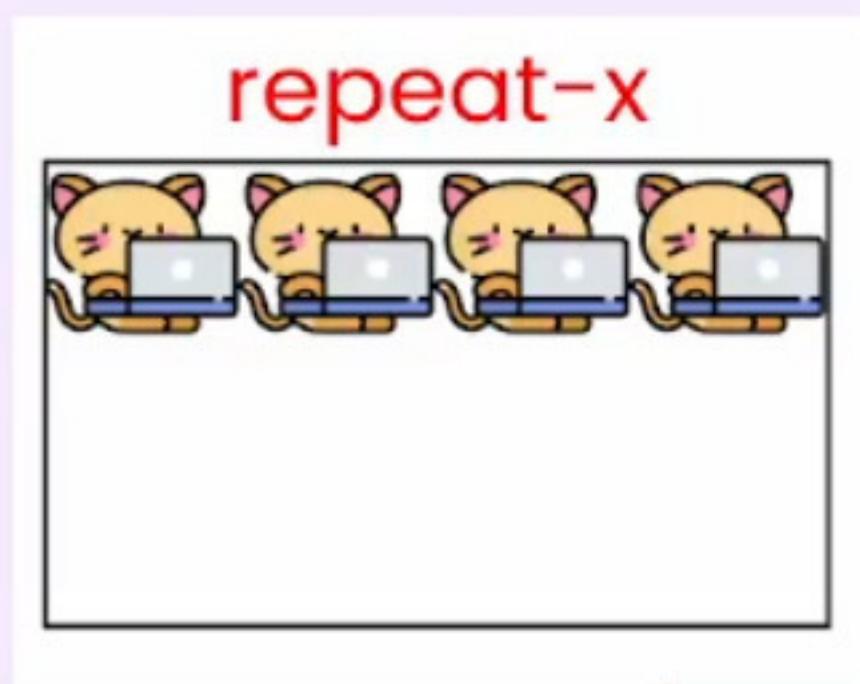
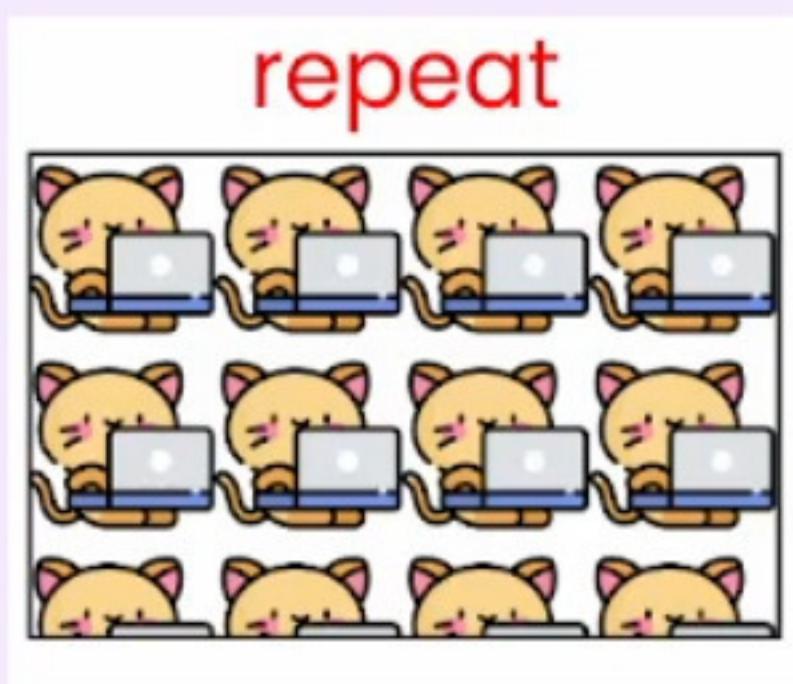
You can use background-size in 3 ways:

- use the Cover / Contain value
 - set the image width and height
 - use auto



CSS Background Repeat

The background-repeat property is used to control the repetition of an image in the background.



Program

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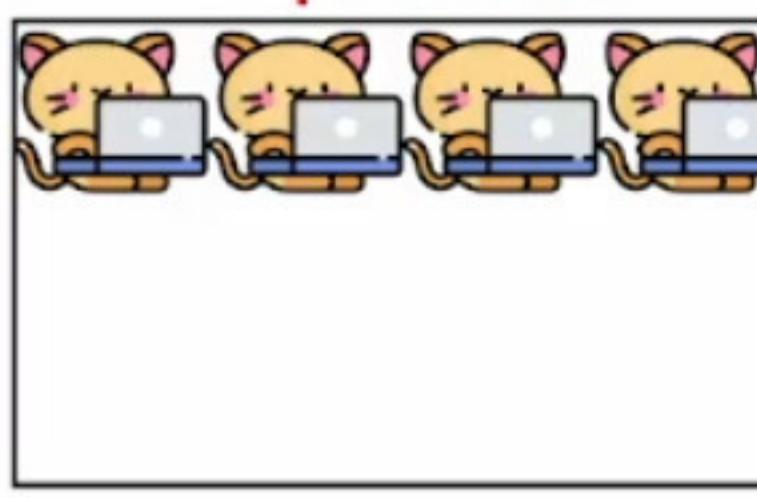
CSS Background Repeat

The background-repeat property is used to control the repetition of an image in the background.

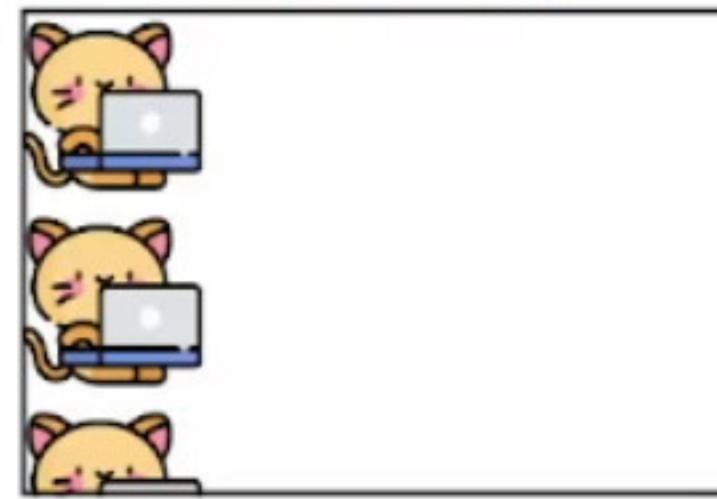
repeat



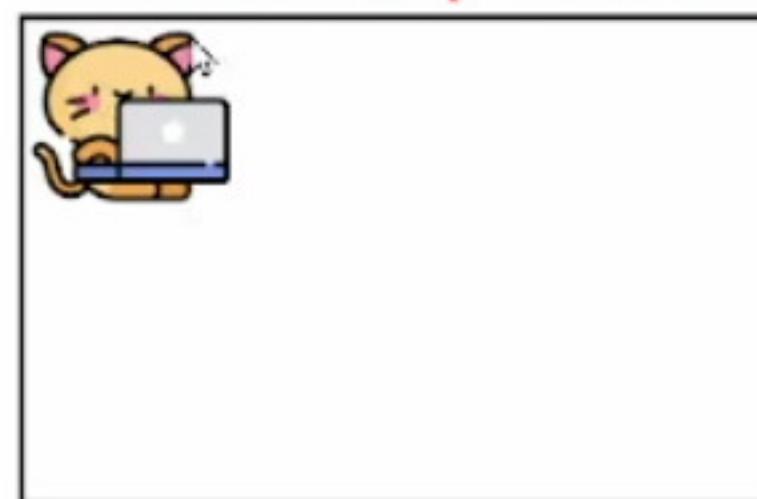
repeat-x



repeat-y



no-repeat



CSS Background Position

The **background-position** property is used to control the position of an image in the background.



`background-position: left top;
background-position: 0 0;`



`background-position: top;
background-position: 50% 0;`



`background-position: right top;
background-position: 100% 0;`



`background-position: left;
background-position: 0 50%;`



`background-position: center;
background-position: 50% 50%;`



`background-position: right;
background-position: 100% 50%;`



`background-position: left bottom;
background-position: 0 100%;`



`background-position: bottom;
background-position: 50% 100%;`

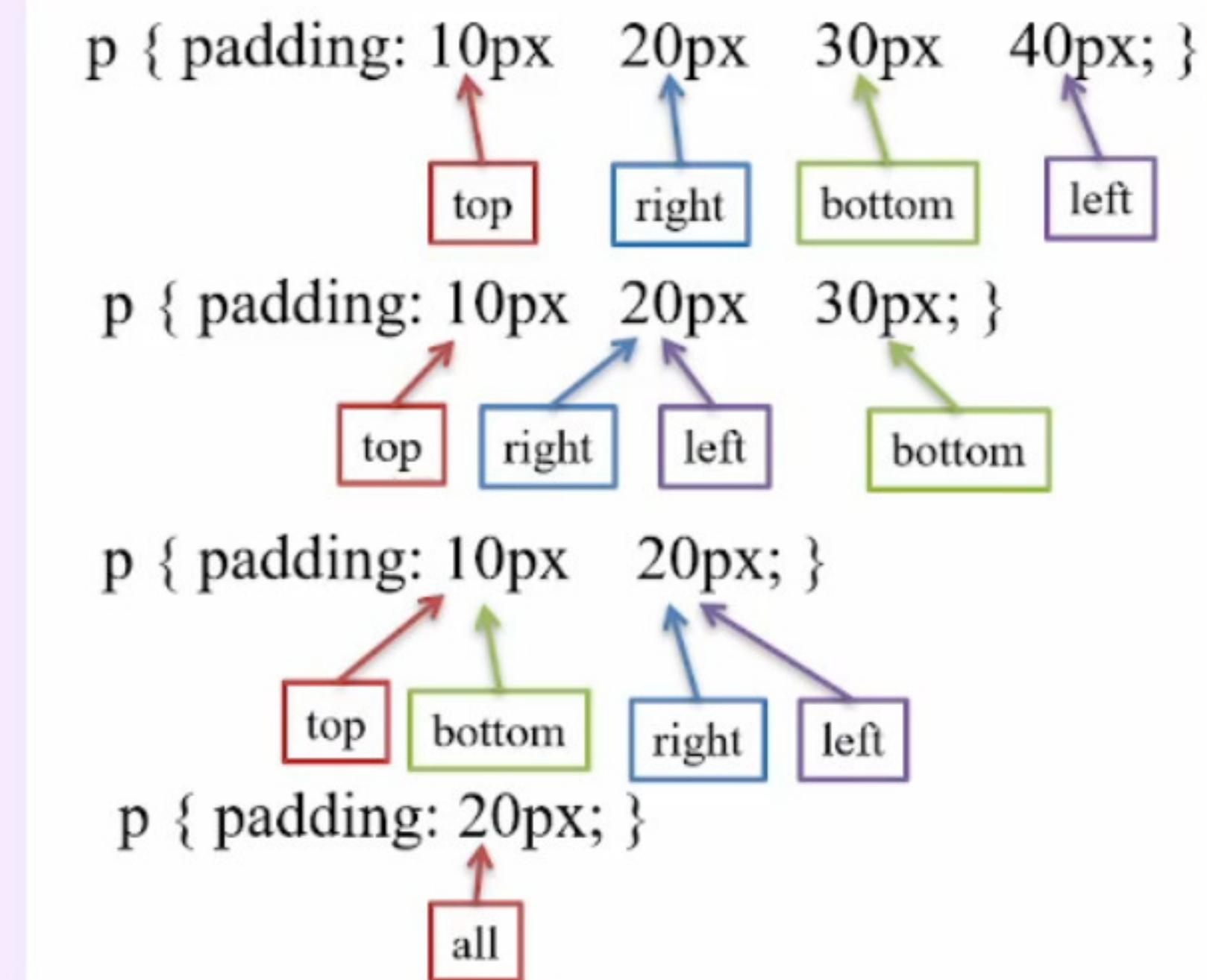
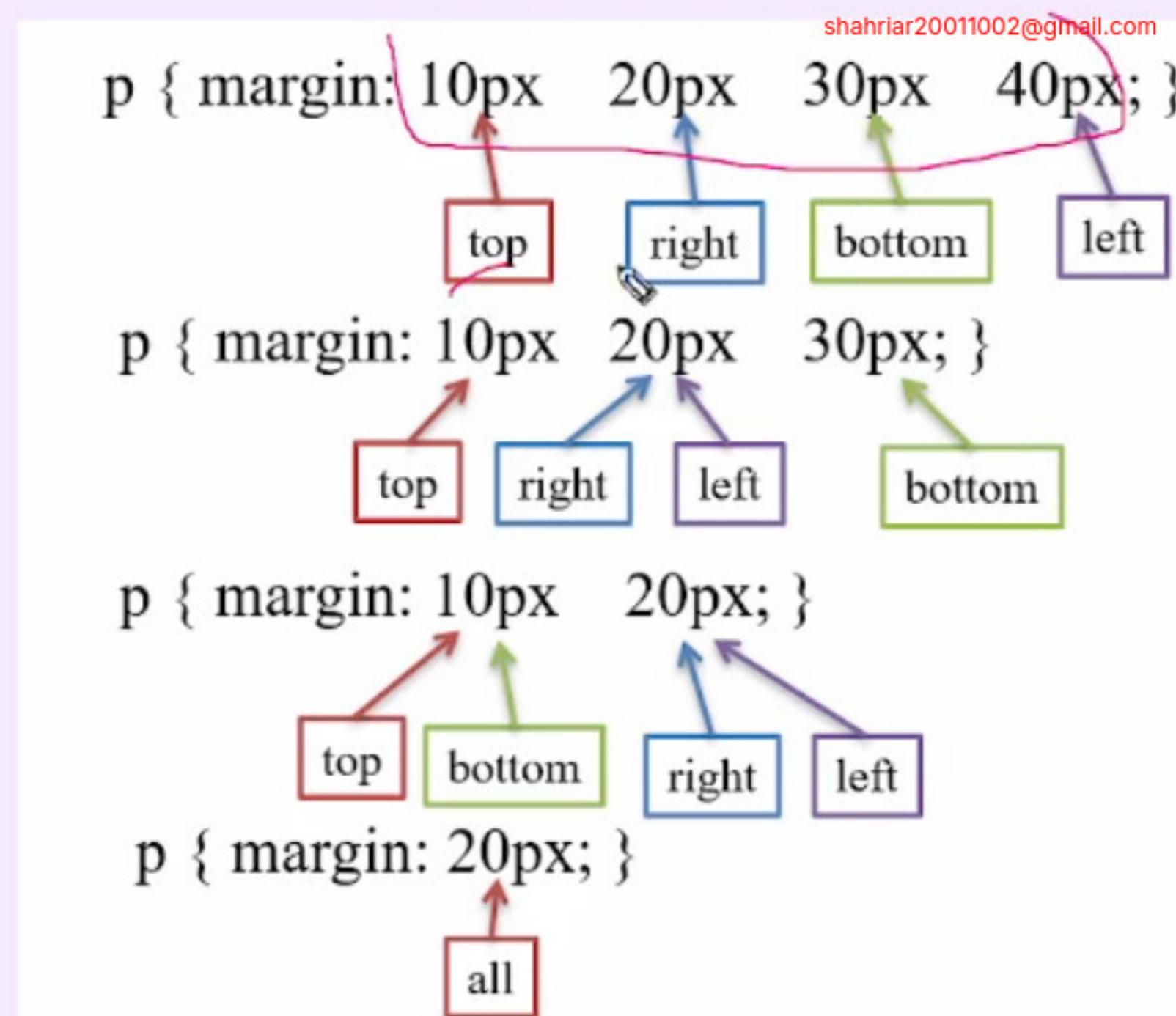


`background-position: right bottom;
background-position: 100% 100%;`



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CSS Margin and Padding



CSS max/min-height



max-height:

- ❑ max-height is a CSS property that allows you to set the maximum height that an element can have.
- ❑ It restricts the element's height from exceeding the specified value
- ❑ For example, if you set max-height: 200px; on a <div> element, it will not grow beyond a height of 200 pixels, regardless of its content.

min-height:

- shahriar20011002@gmail.com
- ❑ min-height is a CSS property that allows you to set the minimum height that an element should have.
 - ❑ It ensures that the element's height is at least the specified value
 - ❑ For example, if you set min-height: 100px; on a <div> element, it will be at least 100 pixels tall, even if its content is smaller.



CSS max/min-width

max-width:

- ❑ max-width is a CSS property that allows you to set the maximum width that an element can have.
- ❑ It restricts the element's width from exceeding the specified value.
- ❑ For example, if you set max-width: 500px; on an image, the image will not expand beyond a width of 500 pixels, regardless of its original size or the available space.

min-width:

- ❑ min-width is a CSS property that allows you to set the minimum width that an element should have.
- ❑ It ensures that the element's width is at least the specified value.
- ❑ For example, if you set min-width: 300px; on a <div> element, it will be at least 300 pixels wide, even if its content is smaller.



CSS box-shadow

box-shadow is a CSS property that allows you to add a shadow effect to an element's box (such as a div, button, or image).



The diagram illustrates the CSS box-shadow property. On the left, a dark teal box contains three colored dots (red, orange, green) and a snippet of CSS code:

```
box-shadow: 10px 20px 8px 5px #353535;
```

Below the code, five arrows point to the corresponding parameters:

