UNIT:2

Types of CSS

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

1) Inline CSS

Inline CSS is used to apply CSS on a single line or element.
For example:

```
<p style="color:blue">Hello CSS</p>
```

2) Internal CSS

Internal CSS is used to apply CSS on a single document or page. It can affect all the elements of the page. It is written inside the style tag within head section of html.
For example:

```
<style>
p{color:blue}
</style>
```

3) External CSS

External CSS is used to apply CSS on multiple pages or all pages. Here, we write all the CSS code in a css file. Its extension must be .css for example style.css.
For example:

```
p{color:blue}
```

You need to link this style.css file to your html pages like this:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
```

<style>tag

Definition and Usage

The `<style>` tag is used to define style information (CSS) for a document.

Inside the `<style>` element you specify how HTML elements should render in a browser.

Attribute	Value	Description
media	*media_query*	Specifies what media/device the media resource is optimized for
type	text/css	Specifies the media type of the <style> tag

Type attribute

The `type` attribute specifies the Internet media type (formerly known as MIME type) of the `<style>` tag.
The `type` attribute identifies the content between the `<style>` and `</style>` tags.
The default value is "text/css", which indicates that the content is CSS.

Media Attribute

The `media` attribute specifies what media/device the CSS style is optimized for.

This attribute is used to specify that the style is for special devices (like iPhone), speech or print media.

```
<style type=”text/css” media=”print”>
H1{color :white; background-color: gray ; font-size: 45px}
</style>
```

Code

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1{color : red; background-color: black; font-size:45px;}
</style>

</head>
<body>
<h1>hiiiiiiiiiiiiiii</h1>
</body>

</html>
```

With this we get same style when we print but if we want another style while printing so we have to change this.

```
<style type="text/css" media="print">
    h1{color : white; background-color: black; font-size:45px;}
    </style>
```

Now we get this style when we print.

Now we want when screen become smaller than 500.

```
<style type="text/css" media="screen and (max-width:500px)">
    h1{color : white; background-color: black; font-size:45px;}
    </style>
```

<Link>atribute

<link rel=”stylesheet” type=”text/css” href=”style.css”>

this will work when in same folder

for different folder give path at href.

CSS Colors

The color property in CSS is used to set the color of HTML elements. Typically, this property is used to set the background color or the font color of an element.

color basically use in properties like Color background and border.

color=”value”

value= RGB format.

- **RGBA format.**
- **Hexadecimal notation.**
- **HSL.**
- **HSLA.**
- **Built-in color.**

RGB=Red GReen Blue(name of color)

also use in hexa decimal values. we get this value from photoshop or by internet.

example=rgb(000)=black

rgb(255,255,255)=white

Hexadecimal notation

Hexadecimal can be defined as a six-digit color representation. This notation starts with the **# symbol** followed by six characters ranges from **0 to F**. In hexadecimal notation, the first two digits represent the **red (RR)** color value, the next two digits represent the **green (GG)** color value, and the last two digits represent the **blue (BB)** color value.

The black color notation in hexadecimal is #000000, and the white color notation in hexadecimal is #FFFFFF. Some of the codes in hexadecimal notation are #FF0000, #00FF00, #0000FF, #FFFF00, and many more.

Syntax

1. color:#(0-F)(0-F)(0-F)(0-F)(0-F)(0-F);

Also work in 3 digit

example=#000= black

+100=light red (0-f) full red

#fff=white

Background (part1)

- Can set individual background for different sections like div h1 etc.

Properties

- ## Border(part1)

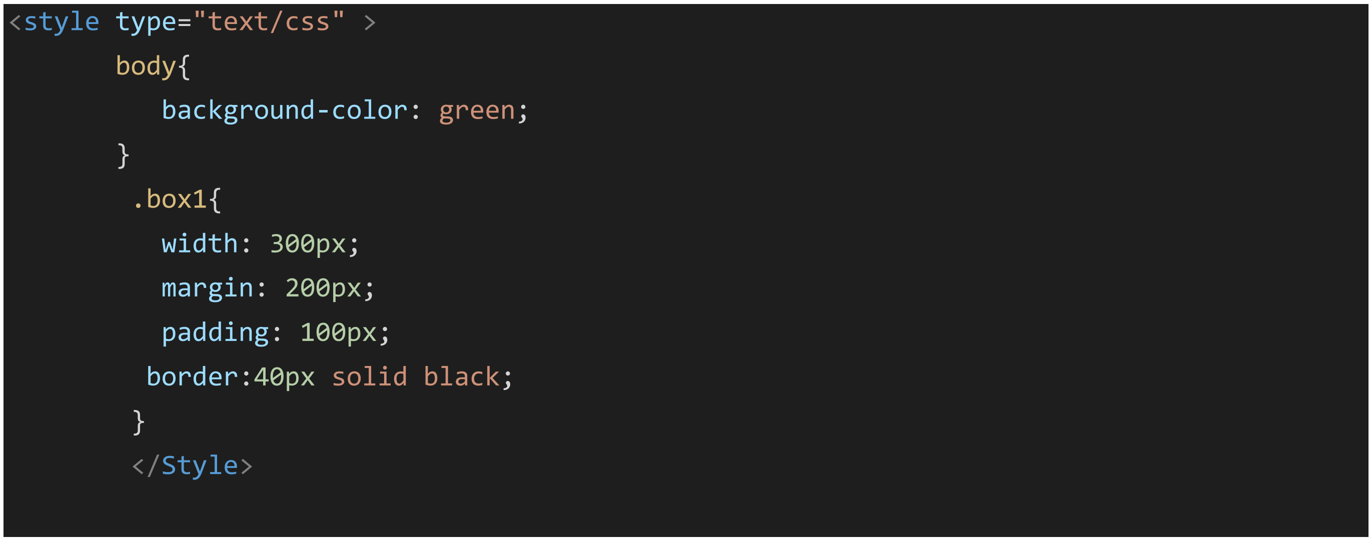
- color
- image
- position
- repeat
- size
- origin
- clip
- attachment
- blend-mode

Some of the background properties with image attach with it.

```
body{

          background-color: hwb(88 0% 0%);

          background-image: url(m1.jpg),url(m2.jfif);

          background-size:cover;

          background-repeat: no-repeat;

          background-position: top center,top left;

          background-position-y: bottom;

        }
```

In this example only few properties shown with image the rest we understand with border.

in this part only one property of border shown in which border size, its form and its color is shown.



```
<style type="text/css" >
       body{
          background-color: green;
       }
        .box1{
          width: 300px;
          margin: 200px;
          padding: 100px;
         border:40px solid black;
        }
        </Style>
```

we may have property of border with together or with different property also. example- border:40px solid black

this may have different border style instead solid,

Background(part2)

Background-repeat="value"

value= no-repeat
repeat
repeat-x
repeat-y
round // this work in repeat means small image repeat itself and instead of half image at last it will take a round aspect and at last of the container it will finish image instead of half image.
space // this also work in repeat and space between repeated images.

If want more than one image

background-image:url(path),url(path),url(path)

<u>background-position=”value”</u>

<u>values</u>=bottom
top
center
left
right

<u>Apart from these values we can adjust position by percent and pixels also that will good for responsive websites.</u>

Background -image

Background -image :value;

<u>Value =</u> image()
linear-gradient()
radial-gradient()
repeating-linear-gradient()
repeating-radial-gradient()
url()

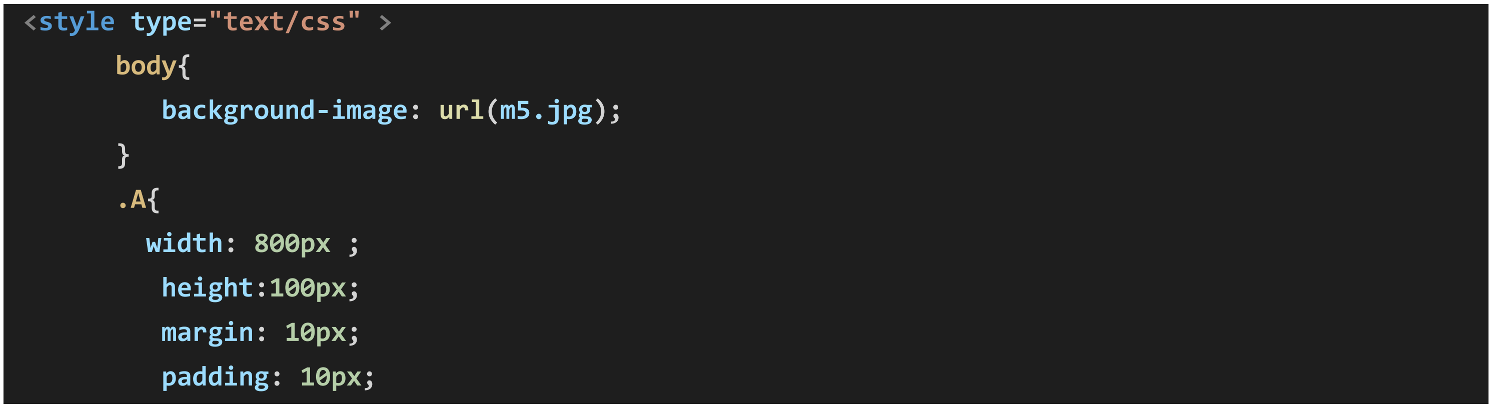
background-image:url(“path of image”) //every image is repeating

background-image:linear-gradient(position of color in deg or direction, colors either with percent or not)

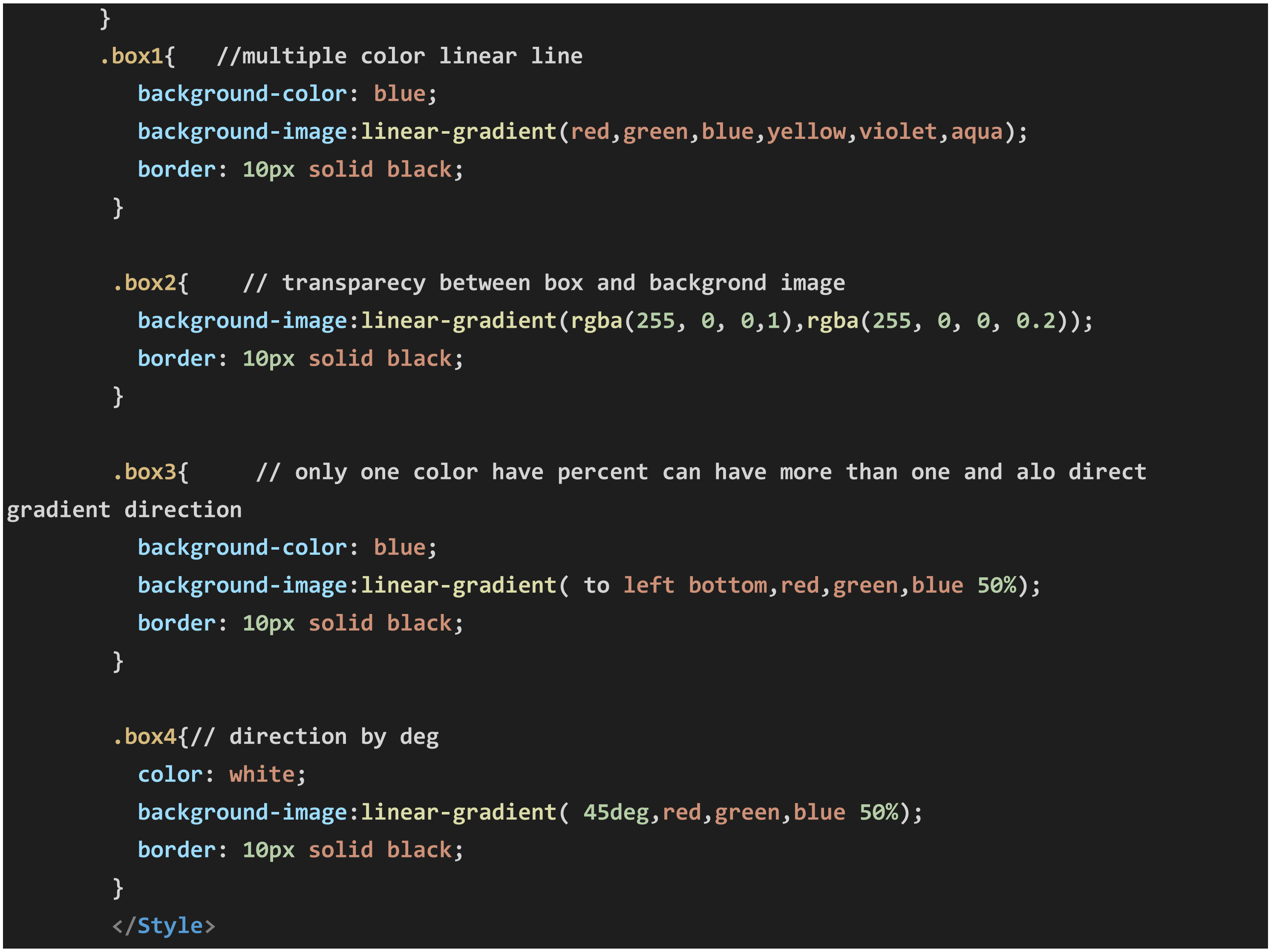
in terms of direction (to right bottom)so image move from bottom to top in right direction.

```
background-image:linear-gradient( 45deg,red,green,blue 50%);
```

