



# What is CSS?



## CSS

**CSS** stands for Cascading Style Sheets

**CSS** describes how **HTML** elements are to be displayed on screen.

External stylesheets are stored in **CSS** files



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# What is CSS?

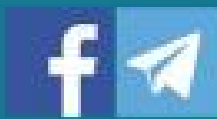


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**CSS** stands for Cascading Style Sheets

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# CSS Syntax



Selector

Declaration

Declaration



```
h1 {color: red; font-size: 17px;}
```



Property Value

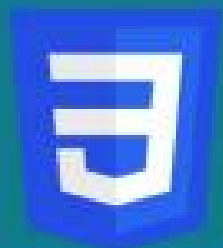
Property Value



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# CSS Syntax



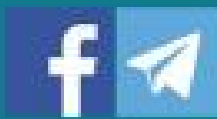
Selector      Declaration                      Declaration

↓                      ↓                                      ↓

```
h1 {color: red; font-size: 17px;}
```

                    ↑                      ↑                      ↑                      ↑

Property      Value                      Property                      Value



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## CSS Selectors



In **CSS**, selectors are patterns used to select the element(s) you want to style.

**.ctx**      `< = >` selects all elements with `class="ctx"`

**#ctx**      `< = >` selects element with `id="ctx"`

**p**          `< = >` Selects all `<p>` elements

**\***          `< = >` Selects all elements

**.ctx p**    `< = >` Selects all `<p>` elements inside elements with `class="ctx"`



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## CSS Selectors



In **CSS**, selectors are patterns used to select the element(s) you want to style.

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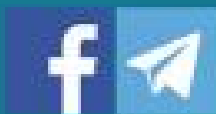
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# CSS Box Model



Margin

Border

Padding

Content



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# CSS Box Model



Margin

Border

Padding

Content



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## Margin



The CSS `margin` properties are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders.

`margin: 25px 10px 35px 15px;`

Diagram illustrating the margin values for the CSS property `margin`:

- `25px` (top)
- `10px` (right)
- `35px` (bottom)
- `15px` (left)



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Diagram illustrating the margin values for the CSS property `margin`:

- `25px` (top)
- `10px` (right)
- `35px` (bottom)
- `15px` (left)



## Padding



The CSS `padding` properties are used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.

`padding: 25px 10px 35px 15px;`

Diagram illustrating the padding values for the CSS property `padding`:

- `25px` (top)
- `10px` (right)
- `35px` (bottom)
- `15px` (left)



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## Padding



The CSS `padding` properties are used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.

`padding: 25px 10px 35px 15px;`

Diagram illustrating the padding values for the CSS property `padding`:

- `25px` (top): Indicated by an arrow pointing down from the word "top".
- `10px` (right): Indicated by an arrow pointing down from the word "right".
- `35px` (bottom): Indicated by an arrow pointing down from the word "bottom".
- `15px` (left): Indicated by an arrow pointing down from the word "left".



## Border



The CSS `border` properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border.

border-style



```
border: 2px solid red;
```



border-width



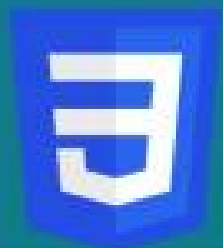
border-color



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## Border



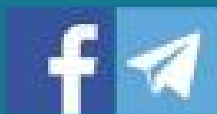
The CSS `border` properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border.

border-style  
↓

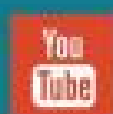
*border*: 2px solid red;

