



**CSS**

Cascading Style Sheet



# What is CSS ?

## CSS

Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) is a markup language that determines the style properties of HTML elements. To add CSS style attribute is added to the relevant tag. This is called inline style.

```
<p style="color: red">Hello</p>
```

Property

Value



# Basic CSS properties

## font-size

It is used to change the size of the text.

```
<a href="sayfa1.html" style="font-size:20px">click</a>
```

## font-family

It is used to change the font type

```
<div style="font-family:tahoma">Hello</div>
```

## text-align

It is used to determine the horizontal alignment of the text in the tag. Available values: left, right, center, justify

```
<div style="text-align:center">Welcome to our page</div>
```



# Basic CSS properties

## color

It is used to change the color of the text. Available values: preset color definitions (red, green, yellow ...), hexadecimal system (#12AF45), rgb, rgba

```
<p style="color:#1255FA">Hello</p>
```

## background-color

It is used to change the background color of the html element. The values that can be used are the same as color.

```
<p style="background-color:#1255FA">Hello World</p>
```



# Page level style (internal)

```
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    p{
      color: red;
      text-align: center;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>Hello</p>
</body>
</html>
```

- The <style> tag is used to define a style that can be effective on the **whole page**.
- The <style> tag is usually defined within the **head** tag.



# Selectors



1

\* is used to select all html elements. (Universal selector)

```
* {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: blue;  
}
```



# Selectors



2

The name of the tag is used selectively to select certain types of html elements.

```
h1 {  
  text-align: right;  
  font-weight: 300;  
}
```



# Selectors



3

A class definition is made to select some html elements. In this way, different types of elements with the same name can be selected.

## HTML

```
<p class="center">  
  Hello  
</p>
```

## CSS

```
.center {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: blue;  
}
```





# Selectors



4

By customizing the selection a little more, certain html elements with the desired class can also be selected.

## HTML

```
<p class="center">  
  Hello  
</p>
```

## CSS

```
p.center {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: blue;  
}
```



# Text Style

## text-decoration

It is used to draw lines below, above or over the text. Values it can take underline, overline, line-through, none

```
a{  
    text-decoration: none;  
}
```

## font-style

It is used to italicize text. The values it can take are normal, italic

```
font-style : italic;
```

## font-weight

It is used to thicken the text. Possible values are 100 - 900, bold, bolder, lighter

```
font-weight : 500;
```



# Text formatting

PRACTISE

Left aligned  
paragraph, font  
size 1rem

## What is Lorem Ipsum

background color  
text color  
text center

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Molestiae quod officia saepe, veritatis aliquam voluptatem sapiente eaque pariatur non neque voluptatibus animi laborum voluptatum corporis nostrum dolorem?

Text color is  
red

center aligned  
paragraph,  
font size 2rem

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Molestiae magnam quos

right-aligned  
paragraph,  
font size 20px

neque voluptatibus animi laborum voluptatum corporis nostrum dolorem? Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Molestiae magnam veritatis aliquam voluptatem sapiente eaque quos pariatur non neque voluptatibus animi laborum voluptatum corporis, ipsam nostrum dolorem?



# List Style

`list-style-type`

Used to change the type of lists. Some of the values it can take are: `disc`, `square`, `circle`, **`none`**

```
list-style-type: disc;
```

```
list-style-type: '🗨';
```



# Link Style

`a: link`

Style can be set on unvisited links

```
a:link{color: #000000 }
```

`a:visited`


Style can be set on visited links

```
a:visited{color: #000000 }
```

`a:hover`

The style can be determined when the mouse is hovered over the link.

```
a:hover{color: #000000 }
```



hover can  
be used  
on all  
elements



# Display

Display style is used to change the inline and block properties of elements. Display style can take inline, block and inline-block values.

inline

Makes an element inline. Thus, it only takes up as much space as it needs. Width, height and margin and padding cannot take vertical values.

block

Makes an element a block. So the element starts on the new line and occupies the whole line.

inline-  
block

It becomes an element with both block and inline properties. While it only takes up as much space as it needs, it can also take properties specific to block elements such as width, height, vertical margin, padding.