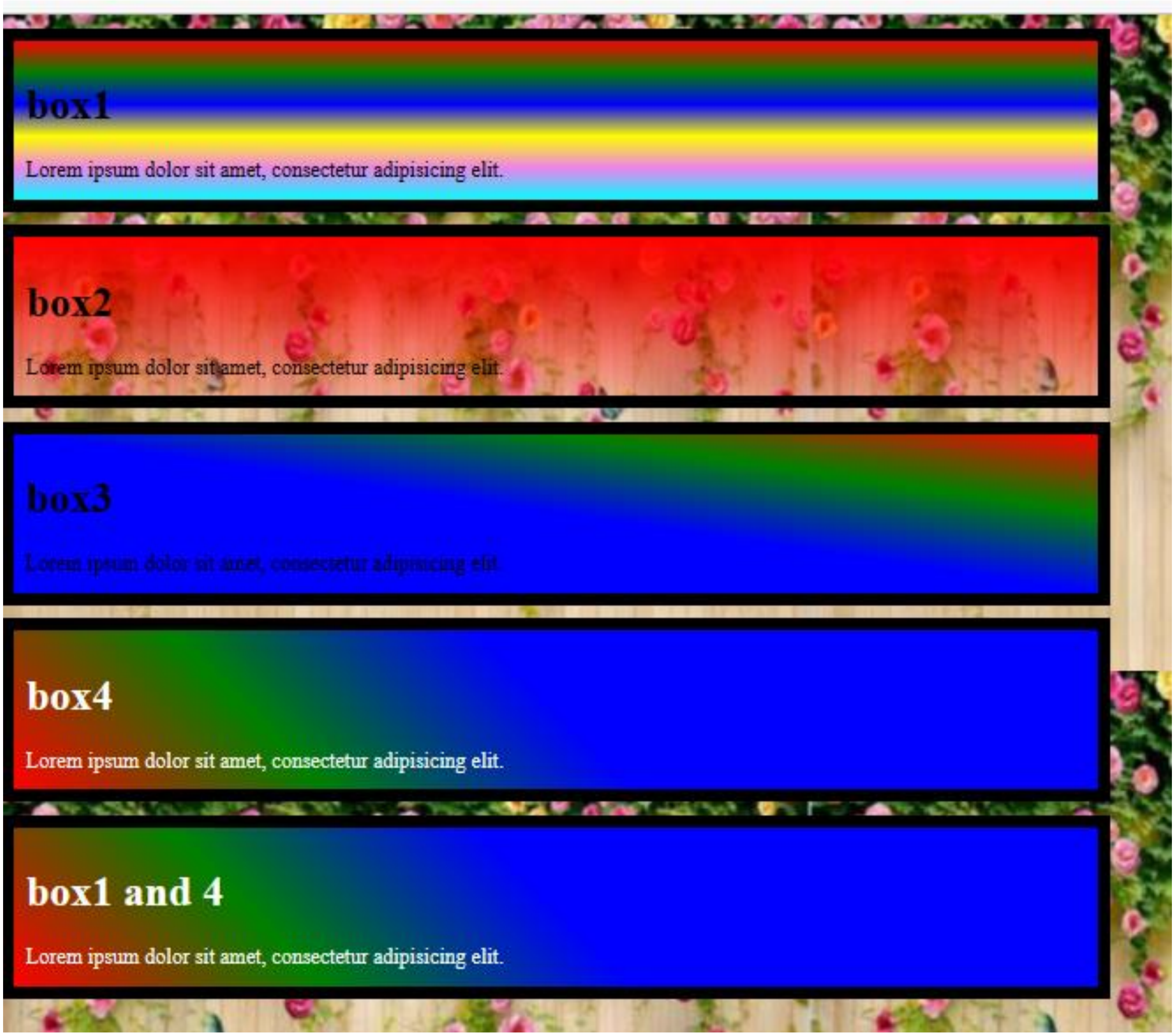
<u>Example:</u>



```
<style type="text/css" >
      body{
         background-image: url(m5.jpg);
      }
      .A{
        width: 800px ;
         height:100px;
         margin: 10px;
         padding: 10px;
```



```
       }
       .box1{   //multiple color linear line
          background-color: blue;
          background-image:linear-gradient(red,green,blue,yellow,violet,aqua);
          border: 10px solid black;
        }

        .box2{    // transparecy between box and backgrond image
          background-image:linear-gradient(rgba(255, 0, 0,1),rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.2));
          border: 10px solid black;
        }

        .box3{     // only one color have percent can have more than one and alo direct
gradient direction
          background-color: blue;
          background-image:linear-gradient( to left bottom,red,green,blue 50%);
          border: 10px solid black;
        }

        .box4{// direction by deg
          color: white;
          background-image:linear-gradient( 45deg,red,green,blue 50%);
          border: 10px solid black;
        }
        </Style>
```



box1

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit.

box2

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit.

box3

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit.

box4

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit.

box1 and 4

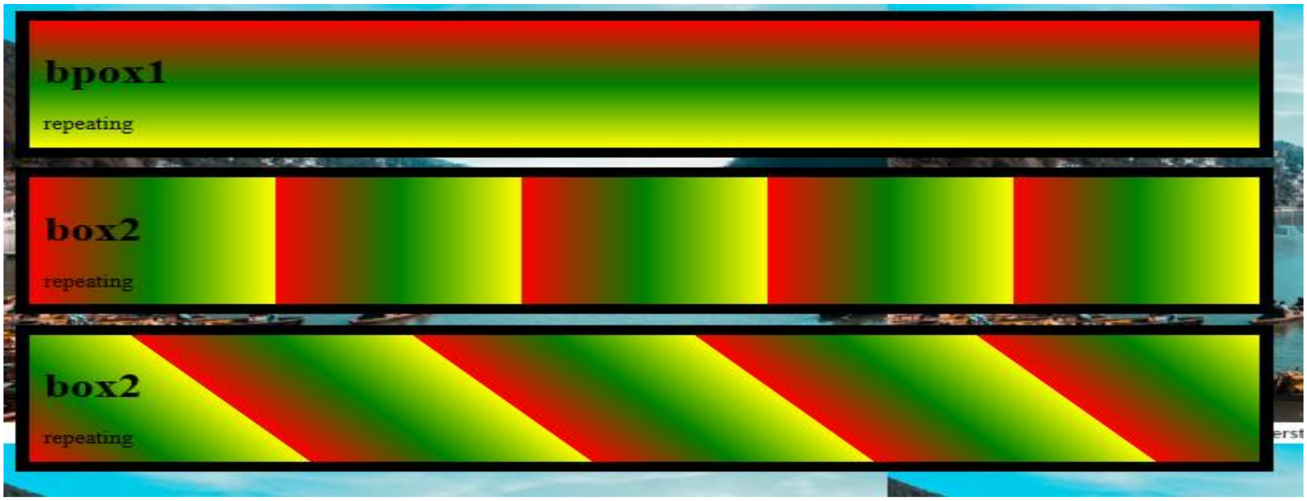
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit.

Repeating linear gradient

Example

```
<style type="text/css" >
       body{
          background-image: url(m4.webp);}
       .A{
         width: 800px ;
          height:100px;
          margin: 10px;
          padding: 10px;
       }

       .box1{// this is same as linear gradient
```

```
          background-image:repeating-linear-gradient(hsl(0, 100%, 50%),green,yellow);
          border: 10px solid black;
        }
        .box2{// for checking repeating pattern we must give percent
          background-image:repeating-linear-gradient(to right,red,green 10%,yellow 20%);
          border: 10px solid black;
        }
        .box3{// direction by deg
           background-color: blue;
          background-image:repeating-linear-gradient(45deg,red,green 10%,yellow 20%);
          border: 10px solid black;
        }


                </Style>
```



```
 background-image:repeating-linear-gradient(45deg,red,green 10%,yellow 20%);
```

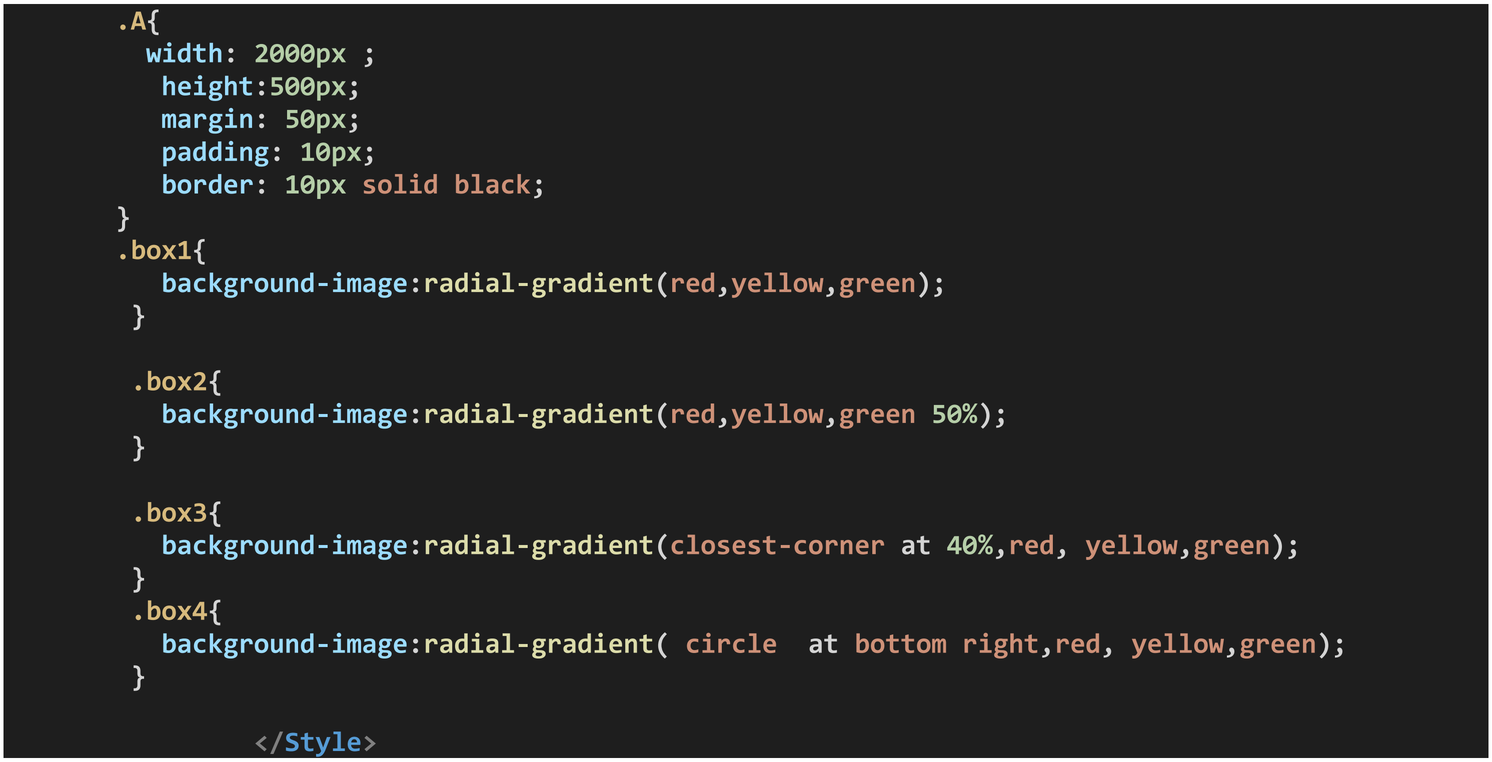
in this we must give percent to any two color so that image repeat pattern shown,

Radial gradient

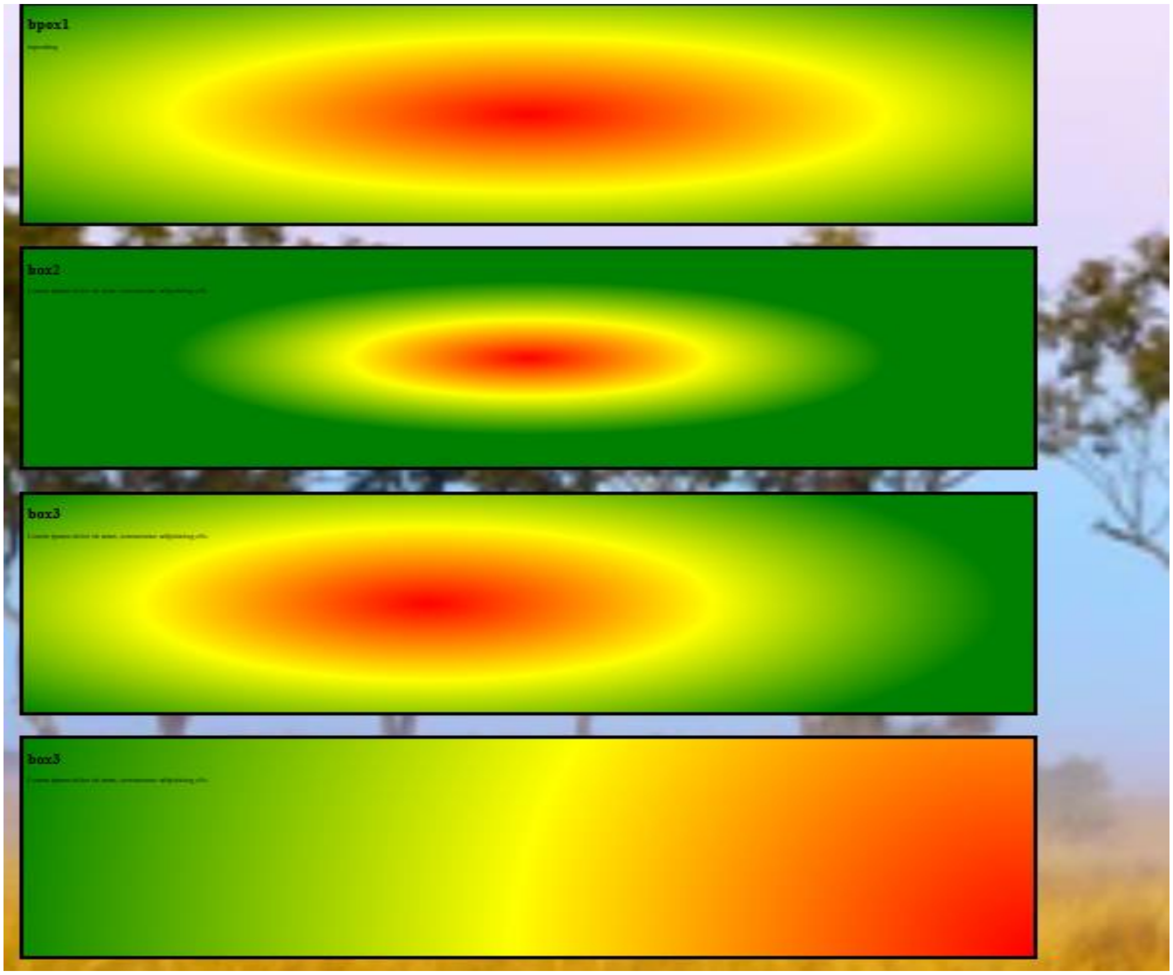
In this elliptical image shown by default as per color given bt we can change there shape along with there sides,