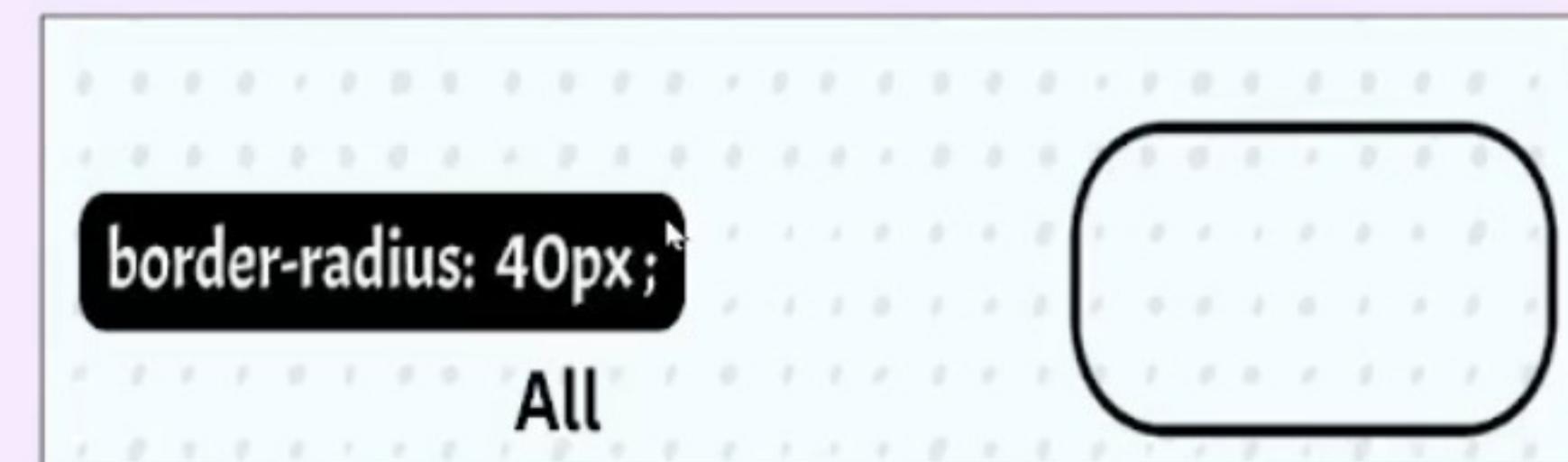
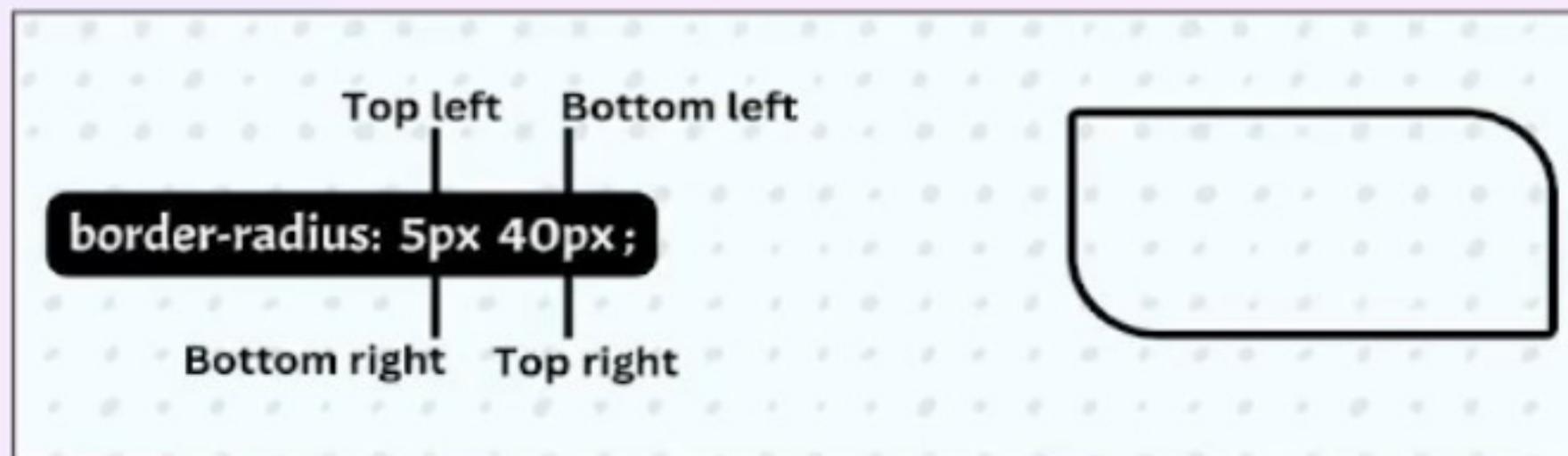
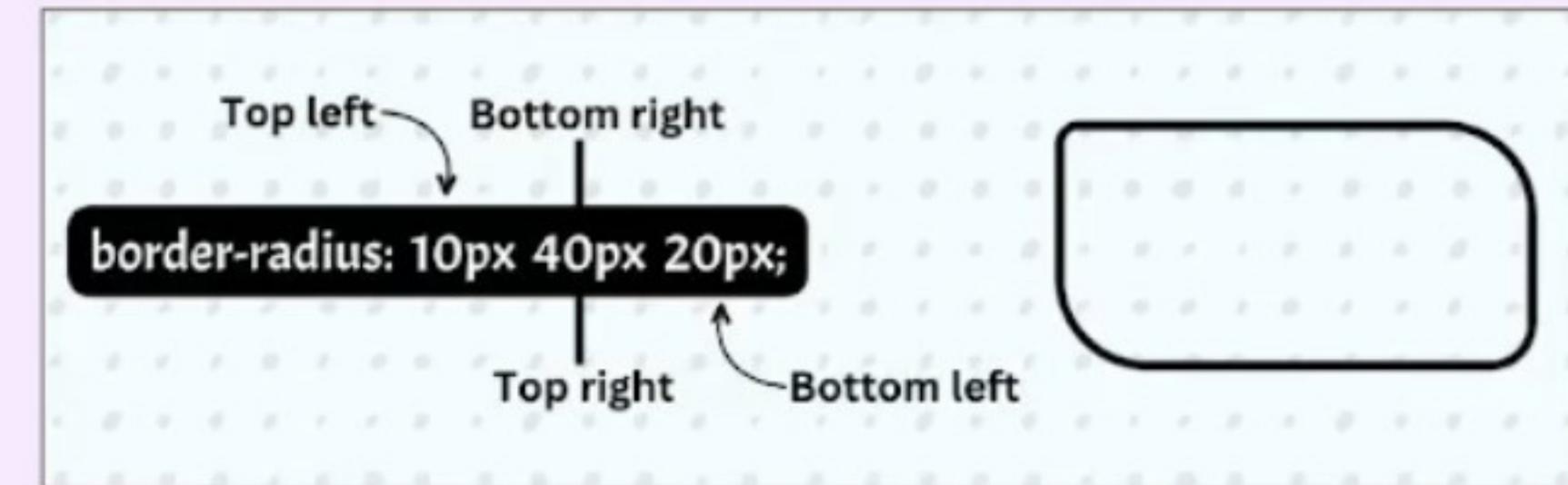
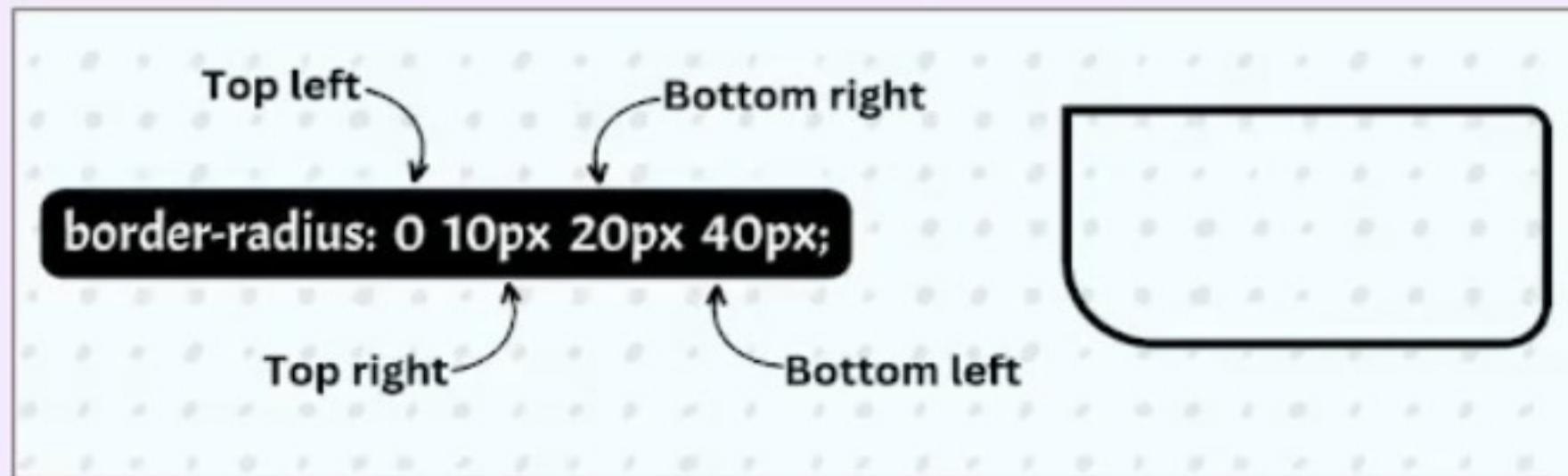
- x-offset (blue)
- y-offset (green)
- blur (purple)
- spread (yellow)
- color (red)

On the right, a pink square element is shown with a black shadow. Labels indicate the x-offset and y-offset of the shadow. The bottom right corner of the slide contains the email address: shahriar20011002@gmail.com.

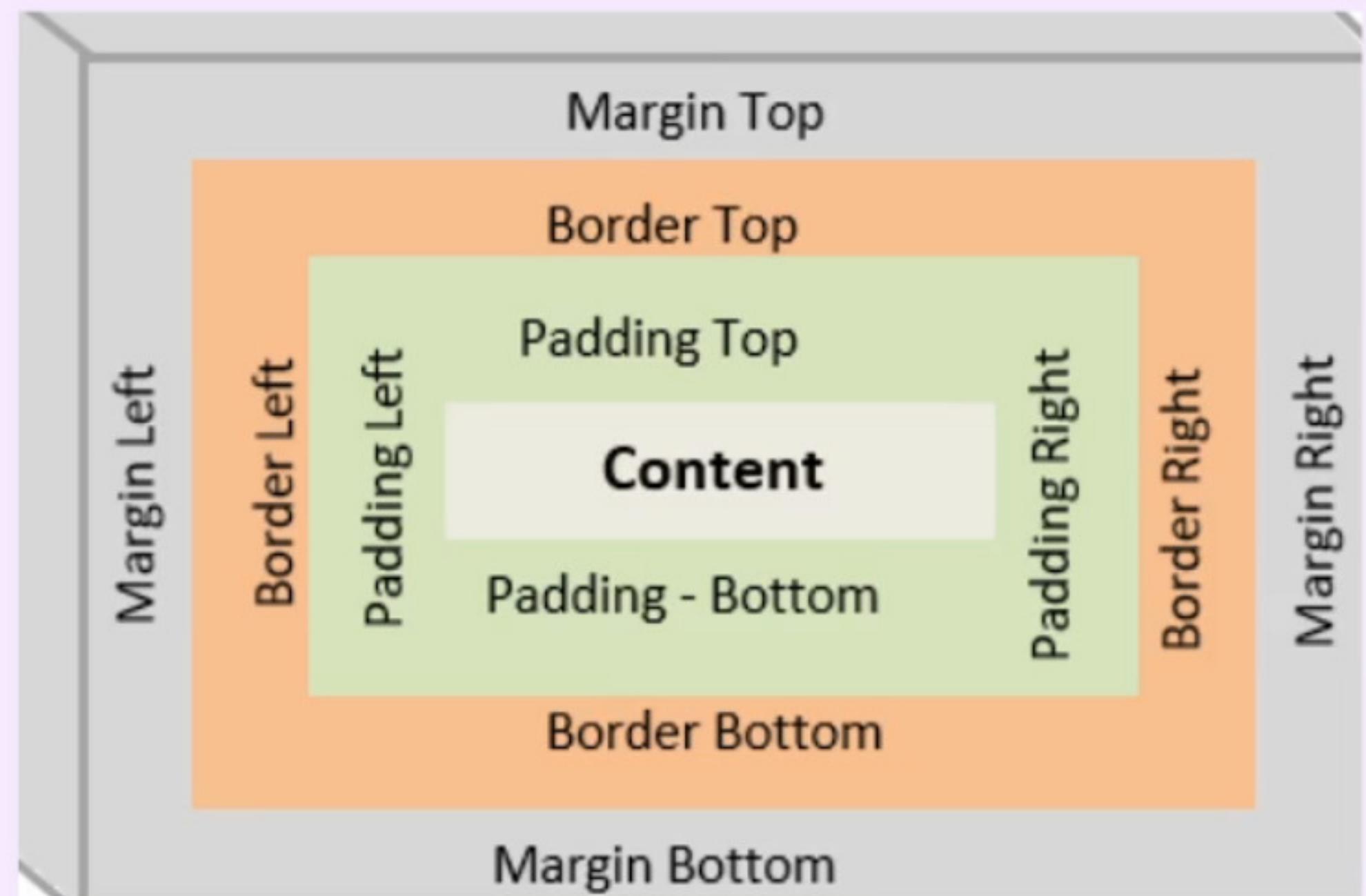


CSS border-radius

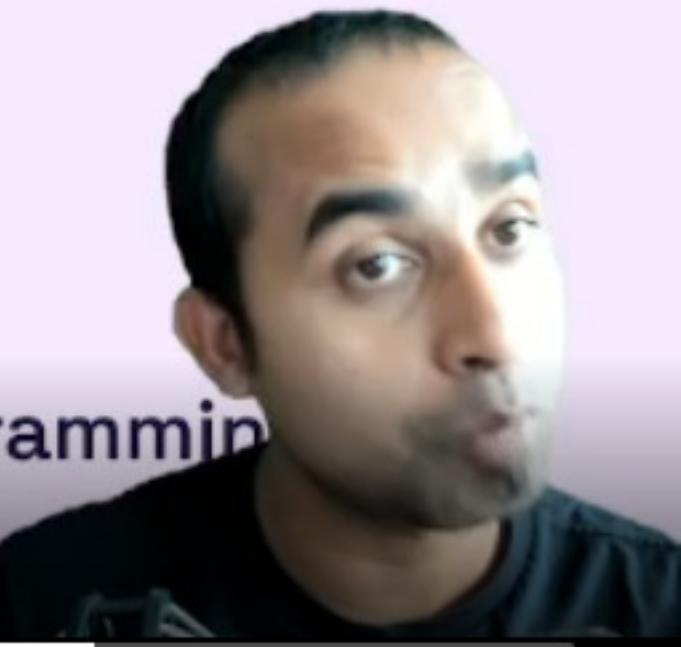
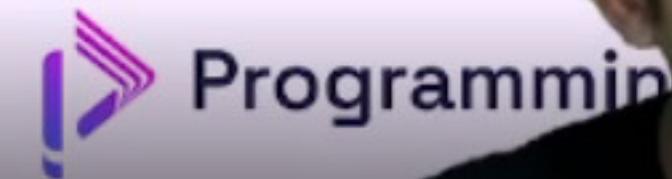
border-radius is a CSS property that allows you to create rounded corners on an element's border.



CSS BOX MODEL



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CSS BOX MODEL



```
div {  
    width: 320px;  
    padding: 10px;  
    border: 5px solid gray;  
    margin: 0;  
}
```

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Width

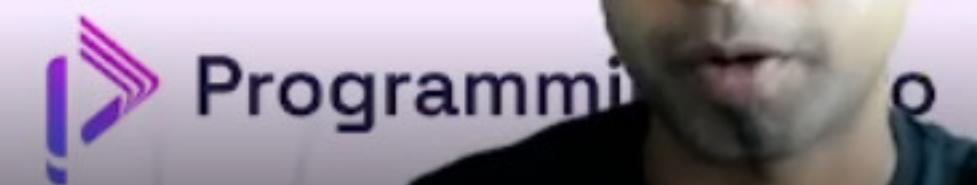
The total width of an element should be calculated like this:

Total element width = **width** + left padding + right padding
+ left border + right border
+ left margin + right margin

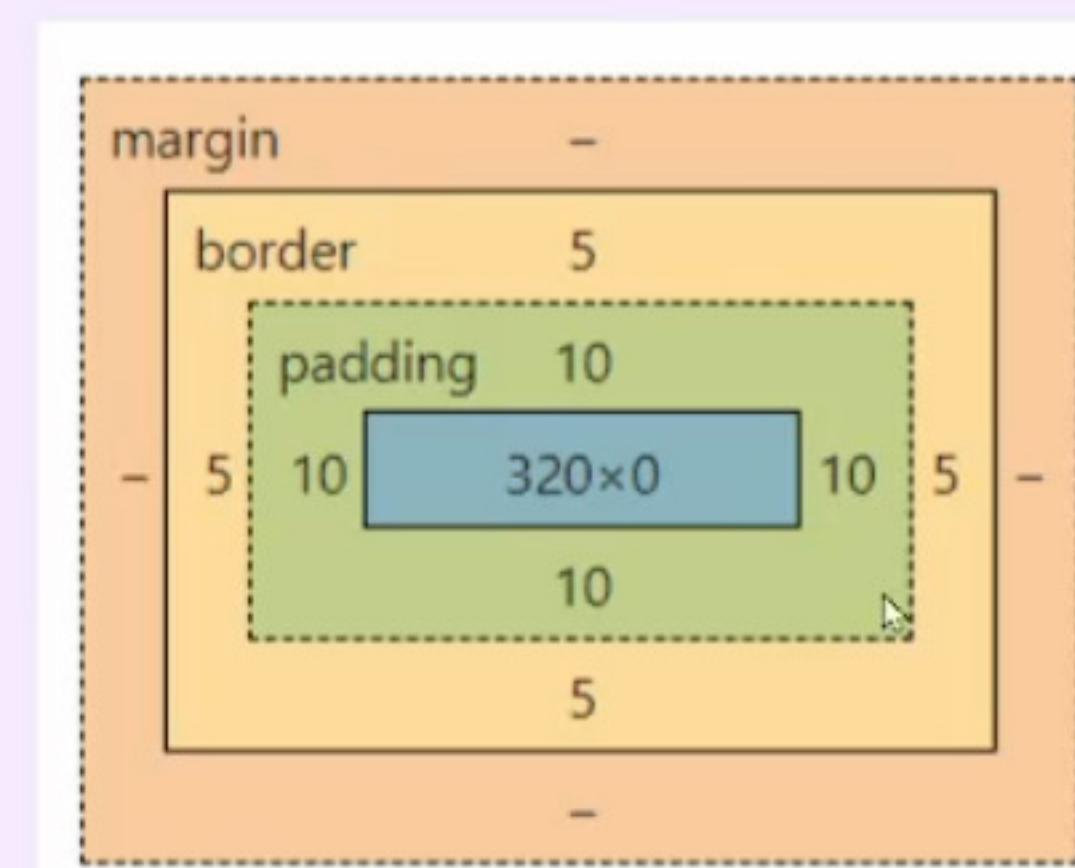
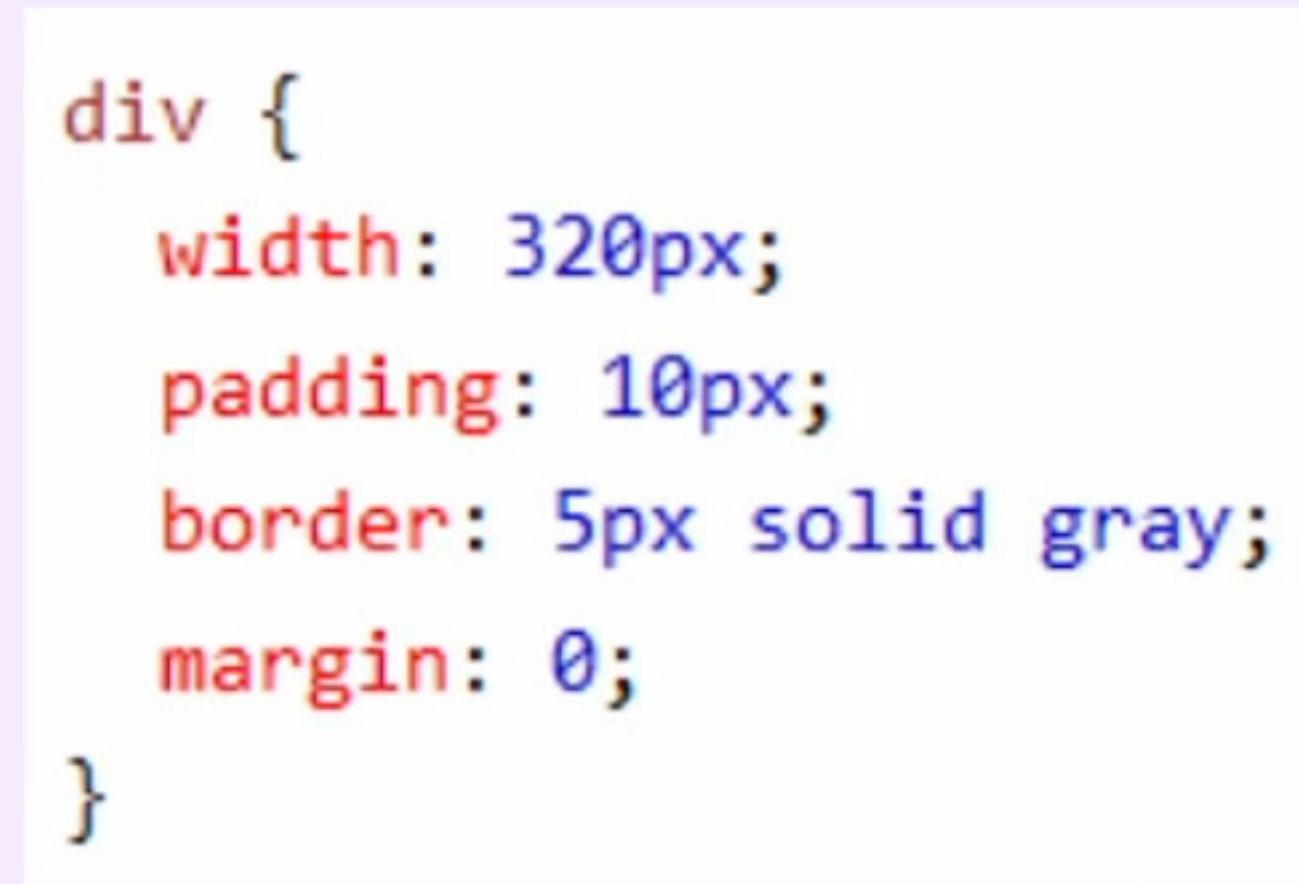
Height

The total height of an element should be calculated like this:

