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CSS

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CSS → (Cascading Style Sheet)

- CSS is used to control style of development in a simple and easy way.
- CSS to control the style and layout of multiple web pages all at once.
- CSS is created and maintained through a group of people within the W3C called the CSS Working Group.

W3C — World Wide Web Consortium.

• Three ways of inserting a style sheet.

- External
- Internal
- Inline Style.

External outside the file inserting

Internal Inside the file inserting

Inline Inside the ~~the~~ html tag inserting.

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CSS Id (#)

The id selector is used to specify a style for single, unique element.

CSS class (.)

The class selector is used to specify for a group of element.

ex - 9 large boy → class
1 small boy - id

CSS Background property

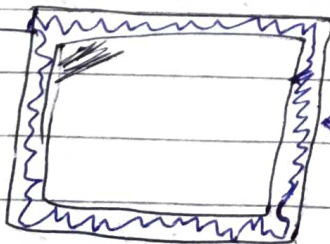
With CSS color is most often specified by,

a valid color name - like 'red'
a HEX value - like "#F0000"
an RGB value - like "rgb(255, 0, 0)"

Background - color

The background-color property is used to set the background color on element.

margin



9m padding

```
* {  
  margin : 0;  
  padding : 0;  
}
```

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horizontally & vertically repeat?

⇒ Width: 100%;

⇒ height: 100vh;

full view

⇒ background-color: green;

Background color is green

⇒ background-repeat: no-repeat;

No repeat horizontally & vertically.

⇒ background-repeat: repeat-x; only horizontally repeat

⇒ background-repeat: repeat-y; only vertically repeat

Font CSS

Font-Family: It is used property change the face of font.

Font-Style: used to Make Font Italic.

Font-Variant: used to create a small-caps effect.

Font-Size: Set the size text

Font-Weight: property specifies "weight" of font.

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- ⇒ font-family : It is copy
- ⇒ font-variant : small-caps;
- ⇒ font-size : 32px;
- ⇒ font-style : Italic;
- ⇒ font-weight : 500;

Text - CSS

Color-property : It is used set of color.

direction-property : It is used to set the text direction. Possible value are ltr to rtl

Word-spacing : property is used to add or subtract
↓
two or more letter space between the word sentence.
ex - Motalluh, Adil, Emad, Serif

Letter-spacing : It is used to add or subtract space between word sentence.
ex - A, B, C, D -

Text-indent : property it is used indent the text of paragraph.

Text-align : It is used to align the text document left or right

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~~font~~ \Rightarrow color: red;

\Rightarrow letter-spacing: 2px;

\Rightarrow word-spacing: 5px;

\Rightarrow direction: ltr;

\Rightarrow text-indent: 50px;

\Rightarrow text-align: center;

\Rightarrow text-transformation: uppercase;

Link CSS

: link unvisited hyperlinks

: Visited visited hyperlinks

: hover that element currently has the user's mouse pointer hovering over it.

: active On the which user is currently clicking.

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⇒ a: link {
color: red;
}

⇒ a: visited {
color: green;
}

⇒ a: hover {
color: yellow;
}

⇒ a: active {
color: blue;
}

Border CSS

~~The border properties allow~~
Outline is called border.

border-color: color of border

border-style: solid, dashed line, double line, or.

border-width: width of the border.

border-radius: Is bonus in CSS3

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⇒ width: 500px;

⇒ height: 300px;

⇒ background-color: red;

⇒ border-width: 5px;

⇒ border-color: black;

⇒ border-style: solid;
 ~~dotted~~
 ~~dashed~~

⇒ border-radius: 10px;

border: 5px solid black;
width style color

List CSS

first child

* margin: 0;

padding: 0;

list-style-type :- • Control of shape
list-type • Appearance of the marker.

list-style-position :-

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Box Model CSS (MBPC) mere Bhai Padhle chote

Content :- where text and image appears.

padding :- clear on area around the content.
The padding is transparent.

Border :- It borders that goes around the padding & content

Margin :- clear on area outside the borders.
The margin is transparent.

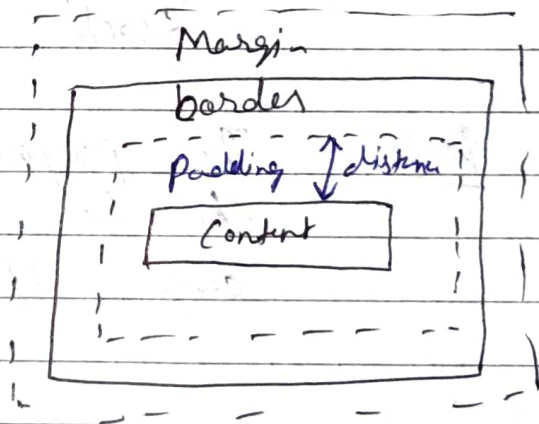
• box model of

width: 400px;

height: 200px;

background-color: red;

}



• input of

padding-left: 20px;

padding-top: 20px;

padding: 5px 5px 5px 5px;

Top

Right

Bottom
Left

margin-top: 5px;

margin-left: 5px;

margin: 10px;

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Scrollbars - overflow

Visible: All content overflow the border of its containing element.

Hidden: Content of the nested element is simply cut off at the border containing and no scroll bar is visible.

Scroll: The size of containing element does not change, but the element scroll bars are added to allow the user to scroll to see the content.

Auto: The purpose is the same as scroll, but the scroll bars will be shown only if the content does overflow.

width: 300px;

height: 100px;

border: 1px solid red;

overflow: scroll;

Positioning CSS

Relative positioned

It is positioned relative to its normal position.

Absolute position: Element is positioned relative to first parent element that has a position other than static.

position: absolute;

bottom: 0;

bottom

right: 0;

Z-index

- Z-index property specifies the stack order of an element.
- An element with greater stack order is always in front of an element with a lower stack order.

Note:

Z-index only works on positioned element (position: absolute, position: relative, position: fixed)

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Float

left: The element float left container

Right:

Right: The element float to right container

float: left;

float: right;

line-height: center;

text center.

Display

- The display property is the most important CSS property for controlling layout.
- Every HTML element has a default display value depending on what type of element it is.
- The default display value for the most element is block or inline.

display: inline-block;

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Cursor

The cursor property of CS allows you to specify the type of cursor that should be displayed to the user.