none

Hides element



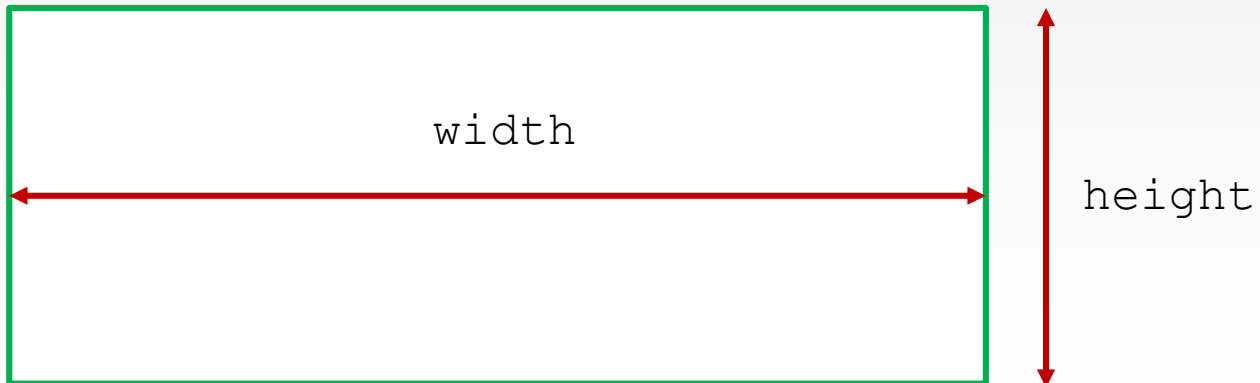
# Basic CSS properties

width

It is used to set the width (horizontal footprint) of the html tags.

height

It is used to set the height (the vertical footprint) of the html tags.



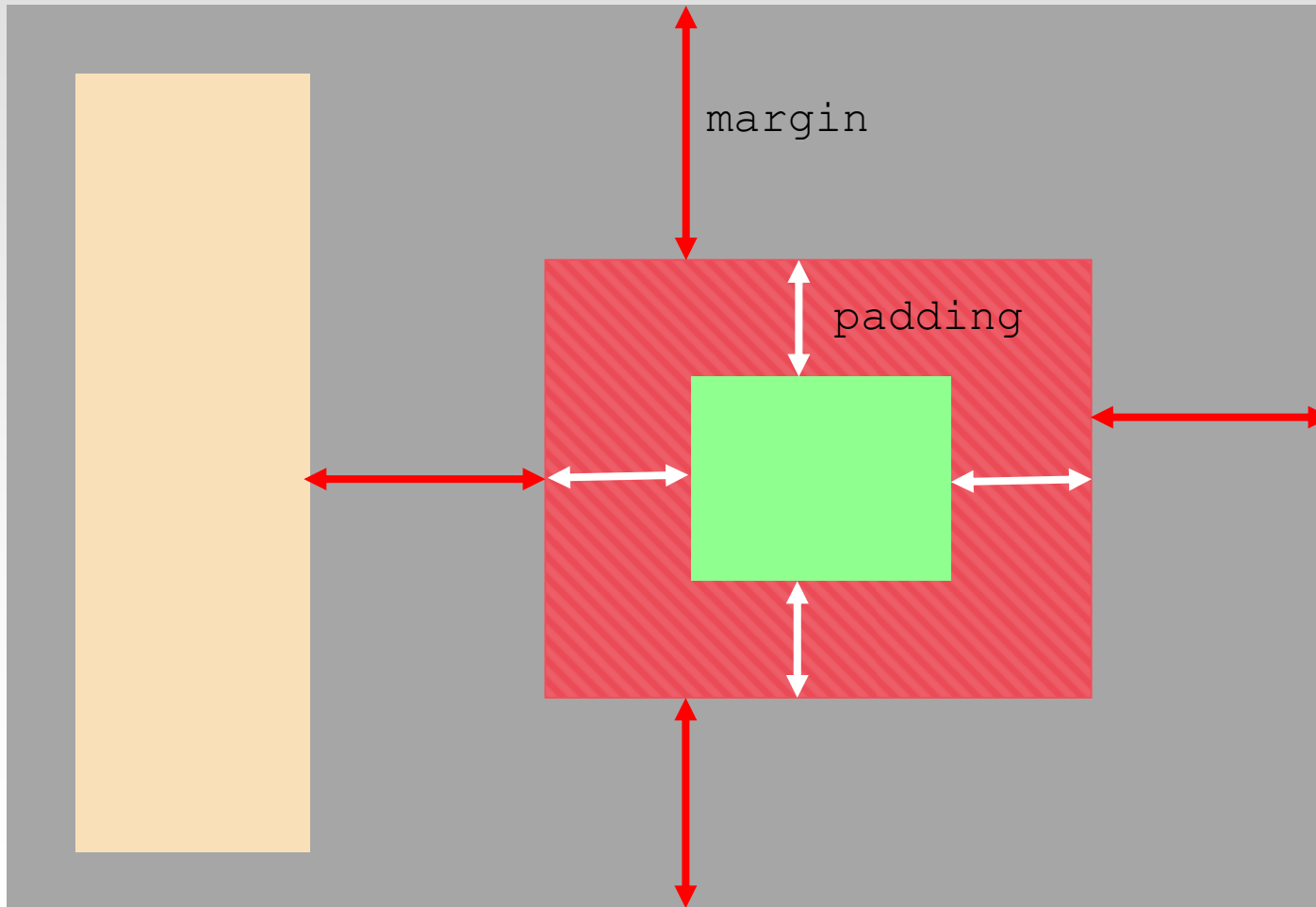
For width and height, %, px, vw, vh can be used as units.

