India is also known as the Republic of India. It is the seventh largest country by area and with more than 1.3 billion people, it is the second most populous country as well as the most populous democracy in the world. Our country is famous for its great culture and traditional value all across the world.

CSS

2 CSS LANGUAGE :-

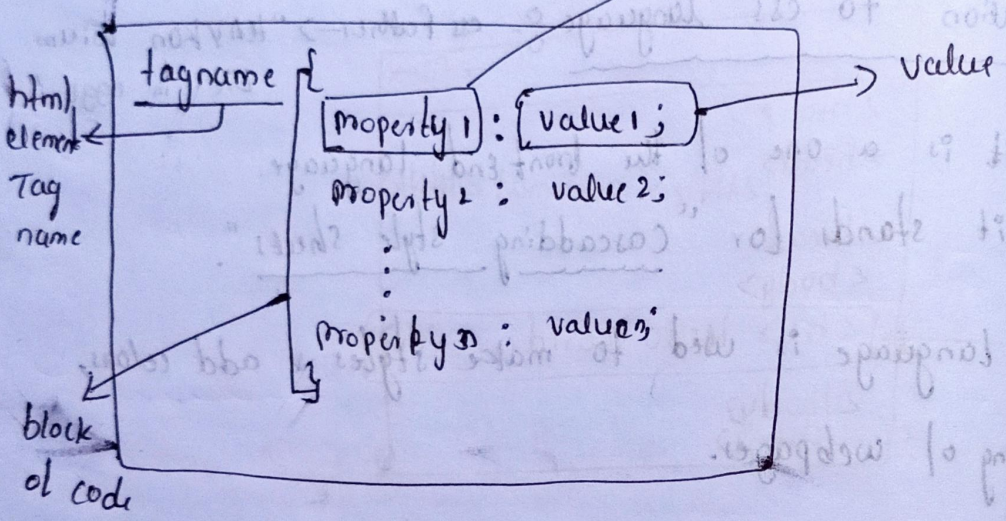
1] Introduction to css language :- css Father -> "HAVKon Wium Lie in 1994"

- CSS it is a one of the front end language.
- CSS it stands for "Cascadding style sheets".
- CSS language is used to make styles & add colors, designing of webpages.
- CSS is the language we use to style a web page.
- CSS it describes How HTML elements ~~displays on screen~~ are to be displayed on screen, paper, or other media.
- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of the multiple web pages all at once.
- It is insensitive.

2] We can write CSS code in Three ways :-

1] Inline CSS
2] Internal CSS
3] External CSS

Simple css code syntax :-



The simple css code syntax it describes. the How to make HTML Tage make style it by using css code.

① tagname :- write HTML Tag names.

② { -- -- -- } write css code here,

③ properties :- properties is nothing but css have some properties The properties indicates it is key its constant.

④ value :- value is write properties values.

⑤ each & every properties it's unit & colon after write values end of semicolon.

Example :-

HTML file

```
<html>
<head> <title> Document </title>
</head>
<body>
<h1> Hello world...! </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS file

```
h1 {
    height : 40 px;
    width : 30 px;
    text-align : center;
    text-color : Red;
    :
}
```

properties/key

value

it's Targets the html element make that element style it.

O/P

Hello world...!

Red color text

③ Three ways we can write CSS code :-

1. Inline CSS
2. Internal CSS
3. External CSS.

① Inline CSS :-

- Inline CSS is one of the type of write CSS code.
- Inline CSS, we write CSS code in HTML file all elements starting of opening Tags is called as Inline CSS.
- Inline CSS, in HTML file which one (or whatever you will make style Targets the HTML element. it's opening Tag we will write CSS code after that elements look style when we run that html file.
- by using style Attribute we write CSS code in elements

syntax :-

```
< tagname style="CSS property1: value1; CSS property2: value2;">
        content  </tagname>
```

example :-

```
<h1 style="color: Red; background-color: green;">
        Hello world...! </h1>
```

② Internal CSS :-

- Internal CSS is a type of writing CSS code in HTML like.
- Internal CSS is by using <style> tage write ~~inside~~ ~~the~~ CSS code under <head> Tag ~~in html file~~ and closing </head> Tag between write CSS code in html file. This is called as Internal CSS.

syntax:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      tagname1 { CSS property1 : value1 }
      tagname2 { CSS property2 : value2 }
      :
    </style>
  </head>
  <title> Document </title>
  <body>
    <h1> Hello </h1>
    <h2> Hi </h2>
  </body>
</html>
```

Internal CSS

Example:

```
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      h1 { color : Red ; Text-align : left ; }
      h2 { color : Pink ; Text-align : Right ; }
    </style>
  </head>
  <title> Internal CSS </title>
  <body>
    <h1> Hi </h1>
    <h2> Hello </h2>
  </body>
</html>
```

Internal CSS

O/P

Hi

Hello

(3) External CSS :-

(1) External CSS is a type of CSS code writing outside the HTML file.