Example

```
<style type="text/css" >
       body{
          background-image: url(m8.webp);
          background-size: cover;

       }
```

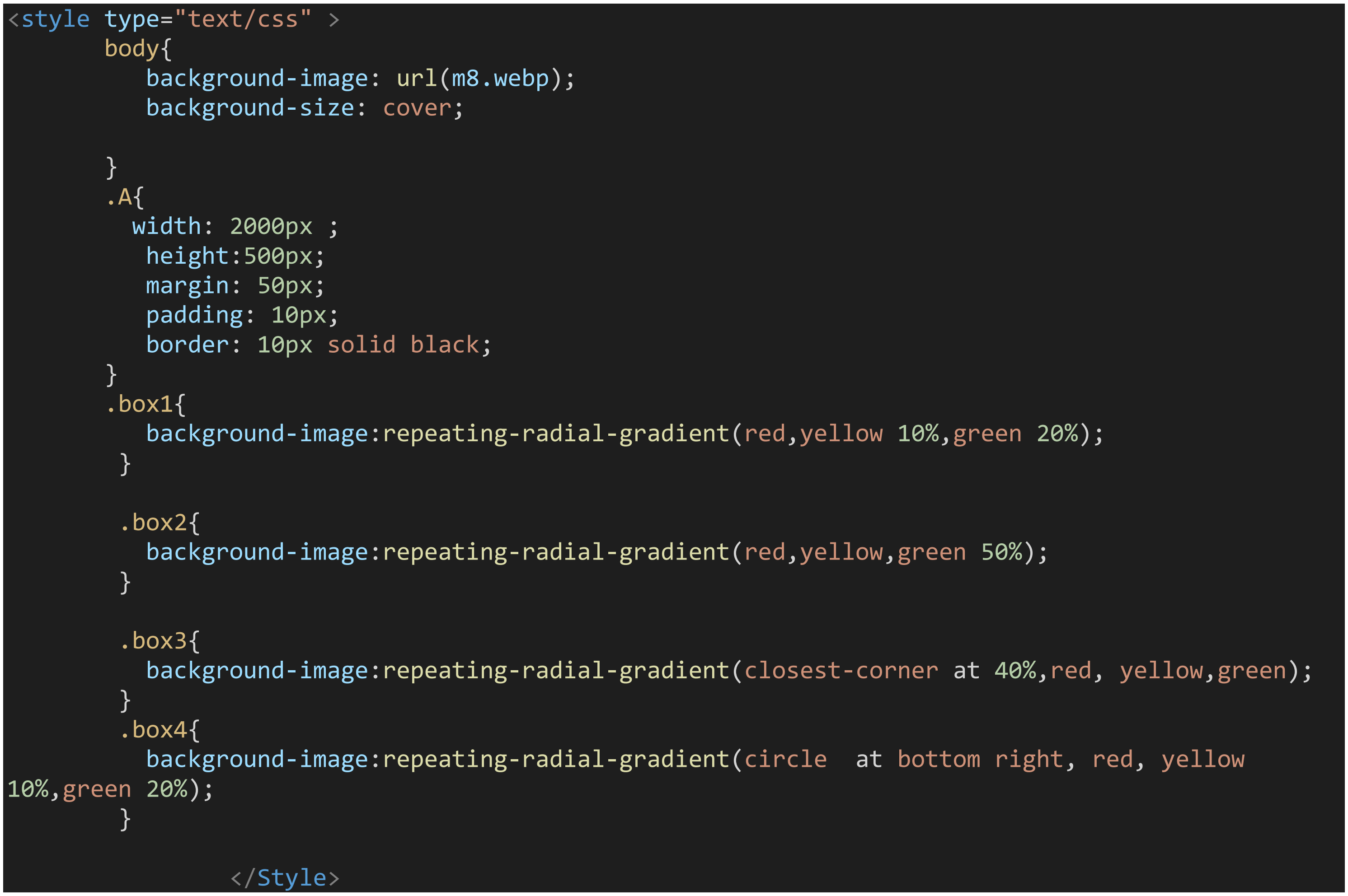


```
       .A{
         width: 2000px ;
          height:500px;
          margin: 50px;
          padding: 10px;
          border: 10px solid black;
       }
       .box1{
          background-image:radial-gradient(red,yellow,green);
        }

        .box2{
          background-image:radial-gradient(red,yellow,green 50%);
        }

        .box3{
          background-image:radial-gradient(closest-corner at 40%,red, yellow,green);
        }
        .box4{
          background-image:radial-gradient( circle  at bottom right,red, yellow,green);
        }

                </Style>
```

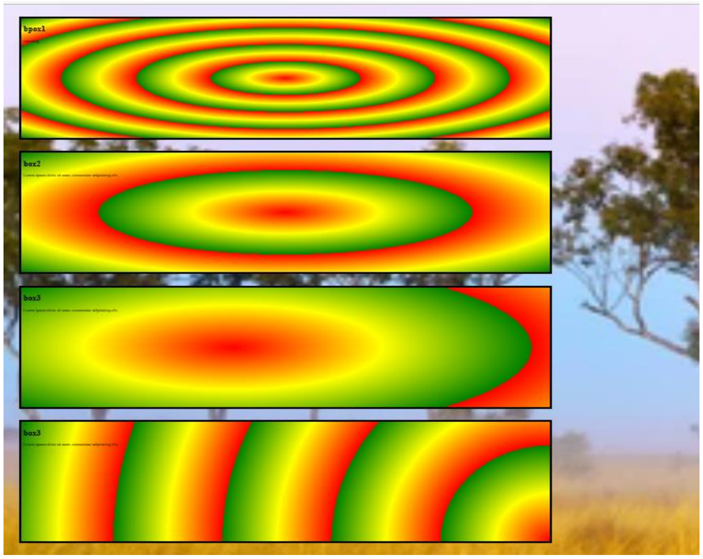


repeating-radial-gradient

Example



```
<style type="text/css" >
       body{
          background-image: url(m8.webp);
          background-size: cover;

       }
       .A{
         width: 2000px ;
          height:500px;
          margin: 50px;
          padding: 10px;
          border: 10px solid black;
       }
       .box1{
          background-image:repeating-radial-gradient(red,yellow 10%,green 20%);
        }

        .box2{
          background-image:repeating-radial-gradient(red,yellow,green 50%);
        }

        .box3{
          background-image:repeating-radial-gradient(closest-corner at 40%,red, yellow,green);
        }
        .box4{
          background-image:repeating-radial-gradient(circle  at bottom right, red, yellow
10%,green 20%);
        }

                </Style>
```



Blendmode

this will merge two images along with image it blend gradient also with url we can give gradient whose effect we can show in pictures which blend in screen

blend:"value"

value= multiply

darken

limuniosity//more light

overlay

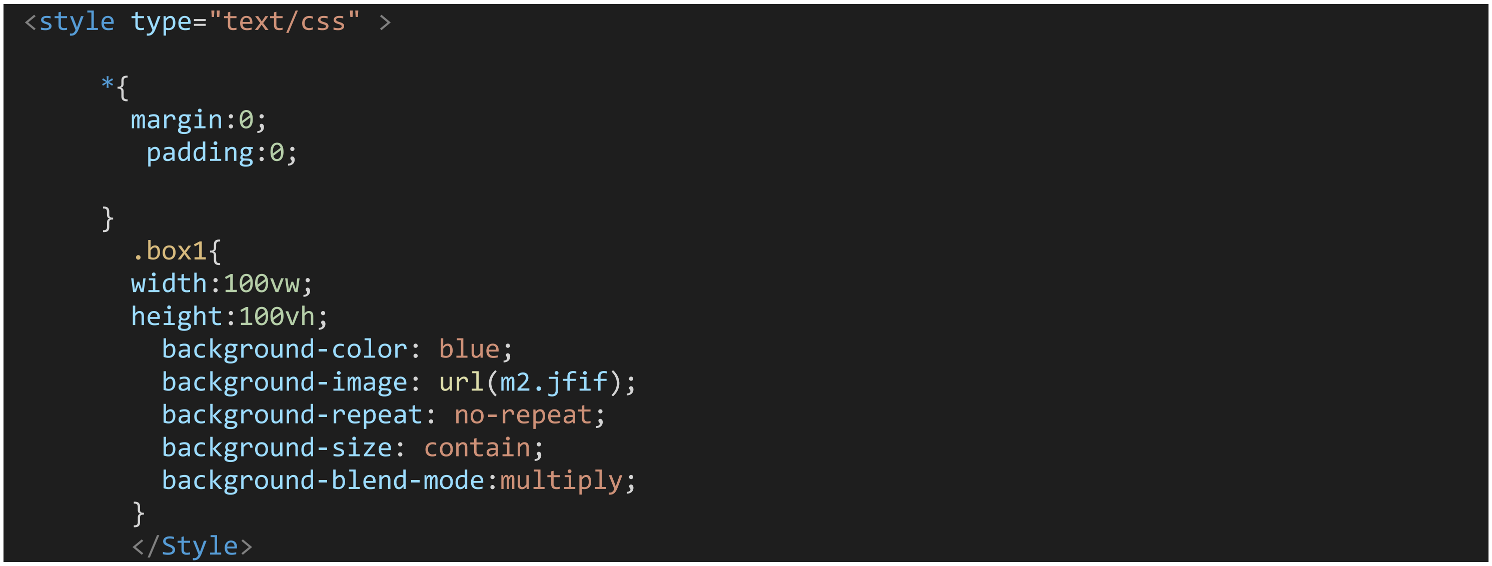
difference//negetive

saturation

screen

lighten

Example



```
<style type="text/css" >

     *{
       margin:0;
        padding:0;

     }
       .box1{
       width:100vw;
       height:100vh;
         background-color: blue;
         background-image: url(m2.jfif);
         background-repeat: no-repeat;
         background-size: contain;
         background-blend-mode:multiply;
       }
       </Style>
```

Another Example:

```
.box1{
        width:100vw;
        height:100vh;

          background-image: url(m4.webp),url(m3.jfif),linear-gradient(red,yellow);
          background-repeat: no-repeat;
          background-size: cover;
          background-blend-mode:multiply;
        }
```

Background-size=value;

value=auto // whatever is the size of image resize that only in BG and if image is small so it starts repeating.

contain// use in articles, contain in full container as per the container means if large image and small container so this value shrink image as per container size and no stretch and also repeat as usual..

cover// this will cover whole page repeating as happen in small image.

and apart from this we can use size also as we want.// ex-500,500

Background origin/clip

Values= border box

Padding box

Content box

```
        .box1{
            background-clip:padding-box; }
        .box2{
            background-clip:border-box; }
        .box3{
            background-clip: content-box; }
```

Background attachment

Values=scroll // by default image move along with text.

Fixed //image fixed text move

Local//use in border when we want to scroll image along with text.

Border

we already know about border keyword, instead of this we can use border different values.

for different style,width,color of different side.