Width and height cannot be applied to inline elements

Do not use width and height unless necessary



# Padding & Margin



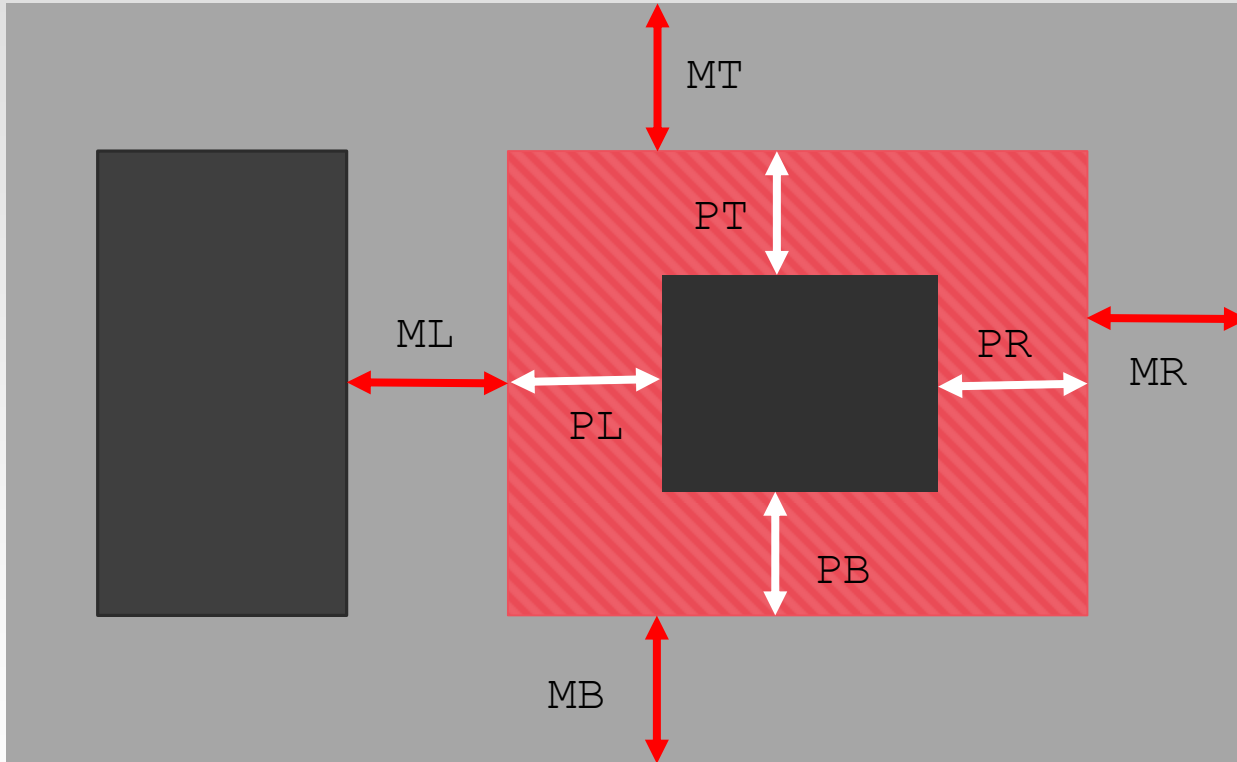
```
<div>  
  <div></div>  
  <div class="box">  
    <div>  
    </div>  
  </div>  
</div>
```

```
.box{  
  padding: 50px;  
  margin: 90px;  
}
```