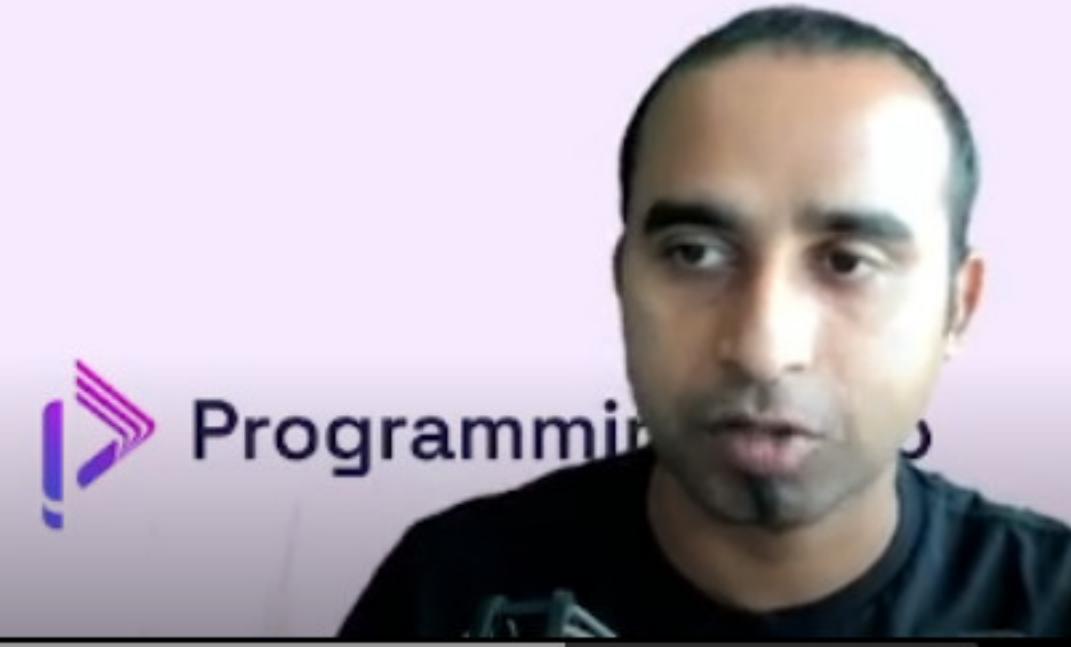
Total element height = **height** + top padding + bottom padding
+ top border + bottom border
+ top margin + bottom margin



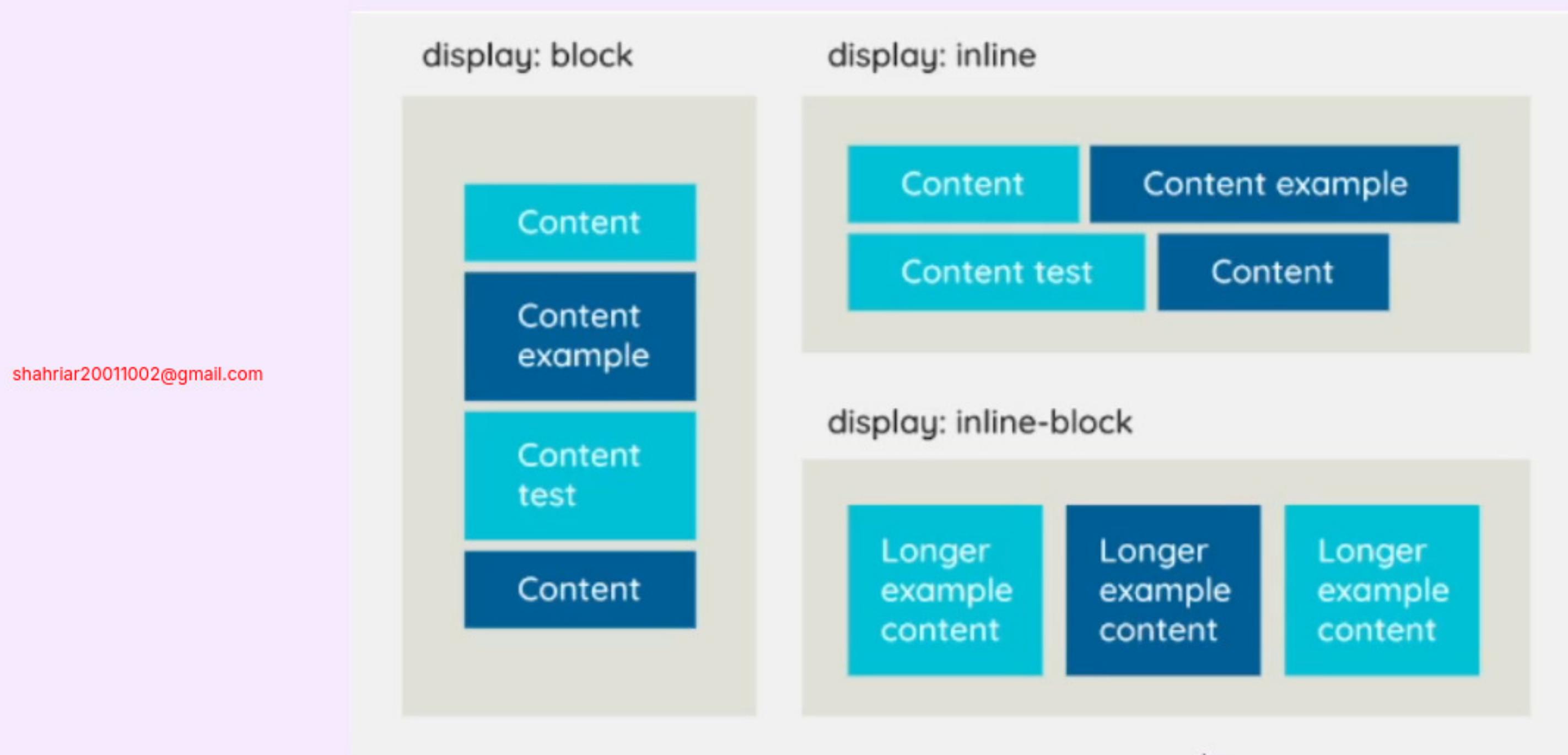
CSS BOX MODEL



320px (width)
+ 20px (left + right padding)
+ 10px (left + right border)
+ 0px (left + right margin)
= 350px shahriar20011002@gmail.com



Display: inline, block, inline-block



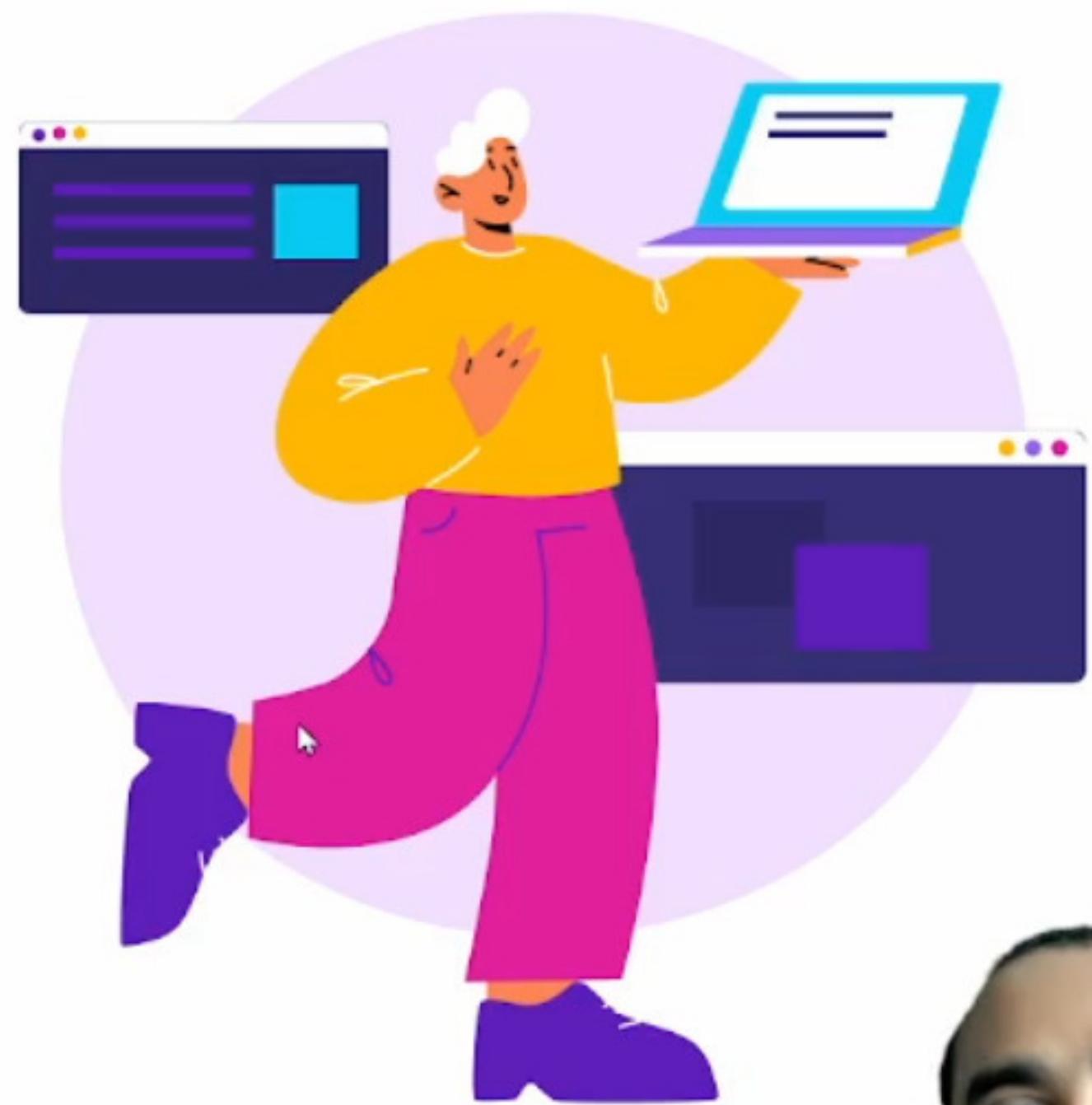
Practice Task 1



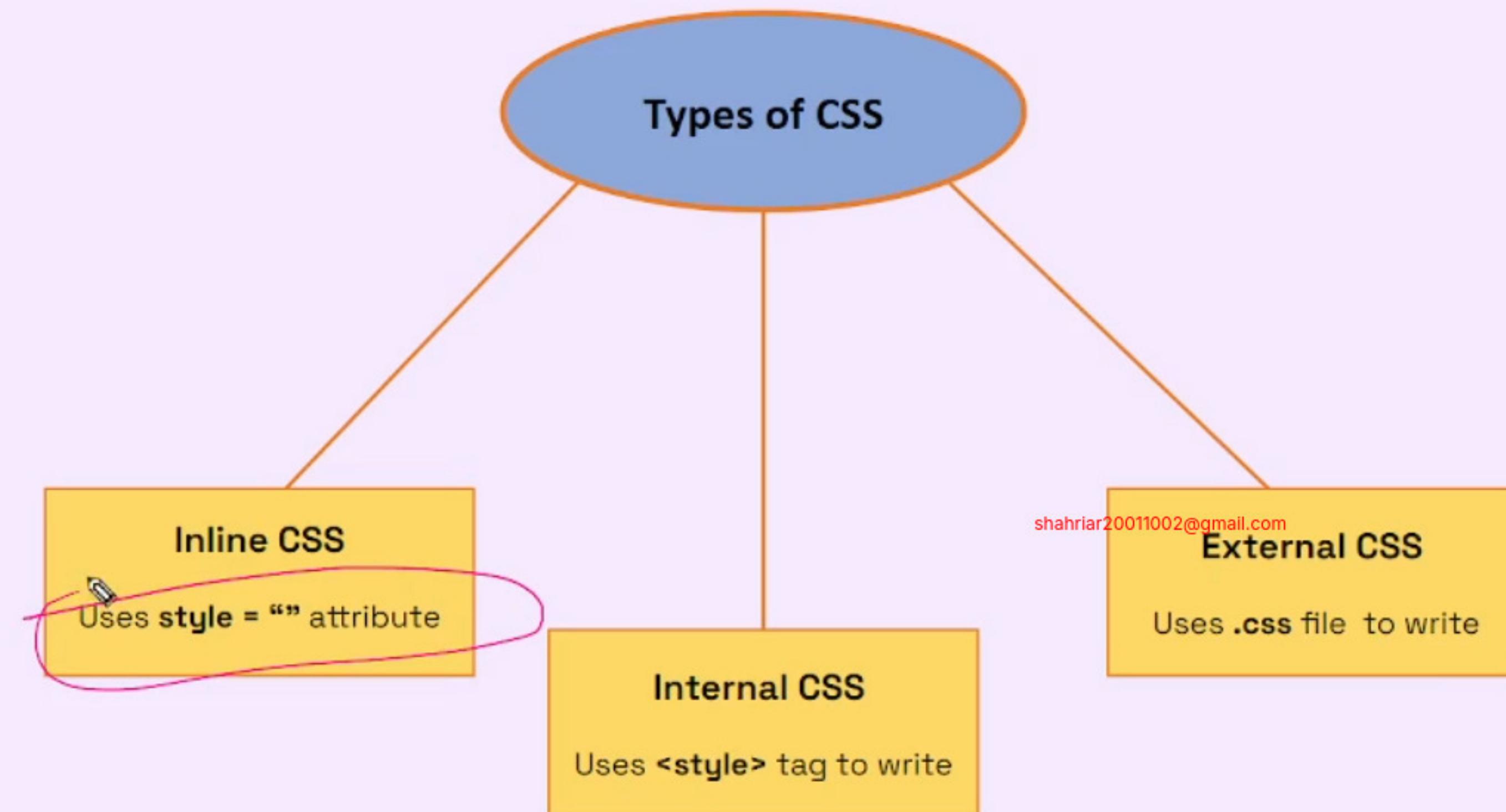
CSS Types Challenge:

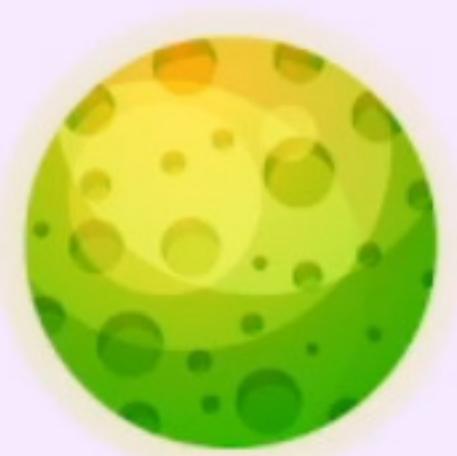
- Create an HTML document with three paragraphs.
- Apply CSS styles to each paragraph using inline, internal, and external styles.

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3 Ways to Use CSS





How to write CSS in 3 ways?

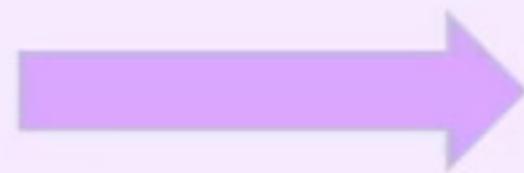


Inline CSS



```
<p style="color:blue">I have started a new journey.</p>
```

Internal CSS

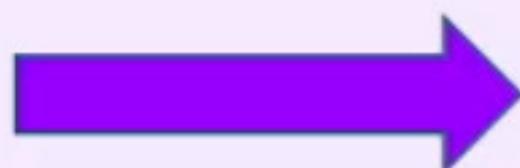




How to write CSS in 3 ways?



Inline CSS



```
<p style="color:blue">I have started a new journey.</p>
```

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Internal CSS



```
<head>
  <style>
    h1{
      color: rgb(240, 161, 132);
    }
  </style>
</head>
```



How to write CSS in 3 ways?

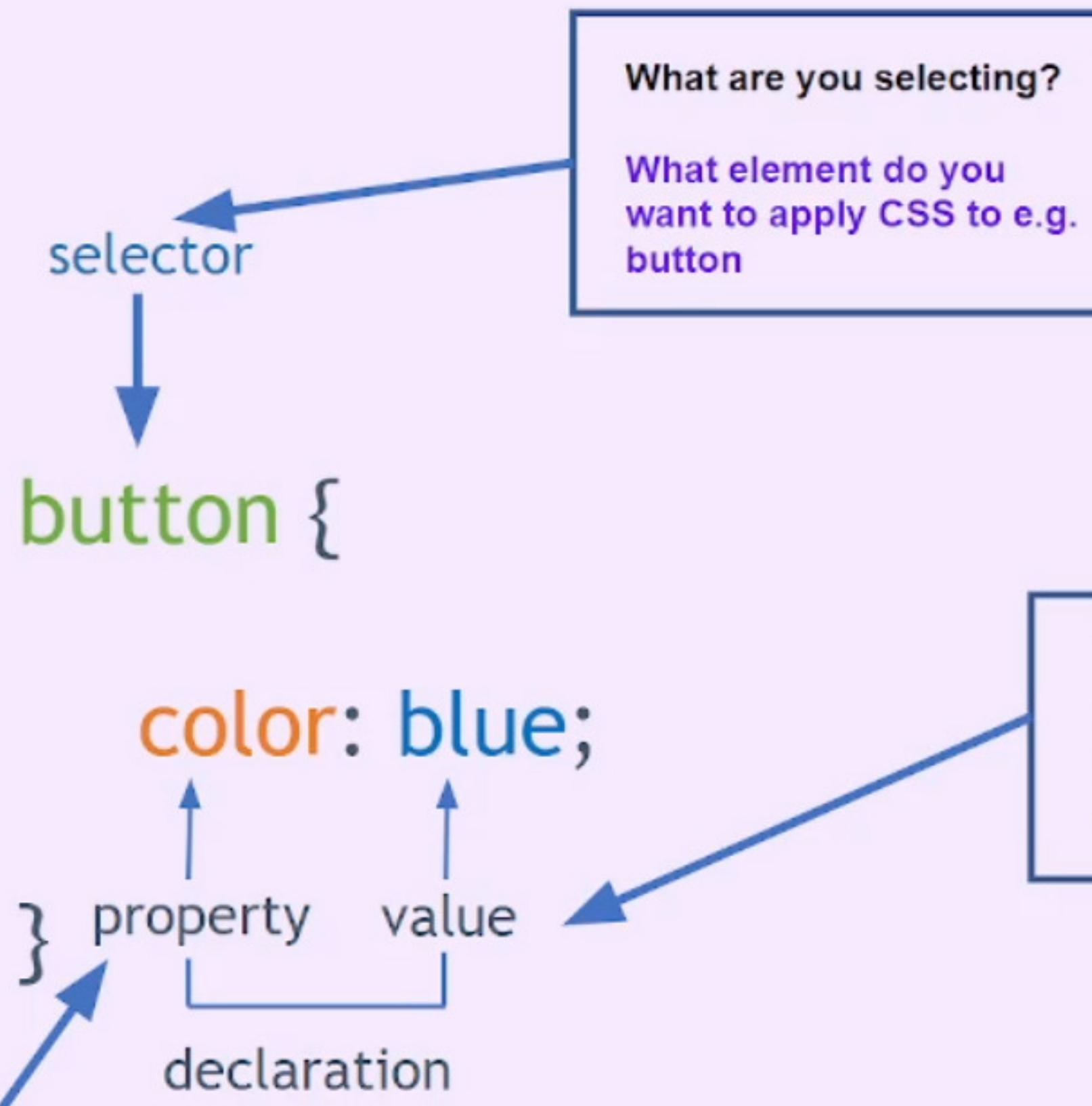
```
● ● ●  
  
h2{  
    background-color: blueviolet;  
}
```

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

Index.css

Index.html

CSS Syntax



Text Alignment



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```
body {  
    text-align: left ;  
    border: 1px solid black;  
}
```



Text Alignment



```
● ○ ●  
  
body {  
    text-align: right ;  
    border: 1px solid black;  
}
```



Text Alignment



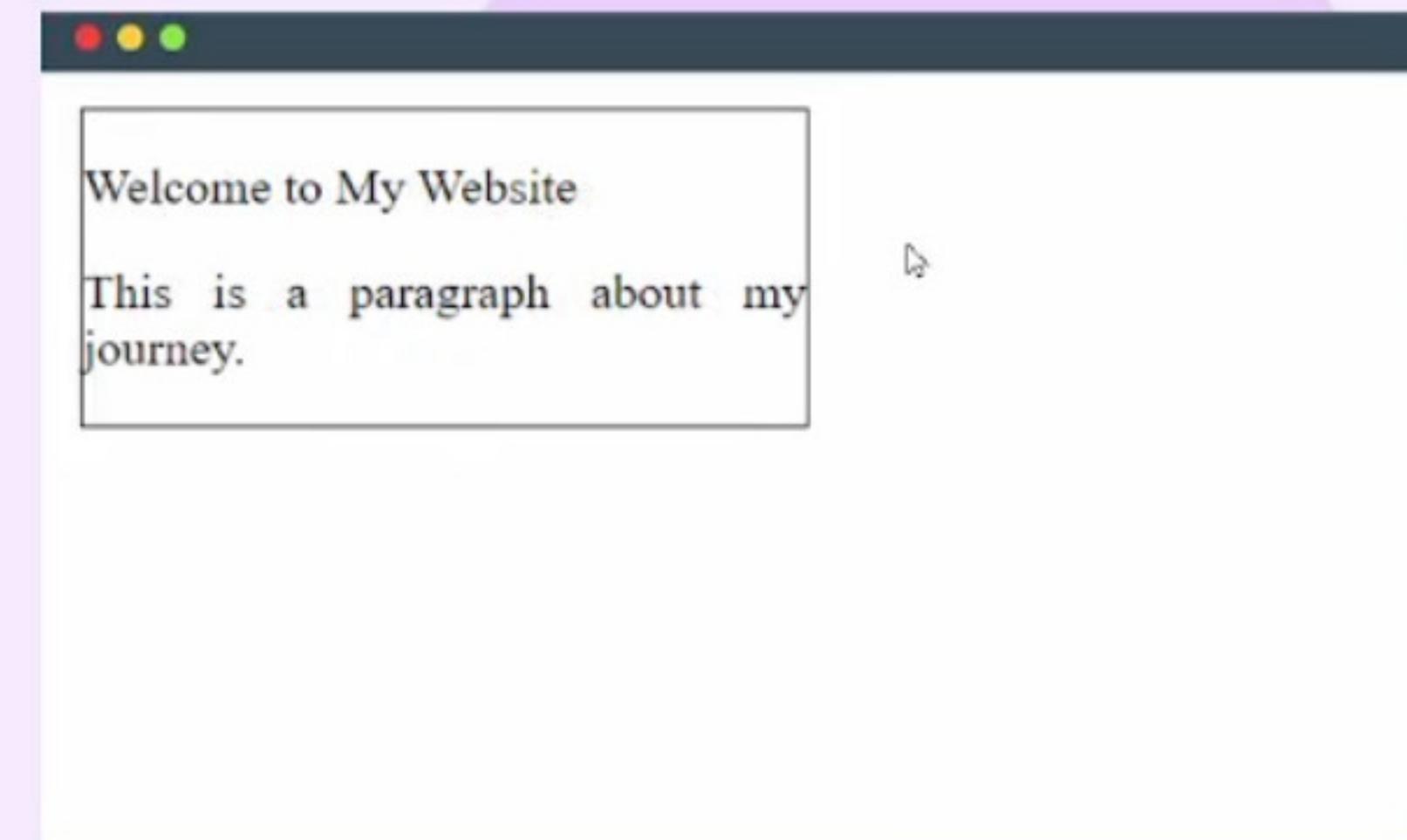
```
● ○ ●  
  
body {  
    text-align: center ;  
    border: 1px solid black;  
}
```



Text Alignment



```
● ○ ●  
  
body {  
    text-align: justify ;  
    border: 1px solid black;  
}
```



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CSS Selectors: Universal

Universal Selector - The CSS universal selector selects all the elements on a webpage.