↓                      ↓

border-width          border-color



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## RGB Colors



`rgb(red, green, blue)`

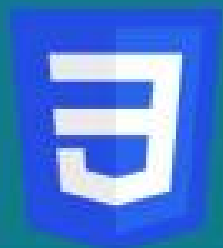
Value between 0 and 255

`rgb(255, 255, 255)`  $\Leftrightarrow$  white

`rgb(0, 0, 0)`  $\Leftrightarrow$  black

`rgb(255, 0, 0)`  $\Leftrightarrow$  red





## RGB Colors



`rgb(red, green, blue)`

Value between 0 and 255

`rgb(255, 255, 255)`  $\Leftrightarrow$  white

`rgb(0, 0, 0)`  $\Leftrightarrow$  black

`rgb(255, 0, 0)`  $\Leftrightarrow$  red



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## Hexadecimal Colors



#RRGGBB

#RGB

RR (red), GG (green) and BB (blue)  
Value between 00 and FF

#000 <=> black

#0f0 <=> green

#fff <=> white

#00f <=> blue

#f00 <=> red

#ff0 <=> yellow



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## Hexadecimal Colors



#RRGGBB

#RGB

RR (red), GG (green) and BB (blue)  
Value between 00 and FF

#000 <=> black

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#f00 <=> red

#ff0 <=> yellow



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## RGBA Colors



`rgba(red, green, blue, alpha)`

Value between 0 and 255

The alpha parameter is a number between 0.0 - 1.0

`rgba(0, 0, 0, 0)`  $\Leftrightarrow$  black fully transparent

`rgba(255, 0, 0, 1)`  $\Leftrightarrow$  red not transparent at all



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## RGBA Colors



`rgba(red, green, blue, alpha)`

Value between 0 and 255

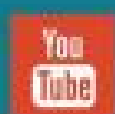
The alpha parameter is a number between 0.0 - 1.0

`rgba(0, 0, 0, 0)`  $\Leftrightarrow$  black fully transparent

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## Float



The CSS `float` property specifies how an element should float.

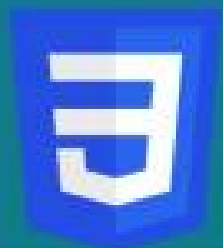
```
float: none;  
float: left;  
float: inherit;  
float: right;
```



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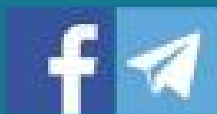


# Float

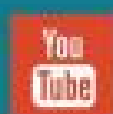


The CSS `float` property specifies how an element should float.

```
float: none;  
float: left;  
float: inherit;  
float: right;
```



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# Float Clearfix



```
1 .clearfix::after {  
2     content: "";  
3     clear: both;  
4     display: block;  
5 }
```



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## Float Clearfix



```
1 .clearfix::after {  
2     content: "";  
3     clear: both;  
4     display: block;  
5 }
```



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## Pseudo-elements



A CSS pseudo-element is used to style specified parts of an element.

### Syntax

```
selector::pseudo-element {  
  property:value;  
}
```

::first-line

::first-letter

::before

::after

::selection



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## Pseudo-elements



A CSS pseudo-element is used to style specified parts of an element.

### Syntax

```
selector::pseudo-element {  
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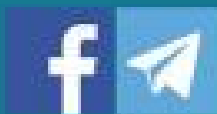
::first-line

::first-letter

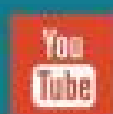
::before

::after

::selection



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## Pseudo-classes



A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element.

### Syntax

```
selector:pseudo-class {  
  property:value;  
}
```

:hover

:root

:active

:required

:focus

:link

:nth-child(n)

:checked

:last-child

:disabled ...



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## Pseudo-classes



A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element.

### Syntax

```
selector:pseudo-class {  
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```

:hover	:root
:active	:required
:focus	:link
:nth-child(n)	:checked
:last-child	:disabled ...



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## Opacity



The opacity property specifies the opacity/transparency of an element.

The opacity property can take a value from 0.0 - 1.0.



```
opacity: 1;
```

```
opacity: 0.3;
```



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## Opacity



The opacity property specifies the opacity/transparency of an element.

The opacity property can take a value from 0.0 - 1.0.



```
opacity: 1;
```

```
opacity: 0.3;
```



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## Outline



An **outline** is a line that is drawn around elements, OUTSIDE the borders, to make the element "stand out"

outline-style



```
border: 1px solid black;
```



outline-width



outline-color


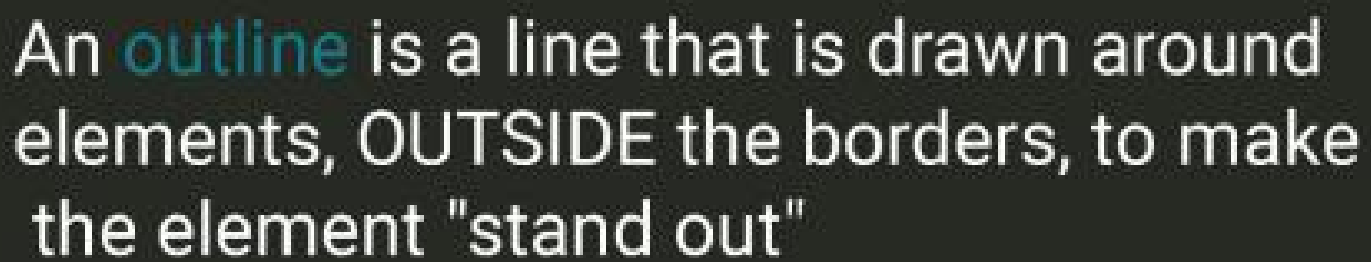


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outline-color





## Center Align Elements



To horizontally center a block element (like `<div>`), use `margin: auto;`

To just center the text inside an element, use `text-align: center;`

To center an image, set `left` and `right` margin to `auto` and make it into a `block` element:

```
img {  
    margin: 0px auto;  
    width: 50%;  
}
```