Example

Border: 10px solid black

the same written as

border-width:10px

border-style:solid

border-color:black

but without border style thier will be no border.

border style= ;

dashed
dotted
double
grove//3d border
hidden
unset
transparent
thick
thin
ridge//opposite of grove in 3d
outset//outward
inset//inword
none

border width: thin//by default 1px

thick//4px

medium//2px

we can handle 4 sides differently by giving 4 different values

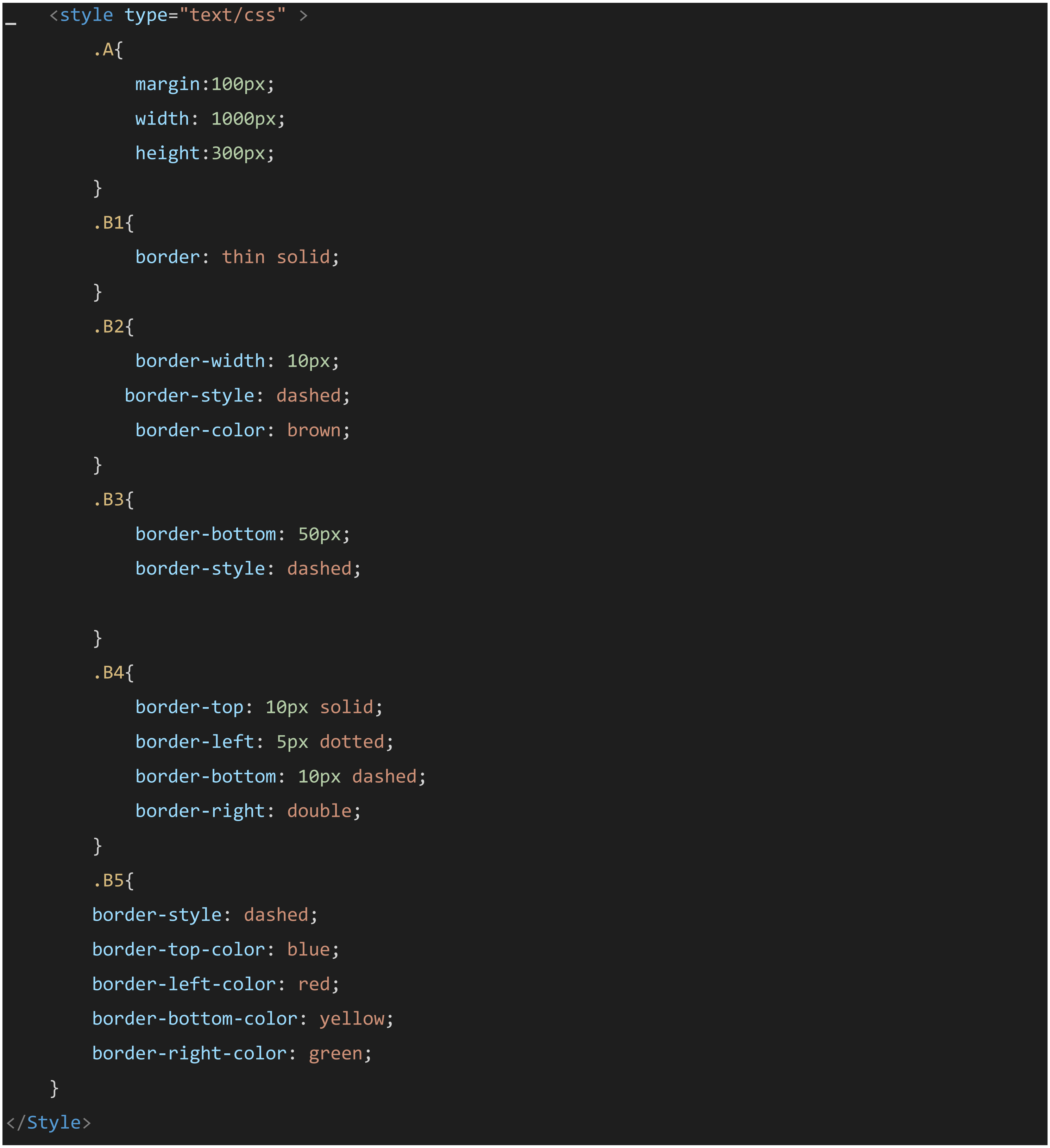
border color: by default gray

and we can handle 4 sides differently by giving 4 values, border-color:top right bottom left

for the values we can give any values.

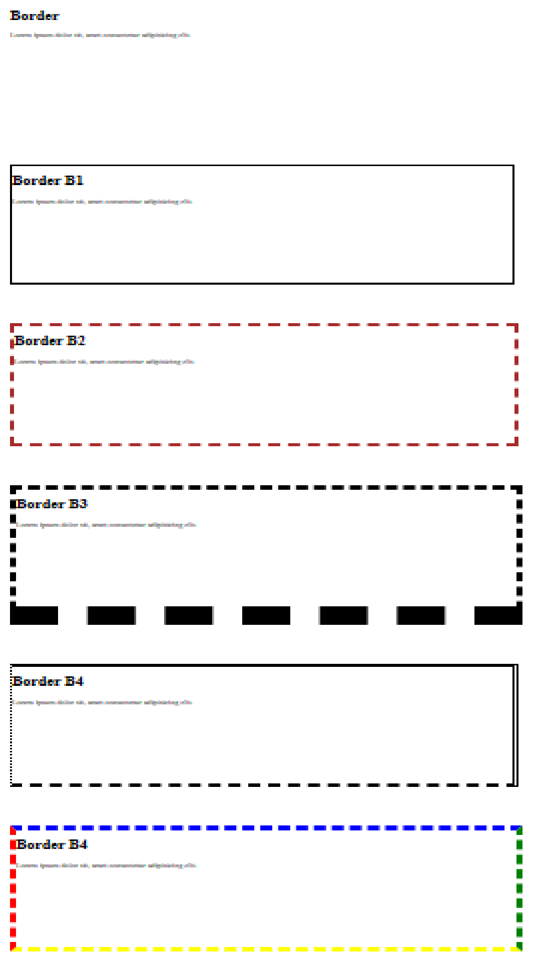
we can handle border for specefic headings also.

<u>Example</u>



```
_   <style type="text/css" >
        .A{
            margin:100px;
            width: 1000px;
            height:300px;
        }
        .B1{
            border: thin solid;
        }
        .B2{
            border-width: 10px;
           border-style: dashed;
            border-color: brown;
        }
        .B3{
            border-bottom: 50px;
            border-style: dashed;

        }
        .B4{
            border-top: 10px solid;
            border-left: 5px dotted;
            border-bottom: 10px dashed;
            border-right: double;
        }
        .B5{
        border-style: dashed;
        border-top-color: blue;
        border-left-color: red;
        border-bottom-color: yellow;
        border-right-color: green;
    }
</Style>
```

output



Border

Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

Border B1

Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

Border B2

Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

Border B3

Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

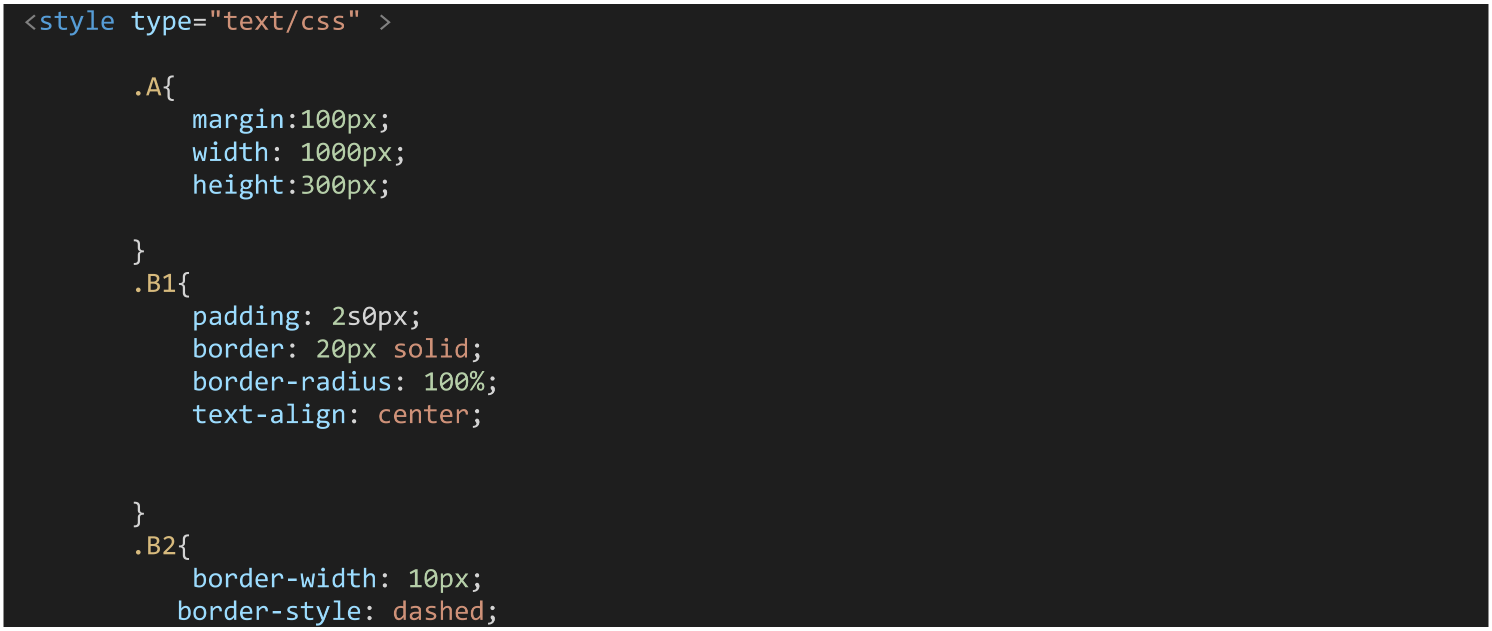
Border B4

Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

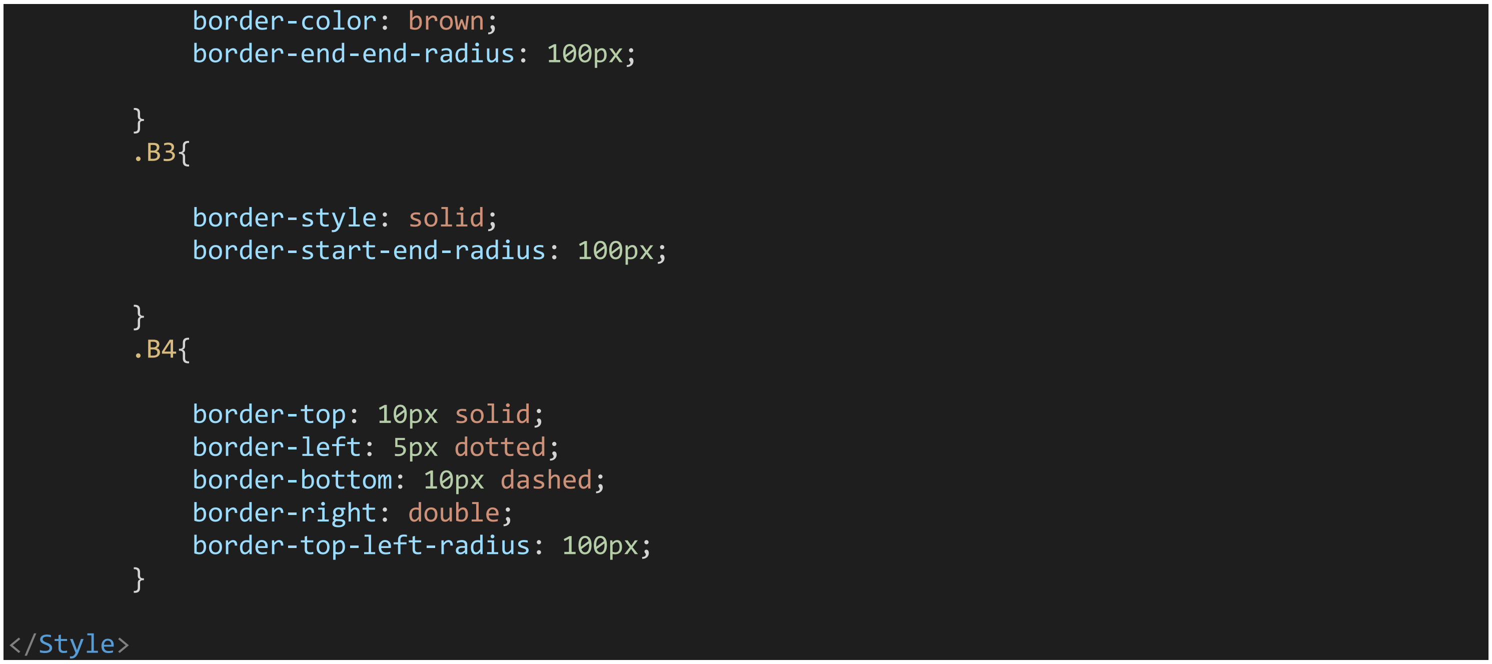
Border B4

Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

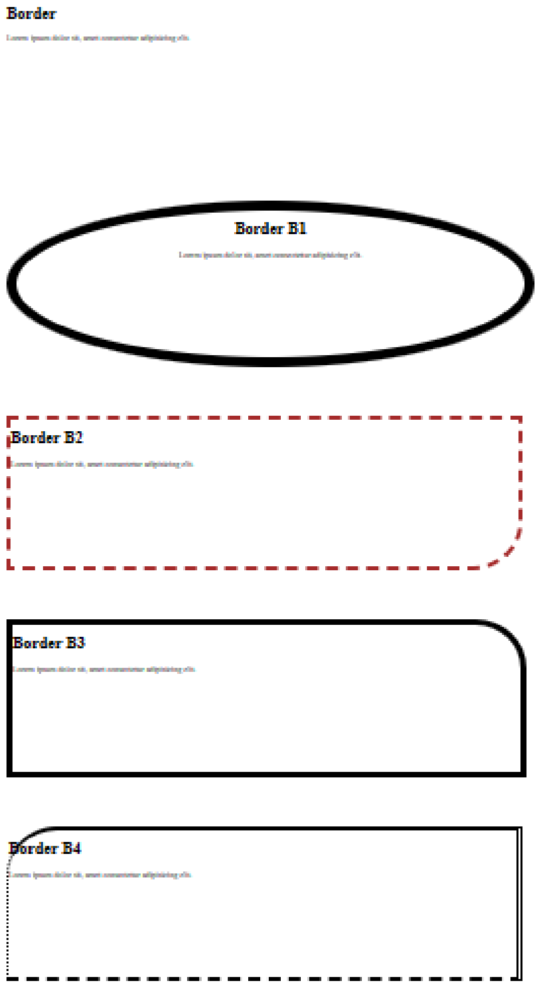
Border-Radius



```
<style type="text/css" >

        .A{
            margin:100px;
            width: 1000px;
            height:300px;

        }
        .B1{
            padding: 2s0px;
            border: 20px solid;
            border-radius: 100%;
            text-align: center;


        }
        .B2{
            border-width: 10px;
           border-style: dashed;
```



```
            border-color: brown;
            border-end-end-radius: 100px;

        }
        .B3{

            border-style: solid;
            border-start-end-radius: 100px;

        }
        .B4{

            border-top: 10px solid;
            border-left: 5px dotted;
            border-bottom: 10px dashed;
            border-right: double;
            border-top-left-radius: 100px;
        }

</Style>
```



Border

Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

Border B1

Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

Border B2

Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

Border B3

Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

Border B4

Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit.