```
* {  
    color: blue;  
    font-size: 21px;  
}
```



CSS Selectors: Element

Element Selector - Element Selector in CSS tries to match the HTML elements having the same name.

Therefore, a selector of `` matches all the `` elements i.e. all the unordered lists in that HTML page.

.

```
● ● ●  
ul {  
    border: solid 1px #ccc;  
}
```



CSS Selectors: ID

ID Selector - ID selector matches every HTML element having an ID attribute with the value the same as that of the selector, without the hash sign



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```
#box {  
    width: 90px;  
    margin: 10px;  
}
```



```
<div id="box"></div>
```



Program

CSS Selectors: Class

Class Selector - The class selector searches for every element having an attribute value with the same name as the class name, without the dot.



```
.square {  
    margin: 20px;  
    width: 20px;  
}
```



```
<div class="square"></div>
```



CSS Selectors: Grouping

Grouping Selector - The grouping selector in CSS allows you to select and apply styles to multiple selectors at once.

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```
● ● ●  
h1, p {  
    color: blue;  
}  
  
a, button {  
    background-color: yellow;  
    padding: 10px;  
}
```

```
● ● ●  
<body>  
    <h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>  
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
    <a href="#">Click me</a>  
    <button>Submit</button>  
</body>
```



ID VS CLASS



ID	CLASS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Each element can have only one ID	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• You can use the same class on multiple elements.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• an ID selector is a name preceded by a hash character (“#”).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a class selector is a name preceded by a full stop (“.”)

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ID VS CLASS

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```
<p id="hero">  
Welcome to  
Programming-hero  
</p>
```

```
<p class="hero">  
Welcome to  
Programming-hero  
</p>
```

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

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

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Different types of color/ background color

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Color	HTML / CSS Color Name	Hex Code #RRGGBB	Decimal Code (R,G,B)
coral	coral	#FF7F50	rgb(255,127,80)
tomato	tomato	#FF6347	rgb(255,99,71)
orangered	orangered	#FF4500	rgb(255,69,0)
gold	gold	#FFD700	rgb(255,215,0)
orange	orange	#FFA500	rgb(255,165,0)
darkorange	darkorange	#FF8C00	rgb(255,140,0)



CSS Background Color

You can set background of various HTML elements:

The `background-color` property is used to set the background color of an element

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  ▼ <html>
3  ▼   <head>
4     <title>HTML Backgorund Color</title>
5   </head>
6  ▼   <body style="background-color: lightgreen;">
7     <h1>HTML Backgorund Color</h1>
8     <p>Using CSS style.</p>
9   </body>
10  </html>
```

HTML Backgorund Color

Using CSS style.



CSS Background Image and Size



The `background-image` property is used to set the background image of an element.

The background-size property is used to adjust of a background image.

background-size : cover/contain/auto;

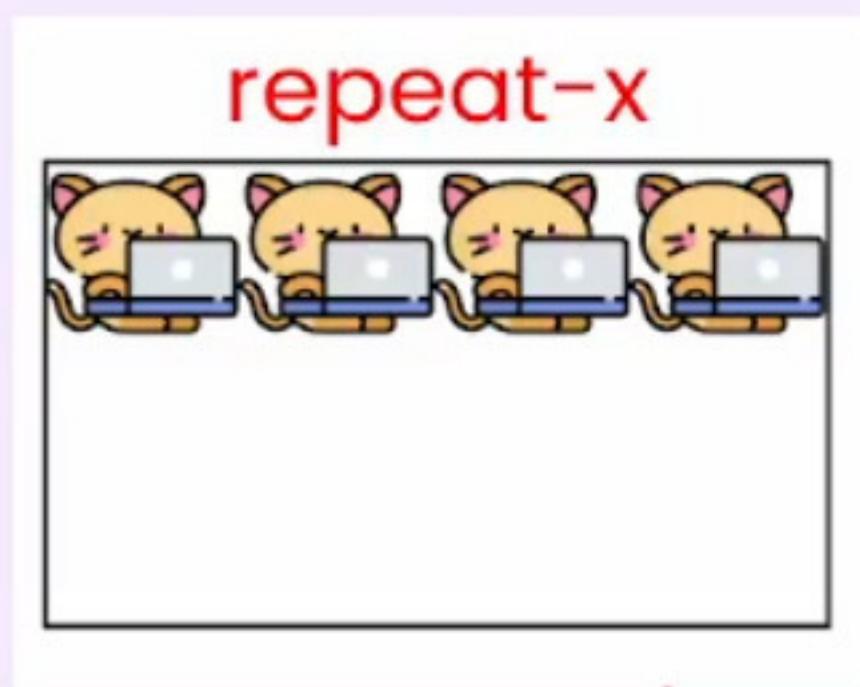
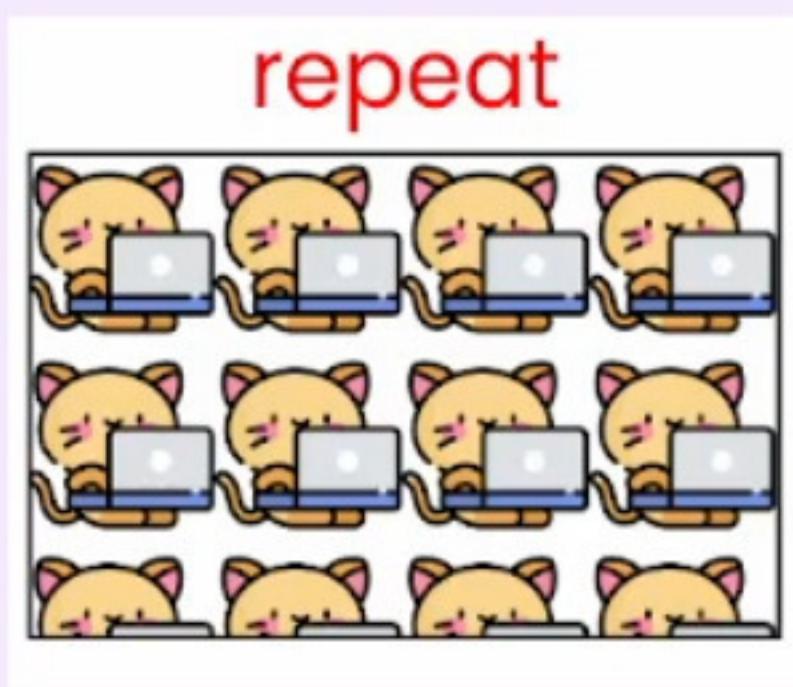
You can use background-size in 3 ways:

- use the Cover / Contain value
 - set the image width and height
 - use auto



CSS Background Repeat

The background-repeat property is used to control the repetition of an image in the background.



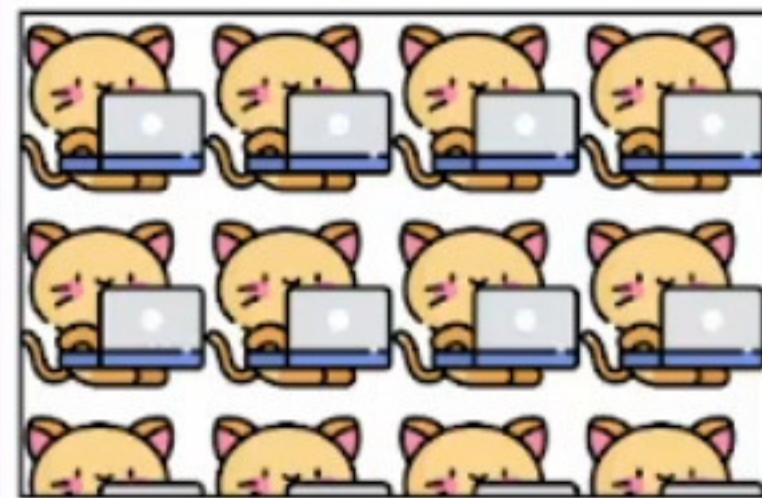
Program

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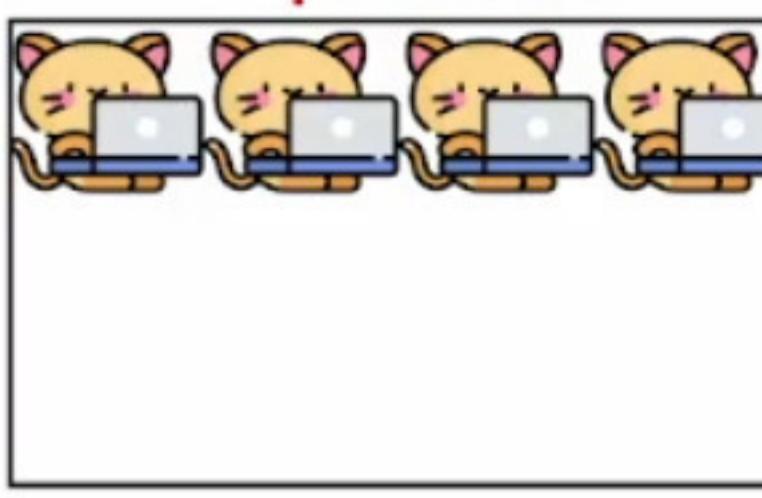
CSS Background Repeat

The background-repeat property is used to control the repetition of an image in the background.

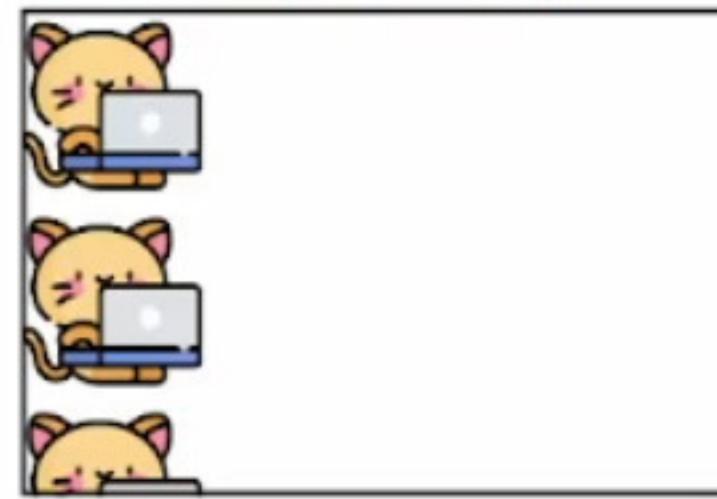
repeat



repeat-x



repeat-y



no-repeat



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CSS Background Position

The **background-position** property is used to control the position of an image in the background.



`background-position: left top;
background-position: 0 0;`



`background-position: top;
background-position: 50% 0;`



`background-position: right top;
background-position: 100% 0;`



`background-position: left;
background-position: 0 50%;`



`background-position: center;
background-position: 50% 50%;`



`background-position: right;
background-position: 100% 50%;`



`background-position: left bottom;
background-position: 0 100%;`



`background-position: bottom;
background-position: 50% 100%;`

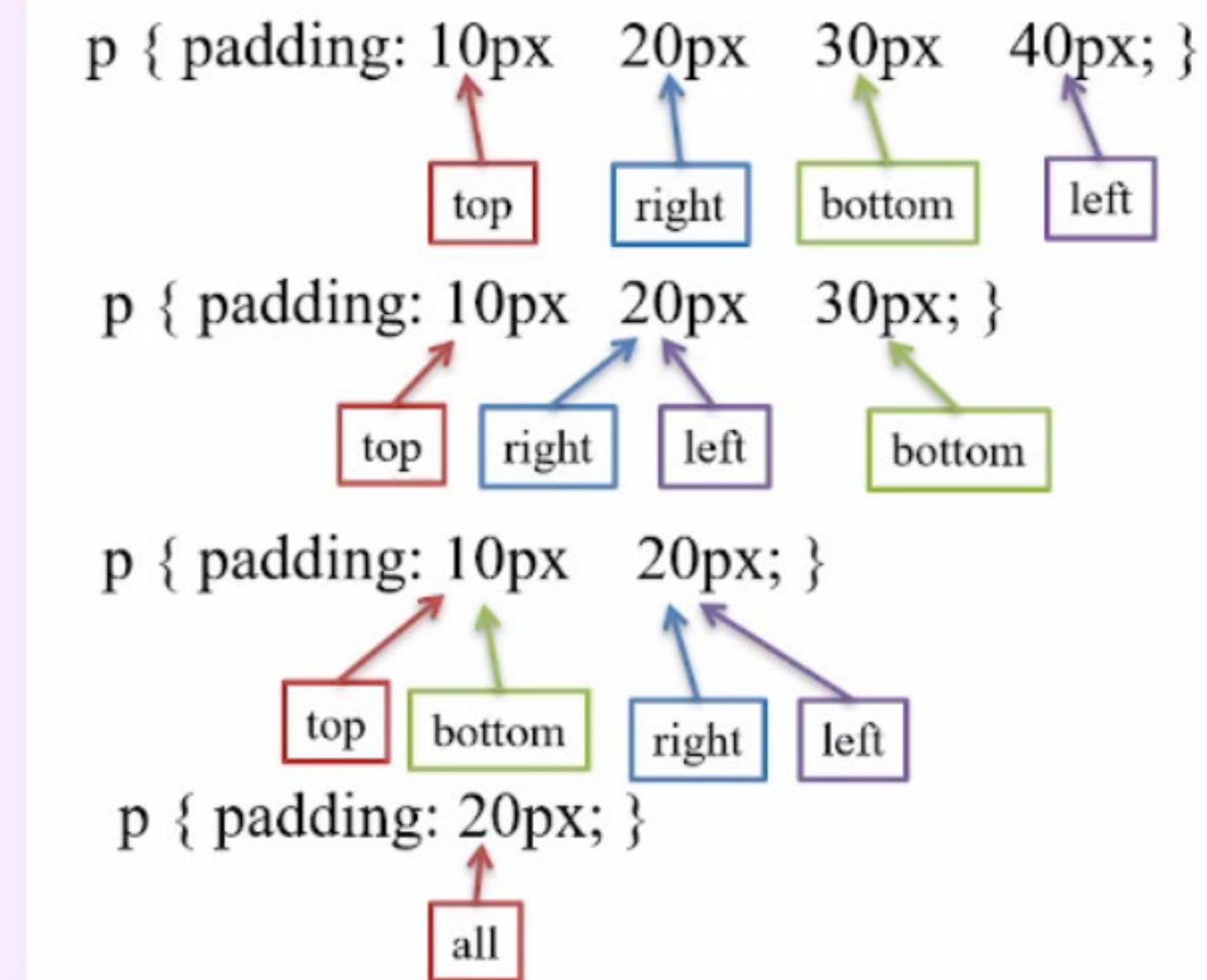
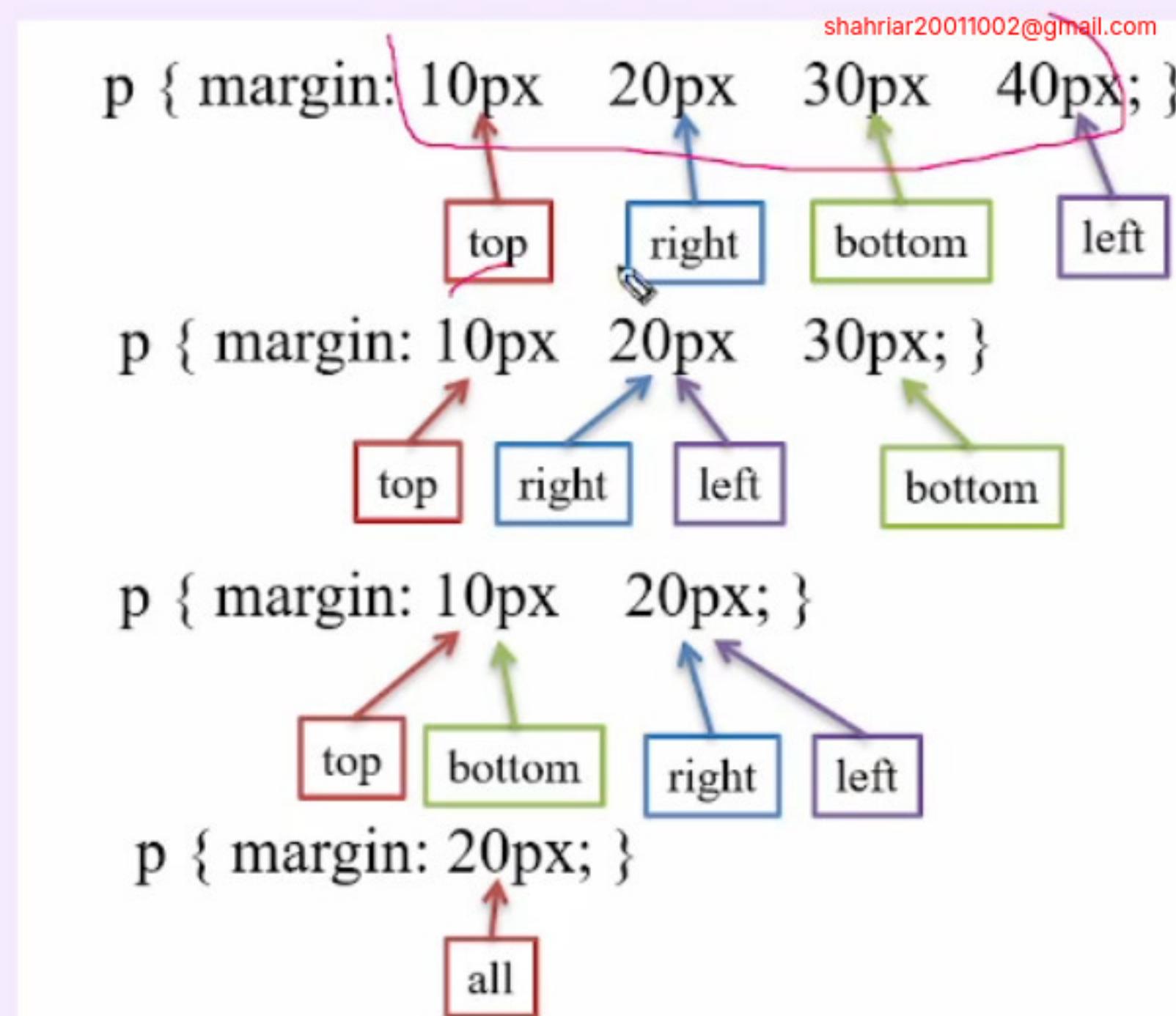


`background-position: right bottom;
background-position: 100% 100%;`



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CSS Margin and Padding



CSS max/min-height



max-height:

- ❑ max-height is a CSS property that allows you to set the maximum height that an element can have.
- ❑ It restricts the element's height from exceeding the specified value
- ❑ For example, if you set max-height: 200px; on a <div> element, it will not grow beyond a height of 200 pixels, regardless of its content.

min-height:

- shahriar20011002@gmail.com
- ❑ min-height is a CSS property that allows you to set the minimum height that an element should have.
 - ❑ It ensures that the element's height is at least the specified value
 - ❑ For example, if you set min-height: 100px; on a <div> element, it will be at least 100 pixels tall, even if its content is smaller.



CSS max/min-width

max-width:

- ❑ max-width is a CSS property that allows you to set the maximum width that an element can have.
- ❑ It restricts the element's width from exceeding the specified value.
- ❑ For example, if you set max-width: 500px; on an image, the image will not expand beyond a width of 500 pixels, regardless of its original size or the available space.

min-width:

- ❑ min-width is a CSS property that allows you to set the minimum width that an element should have.
- ❑ It ensures that the element's width is at least the specified value.
- ❑ For example, if you set min-width: 300px; on a <div> element, it will be at least 300 pixels wide, even if its content is smaller.



CSS box-shadow

box-shadow is a CSS property that allows you to add a shadow effect to an element's box (such as a div, button, or image).



The diagram illustrates the CSS box-shadow property. On the left, a dark teal box contains three colored dots (red, orange, green) and a snippet of CSS code:

```
box-shadow: 10px 20px 8px 5px #353535;
```

Below the code, five arrows point to the corresponding parameters:

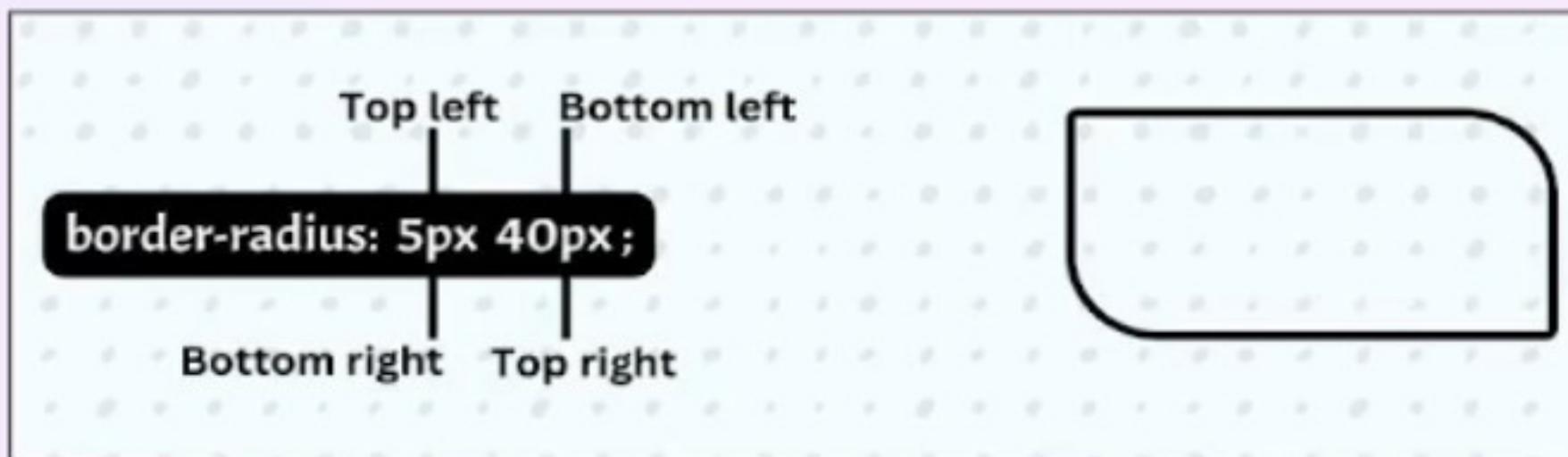
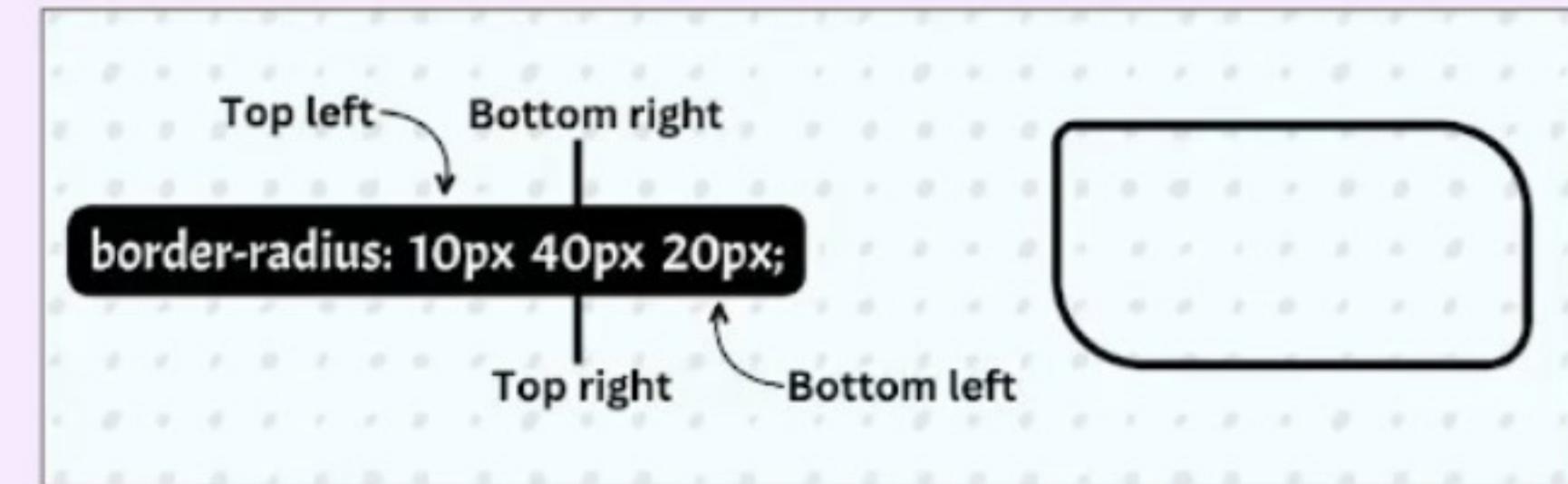
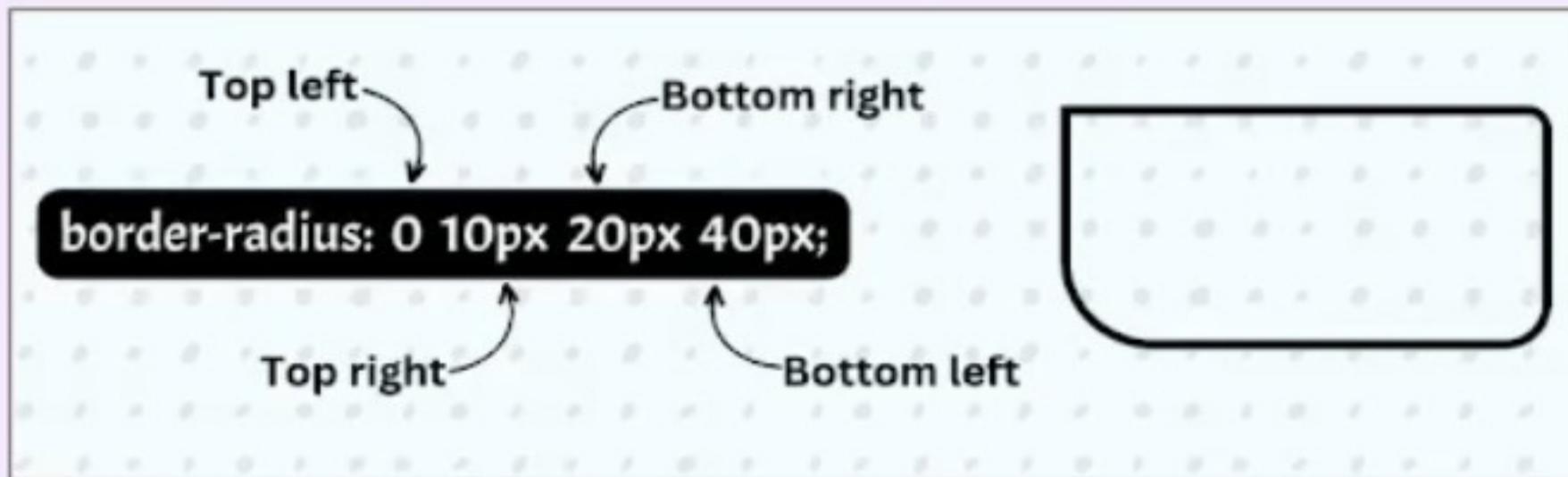
- x-offset (blue)
- y-offset (green)
- blur (purple)
- spread (yellow)
- color (orange-red)

On the right, a pink square element is shown with a black shadow. Labels indicate the x-offset and y-offset of the shadow. The bottom right corner of the slide contains the email address: shahriar20011002@gmail.com.

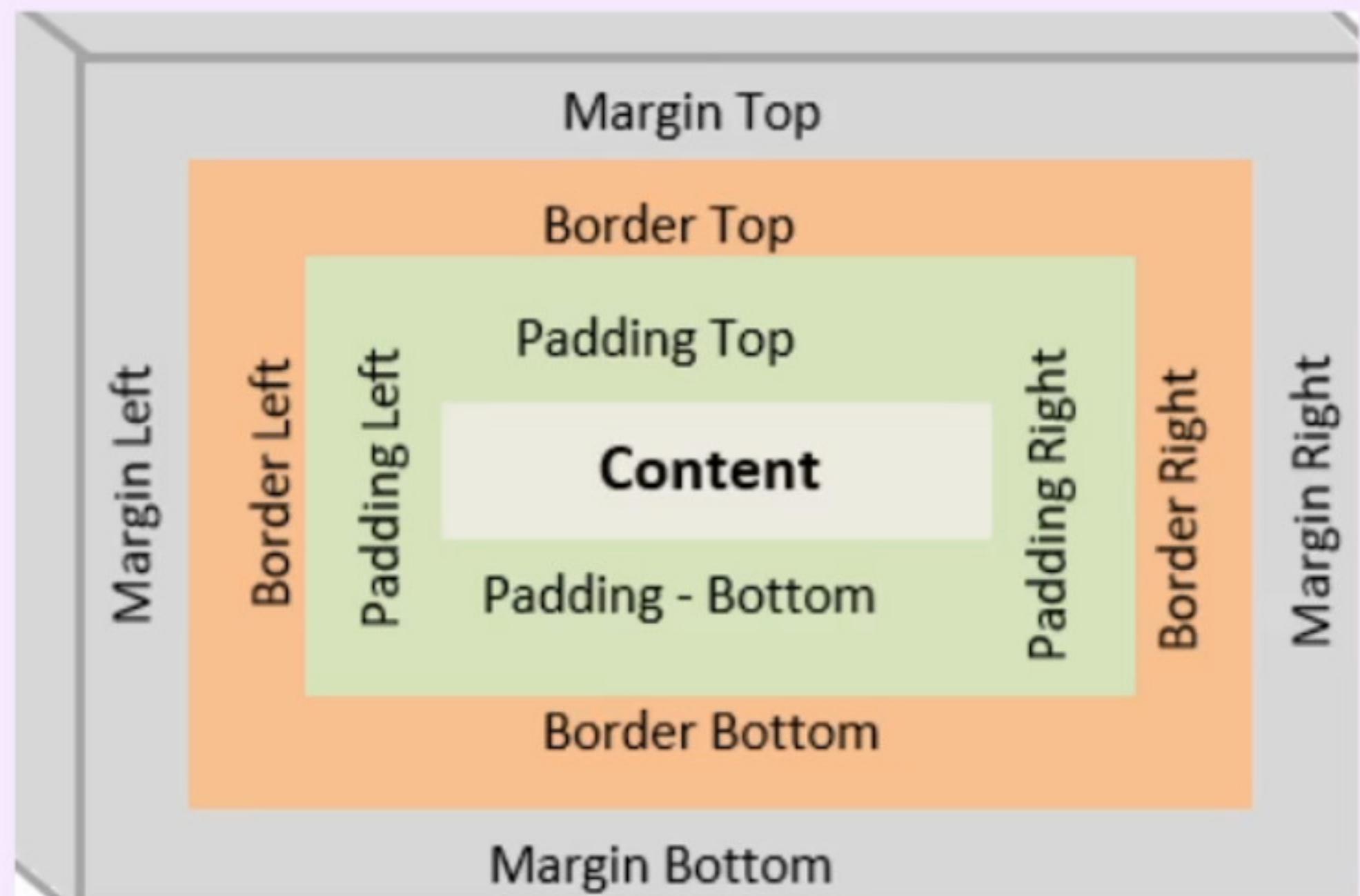


CSS border-radius

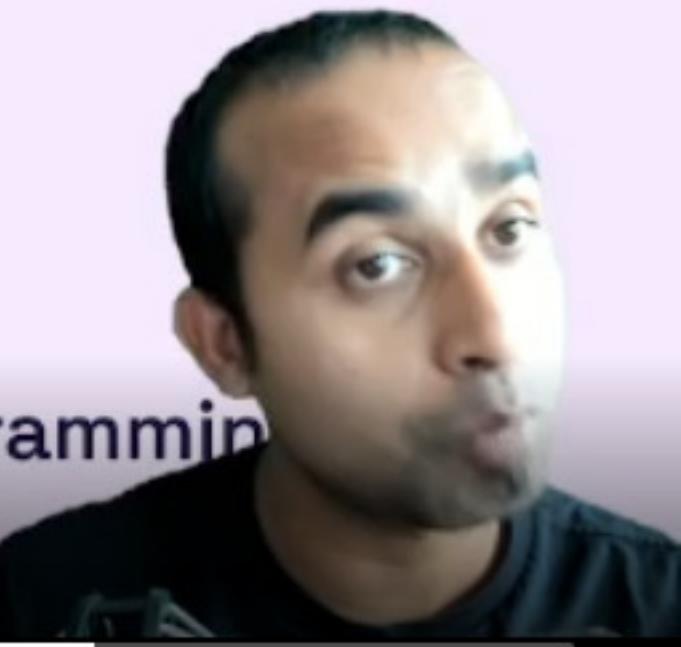
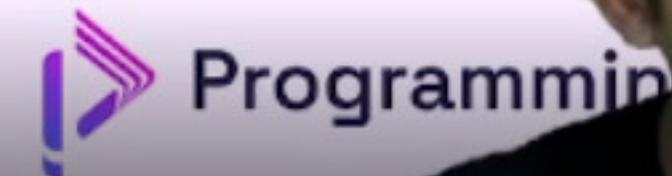
border-radius is a CSS property that allows you to create rounded corners on an element's border.



CSS BOX MODEL



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CSS BOX MODEL



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Width

The total width of an element should be calculated like this:

Total element width = **width** + left padding + right padding
+ left border + right border
+ left margin + right margin

Height

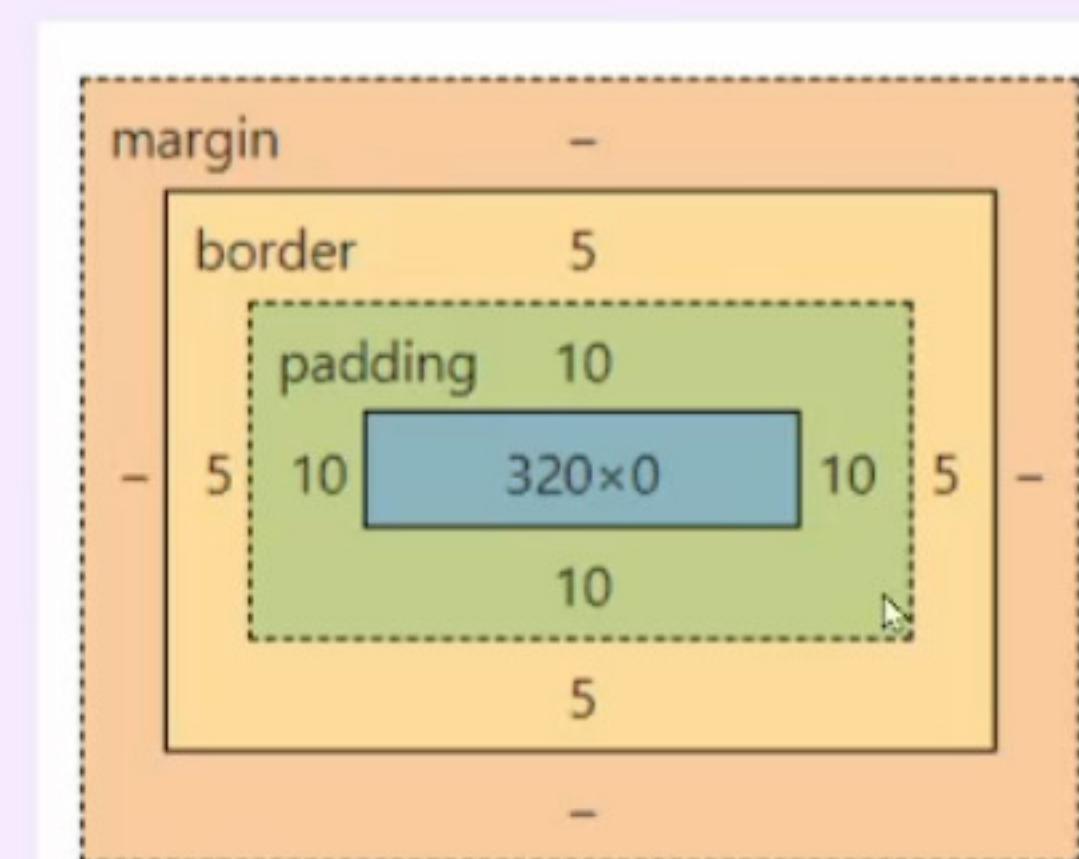
The total height of an element should be calculated like this:

Total element height = **height** + top padding + bottom padding
+ top border + bottom border
+ top margin + bottom margin



CSS BOX MODEL

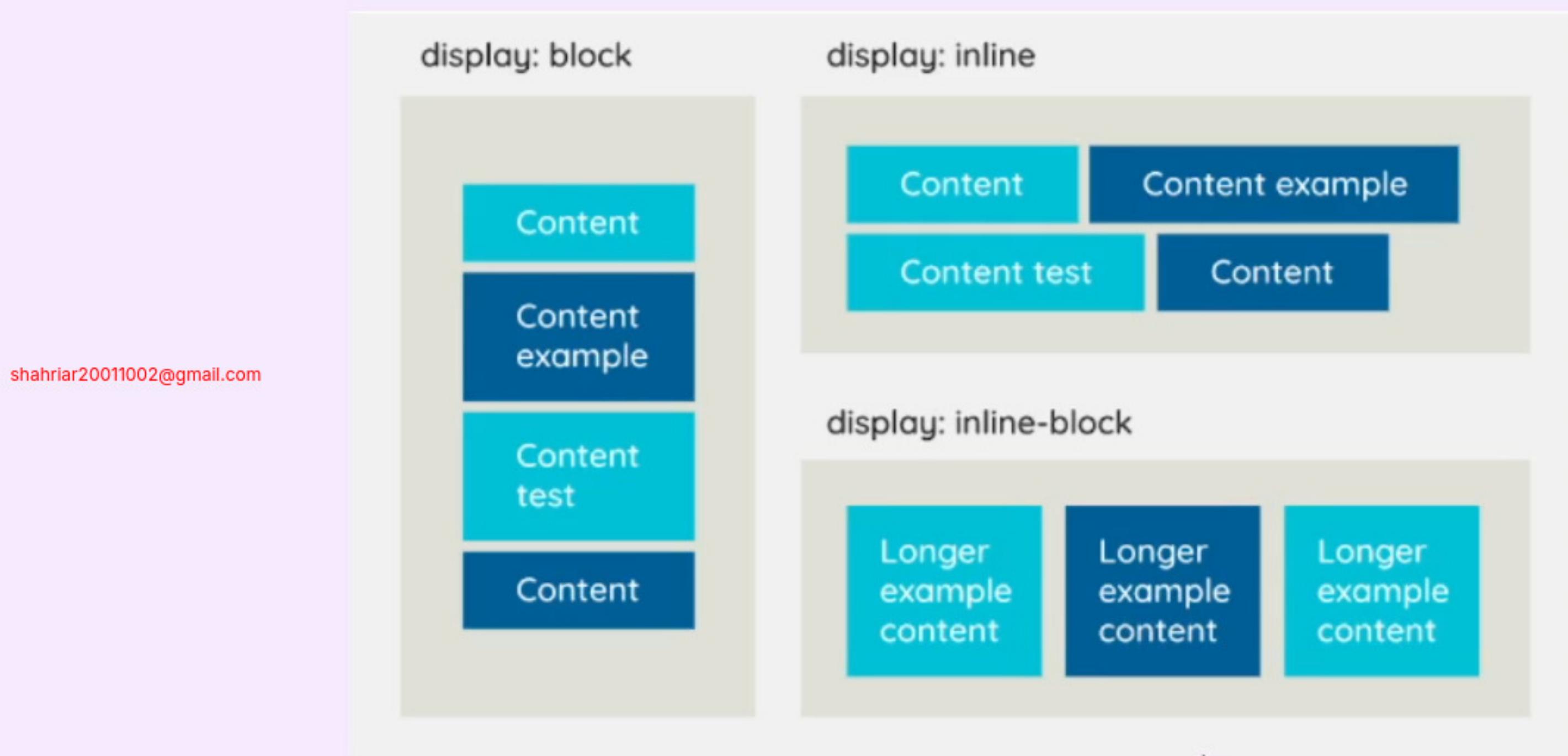
```
div {  
    width: 320px;  
    padding: 10px;  
    border: 5px solid gray;  
    margin: 0;  
}
```



320px (width)
+ 20px (left + right padding)
+ 10px (left + right border)
+ 0px (left + right margin)
= 350px

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Display: inline, block, inline-block



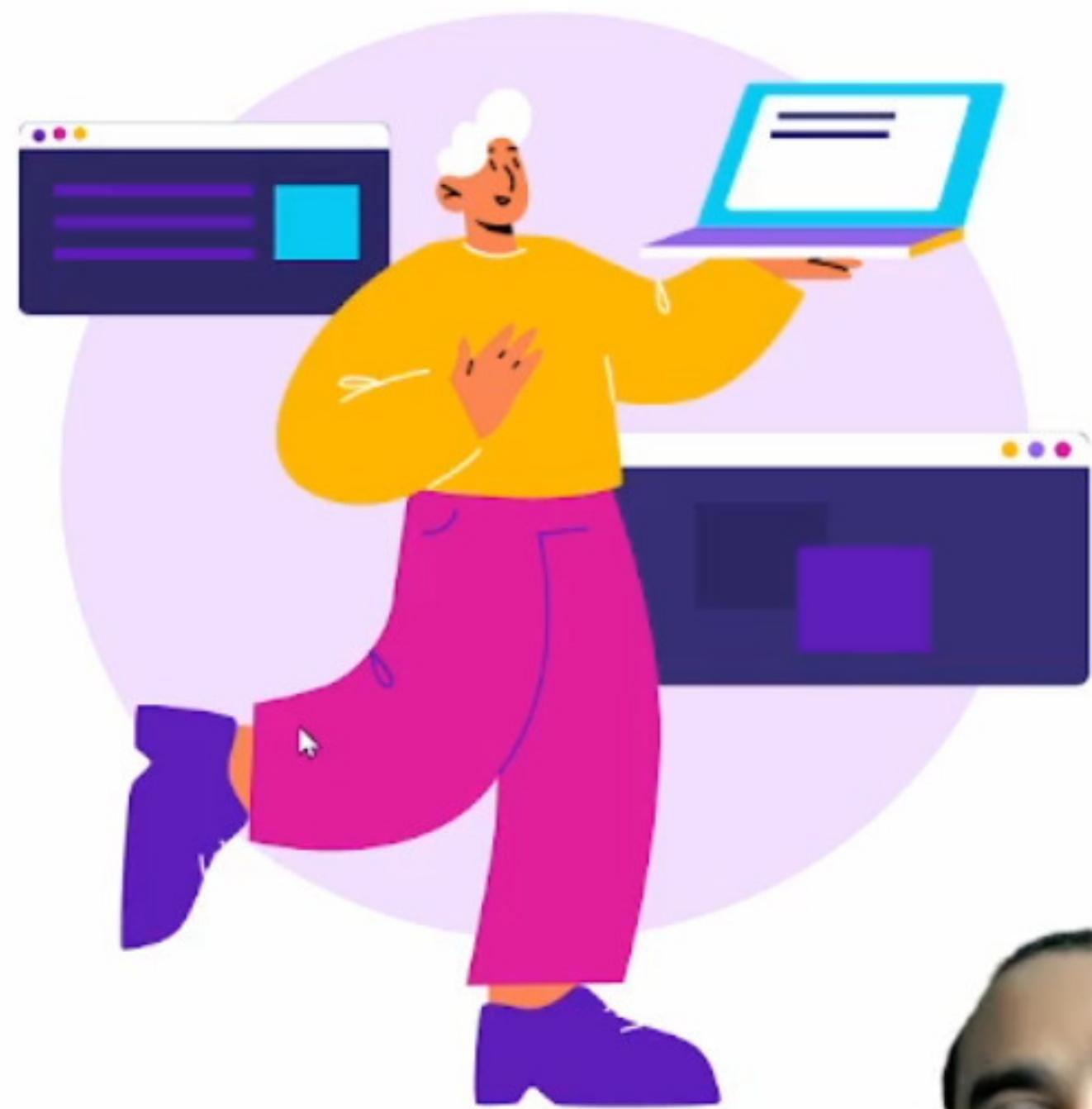
Practice Task 1



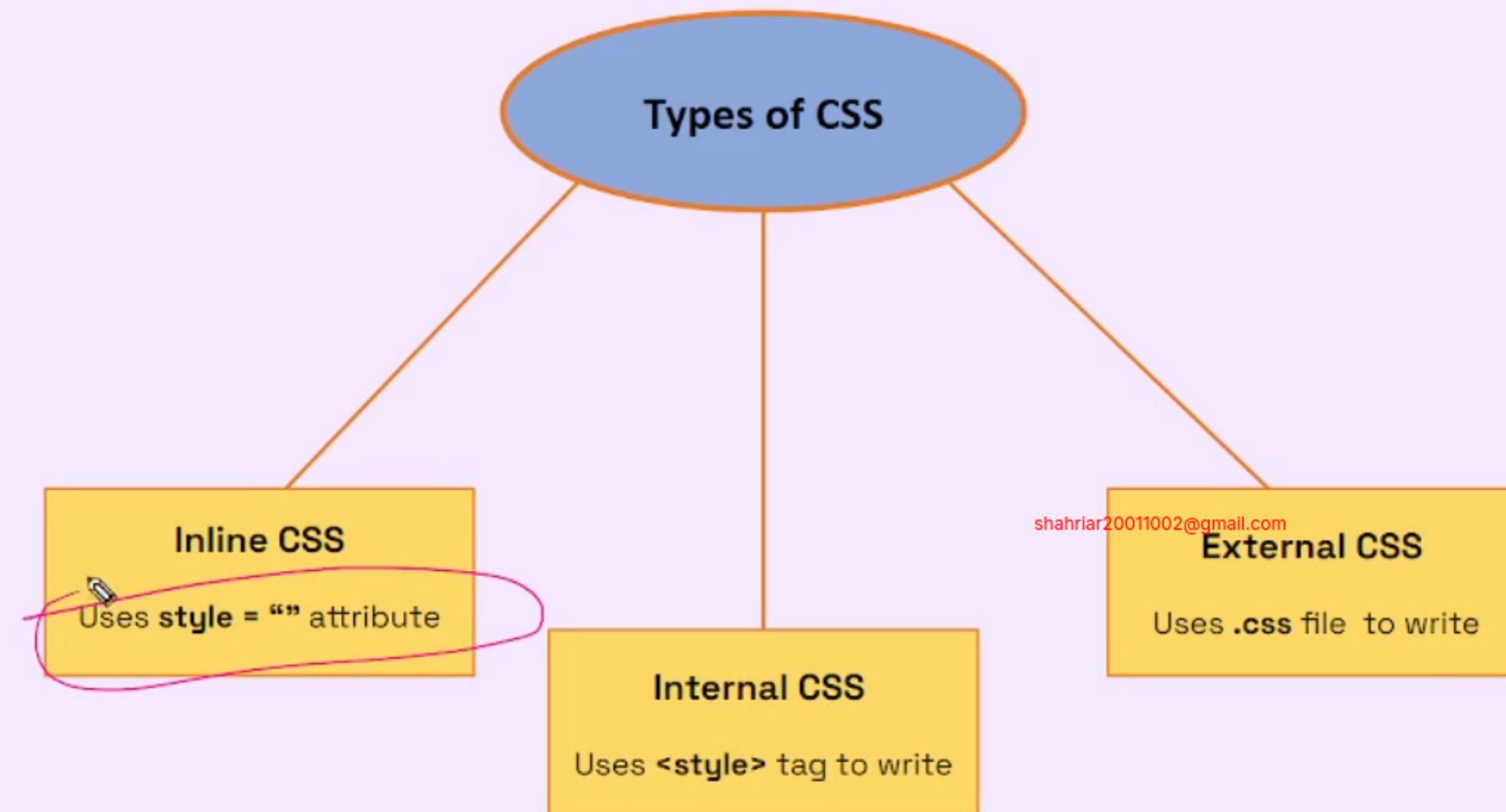
shahriar20011002@gmail.com

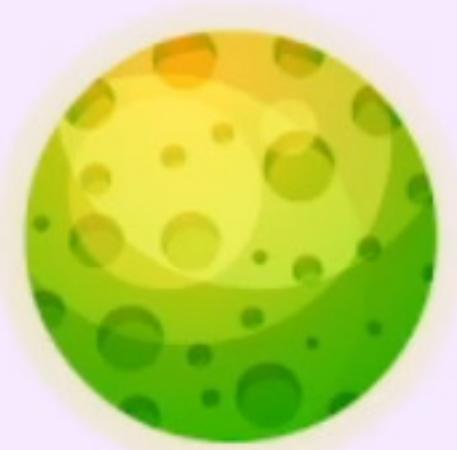
CSS Types Challenge:

- Create an HTML document with three paragraphs.
 - Apply CSS styles to each paragraph using inline, internal, and external styles.



3 Ways to Use CSS





How to write CSS in 3 ways?

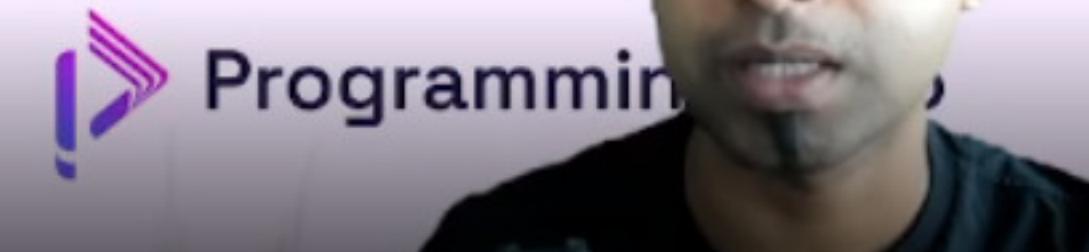


Inline CSS



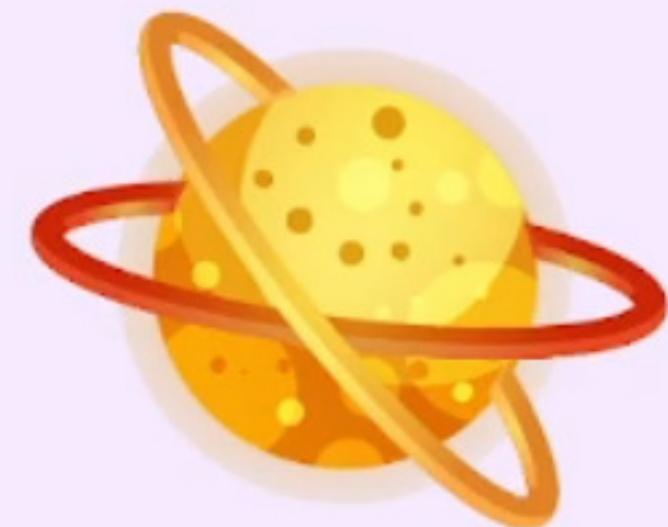
`<p style="color:blue">I have started a new journey.</p>`

Internal CSS





How to write CSS in 3 ways?



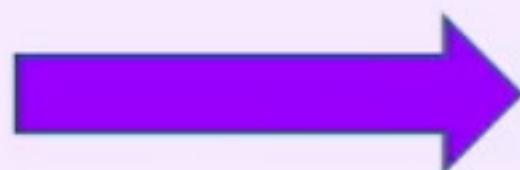
Inline CSS