# Padding & Margin



Margin and padding values can be defined separately.

```
margin-top: 10px;  
padding-left: 20px;
```

can be defined as **upper right lower left**

```
margin: 5px 3px 7px 8px;  
padding: 64px 80px 192px 0;
```

can also be defined as **vertical horizontal**

```
margin: 5px 3px;  
padding: 64px 80px;
```

Only horizontal padding and margin can be applied to inline elements.



# Horizontal alignment

To position a block element horizontally within another block element

```
<div>  
  <div>Hello</div>  
</div>
```

hello

align left

```
margin-left:0;  
margin-right: auto;
```

align right

```
margin-left: auto;  
margin-right:0;
```

Average

```
margin-left:auto;  
margin-right:auto;  
  
/*or*/  
margin:80px auto;
```



# Selectors continue...

5

To select elements within an element, selectors can be written with spaces in between.



```
<nav class="navbar">
  <ul>
    <li><a href="home.html">Home</a></li>
    <li><a href="products.html">Product</a></li>
    <li><a href="about.html">about</a></li>
  </ul>
</nav>
```

```
nav ul li{
  font-weight: 900;
  color: red;
}
```

=

```
.navbar ul li{
  font-weight: 900;
  color: red;
}
```

=

```
nav.navbar ul li{
  font-weight: 900;
  color: red;
}
```



# Frames

**border:** width type color;



dotted, dashed, solid, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset, none

```
border: 3px solid red;
```

```
border: 3px dashed blue;
```

```
border: 5px dotted gray;
```



# Frames

**Border** can be given to 4 sides of the elements as well as only the desired side.

```
border-left | border-right | border-bottom | border-top
```

```
border-top: 3px solid red;
```

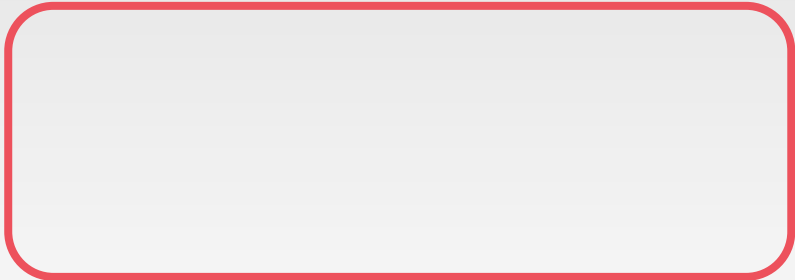


# Frames

The **border-radius** style is used to soften the corners of the frames.

CSS

3



```
div{  
  border:2px solid red;  
  border-radius: 8px;  
}
```



```
div{  
  background-color:red;  
  border-radius: 8px;  
}
```



# Background Image

## background-position

It is used to change the position of the background. **left, right, center** for horizontal; For vertical, a combination of **top, bottom, center** expressions is used.

```
div{  
  background-image: url('img/bg.png');  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
  background-position: center bottom;  
}
```

Horizontal

Vertical





# Background Image

background-repeat

The default behavior of the Background style is repeated tiling. They are used to change this behavior.