Border-Image

Till now we have done with simple background color, now we apply images.

Background Image properties

border-image-source

border-image-repeat

border-image-slice

border-image-outset

1) border-image-source:value;

values= same as background Image values

2) border-image-repeat:value;

values=stretch, same a BG Images

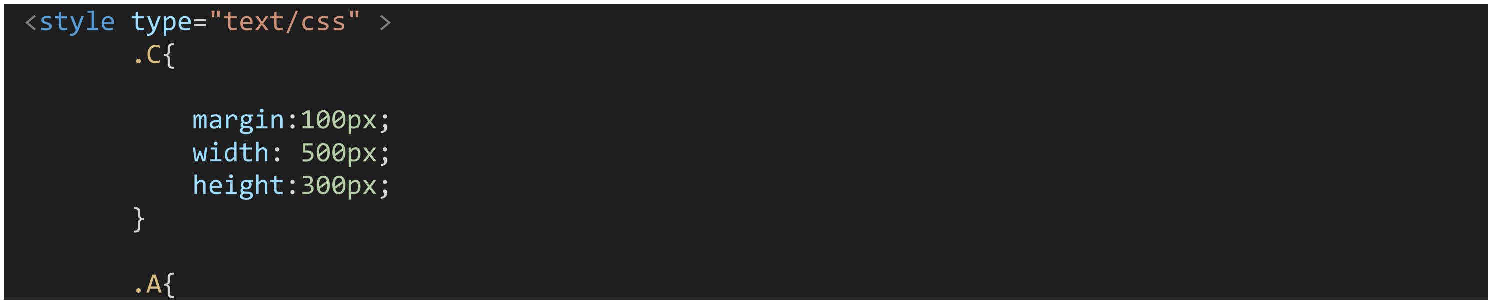
3) border-image-slice: The border-image-slice property specifies how to slice the image specified by border-image-source. The image is always sliced into nine sections: four corners, four edges and the middle. The "middle" part is treated as fully transparent, unless the fill keyword is set.

value is in percent

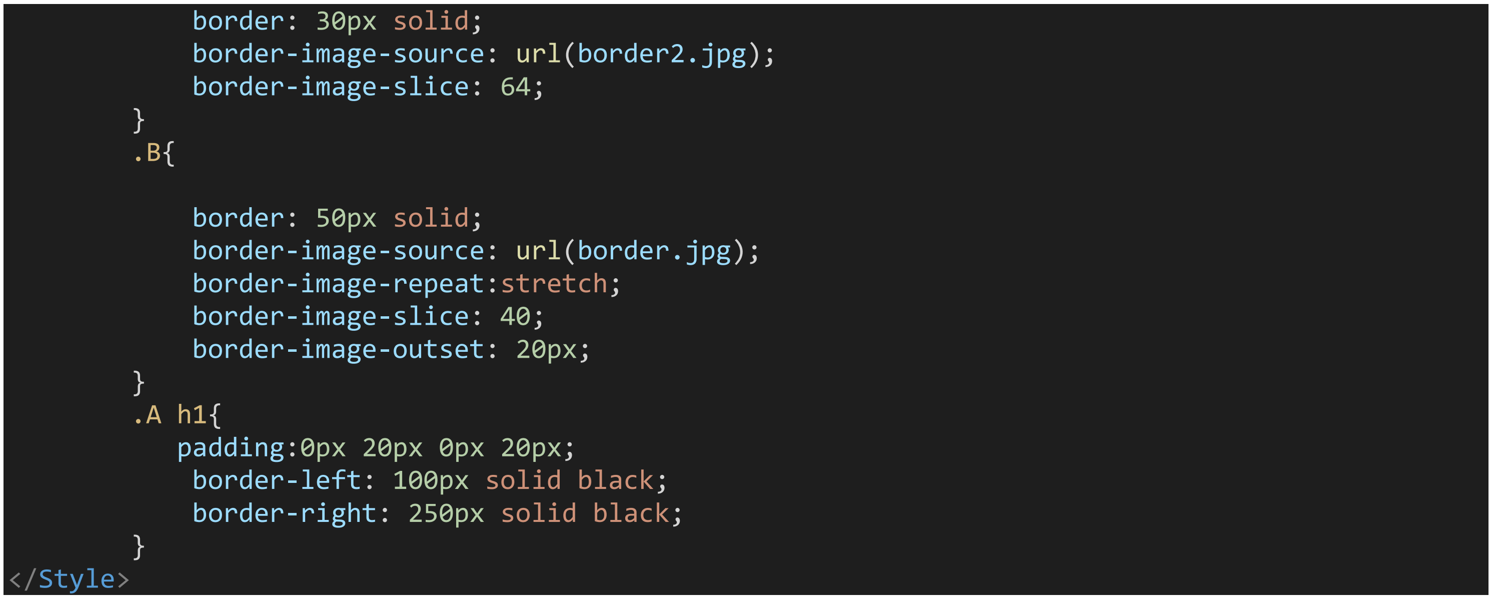
4) **border-image-outset:value;**

specifies the amount by which the border image area extends beyond the border box. value in numbers.

Background Image

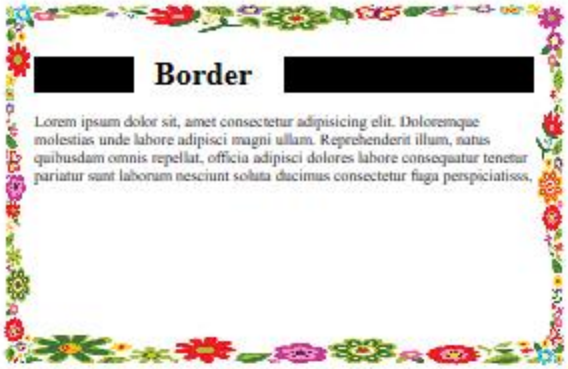


```
<style type="text/css" >
        .C{

            margin:100px;
            width: 500px;
            height:300px;
        }

        .A{
```



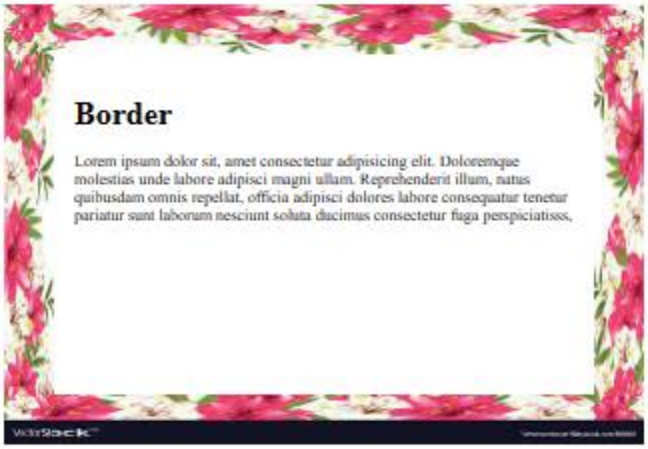
```
            border: 30px solid;
            border-image-source: url(border2.jpg);
            border-image-slice: 64;
        }
        .B{

            border: 50px solid;
            border-image-source: url(border.jpg);
            border-image-repeat:stretch;
            border-image-slice: 40;
            border-image-outset: 20px;
        }
        .A h1{
           padding:0px 20px 0px 20px;
            border-left: 100px solid black;
            border-right: 250px solid black;
        }
</Style>
```

Output



Border

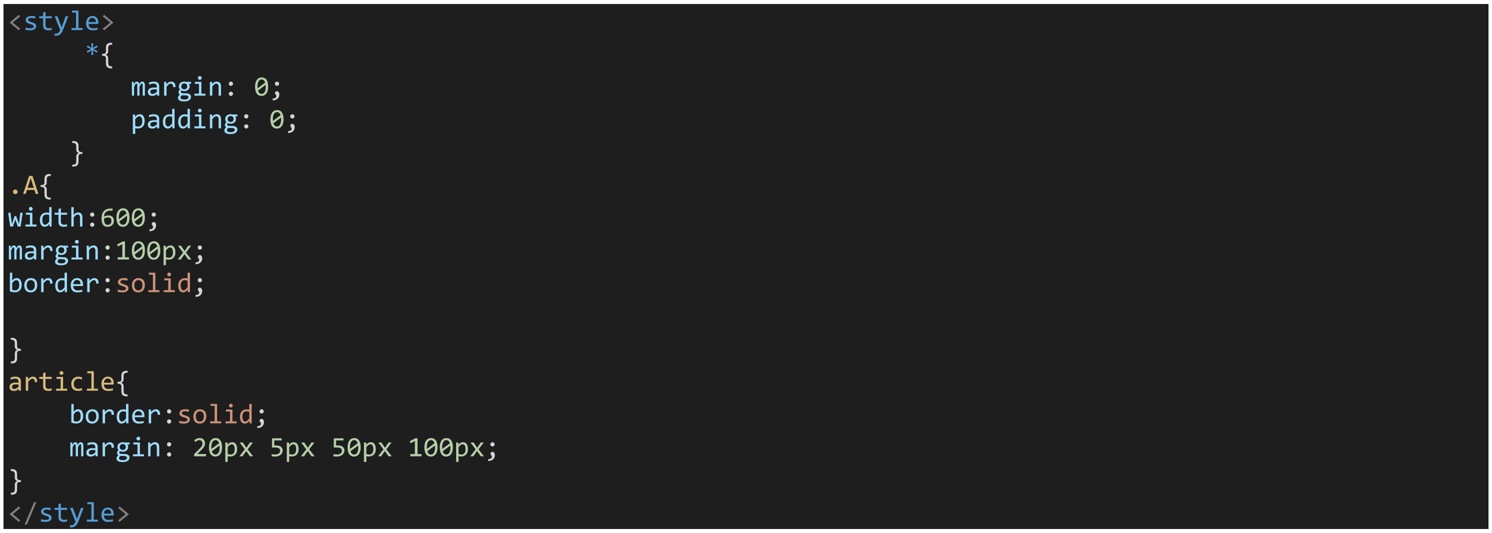
Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Doloremque molestias unde labore adipisci magni ullam. Reprehenderit illum, natus quibusdam omnis repellat, officia adipisci dolores labore consequatur tenetur pariatur sunt laborum nesciunt soluta ducimus consectetur fuga perspiciatisss,



Border

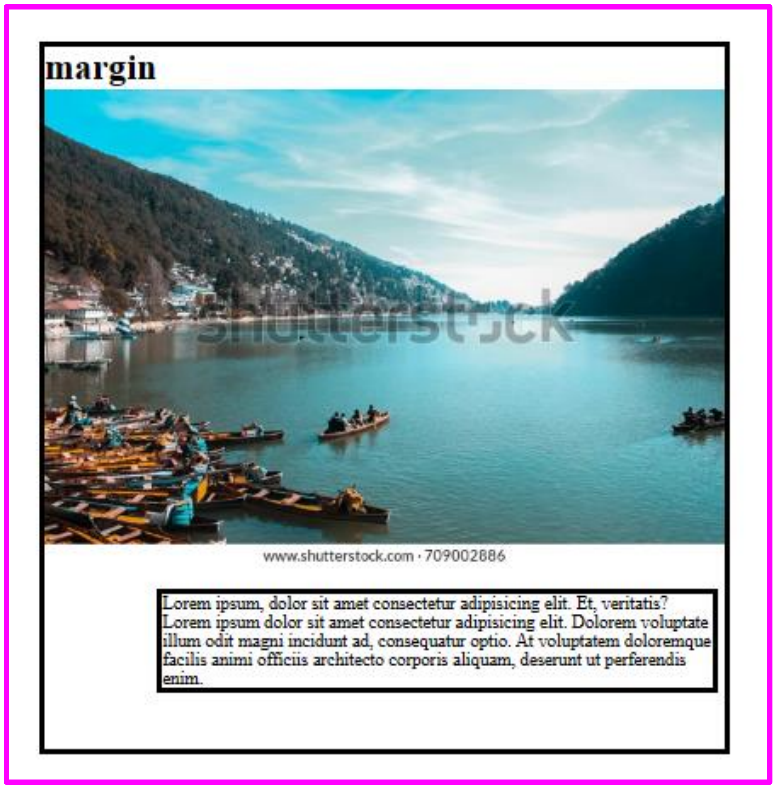
Lorem ipsum dolor sit, amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Doloremque molestias unde labore adipisci magni ullam. Reprehenderit illum, natus quibusdam omnis repellat, officia adipisci dolores labore consequatur tenetur pariatur sunt laborum nesciunt soluta ducimus consectetur fuga perspiciatisss,

Margin



```
<style>
     *{
        margin: 0;
        padding: 0;
    }
.A{
width:600;
margin:100px;
border:solid;

}
article{
    border:solid;
    margin: 20px 5px 50px 100px;
}
</style>
```

