HTML & CSS Course Lecture No-5
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CSS

CSS display

Display:none hides an element, and it will not take up any space. The element will be hidden, and the page will be displayed as if the element is not there. Common syntax for display property:

display : property(none or inline or block);

visibility: hidden or visible;

CSS floating

With CSS float, an element can be pushed to the left or right, allowing other elements to wrap around it. Float is often used with images, but it is also useful when working with layouts

practice!!!   practice!!!   practice!!!

CSS align(margin,float,positioning)

practice!!!   practice!!!   practice!!!

CSS combinatory

There are four different combinators in css3:

Descendant selector- select all the \<p> elements in the \<div>   Example: div p { }

Child selector- select only the \<p> elements in the \<div>   Example: div > p {}

Adjacent sibling selector- select \<p> element after the \<div>   Example: div + p {}

General sibling selector- selects all \<p> elements that are siblings of \<div>   Example: div ~p {}

CSS

CSS pseudo-class

CSS pseudo-classes are used to add special effects to some selectors. You do not need to use javascript or any other script to use those effects. A simple syntax of pseudo-classes is as follows:

selector:pseudo-class {property: value}

Value	Description
:link	Use this class to add special style to an unvisited link.
:visited	Use this class to add special style to a visited link.
:hover	Use this class to add special style to an element when you mouse over it.
:active	Use this class to add special style to an active element.
:focus	Use this class to add special style to an element while the element has focus.
:first-child	Use this class to add special style to an element that is the first child of some other element.
:lang	Use this class to specify a language to use in a specified element.

q:lang(no) {quotes: "~" "~";}

CSS pseudo-element

A simple syntax of pseudo-element is as follows:

selector:pseudo-element {property: value}

CSS

Value	Description
:first-line	Use this element to add special styles to the first line of the text in a selector.
:first-letter	Use this element to add special style to the first letter of the text in a selector.
:before	Use this element to insert some content before an element.
:after	Use this element to insert some content after an element.

p::first-line { font-size: 200%;color: #8A2BE2;}

p::first-letter { font-size: 200%;color: #8A2BE2;}

p::before { content: "Read this: ";}

p::after { content: " - Remember this";}

CSS

CSS image

CSS plays a good role to control image display. You can set following image properties using CSS.

The **border** property is used to set the width of an image border.

The **height** property is used to set the height of an image.

The **width** property is used to set the width of an image.

The **-moz-opacity** property is used to set the opacity of an image.

Opacity

Creating transparent images with CSS is easy. The css opacity property is a part of the css3 recommendation. Basic syntax

```
Opacity: 0.4;
filter: alpha(opacity=40); /* for IE8 and earlier */
```

Regular image:

The same image with transparency:

CSS

CSS attribute selectors

Common properties:

tag_name[attribute_name]

{

/*Css will be declared here*/

}

Example:
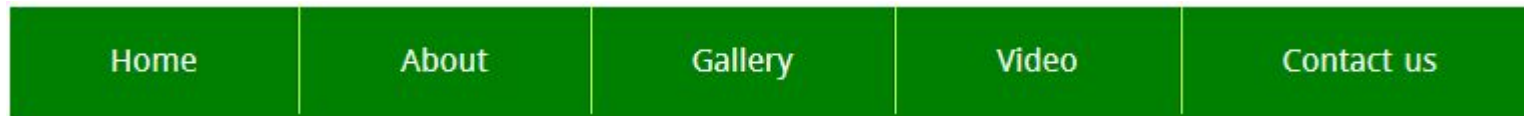
```
input[type="text"] {
    width: 150px;
    display: block;
    margin-bottom: 10px;
    background-color: yellow;
}

input[type="button"] {
    width: 120px;
    margin-left: 35px;
    display: block;
}
```

CSS Example

CSS navigation bar

Create a navigation bar using CSS

Home	About	Gallery	Video	Contact us

Practice!!!!   **Practice!!!!**   **Practice!!!!**

CSS image gallery

DOWNLOAD	DOWNLOAD	DOWNLOAD
This is caption	This is caption	This is caption

Practice!!!!   **Practice!!!!**   **Practice!!!!**

CSS3

CSS3 Introduction

➤ CSS3 is the latest standard for CSS.

