CSS

➢ CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet.

➢ CSS is used to design HTML tags.

➢ CSS is a widely used language on the web.

➢ HTML, CSS and JavaScript are used for web designing. It helps the web designers to apply style on HTML tags.

CSS Example

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```
<style>
h1
{
    color:white;
    background-color:red;
}
</style>
```

<h1>Cascading Stylesheet**</h1>**

Ways to insert CSS

Inline CSS

Internal CSS

External CSS

➢ Inline CSS is used to apply CSS on a single line or element.

<p style="color:red">Welcome</p>

<h1 style="color:blue">Welcome</h1>

> It is written inside the style tag within head section of html.

```
<style>
h1
{
    color:white;
    background-color:red;
}
</style>
```

<h1>Cascading Stylesheet**</h1>**

- Here, we write all the CSS code in a css file.

- Its extension must be .css

style.css

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

```
P
{
    color:blue;
}
```

The link tag must be used inside head section of html.

CSS Selectors

Element Selector

Id Selector

Class Selector

Universal Selector

Group Selector

➢ The element selector selects the HTML element by name.

```
<style>
h1
{
    color:white;
    background-color:red;
}
</style>
```

<h1>Cascading Stylesheet**</h1>**

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➢ The id selector selects the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.

➢ An id is always unique within the page

```
<style>
#abc
{
    color:red;
}
</style>
```

<h1 id="abc">Cascading Stylesheet**</h1>**

<h1>Cascading Stylesheet**</h1>**

- ➤ The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.

- ➤ It is used with a . (full stop symbol)

```
<style>
.xyz
{
    color:red;
}
</style>
```

```
<h1 class="xyz">Cascading Stylesheet</h1>

<h1>Cascading Stylesheet</h1>
```

> ➤ It selects all the elements on the pages.

```
<style>
*
{
    color:red;
}
</style>
```

<h1>Cascading Stylesheet**</h1>**

<p>This is heading**</p>**

Group Selector

➢ It select all the elements with the same style definitions

➢ Grouping selector is used to minimize the code.

➢ Commas are used to separate each selector in grouping.

```
<style>
h1,h2,p
{
    color: blue;
}
</style>
```

```
<h1>Cascading Stylesheet</h1>

<h2>Cascading Stylesheet</h2>

<p>This is heading</p>
```

Properties

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➢ The background-color property is used to specify the background color of the element.

```
<style>
p
{
    background-color: #b0d4de;
}
</style>
```

```
<p>This is an example of CSS background
-color.</p>
```

➤ The background-image property is used to set an image as a background of an element.

```
<style>
body {
    background-image: url("test.jpg");
}
</style>
```

```
<body>

</body>
```

➢ It is used to set the border on an element.

```
<style>
p {
    border-style: dotted;
}
</style>
```

<p>Cascading Stylesheet**</p>**

dotted

dashed

solid

double

inset

outset

border-radius

> This CSS property sets the rounded borders and provides the rounded corners around an element, tags, or div.

```
<style>
div
{
    border-radius: 90px;
    background: lightgreen;
}
</style>
```

```
<div>
    <h2>CSS border-radius property</h2>
</div>
```

border-top-left-radius:10px;

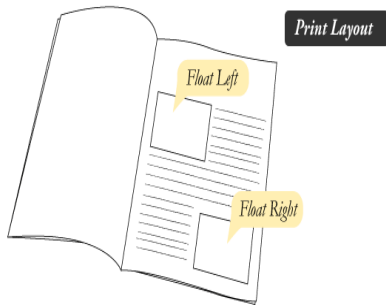**border-top-right-radius:10px;**

border-bottom-right-radius:10px;

border-bottom-left-radius:10px;

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➤ The **CSS float property** is a positioning property.

➤ It is used to push an element to the left or right, allowing other element to wrap around it.

```
<style>
img {
    float: right;
}
</style>
```

```
<img src="test.jpg" alt="Image"/>
```

Print Layout

Float Left

Float Right

> It is used to change the color of the text.

> There are three different formats to define a color:
- By a color name
- By hexadecimal value
- By RGB

```
<style>
   h1 { color: red; }
   h2 { color: #9000A1; }
   p { color:rgb(0, 220, 98); }
</style>
```

<h1>This is heading 1**</h1>**

<h2>This is heading 2**</h2>**

<p>This is a paragraph.**</p>**

```
<style>
    h1 { font-family: sans-serif; }
    h2 { font-family: serif; }
    p { font-family: monospace; }
</style>
```

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>

<h2>This is heading 2</h2>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

➢ CSS font size property is used to change the size of the font.

```
<style>
p
{
    font-size:xx-small;
}
</style>
```

<p>This is a paragraph.**</p>**

| xx-small | x-small | small | medium | large | x-large | xx-large |

| smaller | larger | size in pixels or % |

Font Style

- CSS Font style property defines what type of font you want to display.
- It may be italic, oblique, or normal.