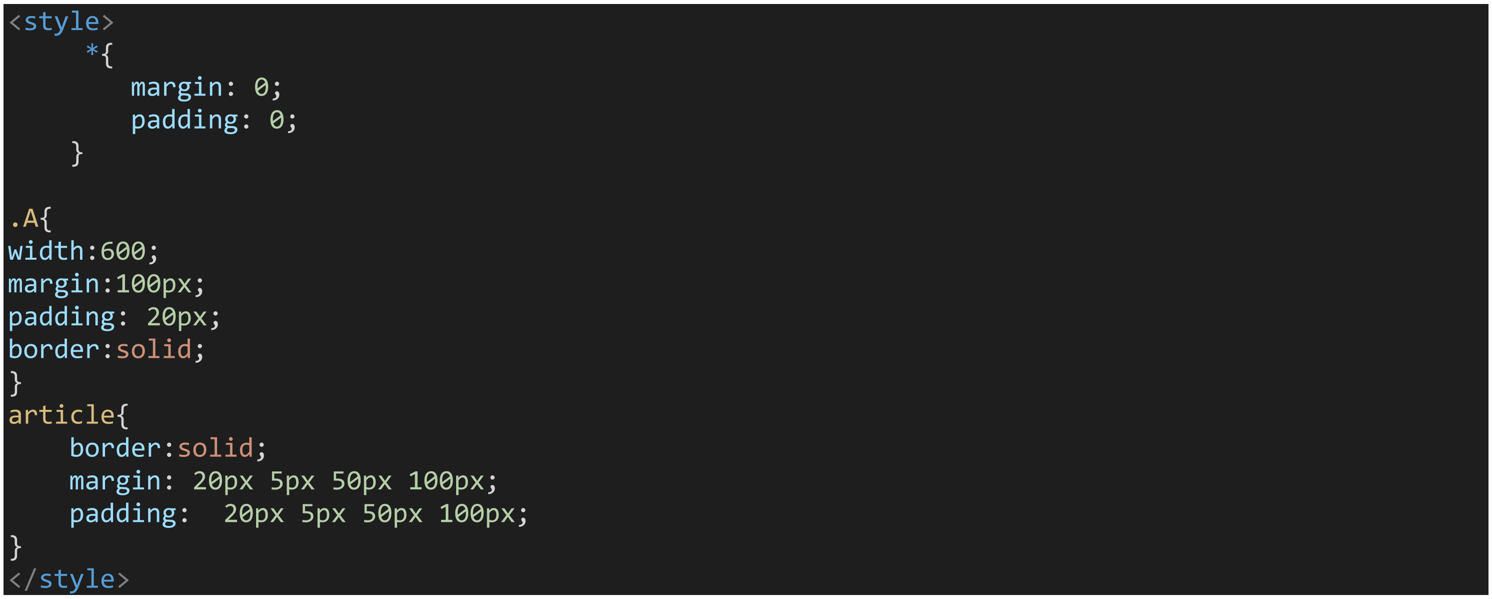
output



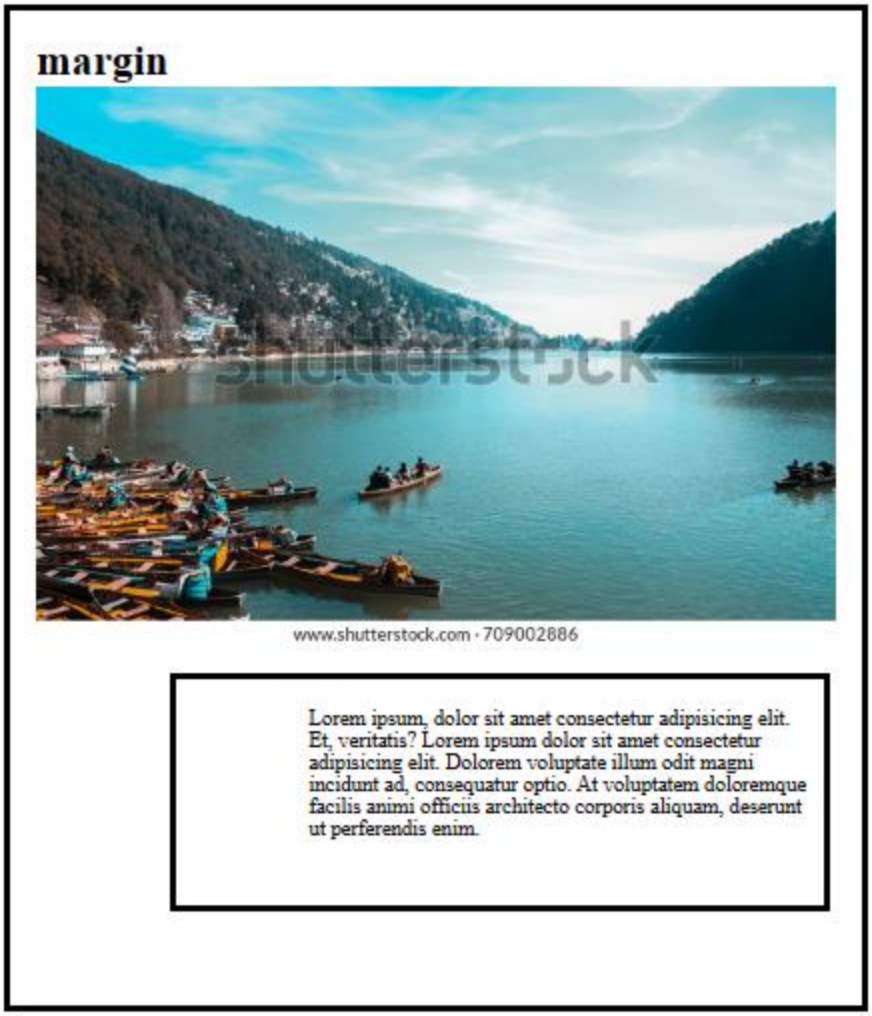
margin

Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Et, veritatis? Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Dolorem voluptate illum odit magni incidunt ad, consequatur optio. At voluptatem doloremque facilis animi officiis architecto corporis aliquam, deserunt ut perferendis enim.

Padding



```
<style>
     *{
        margin: 0;
        padding: 0;
    }

.A{
width:600;
margin:100px;
padding: 20px;
border:solid;
}
article{
    border:solid;
    margin: 20px 5px 50px 100px;
    padding:  20px 5px 50px 100px;
}
</style>
```



margin

Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Et, veritatis? Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Dolorem voluptate illum odit magni incidunt ad, consequatur optio. At voluptatem doloremque facilis animi officiis architecto corporis aliquam, deserunt ut perferendis enim.

Text Properties

color

letter-spacing

word-spacing

text-indent

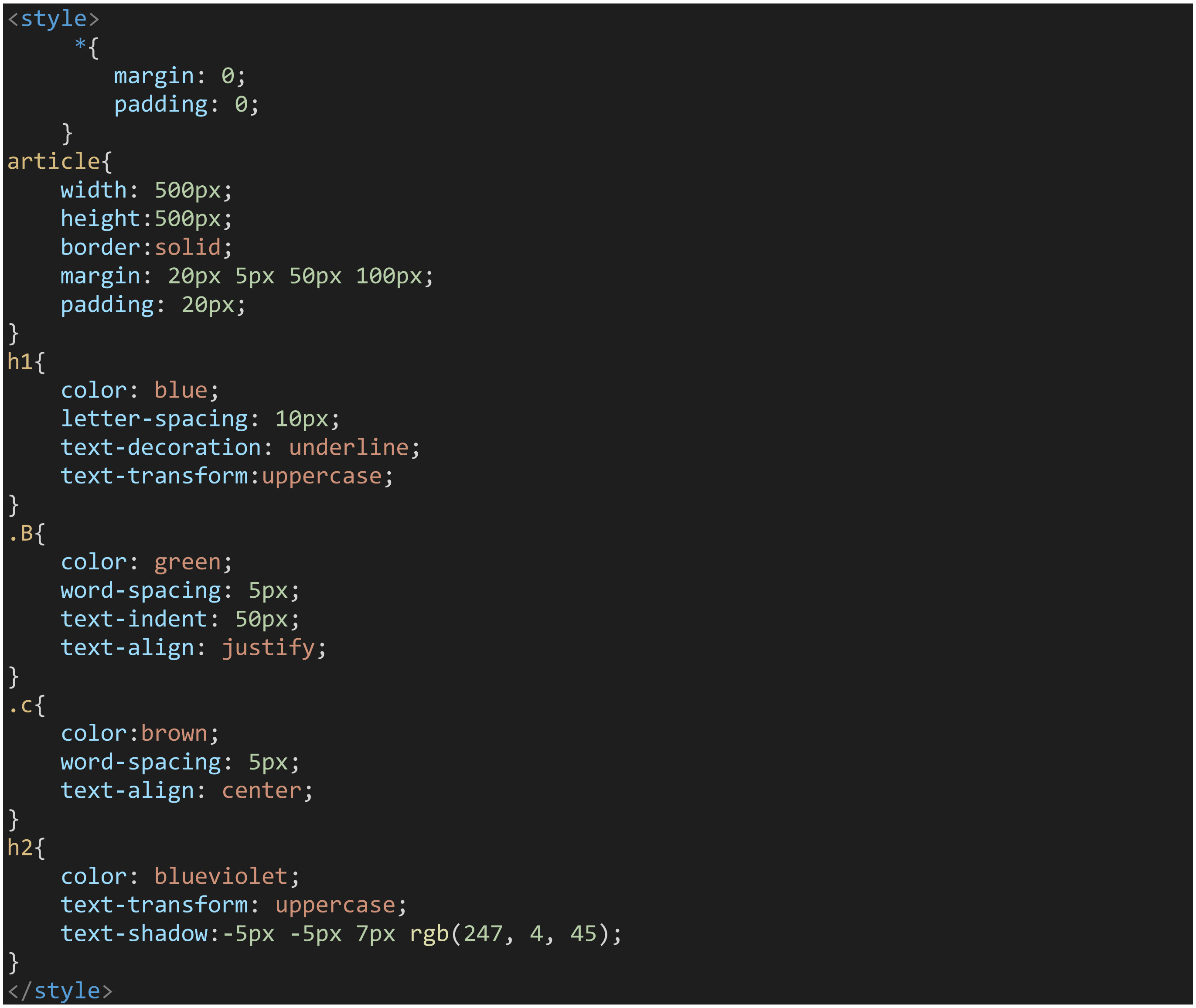
text-align

text-decoration

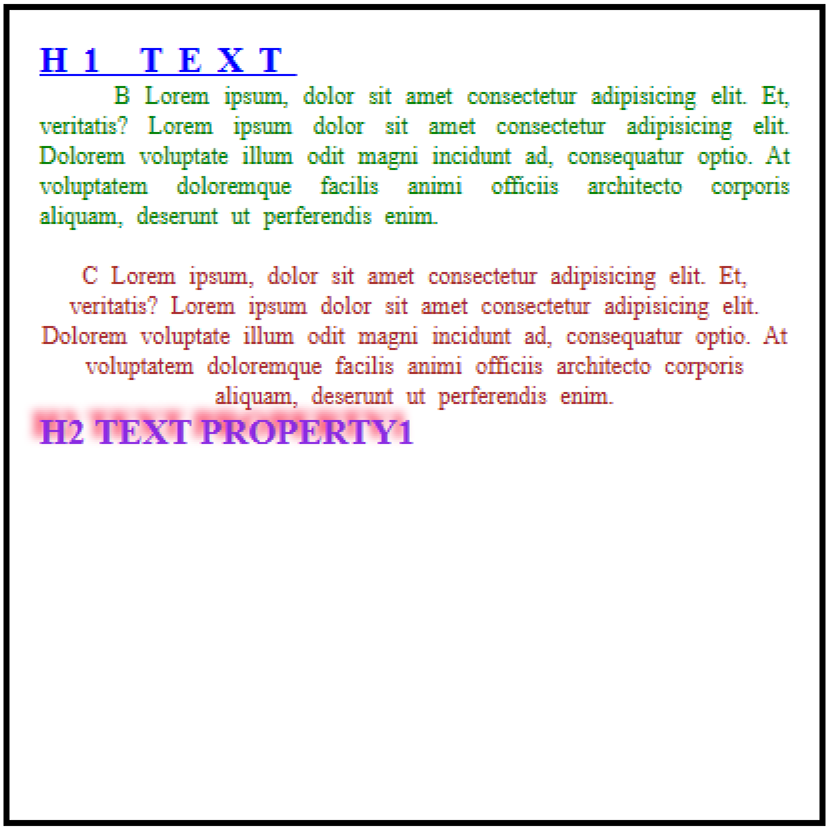
text-tranform

text-shadow

Example:



```
<style>
     *{
        margin: 0;
        padding: 0;
    }
article{
    width: 500px;
    height:500px;
    border:solid;
    margin: 20px 5px 50px 100px;
    padding: 20px;
}
h1{
    color: blue;
    letter-spacing: 10px;
    text-decoration: underline;
    text-transform:uppercase;
}
.B{
    color: green;
    word-spacing: 5px;
    text-indent: 50px;
    text-align: justify;
}
.c{
    color:brown;
    word-spacing: 5px;
    text-align: center;
}
h2{
    color: blueviolet;
    text-transform: uppercase;
    text-shadow:-5px -5px 7px rgb(247, 4, 45);
}
</style>
```



H1 TEXT

B Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Et, veritatis? Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Dolorem voluptate illum odit magni incidunt ad, consequatur optio. At voluptatem doloremque facilis animi officiis architecto corporis aliquam, deserunt ut perferendis enim.

C Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Et, veritatis? Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Dolorem voluptate illum odit magni incidunt ad, consequatur optio. At voluptatem doloremque facilis animi officiis architecto corporis aliquam, deserunt ut perferendis enim.

H2 TEXT PROPERTY1

The **color** property is used to set the color of a text.

The **direction** property is used to set the text direction.

The **letter-spacing** property is used to add or subtract space between the letters that make up a word.

The **word-spacing** property is used to add or subtract space between the words of a sentence.

The **text-indent** property is used to indent the text of a paragraph.

The **text-align** property is used to align the text of a document.