**Repeat:** default behavior

**No-repeat:** Places a single one.

**Repeat-x:** tiles in a single row on the horizontal axis

**Repeat-y:** lays a single row on the vertical axis





# Background Image

## background-position

It is used to change the position of the background. **left, right, center** for horizontal; For vertical, a combination of **top, bottom, center** expressions is used.

```
div{  
  background-image: url('img/bg.png');  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
  background-position: center bottom;  
}
```

Horizontal

Vertical





# Background Image

## background-size

It is used to change the size of the background. A certain value can be given for the size, or one of the values of **cover** or **contain** can be given.

```
div{  
  background-image: url('img/bg.png');  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
  background-position: center bottom;  
  background-size: 10px 80px;  
}
```

Width

height





# Background Image



`background-size:contain;`

It is used to change the size of the background. A certain value can be given for the size, or one of the values of cover or contain can be given.

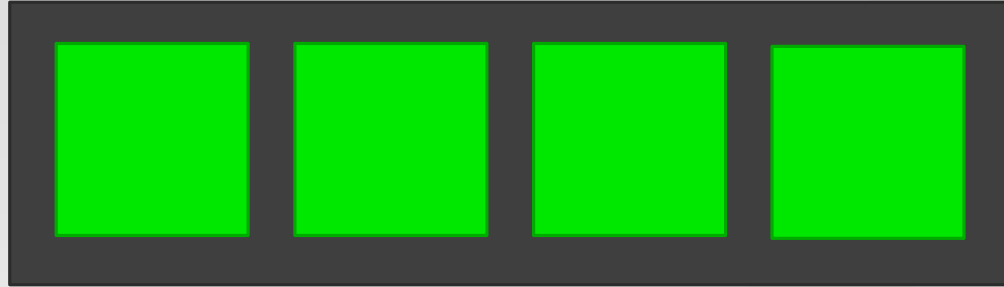


`background-size:cover;`

Enlarges the photo to cover the entire carrier, cropping the image if necessary



# Flexbox



```
<div class="container">
  <div></div>
  <div></div>
  <div></div>
  <div></div>
</div>
```

```
.container{
  display: flex
}
.container div{
  width:160px;
  height: 160px;
  background-color: #13aa45;
}
```

Why use Flexbox?

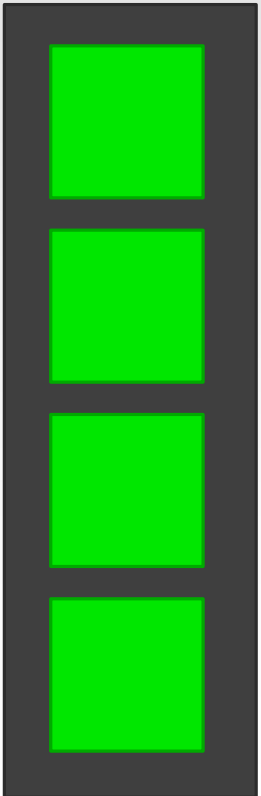


INTERVIEW



# Flexbox

flex-  
direction



With flex-direction, the direction of this array can be determined. If it is a **row**, it is displayed side by side, if it is a **column**, it is displayed one below the other.

Default value: row

```
<div class="container">  
  <div></div>  
  <div></div>  
  <div></div>  
  <div></div>  
</div>
```

