

text-casing: kebab-case  
(all in lower & with  
hyphens '-')

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## Cascading style sheet (CSS)

- Used to give style to raw HTML & web pages.

- Takes responsibility of design.

fmt: /\*-----\*/

- Syntax:

| Selector | property           | value      |
|----------|--------------------|------------|
| p        | { color : blue ; } |            |
| ↓ where? | ↓ this             | ↓ setvalue |

header, p, intro {  
    background-color : red ;  
    border-radius : 3px ;  
}

- 3 ways to access & ADD CSS TO THE MARKUP (HTML)

### 1) Inline CSS: (most priority)

CSS is added to element directly using style attribute.

Eg: <p style="color: green;"> text </p>

### 2) Internal CSS:

CSS is kept inside head tags in <style> tags.

<style>

p {

    color: pink ; / color: pink !important ;

}

( !important gives priority to this style . )

### 3) External CSS:

CSS is kept separately inside a .css stylesheet.

.html

<link rel="stylesheet" href="external.css">

• CSS

p {

    background-color: cyan ;

}

OR, . Class name {

color: blue;

}

# id-name {

color: green;

}

• !important :

If used the style cannot be overwritten by  
any type of CSS.

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### \* Selectors:

- Used to find element whose property will be set.
- Used to target HTML elements
- Makes it easy for us to target single/multiple HTML elements in the markup.

↳ Markup is system of symbols/codes inserted in document to controls its structure, formatting and display.

### \* Types of CSS Selectors

#### • CSS element selector:

Eg: p {

color: green;

}

Selects 2<sup>nd</sup> <P>

↳ p:n<sup>th</sup>-of-type(2) {

color: black;

}

Elements: div, footer, span, body, ...

div p: first-child {

#### • CSS id selector: It uses symbol "#".

Eg: #id-name {

color: pink;

}

p: not(:first-child) {

— —

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- CSS class selector: It uses symbol '.'.

Eg: .class-name {

background-color: yellow;

}

- CSS grouping selector:  
can apply same style ~~to~~ to multiple elements.

Eg: h1, div, p, span {  
color: blue;

}

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## \* Developer Tools (Inspect)

- Elements : • style

- • user agent stylesheet:

default style of browser that can be shown in styles by inspecting. It is overwritten by the style we give to the browser.

- console:

- Javascript can be written in console.

- Sources :

- Files written by programmer.

- Network :

- Network requests is shown.

- Elements :

- Most important.
- Styles is in elements.
- Contents can be changed temporarily.

- \* Fonts :

- o Types

- Websafe fonts :

Fonts that are widely available across most devices/browsers.  
pre installed in operating system.

- Web fonts :

Fonts that need to be imported from web.

- How to use web fonts?

- i) Go to google fonts.
- ii) ~~Paste here~~ Select the font you like.
- iii) Paste the 1<sup>st</sup> link provided by the google font before style/body in html file.
- iv) Write the font-family name in CSS file / style.css.  
It is also available in google fonts.

- Font-family

Eg

font-family : 'Arial' ;

- font-family stack :

→ font-family : 'Georgia', 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;

→ A font-family stack is a list of fonts specified in CSS to ensure that if preferred font is unavailable, there can be another font to be used. ~~This is because~~

- Primary font :- Preferred font (ie, first choice)

- Georgia (in above eg.)

- **Fallback font** :- Alternative font in case primary font is not available. It can be multiple.

- Times New Roman (in above example)

- **Generic font-family** :-

- ~~②~~ Fonts that ensures if both primary & fallback font fails, default system font is used  
(fonts that are pre-installed in OS)

- OR Web safe fonts is used.

- In above eg example, web safe fonts are used as generic font-family (i.e., times, serif).

### ④ font-size :

Eg:

font-size: 33px;

Here, px =  $\left(\frac{1}{96}\right)^{\text{th}}$  of an inch.

### ⑤ line-height :

Eg:

line-height: 8.3em;

Here, em = 8.3 times the font-size.

and line-height means the space between the text and the previous text.