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## Center Align Elements



To horizontally center a block element (like `<div>`),  
use `margin: auto;`

To just center the text inside an element,  
use `text-align: center;`

To center an image, set `left` and `right` margin to `auto`  
and make it into a `block` element:

```
img {  
    margin: 0px auto;  
    width: 50%;  
}
```



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# The position Property



The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element.

There are five different position values:  
`static`, `relative`, `fixed`, `absolute` and `sticky`

```
h1{  
    position: absolute;  
    top: 100px;  
    right: 0;  
}
```



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h1{  
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# What are CSS Animations?



## CSS Animations & Transitions

- > **CSS animations** allows animation of most HTML elements without using JavaScript.
- > To use CSS animation, you must first specify some keyframes for the animation.
- > **@keyframes** hold what styles the element will have at certain times.



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What are CSS Animations?



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- > **CSS animations** allows animation of most HTML elements without using JavaScript.
- > To use CSS animation, you must first specify some keyframes for the animation.
- > **@keyframes** hold what styles the element will have at certain times.



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## The @keyframes Rule



```
1  /* The element to apply the
2     animation to */
3  div {
4     width: 50px;
5     height: 50px;
6     background-color: blue;
7     animation-name: example;
8     animation-duration: 4s;
9  }
10
11 /* The animation code */
12 @keyframes example {
13     from {background-color: blue;}
14     to {background-color: green;}
15 }
```



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## The @keyframes Rule



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```



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# CSS Animation Properties - 1



> **animation** A shorthand property for setting all the animation properties

animation-duration    animation-delay    animation-direction

```
1 div {  
2   animation: example 5s linear 2s infinite alternate;  
3 }
```

animation-name

animation-timing  
function

animation-iteration  
count

> **animation-name** Specifies the name of the @keyframes animation

> **animation-delay** Specifies a delay for the start of an animation

> **animation-direction** Specifies whether an animation should be played forwards, backwards or in alternate cycles



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## CSS Animation Properties - 1



> **animation** A shorthand property for setting all the animation properties

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animation-name

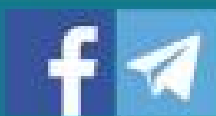
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## CSS Animation Properties -2



- > **animation-play-state** Specifies whether the animation is running or paused
- > **animation-timing-function** Specifies the speed curve of the animation
- > **animation-duration** Specifies how long time an animation should take to complete one cycle
- > **animation-fill-mode** Specifies a style for the element when the animation is not playing (before it starts, after it ends, or both)
- > **animation-iteration-count** Specifies the number of times an animation should be played



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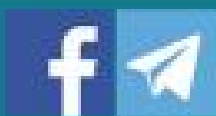
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## CSS Animation Properties - 2



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## CSS Transitions



CSS transitions allows you to change property values smoothly (from one value to another), over a given duration.



```
1  div {  
2    width: 50px;  
3    height: 50px;  
4    background: blue;  
5    transition: width 2s;  
6  }  
7  
8  div:hover {  
9    width: 100px;  
10 }
```



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## CSS Transitions



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```



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# CSS Transition Properties



- > **transition** A shorthand property for setting the four transition properties into a single property

transition-duration

transition-delay

```
1  div {  
2    transition: width 2s linear 1s;  
3  }
```

transition-property

transition-timing  
function

- > **transition-delay** Specifies a delay (in seconds) for the transition effect
- > **transition-duration** Specifies how many seconds or milliseconds a transition effect takes to complete
- > **transition-property** Specifies the name of the CSS property the transition effect is for
- > **transition-timing-function** Specifies the speed curve of the transition effect



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# CSS Transition Properties



- > **transition** A shorthand property for setting the four transition properties into a single property

```
1  div {  
2    transition: width 2s linear 1s;  
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```

transition-duration      transition-delay

transition-property      transition-timing function

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