(2) External CSS is we will create an external file and write CSS code in external ~~code~~ file.

(3) External CSS code we will link that external CSS code in HTML file inside <title> Tag & closing <title> tag under we will link the external CSS file by using this syntax.

```
<title> Document </title>
<link rel="style sheet" href="CSS file name">
</head>
```

Example :-

html file

```
<html>
<head>
  <title> simple </title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="CSS.CSS">
</head>
<body>
<h1> Hello </h1>
<p> This is paragraph </p>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS file

CS.CSS

```
h1 {
  height : 30 px;
  width : 30 px;
  color : red;
  Text-align : left;
}

p {
  height : 100 px;
  width : 30 px
  background-color : green;
}
```

CSS properties :-

1] FONT-PROPERTIES :-

- font-style : Italic, Normal / default ;
- font-height : 100px ;
- font-width : 80 px ;
- font-family : Any font-family name, Arial ;
- font-size : 20 px ;
- font-weight : Bordern, light blue (default) ;

2] TEXT-PROPERTIES :-

- Text-align : center, left, right, default ;
- color : color name, color code ;
- Text-Indent : px ;
- Text-Transform : uppercase, lowercase, capitalize ;
- letter-spacing : px ;
- word-spacing : px ;
- Line-height : px ;
- Text shadow : x axis, y axis, Blur ~~rotation~~ rotation.

3] BACKGROUND PROPERTIES :-

- Background-color : color name, color code;
- Background-Image : URL (image Name)
- Background-Repeat : Repeat-x; Repeat-y, No repeat;
- Background-Attachment : scroll (defaut), fixed
- Background-size : width, height, cover;
- Background-position : left, right, center;

4] BORDER PROPERTIES :-

- Border-style : solid, groove, dashed, double, none;
- Border-width : px;
- Border-height : px;
- Border-color : color name, color code;
- Border-Radius : TCL, TRL, BRL, BLL;

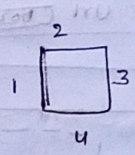
5] OUTLINE PROPERTIES :-

- Outline-style : solid, groove, dotted, dashed, double, none;
- Outline width : px%.
- Outline-Color : color name, color code
- Outline-offset px%. [to provide space b/w outline & border]

6] PADDING PROPERTIES :-

- padding-left : px% ;
- padding-right : px% ;
- padding-center : px% ;
- padding-top : px% ;
- padding-bottom : px% ;

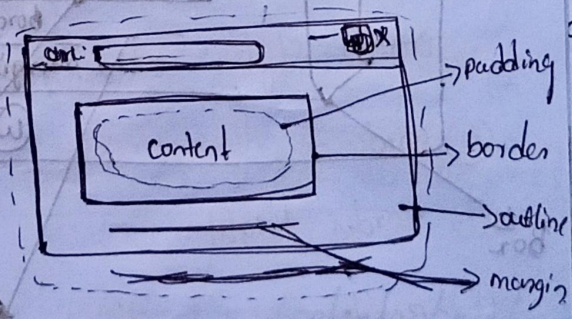
1. padding-left : px% ;
2. padding-top : px% ;
3. padding-right : px% ;
4. padding-bottom : px% ;



7] MARGIN PROPERTIES :-

- margin-left : px% ;
- margin-top : px% ;
- margin-right : px% ;
- margin-bottom : px% ;

BOX MODEL

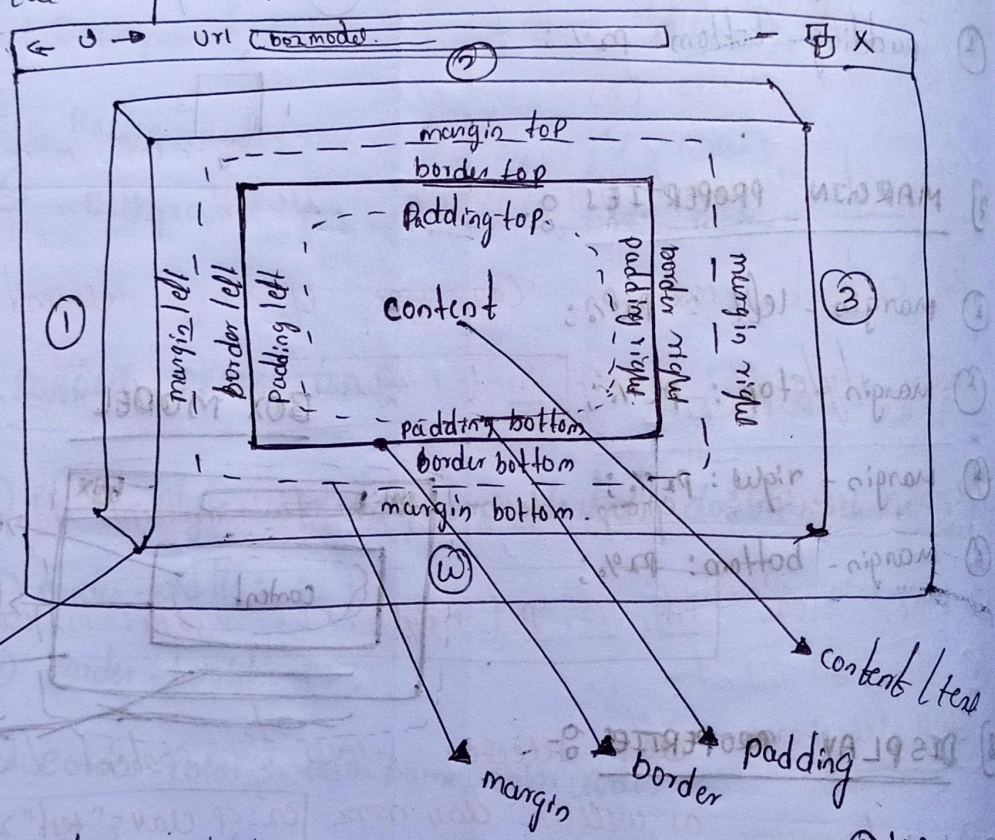


8] DISPLAY PROPERTIES :-

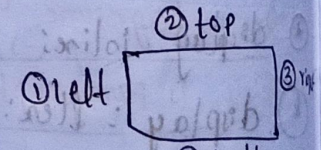
- display : inline ;
- display : flex ;
- display : block ;
- display : contents ;
- display : inline block ;
- display : list-items ;
- display : inline-flex ;

BOX-MODEL :-

- Box model is a process it contains Text, Padding border, and margin.
