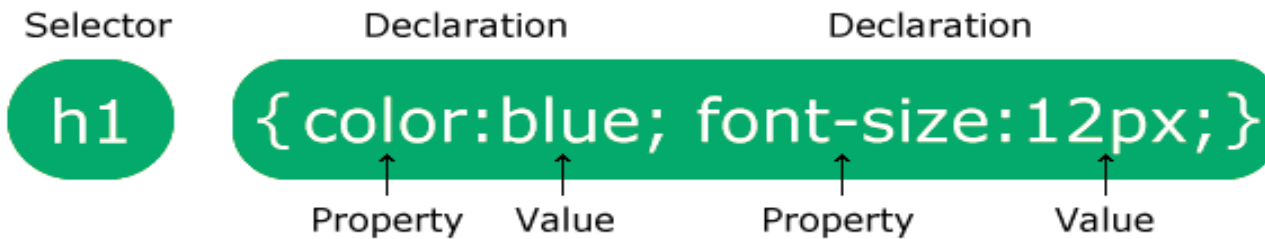# CSS

What is CSS

❖ **CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets**

❖ **CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media**

❖ **CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once**

❖ **External stylesheets are stored in CSS files**

CSS Syntax

❖ **A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block.**

❖ **The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.**

❖ **The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.**

❖ **Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.**

❖ **Multiple CSS declarations are separated with semicolons, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.**

Selector	Declaration		Declaration	
h1	{ color:blue;		font-size:12px;	}
	Property	Value	Property	Value

CSS Selector

CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) the HTML Elements you want to style.

✓ **Element selector**   p   h2   a

✓ **Id selector**   #p #h #myid

✓ **Class selector**   .p   .h   .myclass

✓ **Universal selector**   (*)

✓ **Grouping selector**   p , h , #myid , .myclass , a

CSS Comments

Comments are used to explain the code, and may help when you Edit the source code at a later date.

Comments are ignored by browsers.

A CSS comment is placed inside the `<style>` element,

and starts with `/*` and ends with `*/`

CSS Colors

HTML colors are specified with predefined color names, or with RGB, HEX, HSL.

✓ **RGB Color Values - rgb(red, green, blue).**

✓ **HEX Color Values   -   In HTML, a color can be specified using a hexadecimal value in the form:**

   example   - #rrggbb

✓ **HSL Color Values   -   HSL stands for hue, saturation and lightness.**

   Example   - hsl(hue, saturation, lightness)

CSS Basic Colors

Color Name	RGB Triplet	Hexadecimal	Color Name	RGB Triplet	Hexadecimal
Aqua	(0,255,255)	00FFFF	Navy	(0,0,128)	000080
Black	(0,0,0)	000000	Olive	(128,128,0)	808000
Blue	(0,0,255)	0000FF	Purple	(128,0,128)	800080
Fuchsia	(255,0,255)	FF00FF	Red	(255,0,0)	FF0000
Gray	(128,128,128)	808080	Silver	(192,192,192)	C0C0C0
Green	(0,128,0)	008000	Teal	(0,128,128)	008080
Lime	(0,255,0)	00FF00	White	(255,255,255)	FFFFFF
Maroon	(128,0,0)	800000	Yellow	(255,255,0)	FFFF00

CSS Background Properties

The CSS background properties are used to add background effects for elements.

➢background-color   ex.   :#ffffff; , :red , rgb(255,255,0);

➢background-image   ex.   :url("paper.gif");

➢background-repeat   ex.   :no-repeat , repeat-x , repeat-y

➢background-attachment   ex.   :fixed   , :scroll

➢background-position   ex.   :left , :right , :center,

➢background-size   ex.   Background-size:200px;

CSS Border Properties

The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border.

