

CSS

- Cascading Style Sheet
- It is a language that is used to describe the style of a document.

Basic Syntax

```
h1 {  
color: red;  
}
```

1. Including Style

Inline

```
<h1 style="color: red"> Heading</h1>
```

Style tag

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

2. Including Style

External Stylesheet

Writing CSS in a separate document & linking it with HTML file.

3. Color Property

Used to set the color of foreground

- color: red;
- color: pink;
- color: blue;
- color: green;

4. Background Color Property

Used to set the color of background

- background-color: red;
- background-color: pink;
- background-color: blue;
- background-color: green;

5. Selectors

- Universal Selector
* { }
- Element Selector
h1 { }
- Id Selector
#myId { }

- Class Selector
 .myClass { }

6. Text Properties

text-align

text-align : left / right / center

7. Text Properties

- text-decoration : underline / overline / line-through
- font-family : arial / roboto
- line-height : 2px
- text-tranform : uppercase / lowercase / capitalize / none

8. Box Model in CSS\

- Height
- Width
- Border
- Padding
- Margin

9. Border

Used to set an element's border

- **Border-width** : 2px;
- **border-style** : solid / dotted / dashed
- **border-color** : black;

10. Padding

- Padding-left

- Padding-right
- Padding-top
- Padding-bottom

11. Padding

Shorthand

padding: 50px;

padding: 1px 2px 3px 4px;

top | right | bottom | left -> clockwise

12. Margin

- Margin-left
- Margin-right
- Margin-top
- Margin-bottom

13. Display Property

- **Inline** - Takes only the space required by the element. (no margin/ padding)
- **Block** - Takes full space available in width.
- **Inline-block** - Similar to inline but we can set margin & padding.
- **None** - To remove element from document flow.

14. Position

The position CSS property sets how an element is positioned in a document.

position : static / relative / absolute / fixed

- **Static** - default position (The top, right, bottom, left, and z-index properties have no effect)
- **Relative** - element is relative to itself. (The top, right, bottom, left, and z-index will work)
- **Absolute** - positioned relative to its closest positioned ancestor. (removed from the flow)
- **Fixed** - positioned relative to browser. (removed from flow)
- **Sticky** - positioned based on user's scroll position

15. Background Image

Used to set an image as background

background-image : url("image.jpeg");

16. Flexbox

It is a one-dimensional layout method for arranging items in rows or columns.

17. Flexbox Direction

It sets how flex items are placed in the flex container, along which axis and direction.

- flex-direction : row; (default)
- flex-direction : row-reverse;
- flex-direction : column;
- flex-direction : column-reverse;

18. Flex Properties

- **justify-content** : alignment along the main axis.
flex-start / flex-end / centre / space-evenly /
- **flex-wrap** : nowrap / wrap / wrap-reverse
- **align-items** : alignment along the cross axis.
- **align-content** : alignment of space between & around the content along cross-axis

19. Transitions

Transitions enable you to define the transition between two states of an elements

- **transition-property** : property you want to transition (font-size, width etc.)
- **transition-duration** : 2s / 4ms ..
- **transition-timing-function** : ease-in / ease-out / linear / steps ..
- **transition-delay** : 2s / 4ms

20. CSS Transform

- transform: scale(2);
- scale
- transform: scale(0.5);
- transform: scaleX(0.5);
- transform: scaleY(0.5);
- transform: scale(1, 2);

21. Animation

To animate CSS elements

```
@keyframe myName {  
  from { font-size : 20px; }  
  to { font-size : 40px; }  
}
```

22. Animation Properties

- animation-name
- animation-duration
- animation-timing-function
- animation-delay
- animation-iteration-count

23. % in Animation

```
@keyframe myName {  
  0% { font-size : 20px; }  
  50% { font-size : 30px; }  
  100% { font-size : 40px; }  
}
```