

WEB

DEVELOPMENT

OR

ENGINEERING

# Web Development

## Front End

How data/content will show on screen

HTML



HTML

Basic Building Blocks

CSS



CSS

Designing of Basic Building Blocks

# CSS

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once

# CSS Syntax

- The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.
- The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.
- Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.
- Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolons, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

## Example

selector                      declaration

h2 { color:blue; }

property                      value

```
graph TD
    selector --> h2
    declaration --- block["{ color:blue; }"]
    property --> color
    value --> blue
```

# Lets create css file..!

# Three Ways to Insert CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet

1. Inline CSS
2. Internal CSS
3. External CSS

# CSS Text

CSS has a lot of properties for formatting text.

## 1. Text Color

- Color
- background-color

## 2. Text Alignment

- text-align (center, left, right, justify)

## 3. Vertical Alignment

- vertical-align (top, middle, bottom)

## 4. Text Direction

- Direction
- unicode-bidi

```
h1 {  
  color: green;  
  text-align: left;  
}
```

# CSS Text COUNT.....

CSS has a lot of properties for formatting text.

## 5. Text Decoration

- text-decoration (none, overline, line-through, underline)

## 6. Text Transformation

- text-transform (uppercase, lowercase, capitalize)

## 7. Text Indentation

- text-indent (for example **text-indent: 60px**)
- letter-spacing (for example **letter-spacing: 5px**)
- line-height (for example **line-height: 15px**)
- word-spacing (for example **word-spacing: 3px**)
- white-space (for example **white-space: nowrap**)

## 8. Text Shadow

- text-shadow

for example

```
h1 {  
  text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px red;  
}
```



# CSS Text COUNT.....

CSS has a lot of properties for formatting text.

## 5. Text Fonts

- **font-family**

The font-family property should hold several font names as a "fallback" system, to ensure maximum compatibility between browsers/operating systems. Start with the font you want, and end with a generic family (to let the browser pick a similar font in the generic family, if no other fonts are available). The font names should be separated with comma.

- **font-style** (normal, italic, oblique)
- **font-weight** (normal, bold)
- **font-variant** (normal, small-caps)
- **font-size** (can write in px, em, %)

### Example

```
h1 {  
  font-family: "Lucida Console", "Courier New", monospace;  
  font-variant: small-caps;  
  font-weight: bold;  
  font-style: italic;  
}
```

# CSS Text COUNT.....

CSS has a lot of properties for formatting text.

## 5. Text Fonts Shorthand

- **Font**

The font property is a shorthand property for:

font-style

font-variant

font-weight

font-size/line-height

font-family

### Example

```
h1 {  
    font: italic small-caps bold 12px/30px Georgia, serif;  
}
```

# Margins

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

- `margin-top`
- `margin-right`
- `margin-bottom`
- `margin-left`

All the margin properties can have the following values:

**auto** - the browser calculates the margin

**length** - specifies a margin in px, pt, cm, etc.

**%** - specifies a margin in % of the width of the containing element

**inherit** - specifies that the margin should be inherited from the parent element

# Margin shorthand

`margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px;`

T

R

B

L

# CSS for Padding

Padding is used to create space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.

- padding-top
- padding-right
- padding-bottom
- padding-left

All the padding properties can have the following values:

**length** - specifies a padding in px, pt, cm, etc.

**%** - specifies a padding in % of the width of the containing element

**inherit** - specifies that the padding should be inherited from the parent element

# Padding shorthand

Padding : 25px 50px 75px 100px;  
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# Links

links can be styled differently depending on what state they are in.

The four links states are:

**a:link** - a normal, unvisited link

**a:visited** - a link the user has visited

**a:hover** - a link when the user mouses over it

**a:active** - a link the moment it is clicked

## Example

```
/* unvisited link */  
a:link {  
    color: red;  
}
```

```
/* visited link */  
a:visited {  
    color: green;  
}
```

```
/* mouse over link */  
a:hover {  
    color: hotpink;  
}
```

```
/* selected link */  
a:active {  
    color: blue;  
}
```



# Links COUNT.....

<p> Mouse over the words to change the cursor.  
</p>

<span style="cursor:auto">auto</span> <br>

<span style="cursor:crosshair">crosshair</span>  
<br>

<span style="cursor:default">default</span> <br>

<span style="cursor:e-resize">e-resize</span> <br>

<span style="cursor:help">help</span> <br>

<span style="cursor:move">move</span> <br>

<span style="cursor:n-resize">n-resize</span> <br>

<span style="cursor:ne-resize">ne-resize</span>  
<br>

<span style="cursor:nw-resize">nw-resize </span>  
<br>

<span style="cursor:pointer">pointer</span>  
<br>

<span  
style="cursor:progress">progress</span> <br>

<span style="cursor:s-resize">s-resize</span>  
<br>

<span style="cursor:se-resize">se-  
resize</span> <br>

<span style="cursor:sw-resize">sw-  
resize</span> <br>

<span style="cursor:text">text</span><br>

<span style="cursor:w-resize">w-  
resize</span><br>

<span style="cursor:wait">wait</span><br>

# CSS for Lists

For list item styling we have property **list-style-type**

For ul we can set following values

**list-style-type (circle, square)**

For ol

**list-style-type (upper-roman, lower-alpha)**

To set an image in ul icon

**list-style-image: url('sqpurple.gif');**

# CSS for Backgrounds

Following are CSS background properties

- background-color: green;
- background-image: url("paper.gif");
- background-repeat: (repeat-x, repeat-y, repeat, no-repeat);
- background-attachment (fixed, scroll)
- background-position: right top;
- background (shorthand property)

# CSS for Borders

Following are CSS borders properties

**border-width** (medium, thick, can also write in px)

**border-color:** green or any color code;

**Border – Shorthand**

**border:** 5px solid red;

**Rounded Borders**

**border-radius:** 5px;

# CSS for Borders COUNT.....

Following are CSS borders properties

## **border-style**

- dotted - Defines a dotted border
- dashed - Defines a dashed border
- solid - Defines a solid border
- double - Defines a double border
- groove - Defines a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- ridge - Defines a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- inset - Defines a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- outset - Defines a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
- none - Defines no border
- hidden - Defines a hidden border

# THANKS...!