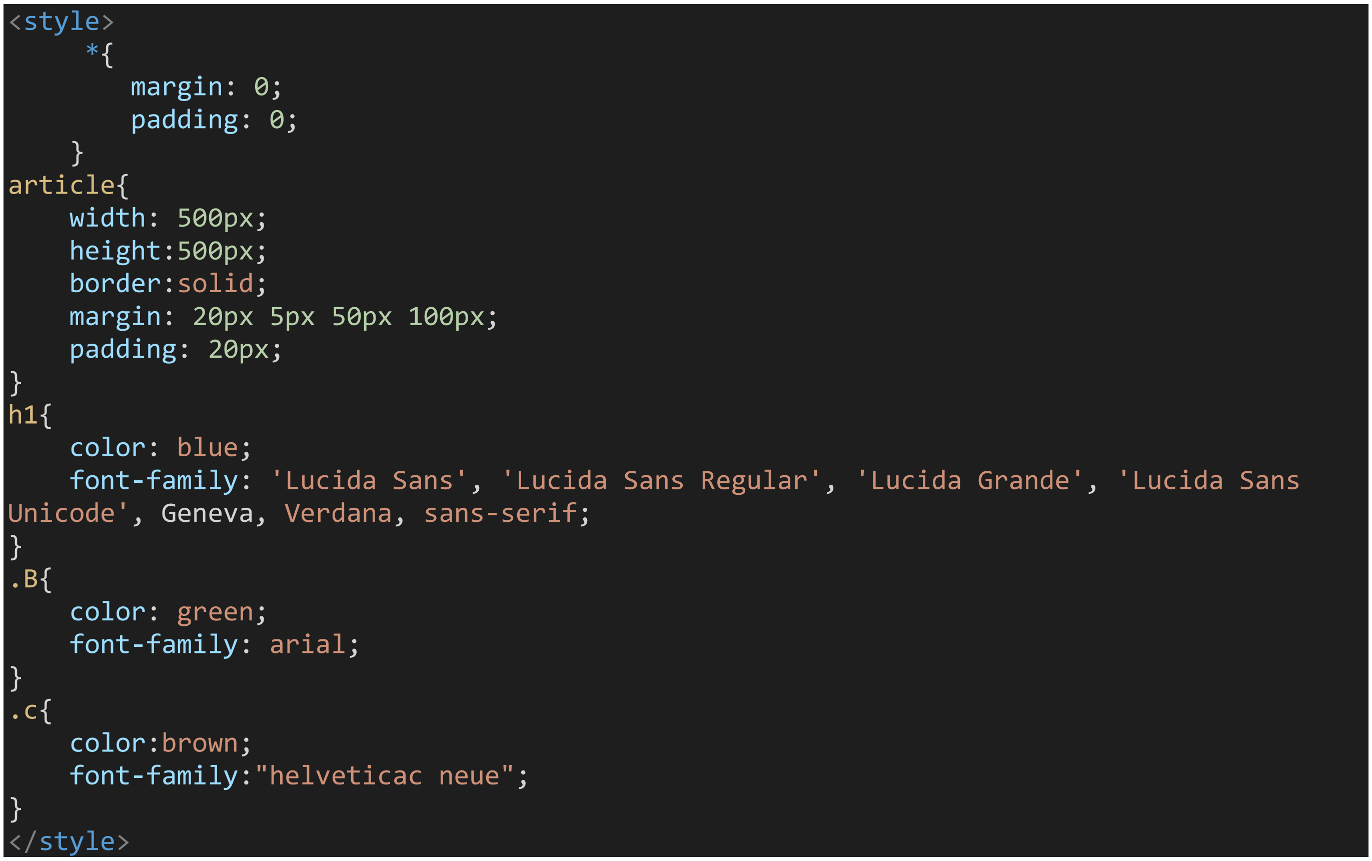
The **text-decoration** property is used to underline, overline, and strikethrough text.

The **text-transform** property is used to capitalize text or convert text to uppercase or lowercase letters.

The **white-space** property is used to control the flow and formatting of text.

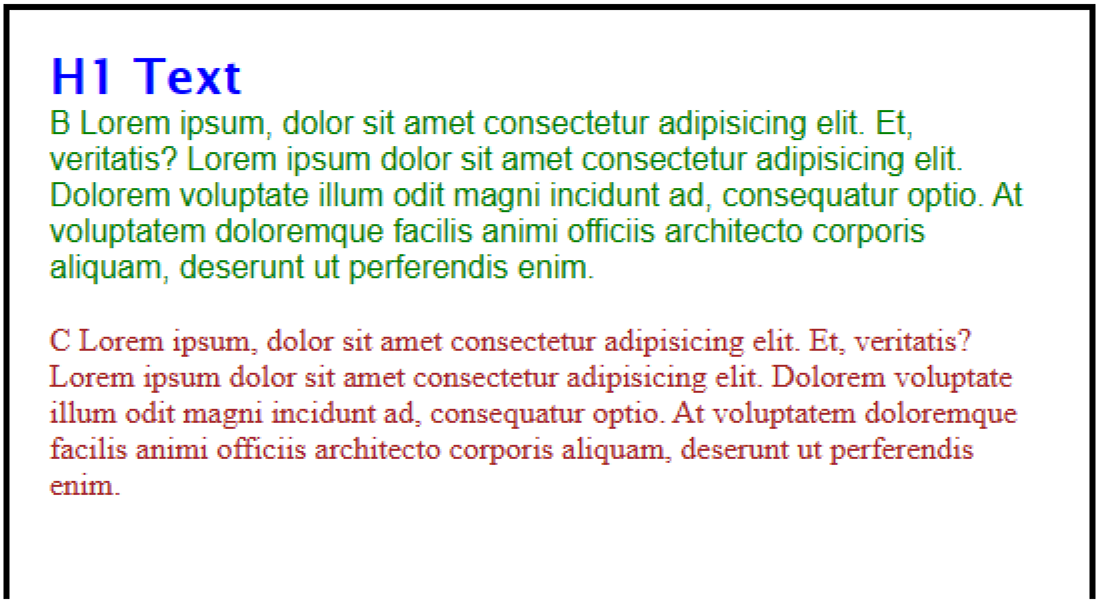
The **text-shadow** property is used to set the text shadow around a text.

Font-family



```
<style>
     *{
        margin: 0;
        padding: 0;
    }
article{
    width: 500px;
    height:500px;
    border:solid;
    margin: 20px 5px 50px 100px;
    padding: 20px;
}
h1{
    color: blue;
    font-family: 'Lucida Sans', 'Lucida Sans Regular', 'Lucida Grande', 'Lucida Sans Unicode', Geneva, Verdana, sans-serif;
}
.B{
    color: green;
    font-family: arial;
}
.c{
    color:brown;
    font-family:"helveticac neue";
}
</style>
```

Output



H1 Text

B Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Et, veritatis? Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Dolorem voluptate illum odit magni incidunt ad, consequatur optio. At voluptatem doloremque facilis animi officiis architecto corporis aliquam, deserunt ut perferendis enim.

C Lorem ipsum, dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Et, veritatis? Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Dolorem voluptate illum odit magni incidunt ad, consequatur optio. At voluptatem doloremque facilis animi officiis architecto corporis aliquam, deserunt ut perferendis enim.

The `font-family` property specifies the font for an element.

The font-family property can hold several font names as a "fallback" system. If the browser does not support the first font, it tries the next font.
There are two types of font family names:

- family-name - The name of a font-family, like "times", "courier", "arial", etc.
- generic-family - The name of a generic-family, like "serif", "sans-serif", "cursive", "fantasy", "monospace".

Start with the font you want, and always end with a generic family, to let the browser pick a similar font in the generic family, if no other fonts are available.
Note: Separate each value with a comma.
Note: If a font name contains white-space, it must be quoted. Single quotes must be used when using the "style" attribute in HTML.

font Size

The font-size property sets the size of a font.

medium	Sets the font-size to a medium size. This is default
xx-small	Sets the font-size to an xx-small size
x-small	Sets the font-size to an extra small size
small	Sets the font-size to a small size
large	Sets the font-size to a large size
x-large	Sets the font-size to an extra large size
xx-large	Sets the font-size to an xx-large size
smaller	Sets the font-size to a smaller size than the parent element
larger	Sets the font-size to a larger size than the parent element
length	Sets the font-size to a fixed size in px, cm, etc.

%	Sets the font-size to a percent of the parent element's font size

font-Style

Value	
normal	The browser displays a normal font style. This is default
italic	The browser displays an italic font style
oblique	The browser displays an oblique font style

font-weight

Value	**Description**
normal	Defines normal characters. This is default
bold	Defines thick characters
bolder	Defines thicker characters

lighter	Defines lighter characters
100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900	Defines from thin to thick characters. 400 is the same as normal, and 700 is the same as bold

font-variety

In a small-caps font, all lowercase letters are converted to uppercase letters. However, the converted uppercase letters appear in a smaller font size than the original uppercase letters in the text.
The font-variant property specifies whether or not a text should be displayed in a small-caps font.

line-height

Value	
normal	A normal line height. This is default
number	A number that will be multiplied with the current font-size to set the line height
length	A fixed line height in px, pt, cm, etc.
%	A line height in percent of the current font size

Font Shorthand

To shorten the code, it is also possible to specify all the individual font properties in one property.
The font property is a shorthand property for:

- font-style
- font-variant
- font-weight
- font-size/line-height
- font-family

Property	**Description**
font	Sets all the font properties in one declaration
font-family	Specifies the font family for text
font-size	Specifies the font size of text
font-style	Specifies the font style for text
font-variant	Specifies whether or not a text should be displayed in a small-caps font
font-weight	Specifies the weight of a font

List

We have the following five CSS properties, which can be used to control lists −

The list-style-type allows you to control the shape or appearance of the marker.

The list-style-position specifies whether a long point that wraps to a second line should align with the first line or start underneath the start of the marker.

The list-style-image specifies an image for the marker rather than a bullet point or number.

The list-style serves as shorthand for the preceding properties.

The marker-offset specifies the distance between a marker and the text in the list.

The list-style-type Property

The list-style-type property allows you to control the shape or style of bullet point (also known as a marker) in the case of unordered lists and the style of numbering characters in ordered lists.

Here are the values which can be used for an unordered list −

Sr. No.	Value & Description
1	none NA
2	disc (default) A filled-in circle
3	circle An empty circle
4	square A filled-in square

Here are the values, which can be used for an ordered list −

Value	Description	Example
decimal	Number	1,2,3,4,5
decimal-leading-zero	0 before the number	01, 02, 03, 04, 05
lower-alpha	Lowercase alphanumeric characters	a, b, c, d, e
upper-alpha	Uppercase alphanumeric characters	A, B, C, D, E

lower-roman	Lowercase Roman numerals	i, ii, iii, iv, v

The list-style-position Property

The list-style-position property indicates whether the marker should appear inside or outside of the box containing the bullet points. It can have one the two values –

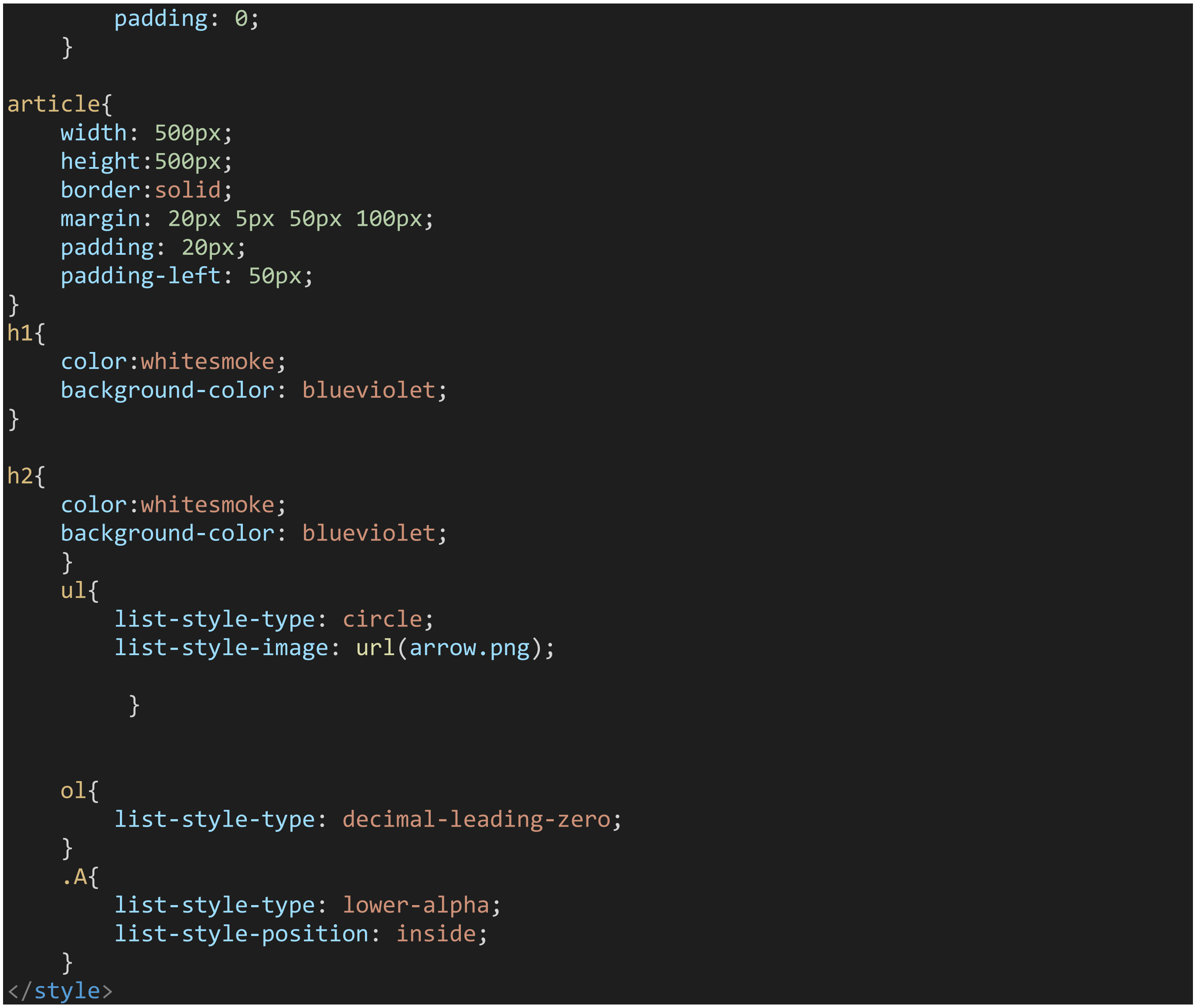
Sr. No.	Value & Description
1	none NA
2	inside If the text goes onto a second line, the text will wrap underneath the marker. It will also appear indented to where the text would have started if the list had a value of outside.
3	outside If the text goes onto a second line, the text will be aligned with the start of the first line (to the right of the bullet).