```
<p style="color:blue">I have started a new journey.</p>
```

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Internal CSS



```
<head>
  <style>
    h1{
      color: rgb(240, 161, 132);
    }
  </style>
</head>
```



How to write CSS in 3 ways?

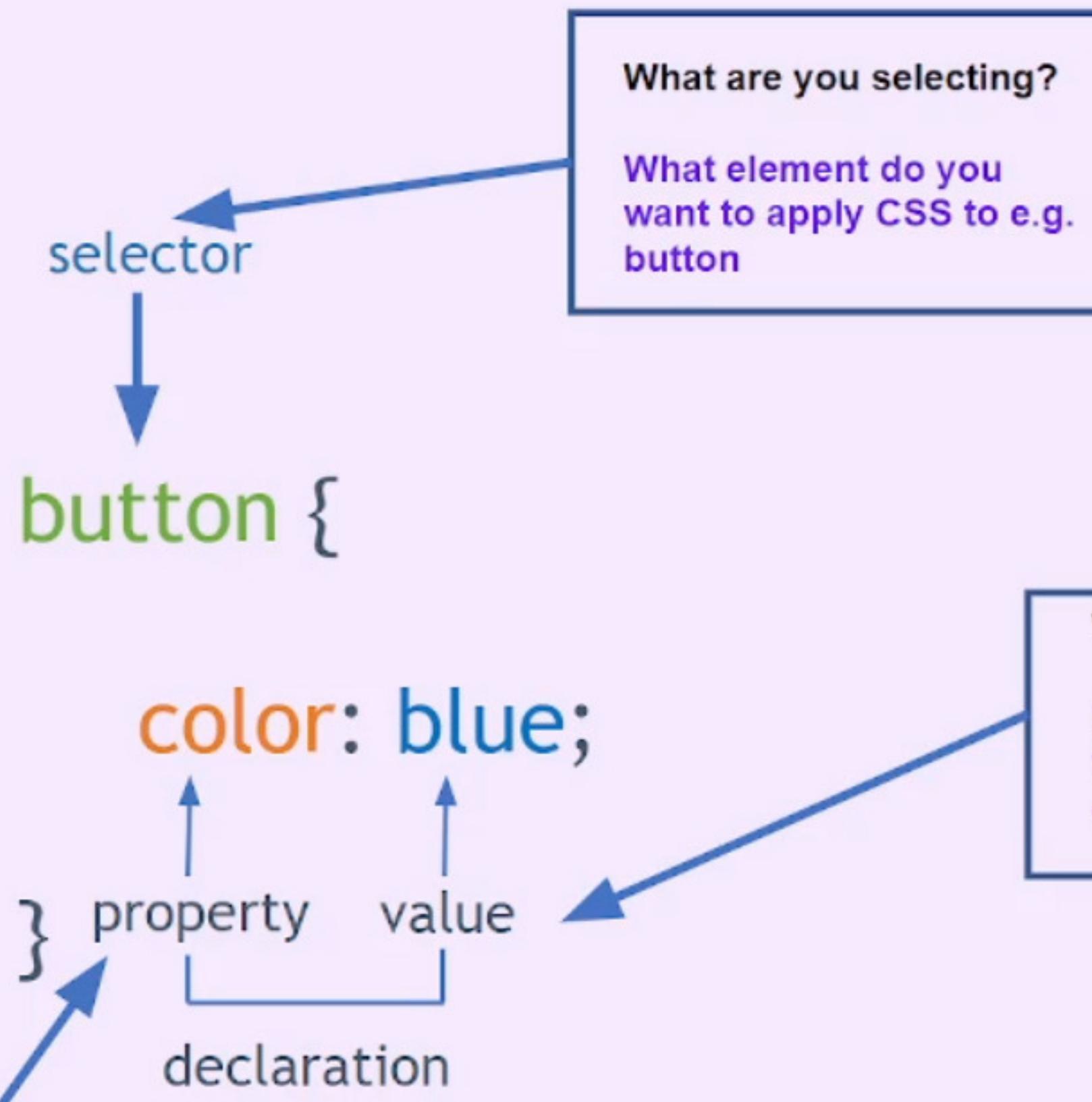
```
● ● ●  
  
h2{  
    background-color: blueviolet;  
}
```

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

Index.css

Index.html

CSS Syntax



Text Alignment



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```
body {  
    text-align: left ;  
    border: 1px solid black;  
}
```



Text Alignment



```
● ○ ●  
  
body {  
    text-align: right ;  
    border: 1px solid black;  
}
```



Text Alignment



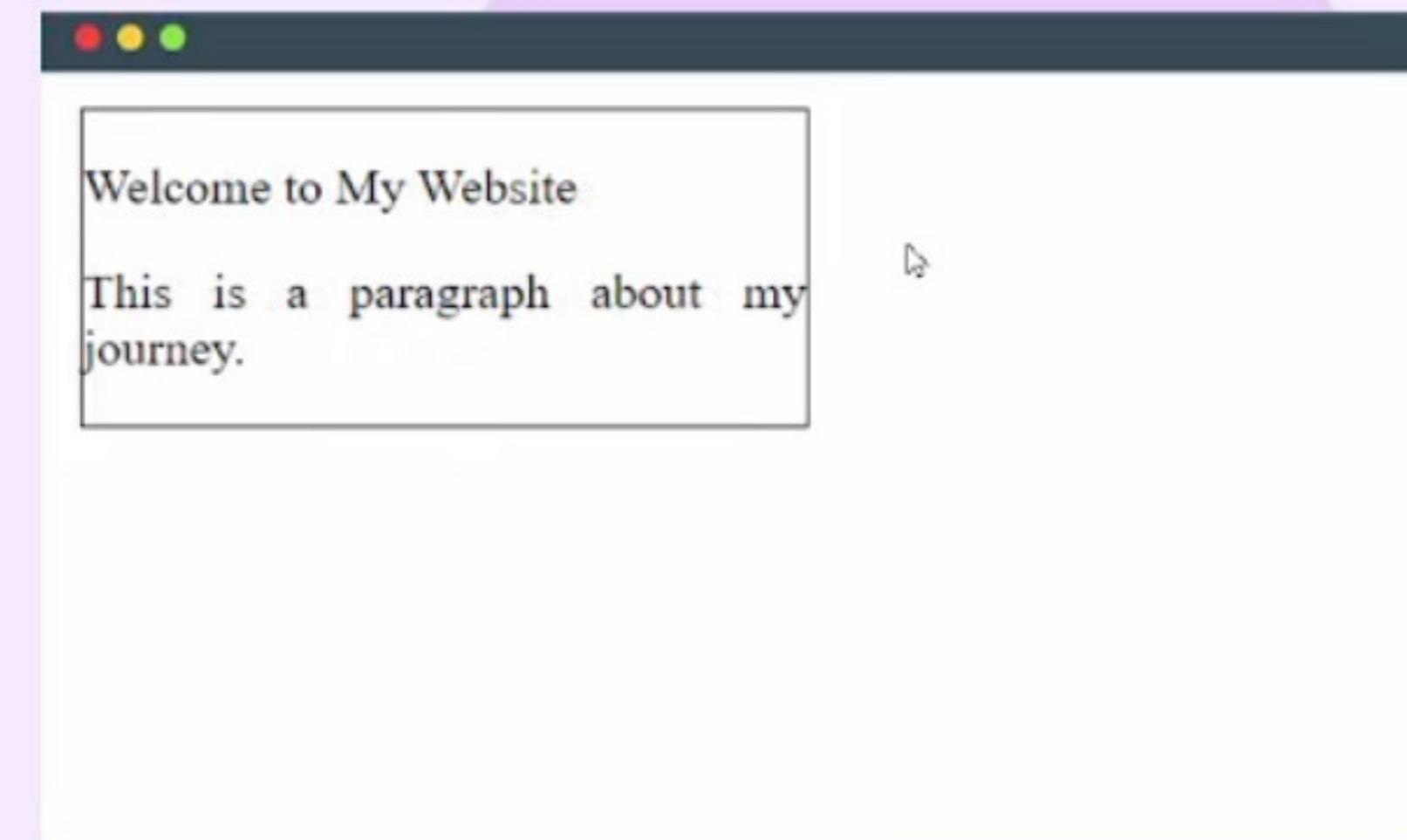
```
● ○ ●  
  
body {  
    text-align: center ;  
    border: 1px solid black;  
}
```



Text Alignment



```
● ○ ●  
  
body {  
    text-align: justify ;  
    border: 1px solid black;  
}
```



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CSS Selectors: Universal

Universal Selector - The CSS universal selector selects all the elements on a webpage.

```
* {  
    color: blue;  
    font-size: 21px;  
}
```



CSS Selectors: Element

Element Selector - Element Selector in CSS tries to match the HTML elements having the same name.