➢ Border-style   ex- : dotted , dashed , solid , double , groove

➢ Border-width   ex- : 2px   ,   2cm

➢ Border-color   ex- : #ff0000,   rgb(255,0,0) ,   hsl(0, 100%, 50%)

➢ Border Sides   ex- : Border-top , border-bottom , border-left

➢ Border-radius   ex- : border-radius:20px;

❖ **Border : size style color ;   ex: border:2px solid black ;**

CSS Margin

The Margins are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders.

you have full control over the margins. There are properties for setting the margin for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).

Margin –top

Margin-right

Margin-bottom

Margin-left

CSS Padding

The Padding is used to create space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders..

you have full control over the padding. There are properties for setting the padding for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).
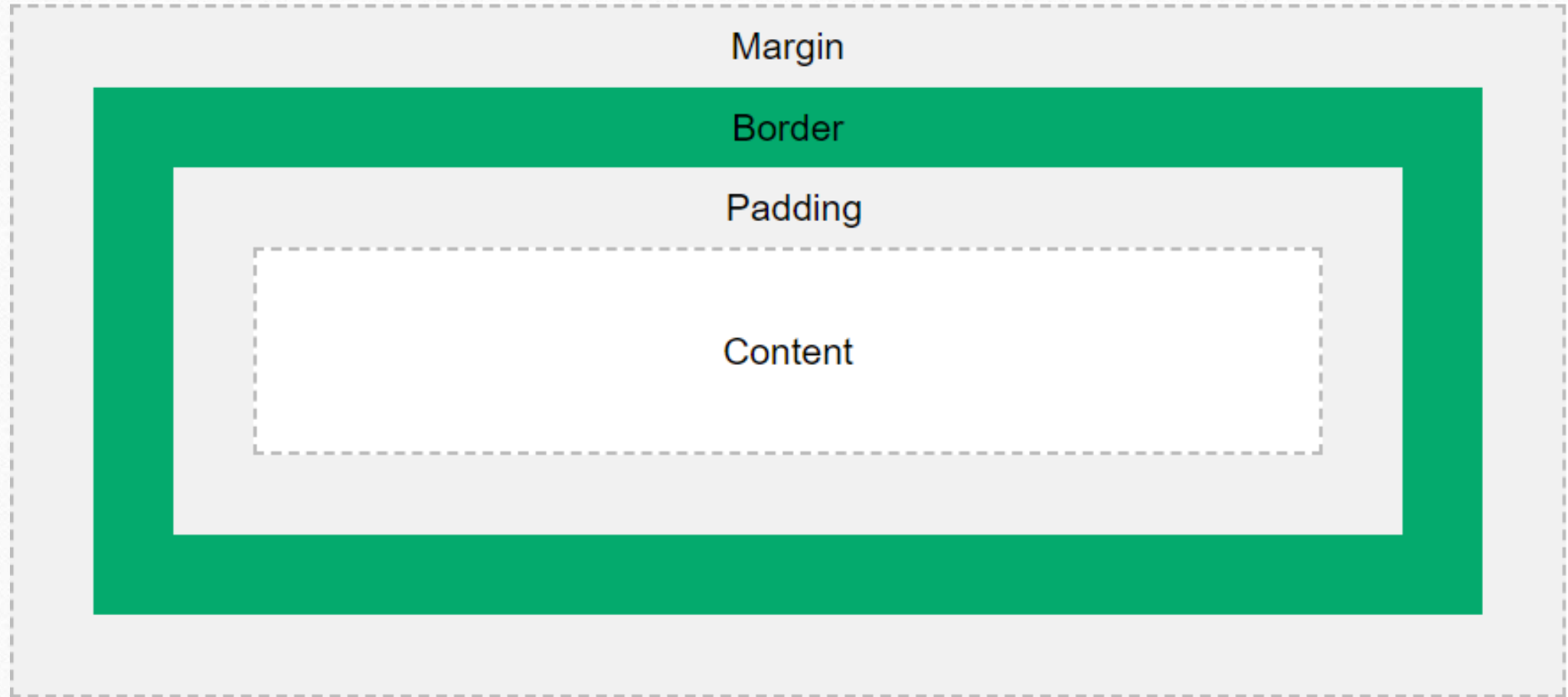
Padding –top

Padding -right

Padding -bottom

Padding -left

CSS Padding and Margin

CSS Outline Properties

The CSS outline properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's outline.