➤ CSS3 is completely backwards-compatible with earlier versions of CSS.

➤ Most of the CSS3 Modules are W3C Recommendations, and most of the new CSS3 properties are already implemented in modern browsers.

CSS3 Borders

What is the new border properties in css3?

1. CSS3 Rounded Corners

2. CSS3 Border Images

CSS3 Rounded Corners

you can give any element "rounded corners", by using the border-radius property.

Writing format :- border-radius:value; → This represent change border-radius each and every side of block by the given value.

CSS3

border-radius: v1 v2 v3 v4;

➡ Here v1 is radius of left-top, v2 is radius of right-top, v3 is radius of right-bottom, v4 is radius of left-bottom.

border-radius: v1 v2 v3;

➡ Here v1 is radius of left-top, v2 is radius of right-top and left-bottom,v3 is radius of right-bottom.

border-radius: v1 v2;

➡ Here v1 is radius of left-top and right-bottom, v2 is radius of right-top and left-bottom.

Practice With Example

CSS3 Border Image

With the CSS3 border-image property, you can an image to be

used as the border around an element.

Example:

border: 10px solid transparent;

-webkit-border-image: url(border.png) 30 round; /* Safari 3.1-5 */
-o-border-image: url(border.png) 30 round; /* Opera 11-12.1 */
border-image: url(border.png) 30 round;

Practice At Home

CSS3

CSS3 Backgrounds

CSS3 allows you to add multiple background images for an element, through the background-image property.

Example:


```
background-image: url(img_flwr.gif), url(paper.gif);
 background-position: right bottom, left top;
 background-repeat: no-repeat, repeat;
```

One line writing procedure

background: url(img_flwr.gif) right bottom no-repeat, url(paper.gif) left top repeat;

For image size

background-size: 100px 80px;

CSS3

CSS3 Fonts

➢ Web fonts allow Web designers to use fonts that are not installed on the user's computer.

➢ When you have found/bought the font you wish to use, just include the font file on your web server, and it will be automatically downloaded to the user when needed.

TrueType Fonts (TTF), OpenType Fonts (OTF) and The Web Open Font Format (WOFF)

Example:

@font-face {

   font-family: myFirstFont;

   src: url(sansation_light.woff);

}

@font-face {

   font-family: myFirstFont;

   src: url(sansation_bold.woff);

   font-weight: bold;

}

CSS3

CSS3 Gradients

➢ CSS3 gradients let you display smooth transitions between two or more specified colors.

➢ Earlier, you had to use images for these effects. However, by using CSS3 gradients you can reduce download time and bandwidth usage.

Format:

background: linear-gradient(*direction, color-stop1, color-stop2, ...*);

Example:

background: -webkit-linear-gradient(left, red , blue); /* For Safari 5.1 to 6.0 */
background: -o-linear-gradient(right, red, blue); /* For Opera 11.1 to 12.0 */
background: -moz-linear-gradient(right, red, blue); /* For Firefox 3.6 to 15 */
background: linear-gradient(to right, red , blue); /* Standard syntax */

Transparency

background: -webkit-linear-gradient(left, rgba(255,0,0,0), rgba(255,0,0,1)); /* For Safari 5.1 to 6.0 */

background: -o-linear-gradient(right, rgba(255,0,0,0), rgba(255,0,0,1)); /* For Opera 11.1 to 12.0 */

background: -moz-linear-gradient(right, rgba(255,0,0,0), rgba(255,0,0,1)); /* For Firefox 3.6 to 15 */

background: linear-gradient(to right, rgba(255,0,0,0), rgba(255,0,0,1)); /* Standard syntax (must be last) */

➢ Practice Multiple types CSS3 Border image.

➢ Practice multiple use of CSS3 Gradients.

➢ Practice a layout with responsive feature by hand coding.

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