Therefore, a selector of `` matches all the `` elements i.e. all the unordered lists in that HTML page.

.

```
● ● ●  
ul {  
    border: solid 1px #ccc;  
}
```



CSS Selectors: ID

ID Selector - ID selector matches every HTML element having an ID attribute with the value the same as that of the selector, without the hash sign



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```
#box {  
    width: 90px;  
    margin: 10px;  
}
```



```
<div id="box"></div>
```



Program

CSS Selectors: Class

Class Selector - The class selector searches for every element having an attribute value with the same name as the class name, without the dot.



```
.square {  
    margin: 20px;  
    width: 20px;  
}
```



```
<div class="square"></div>
```



CSS Selectors: Grouping

Grouping Selector - The grouping selector in CSS allows you to select and apply styles to multiple selectors at once.

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```
● ● ●  
h1, p {  
    color: blue;  
}  
  
a, button {  
    background-color: yellow;  
    padding: 10px;  
}
```

```
● ● ●  
<body>  
    <h1>Welcome to My Website</h1>  
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
    <a href="#">Click me</a>  
    <button>Submit</button>  
</body>
```



ID VS CLASS



ID	CLASS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Each element can have only one ID	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• You can use the same class on multiple elements.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• an ID selector is a name preceded by a hash character (“#”).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a class selector is a name preceded by a full stop (“.”)

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ID VS CLASS

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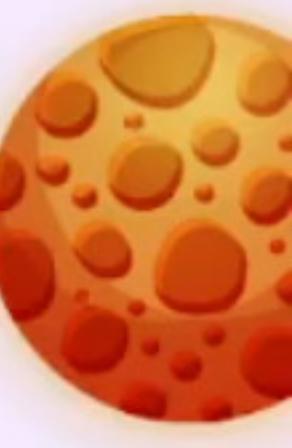
```
<p id="hero">  
Welcome to  
Programming-hero  
</p>
```

```
<p class="hero">  
Welcome to  
Programming-hero  
</p>
```

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

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

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Different types of color/ background color

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Color	HTML / CSS Color Name	Hex Code #RRGGBB	Decimal Code (R,G,B)
coral	coral	#FF7F50	rgb(255,127,80)
tomato	tomato	#FF6347	rgb(255,99,71)
orangered	orangered	#FF4500	rgb(255,69,0)
gold	gold	#FFD700	rgb(255,215,0)
orange	orange	#FFA500	rgb(255,165,0)
darkorange	darkorange	#FF8C00	rgb(255,140,0)



CSS Background Color

You can set background of various HTML elements:

The `background-color` property is used to set the background color of an element

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  ▼ <html>
3  ▼   <head>
4     <title>HTML Backgorund Color</title>
5   </head>
6  ▼   <body style="background-color: lightgreen;">
7     <h1>HTML Backgorund Color</h1>
8     <p>Using CSS style.</p>
9   </body>
10  </html>
```

HTML Backgorund Color

Using CSS style.



CSS Background Image and Size



The `background-image` property is used to set the background image of an element.

The background-size property is used to adjust of a background image.

background-size : cover/contain/auto;

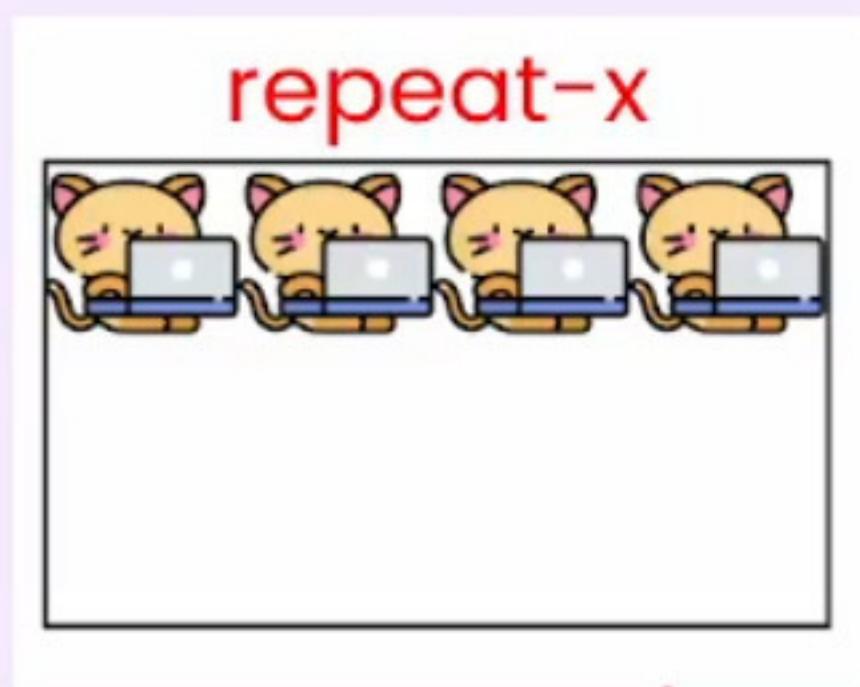
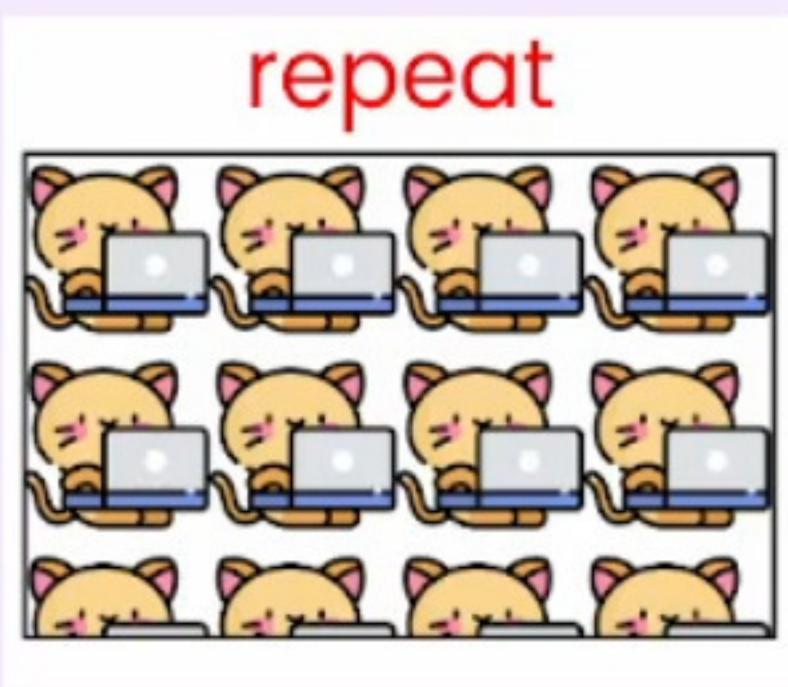
You can use background-size in 3 ways:

- use the Cover / Contain value
 - set the image width and height
 - use auto



CSS Background Repeat

The background-repeat property is used to control the repetition of an image in the background.



Program

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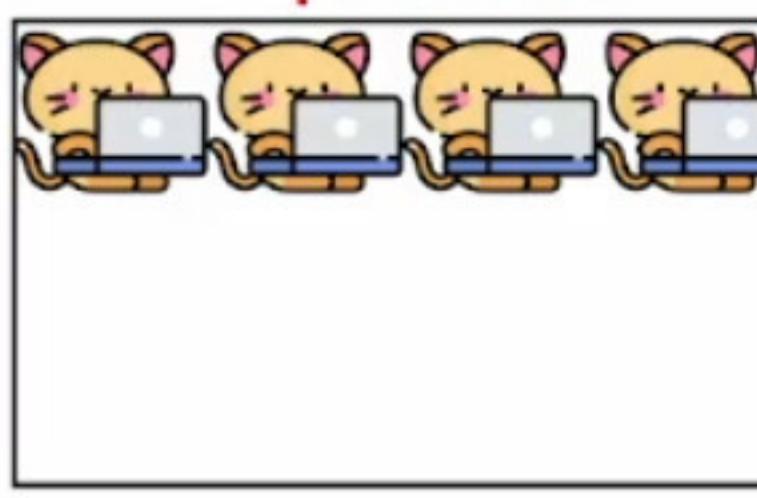
CSS Background Repeat

The background-repeat property is used to control the repetition of an image in the background.

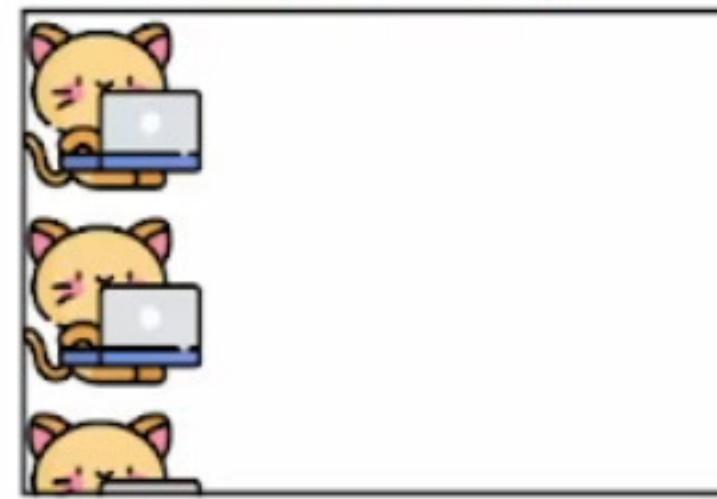
repeat



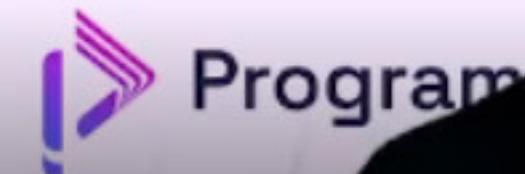
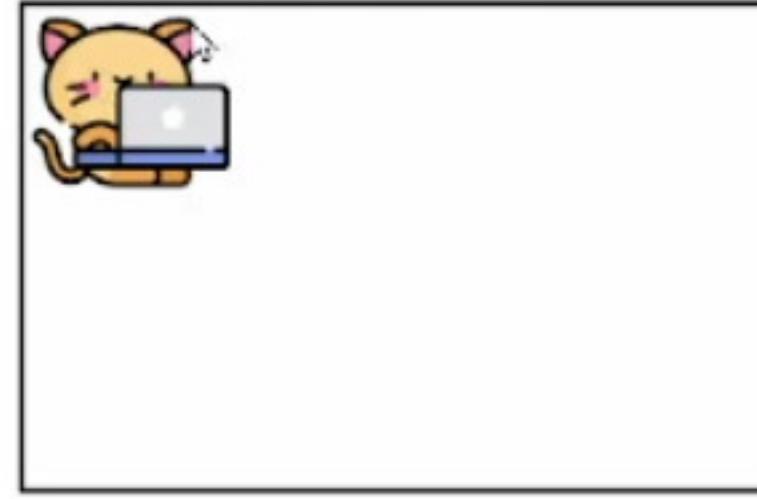
repeat-x



repeat-y



no-repeat



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CSS Background Position

The **background-position** property is used to control the position of an image in the background.



`background-position: left top;
background-position: 0 0;`



`background-position: top;
background-position: 50% 0;`



`background-position: right top;
background-position: 100% 0;`



`background-position: left;
background-position: 0 50%;`



`background-position: center;
background-position: 50% 50%;`



`background-position: right;
background-position: 100% 50%;`



`background-position: left bottom;
background-position: 0 100%;`



`background-position: bottom;
background-position: 50% 100%;`

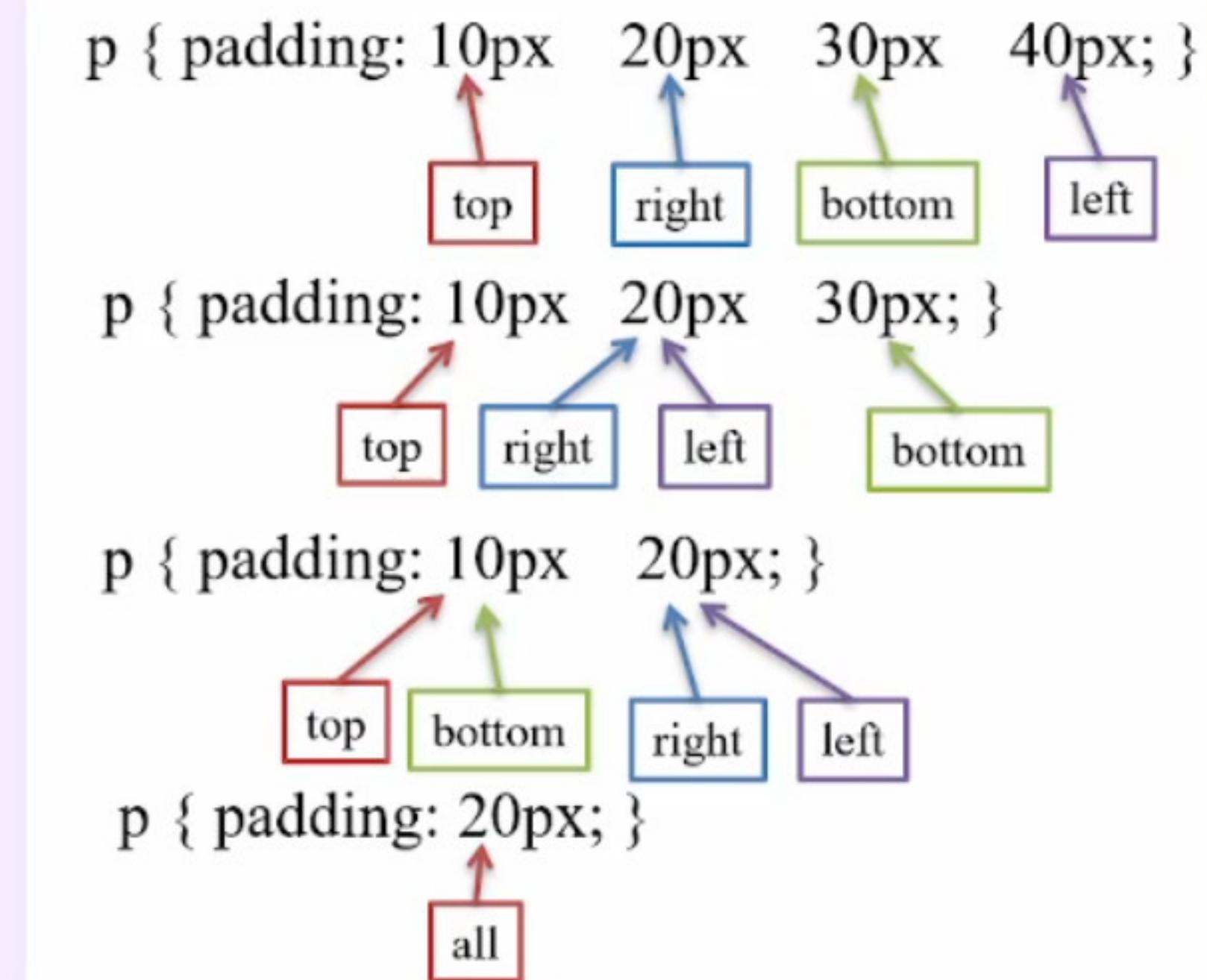
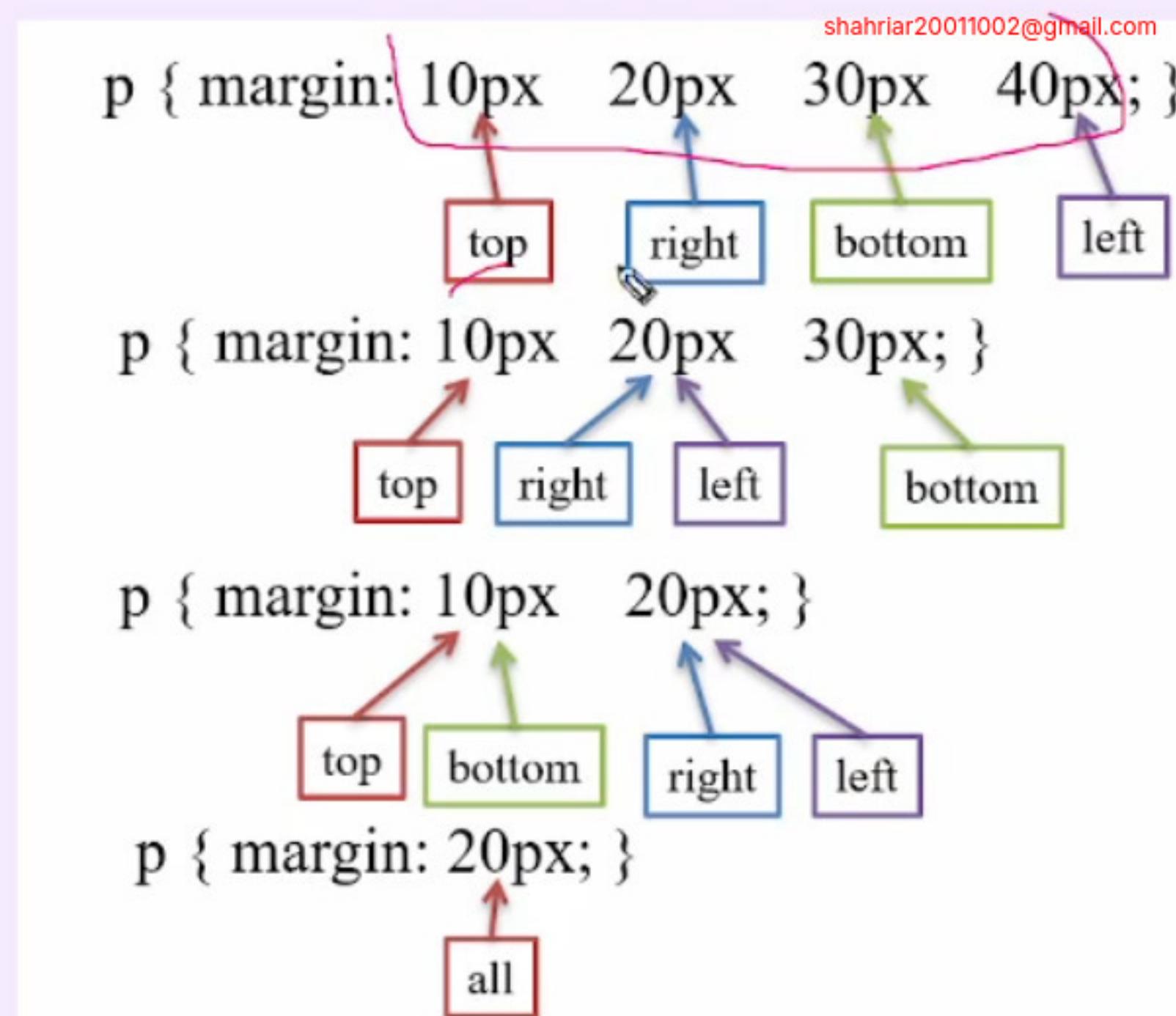


`background-position: right bottom;
background-position: 100% 100%;`



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CSS Margin and Padding



CSS max/min-height



max-height:

- ❑ max-height is a CSS property that allows you to set the maximum height that an element can have.
- ❑ It restricts the element's height from exceeding the specified value
- ❑ For example, if you set max-height: 200px; on a <div> element, it will not grow beyond a height of 200 pixels, regardless of its content.

min-height:

- shahriar20011002@gmail.com
- ❑ min-height is a CSS property that allows you to set the minimum height that an element should have.
 - ❑ It ensures that the element's height is at least the specified value
 - ❑ For example, if you set min-height: 100px; on a <div> element, it will be at least 100 pixels tall, even if its content is smaller.



CSS max/min-width

max-width:

- ❑ max-width is a CSS property that allows you to set the maximum width that an element can have.
- ❑ It restricts the element's width from exceeding the specified value.
- ❑ For example, if you set max-width: 500px; on an image, the image will not expand beyond a width of 500 pixels, regardless of its original size or the available space.

min-width:

- ❑ min-width is a CSS property that allows you to set the minimum width that an element should have.
- ❑ It ensures that the element's width is at least the specified value.
- ❑ For example, if you set min-width: 300px; on a <div> element, it will be at least 300 pixels wide, even if its content is smaller.



CSS box-shadow

box-shadow is a CSS property that allows you to add a shadow effect to an element's box (such as a div, button, or image).



The diagram illustrates the CSS box-shadow property. On the left, a pink square is shown with a black shadow cast to its right. A white callout box contains the CSS code:

```
box-shadow: 10px 20px 8px 5px #353535;
```

Below the code, five arrows point to the parameters:

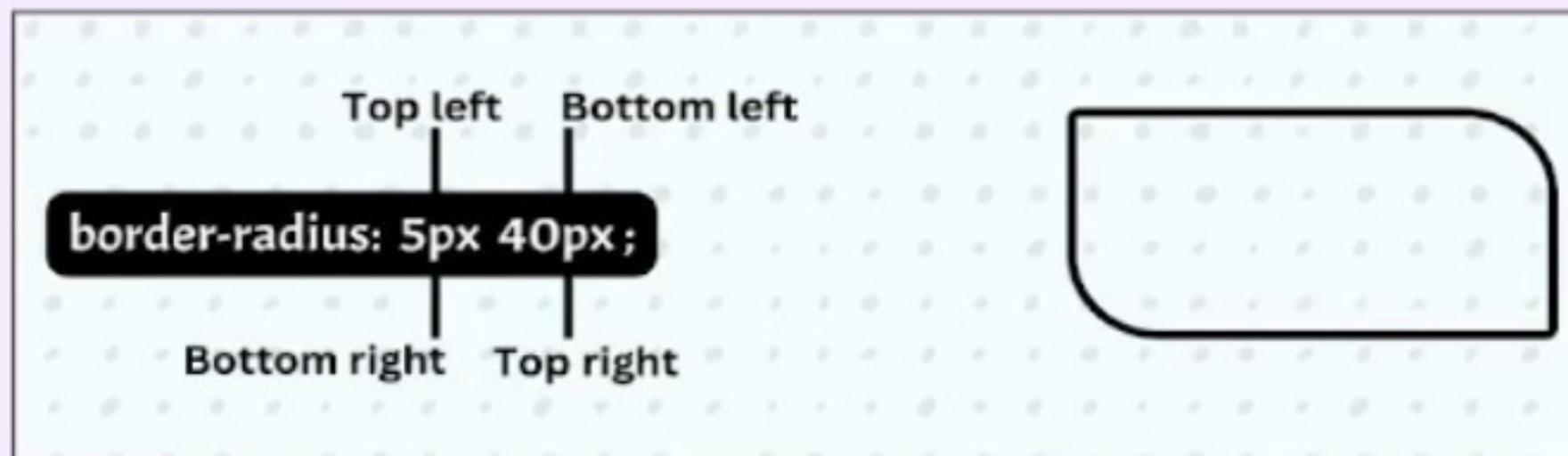
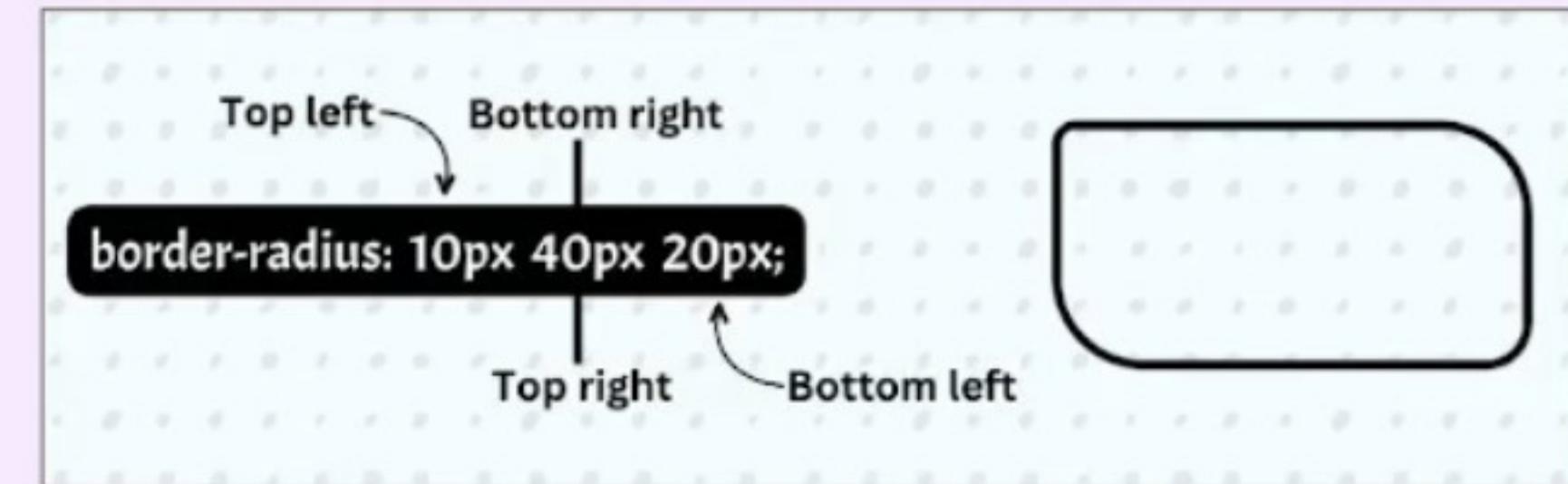
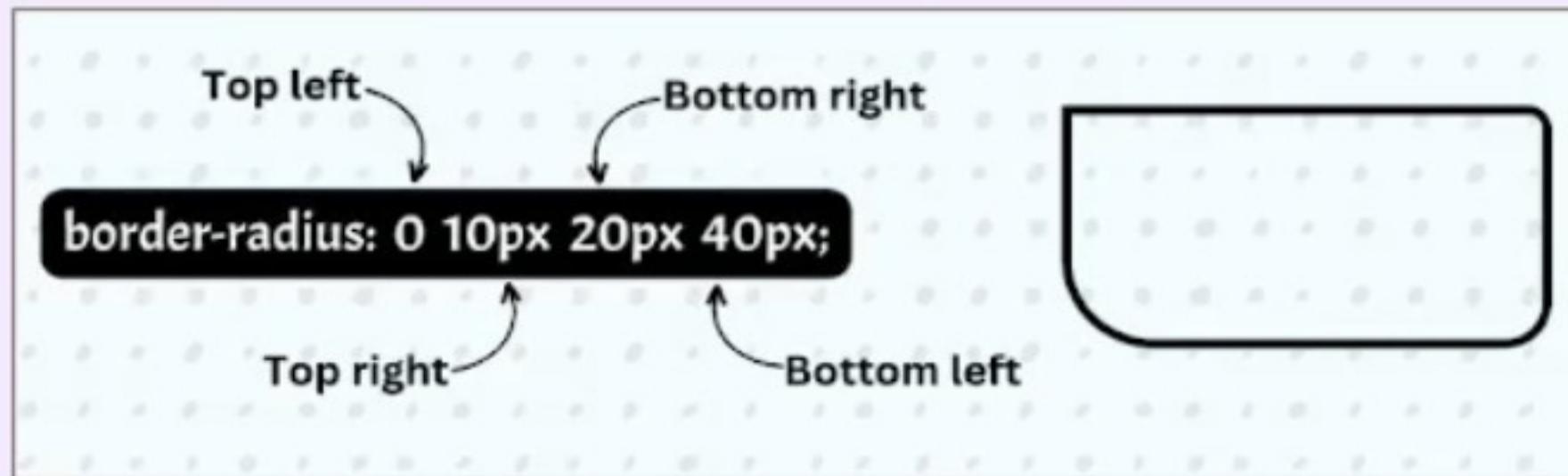
- x-offset (blue)
- y-offset (green)
- blur (purple)
- spread (yellow)
- color (red)

On the right, a larger version of the pink square is shown with a black shadow. Labels indicate the x-offset and y-offset of the shadow.

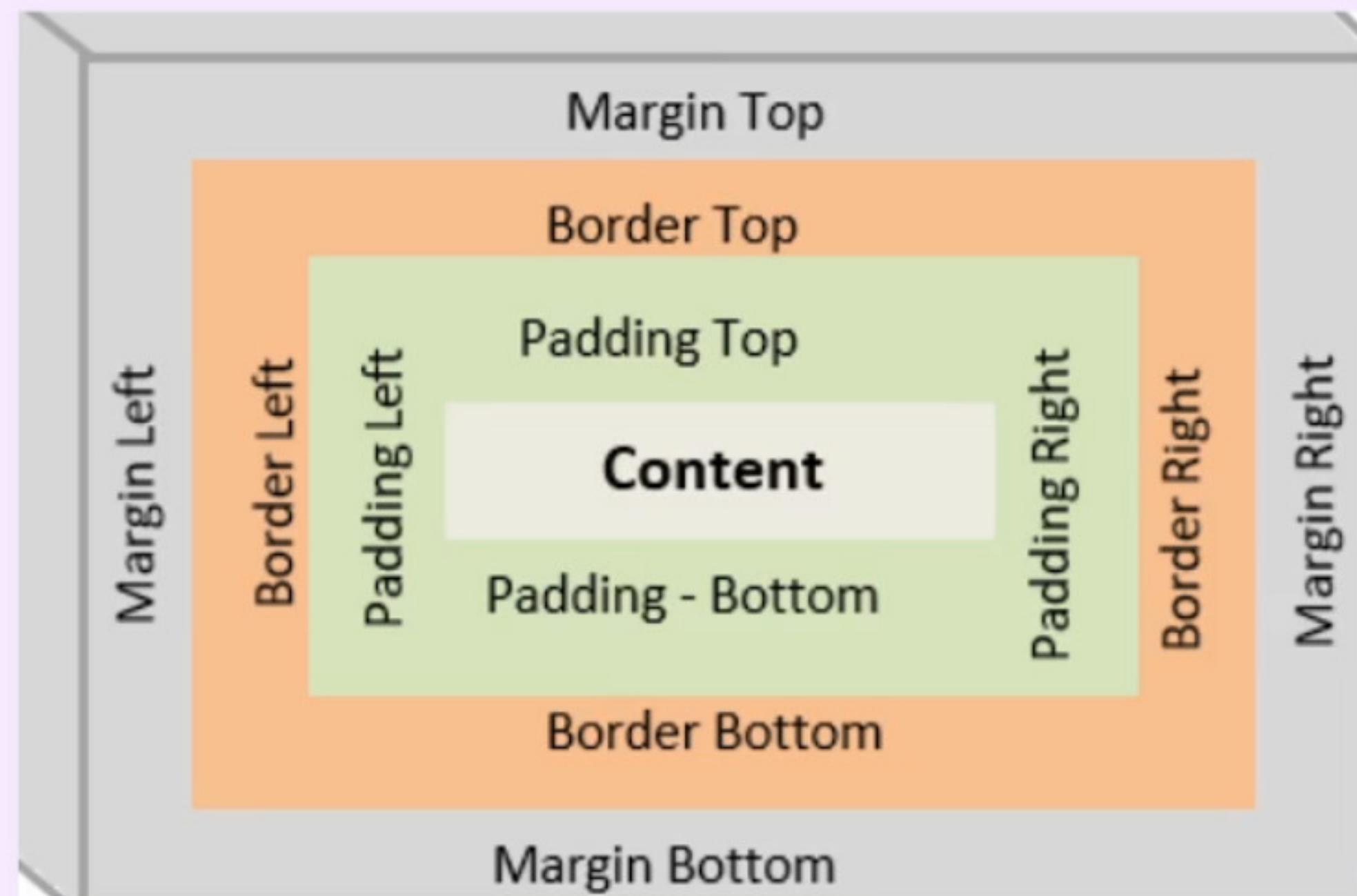
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CSS border-radius

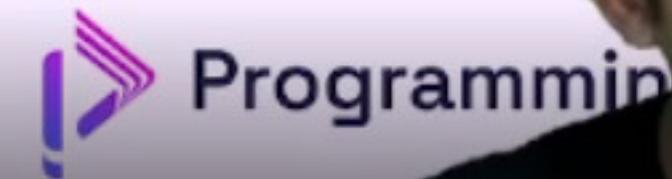
border-radius is a CSS property that allows you to create rounded corners on an element's border.



CSS BOX MODEL



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CSS BOX MODEL



```
div {  
    width: 320px;  
    padding: 10px;  
    border: 5px solid gray;  
    margin: 0;  
}
```

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Width

The total width of an element should be calculated like this:

Total element width = **width** + left padding + right padding
+ left border + right border
+ left margin + right margin

Height

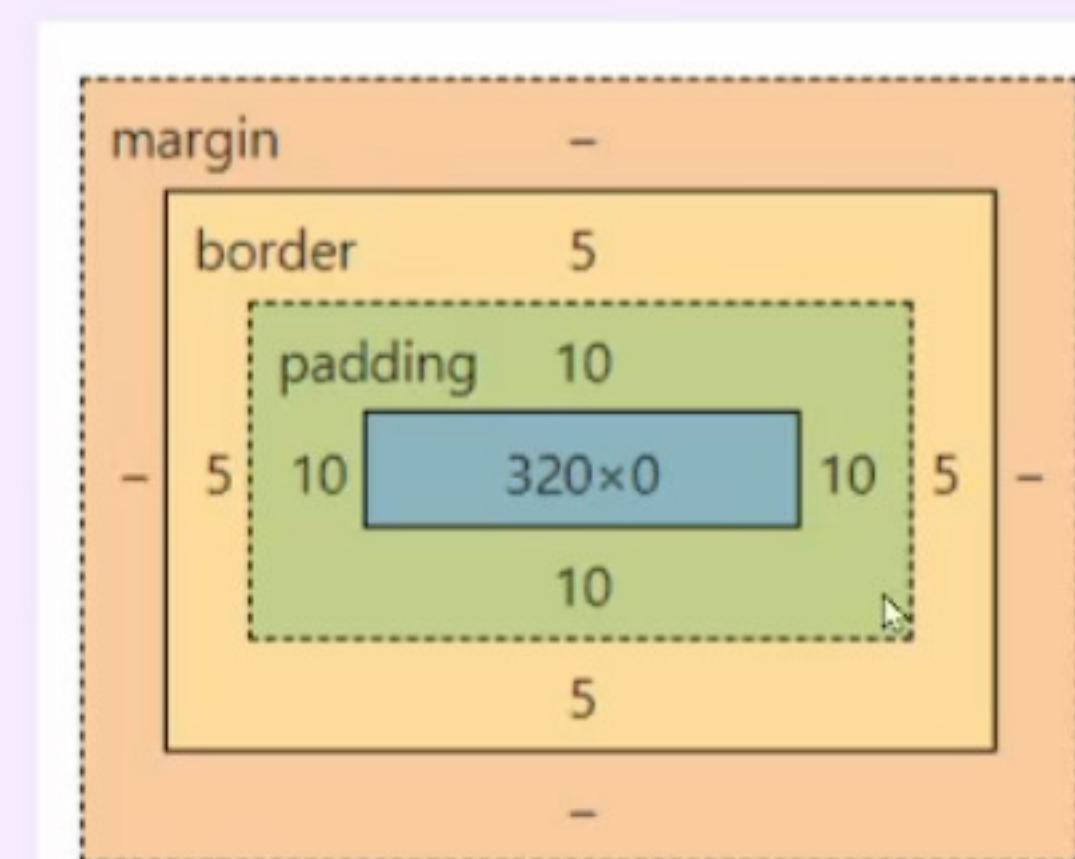
The total height of an element should be calculated like this:

Total element height = **height** + top padding + bottom padding
+ top border + bottom border
+ top margin + bottom margin



CSS BOX MODEL

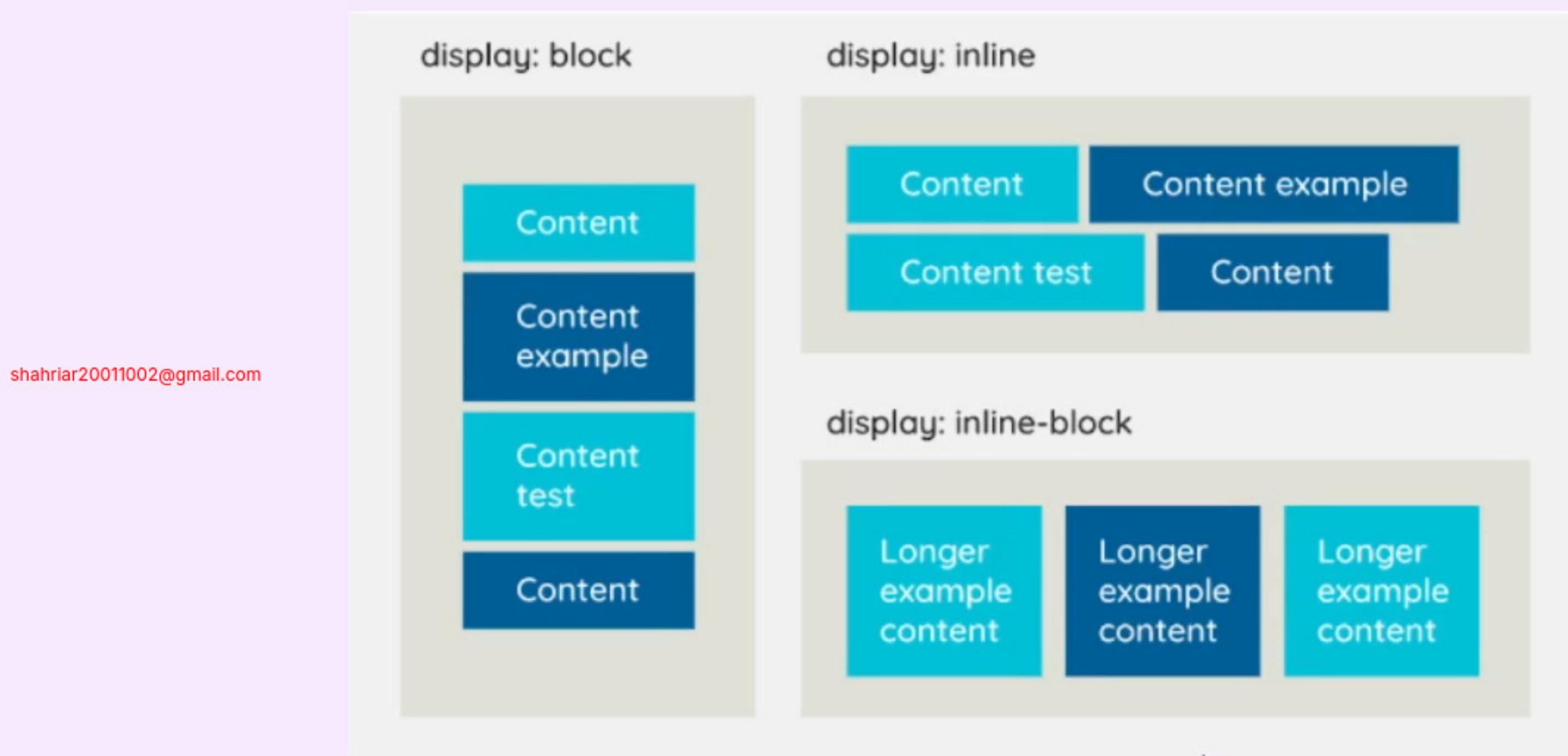
```
div {  
    width: 320px;  
    padding: 10px;  
    border: 5px solid gray;  
    margin: 0;  
}
```



320px (width)
+ 20px (left + right padding)
+ 10px (left + right border)
+ 0px (left + right margin)
= 350px

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Display: inline, block, inline-block



Practice Task 1



CSS Types Challenge:

- Create an HTML document with three paragraphs.
- Apply CSS styles to each paragraph using inline, internal, and external styles.

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