- Every website developer will use Box-model.
- The diagram of Box-Model is following bellow:



- **content** :- content is displaying text.



- **padding** :- padding is if you want more space around text is called as padding.
- **border** :- border is if you want space arround padding is called as border. border is border of web page.
- **Margin** :- margin is if you want more space around border go for margin.

Selector's :- "selectors are used to select the content we want to style."

1. Element selector / simple selector.
2. Group selector
3. class selector (.)
4. Generic selector
5. ID selector (#)
6. Universal selector. (*)

1. **Element selector / simple selector :-** element selector select the content based on Tagname. it target element & make style it. ex:- `h1 { height: 10px; width: 60px ... }`

2. **Group selector :-** group selector selects the multiple tags at a time. ex: `h1, h2, p { height: 5px; width: 10px; color: red. }`

3. **class selector :-** class selector selects the content based on tagname as well as class name. ex: `<p class="test">` Hi This is paragraph `</p>`, `test { height: 10px; width; ... }`

4. **Generic selector :-** generic selector it selects the contents only based on class name..

5. **ID selector (#) :-** ID selector selects the contents based on ID name. ex: `<h1 id="demo">Hi</h1>` `demo { height: 2px ... }`

6. **Universal Selector :-** Universal selector select the content based on * this symbol. write Internal CSS code.

Psudeo ~~class~~ classes (:) :

1) link
2) visited
3) hover
4) active

example :

clickcome
A

html file

```
<body>
<a href="..." >click on me</a>
</body>
```

CSS file

```
a: link { color : red;}
a: visited { color : blue;}
a: hover { color : pink;}
a : active { color : green;}
```

Psudeo Element (::) :-

1) First letter
2) First line
3) Before
4) After
5) selection
6) marker

::

html file

```
<h1> Hello </h1>
<h2> Heading 2 </h2>
<h3> Heading 3 </h3>
<h4> Heading 4 </h4>
<h5> Heading 5 </h5>
<h6> Heading 6 </h6>
```

CSS file

```
h1:: first-letter { color : black → red
                    b.c : black;}
h2:: first line { color : orange
                  b.c : acquais}
h3:: before { content : "headline"
              color : black;}
h4:: after { content : "headline"
             color : black;}
h5:: selection { color : black
                 b.c : red;}
h6:: marker { color : rgb
              b.c : red}
```

- First-letter :- it changes only the first word in sentence.
- First-line :- First-line The first sentence is make style it by using First-line.
- Before :- Before is begining of the sentence it displays headings → heading ---- text ----
- After :- After is End of sentence Display → heading in
- selection :- selection select the contents & style will change background color
- Marker :- Order of list ① Red ② Blue in numbers

Thank you!