• font-weight: bold;

• font-style: italic;

## \* Colors

~~prefixed~~ color: red; /\* color by Name \*/

~~prefixed~~ color: rgb(0, 0, 0); => black

color: rgb(255, 255, 255); => white

Hex color

color: #ffffff; => white

Note: hex color is mapped by rgb color.

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## \* Border

- background-color: yellow;

- height: 100px;

- width: 400px;

- ~~border~~ border-width: 4px;

- border-style: solid; border: 4px solid green;

- border-color: green;

- border-radius: 15px; => (rounded corners)

- border-top: 2px solid pink;

border-styles

- border-right: 3px solid red;

-dotted, dashed, groove

- border-left: 3px solid cyan;

- border-bottom: 2px solid blue;

- border-top-left-radius: 4px;

- border-top-right-radius: 5px;

- border-bottom-left-radius: 3px;

- border-bottom-right-radius: 6px;

• `background-image: url("https://linkupphoto.png");`

↳ This repeats the image multiple times upto the height & width set.

To stop repeating:

• `background-repeat: no-repeat;` (for single image use)

• `background-repeat: repeat-y;` (repeats image only in y-coordinate)

• `background-repeat: repeat-x;` (repeats in x-coordinate)

• `background-position: x y;`

i.e., `background-position: center center;`

`background-position: top center;`

" " `top left;`

" " `top right;`

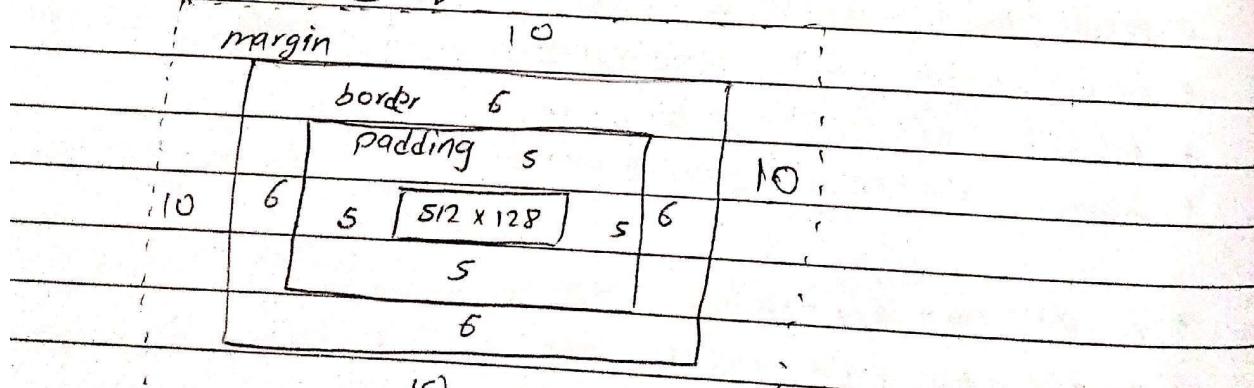
`background-position: center top;`

`background-position: bottom left;`

: :

`background-position: 102px 47px;`

## \* Box Module:



- border : 3px solid green;
- padding : 30px;
- margin : 32px;

### \* Padding

padding: 20px; (All sides)

padding-left: 10px;

padding-right: 12px;

padding-top: 15px;

padding-bottom: 20px;

- Syntax of padding of all sides with different sizes:

padding: top right bottom left;

Eg:

padding: 20px 15px 22px 12px;

- padding : y(top/bottom) x(left/right)

Eg:

padding: 34px 19px;

### \* Margin:

Similar to padding.

Use margin instead of padding.

### \* box-sizing: border-box;

→ The width of the box is the sum of the width size declared/given, padding size as well as border size. That means it includes padding & border in total width & height of an element.

→ When 'box-sizing: border-box;' is used, the padding & border size are included in the declared width/height.

\* } Universal selector

- It selects all elements on the page, applying styles globally.

- Useful for setting default styles that affect the entire document.

Universal selector is commonly used for :

- Applying 'box-sizing: border-box;' globally.

- Applying default font to all elements.

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