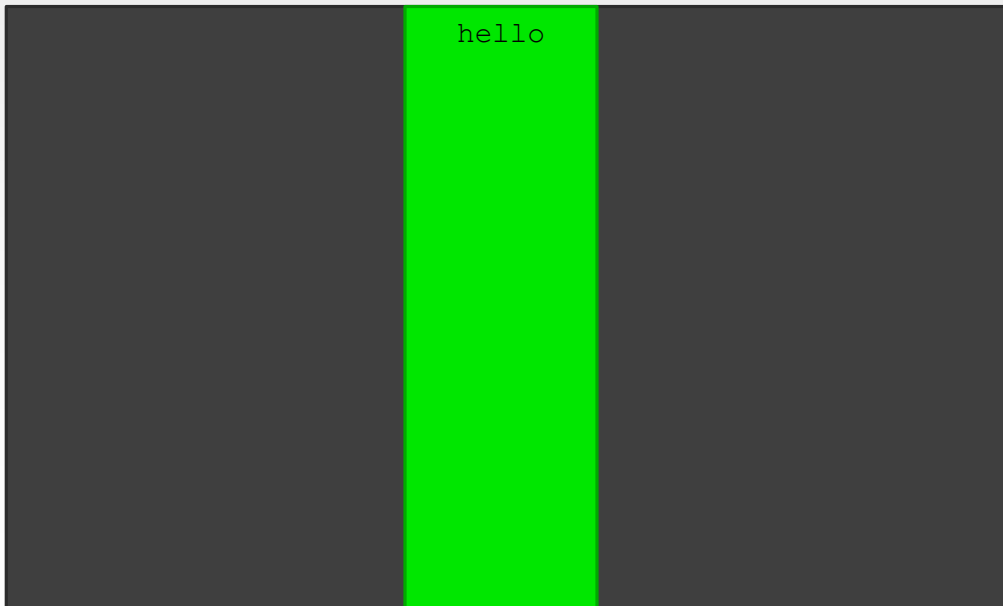
```
.container{  
  display: flex;  
  flex-direction: column;  
}  
.container div{  
  width:160px;  
  height: 160px;  
  background-color: #13aa45;  
}
```



# Flexbox

justify-content

flex-start | flex-end | center |  
space-between | space-around |  
space-evenly



align-items

flex-start | flex-end | center |  
stretch

```
.container{  
  display: flex;  
  justify-content: center;  
  align-items: stretch;  
}
```

```
<div class="container">  
  <div>Hello</div>  
</div>
```



# Flexbox

`flexDirection:`

`row`

Y axis

**`alignItems`**

X axis

**`justifyContent`**

`flexDirection:`

`column`

Y axis

**`justifyContent`**

X axis

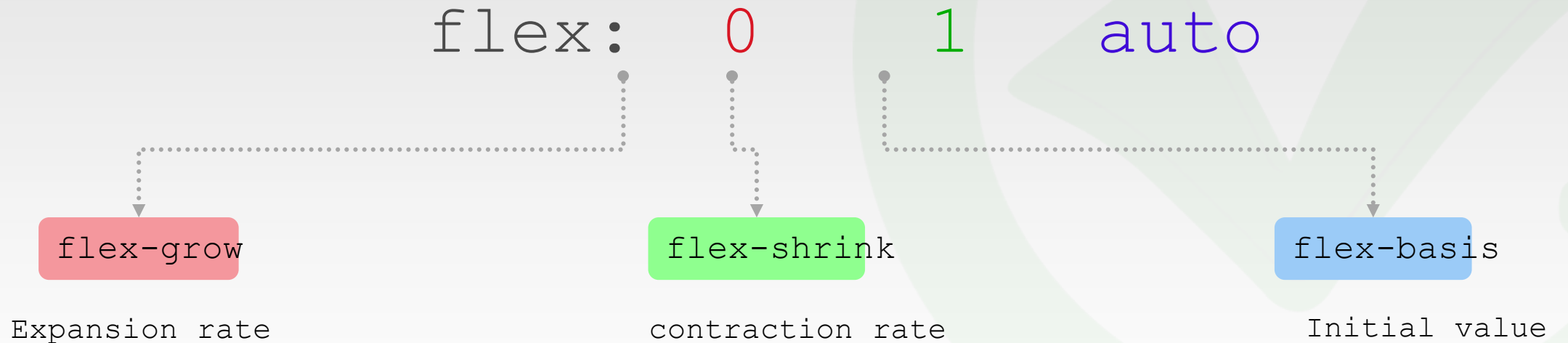
**`alignItems`**



# Flexbox

flex

It determines the size, growth and shrinkage rates of the elements in the flexbox. Flex style is applied to the element itself



⚡ The features work horizontally or vertically depending on the value of `flex-direction`.





# Flexbox

gap

It is used to determine the spacing between the elements in the flexbox.

gap

Adjusts the  
horizontal and  
vertical  
spacing

row-gap

Adjusts  
vertical  
spacing

column-gap

Adjusts the  
horizontal  
spacing