```
<style>
    h1 { font-style: italic; }
    h2 { font-style: oblique; }
    p { font-style: normal; }
</style>
```

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>

<h2>This is heading 2</h2>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

CSS Hover

- ➢ The :**hover** selector is for selecting the elements when we move the mouse on them.
- ➢ the hover effect modifies the element's property value

```
<style>
a:hover
{
    color: red;
}
</style>
```

```
<a  href = "">Home</a>

<a  href = "">About</a>

<a  href = "">Contact</a>
```

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➢ This property in CSS is used to give more importance compare to normal property.

➢ The *!important* means **'this is important'**.

```
<style>
h1
{
    font-size: 30px !important;
}
 </style>
```

<h1>welcome**</h1>**

<h1>Hello**</h1>**

- CSS Margin property is used to define the space around elements.

- It is completely transparent and doesn't have any background color.

```
<style>
p
{
    margin-top: 50px;
    margin-bottom: 50px;
    margin-right: 100px;
    margin-left: 100px;
}
</style>
```

`<p>welcome</p>`

➢ **CSS Padding property** is used to define the space between the element content and the element border.

```
<style>
p
{
    padding-top: 50px;
    padding-right: 100px;
    padding-bottom: 150px;
    padding-left: 200px;
}
</style>
```

`<p>welcome</p>`

CSS Opacity

- The CSS opacity property is used to specify the transparency of an element.

- Opacity is defined as degree in which light is allowed to travel through an object.

```
<style>
img
{
    opacity: 0.5;
}
 </style>
```

```
<img src="rose.jpg"  height="250px" width="250px">
```

➢ It is used to add shadow-like effects around the frame of an element.

```
<style>
img
{
    box-shadow: 5px 10px 10px 10px orange;
}
 </style>
```

```
<img src="rose.jpg"  height="250px"
width="250px">
```

Text - Shadow

➢ This CSS property adds shadows to the text.

```
<style>
P
{
     text-shadow: 3px 3px red;
}
 </style>
```

<p>Text Shadow **</p>**

Icons

> It is a graphical representation of a file or program that helps the user to identify about the type of file quickly.

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">
```

```
<i class="fa fa-envelope"></i>

<i class="fa fa-home"></i>

<i class="fa fa-phone"></i>
```

➢ This CSS property used to control the space between every letter inside an element or the block of text.

➢ Using this property, we can increase or decrease the space between the characters of the text.

```
<p style= "letter-spacing: 7px;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

➢ This CSS property is used to control the space between the words.

```
<p style= "word-spacing: 7px;">This is a paragraph.</p>
```

➢ A navigation bar is mostly displayed on the top of the page in the form of a horizontal list of links.

```
<style>
ul {
  list-style-type: none;
}

li {
  float: left;
}

li a {
  padding: 10px 20px;
  text-decoration: none;
}
</style>
```

```
<ul>
 <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>
 <li><a href="#">Java</a></li>
 <li><a href="#">HTML</a></li>
 <li><a href="#">CSS</a></li>
</ul>
```

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➢ it is used to set one thing on the top of another.
➢ Creating an overlay effect means to put two **div** together at the same place

```
<style>
img {   width: 300px;   height: 300px;  }

.container { position: relative;   width: 25%;
          height: auto;   }

.overlay{
  position: absolute;    transition: 0.5s ease;
  height: 300px;    width: 300px;   top: 0;
  background-color: blue; opacity: 0;  }

.container:hover .overlay {
        opacity: 0.9;     }
</style>
```

```
<div class="container">
    <img src= "test.jpg">
    <div class="overlay"></div>
</div>
```

Background-blend-mode

➢ We can blend the background images together.

```
<style>
#div1 {
  width: 400px;
  height: 400px;
  background-image: url("one.jpg"), url("two.jpg");
  background-blend-mode: multiply;
}
</style>
```

```
<div id="div1"></div>
```

Text-align

➤ It is used to set the horizontal alignment of a table-cell box or the block element.

```
<style>
p {
    text-align: center;
}
</style>
```

<p>Cascading Stylesheet**</p>**

center   left   right   justify

➢ It is used to set both **column-count** and **column-width** properties at the same time.

➢ The **column-count** property is used to set the number of columns.

➢ The **column-width** property specifies the width of the columns.

```
<style>
div {
    columns: 100px 4;
    border: solid 2px black;
    font-size: 20px;
}
</style>
```

<div>Your content....**</div>**

➢ An animation makes an element change gradually from one style to another.

➢ You can also specify the changes in percentage.

➢ 0% specify the start of the animation and 100% specify its completion.

```
<style>
div
{
    width: 150px;
    height: 150px;
    background: red;
    position: relative;
    -webkit-animation: myfirstanimation 5s;
}

@-webkit-keyframes myfirstanimation
 {
    0%   {background:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
    25%  {background:yellow; left:300px; top:0px;}
    50%  {background:blue; left:200px; top:300px;}
    75%  {background:green; left:0px; top:200px;}
    100% {background:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
}

</style>
```

Chrome,
Safari,
Opera

<div></div>

```
<style>
div
{
    width: 150px;
    height: 150px;
    background: red;
    position: relative;
    animation: myfirstanimation 5s;
}

@keyframes myfirstanimation
{
    0%   {background:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
    25%  {background:yellow; left:300px; top:0px;}
    50%  {background:blue; left:300px; top:200px;}
    75%  {background:green; left:0px; top:200px;}
    100% {background:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
}
</style>
```

Standard syntax

```
<div></div>
```