➢ outline-style   ex- : dotted , dashed , solid , double , groove

➢ outline-width   ex- : 5px , 3cm

➢ outline-color   ex- : #ff0000,   rgb(255,0,0) ,   hsl(0, 100%, 50%)

➢ outline Sides   ex- : outline-top , outline-bottom , outline-left

➢ outline-offset   ex- outline-offset:10px;

❖ **outline : size style color ;   ex: outline:2px solid black ;**

CSS Text Properties

The CSS has a lot of properties for formatting text.

- text color   ex- : color:red   ,   color:#ff000
- text-decoration   ex- : text-decoration : underline red double ;
  - text-transform   ex- :capitalize , lower
- text-shadow   ex- : text-shadow : 2px 2px 2px black;

CSS Text Spacing

The CSS has a lot of properties for spacing text.

➢ Text-indent   ex- : text-indent:50px;

➢ letter-spacing   ex- : letter-spacing:10px;

➢ word-spacing   ex- : word-spacing:10px;

➢ line-height   ex- : line-height:10px;

CSS Float Property

➢ **Float : Right ;**

➢ **Float : right ;**

CSS fonts

- ➢ Font-family   ex. Serif , sans-serif , Monospace , Cursive
- ➢ Font-weight   ex. Bold   , Bolder   , 100 to 900
- ➢ Font-style   ex. Italic , oblique
- ➢ Font-size   ex. 20px   , 2cm   ,   2.5em
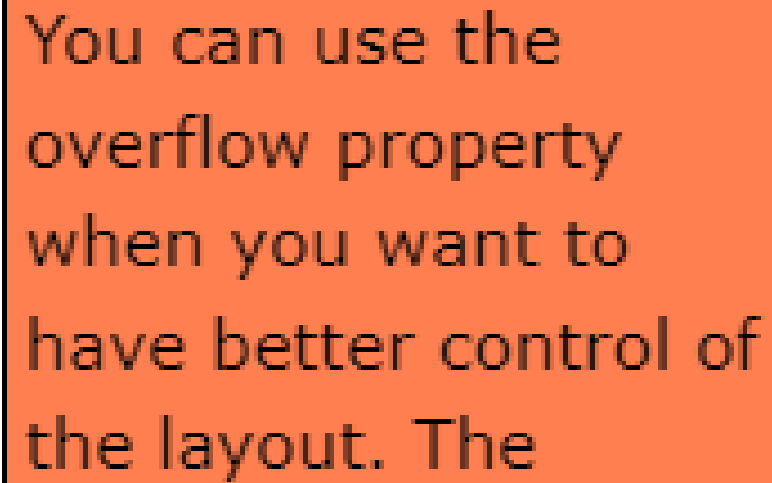
CSS Display and Position Property

Position Property

➢ **Display :None ;**

➢ **Display : Inline ;**

➢ **Display : block ;**

➢ **Display : Flex ;**

Position Property

➢ **Position : relative**

➢ **Position : fixed**

➢ **Position : sticky**

➢ **Position : absolute**

CSS Overflow Property

- ➢ **Overflow : hidden**
- ➢ **Overflow : visible**
- ➢ **Overflow : scroll**
- ➢ **Overflow : auto**
- ➢ **Overflow-x : Hidden**
- ➢ **Overflow-y : visible**

You can use the overflow property when you want to have better control of the layout. The

CSS Pseudo-classes and element

A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element.

➢ Style an element when a user mouse over it .
➢ Style visited and unvisited links differently .
➢ Style an element when it gets focus .

The syntax of pseudo-classes (hover) -

```
selector : pseudo-class {
                    property: value;
                    }
```