The list-style-image Property

The *list-style-image* allows you to specify an image so that you can use your own bullet style. The syntax is similar to the background-image property with the letters url starting the value of the property followed by the URL in brackets. If it does not find the given image then default bullets are used

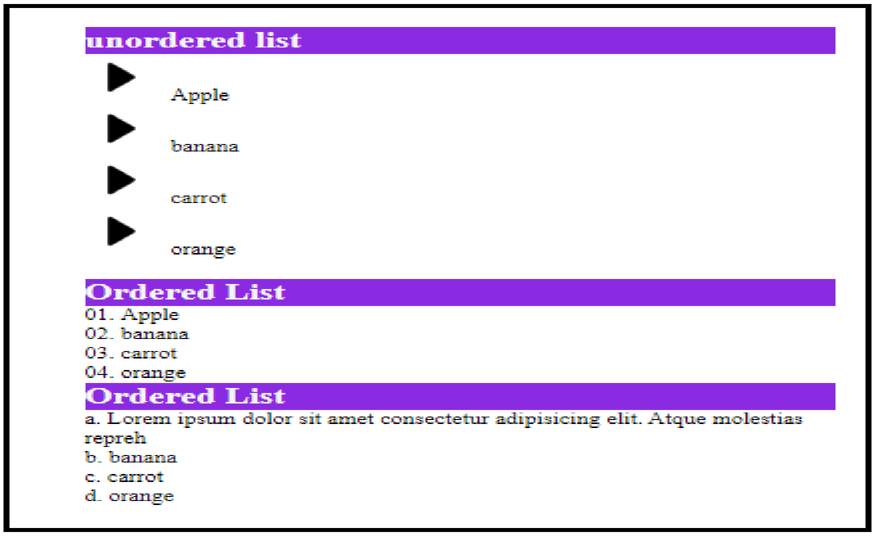
Example

```
<style>
     *{
        margin: 0;
```



```
        padding: 0;
    }

article{
    width: 500px;
    height:500px;
    border:solid;
    margin: 20px 5px 50px 100px;
    padding: 20px;
    padding-left: 50px;
}
h1{
    color:whitesmoke;
    background-color: blueviolet;
}

h2{
    color:whitesmoke;
    background-color: blueviolet;
    }
    ul{
        list-style-type: circle;
        list-style-image: url(arrow.png);

         }


    ol{
        list-style-type: decimal-leading-zero;
    }
    .A{
        list-style-type: lower-alpha;
        list-style-position: inside;
    }
</style>
```

output



```
unordered list
  ▶
       Apple
  ▶
       banana
  ▶
       carrot
  ▶
       orange
Ordered List
01. Apple
02. banana
03. carrot
04. orange
Ordered List
a. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Atque molestias
repreh
b. banana
c. carrot
d. orange
```

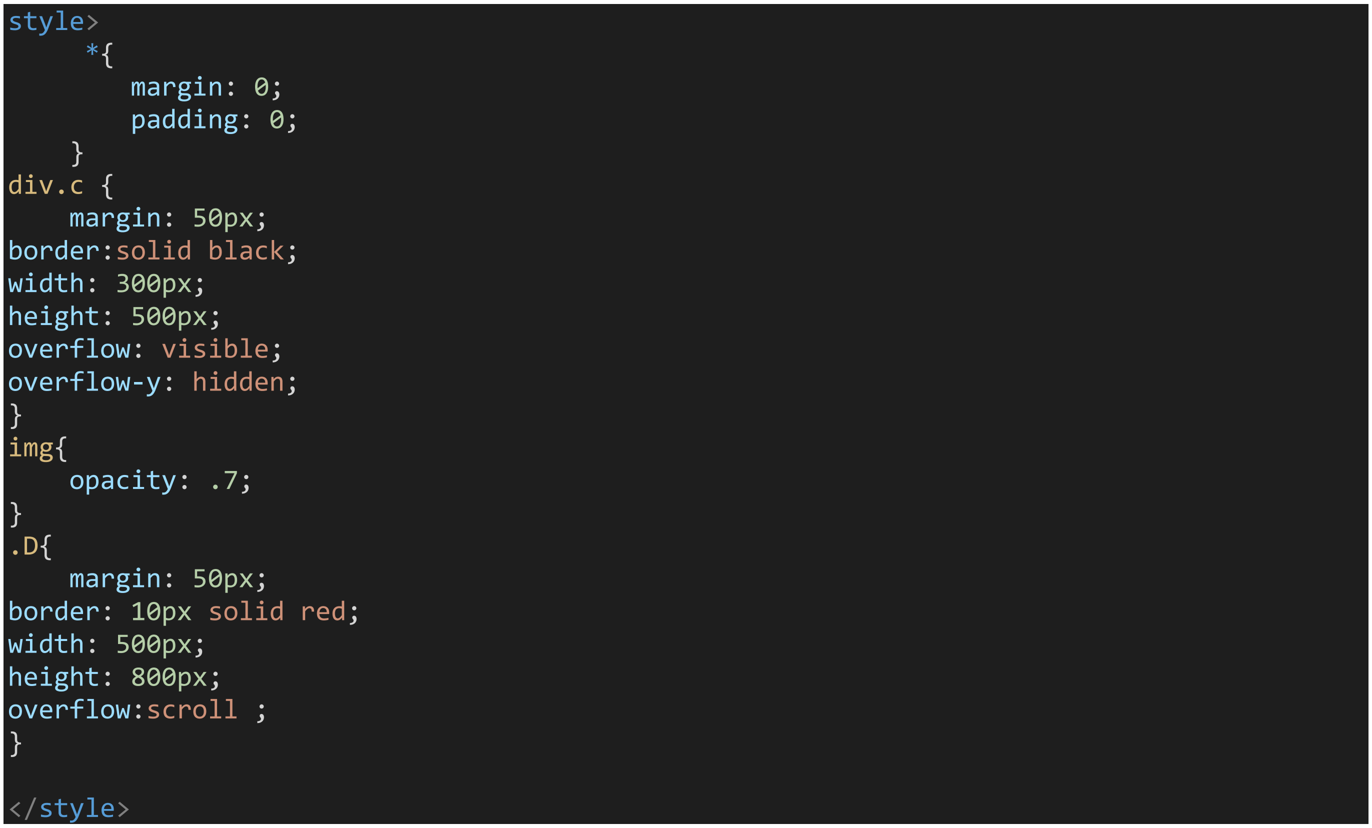
Overflow

The **CSS overflow property** *specifies how to handle the content when it overflows* its block level container.

CSS Overflow property values

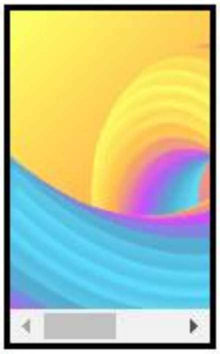
Value	Description
visible	It specifies that overflow is not clipped. it renders outside the element's box.this is a default value.
hidden	It specifies that the overflow is clipped, and rest of the content will be invisible.
scroll	It specifies that the overflow is clipped, and a scroll bar is used to see the rest of the content.
auto	It specifies that if overflow is clipped, a scroll bar is needed to see the rest of the content.

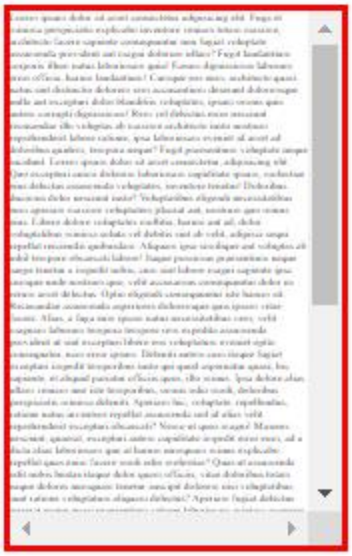
Example



```
style>
     *{
        margin: 0;
         padding: 0;
    }
div.c {
    margin: 50px;
border:solid black;
width: 300px;
height: 500px;
overflow: visible;
overflow-y: hidden;
}
img{
    opacity: .7;
}
.D{
    margin: 50px;
border: 10px solid red;
width: 500px;
height: 800px;
overflow:scroll ;
}

</style>
```

output





Link

Set different properties of a hyper link using CSS. You can set following properties of a hyper link -

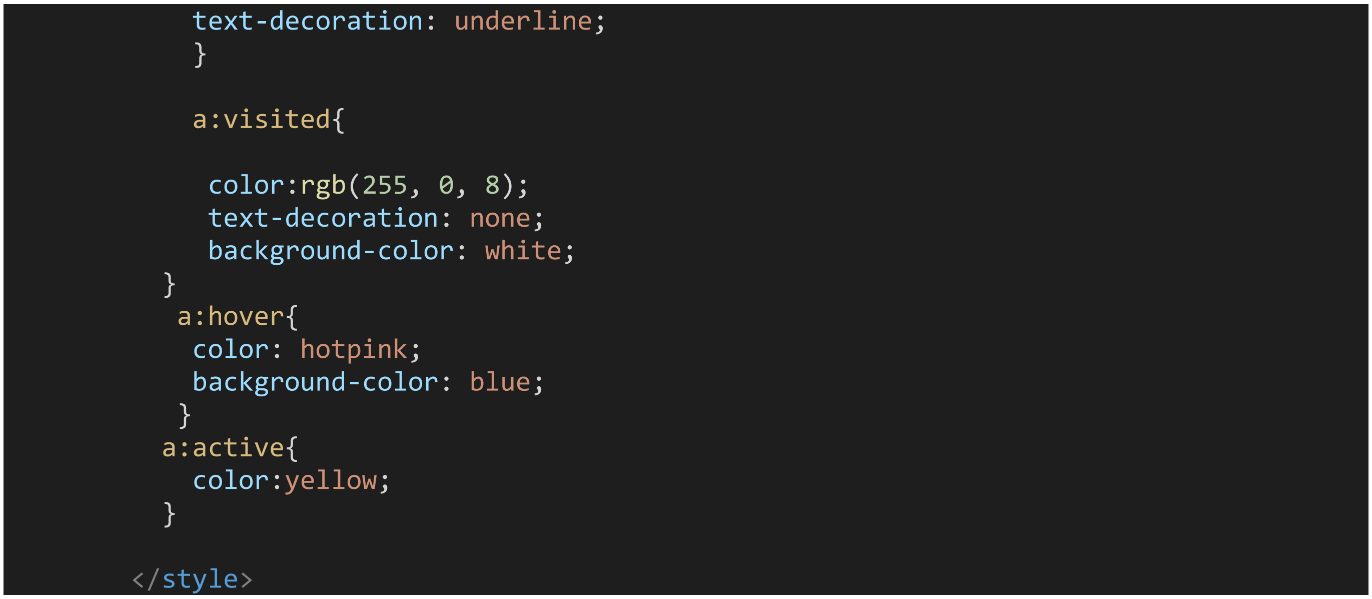
The :link signifies unvisited hyperlinks.

The :visited signifies visited hyperlinks.

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

The :active signifies an element on which the user is currently clicking.

```
    <style>
           a{
                text-decoration: none;
            }

           a:link{
                color:rgb(36, 128, 0);
                 background-color: aqua;
```



```
        text-decoration: underline;
        }

        a:visited{

         color:rgb(255, 0, 8);
         text-decoration: none;
         background-color: white;
      }
       a:hover{
        color: hotpink;
        background-color: blue;
       }
      a:active{
        color:yellow;
      }

    </style>
```

float

The **CSS float property** is *a positioning property*. It is used *to push an element to the left or right*, allowing other element to wrap around it. It is generally used with images and layouts.

To understand its purpose and origin, let's take a look to its print display. In the print display, image is set into the page such that text wraps around it as needed.

Elements are floated only horizontally. So it is possible only to float elements left or right, not up or down.

1. A floated element may be moved as far to the left or the right as possible. Simply, it means that a floated element can display at extreme left or extreme right.
2. The elements after the floating element will flow around it.
3. The elements before the floating element will not be affected.
4. If the image floated to the right, the texts flow around it, to the left and if the image floated to the left, the text flows around it, to the right.

Value	Description
none	It specifies that the element is not floated, and will be displayed just where it occurs in the text. this is a default value.
left	It is used to float the element to the left.
right	It is used to float the element to the right.

CSS Position

The CSS position property is used to set position for an element. it is also used to place an element behind another and also useful for scripted animation effect.

You can position an element using the top, bottom, left and right properties. These properties can be used only after position property is set first. A position element's computed position property is relative, absolute, fixed or sticky.Let's have a look at following CSS positioning:

1. CSS Static Positioning
2. CSS Fixed Positioning
3. CSS Relative Positioning
4. CSS Absolute Positioning

1) CSS Static Positioning

This is a by default position for HTML elements. It always positions an element according to the normal flow of the page. It is not affected by the top, bottom, left and right properties.

---

2) CSS Fixed Positioning

The fixed positioning property helps to put the text fixed on the browser. This fixed test is positioned relative to the browser window, and doesn't move even you scroll the window.

3) CSS Absolute Positioning

The absolute positioning is used to position an element relative to the first parent element that has a position other than static. If no such element is found, the containing block is HTML. With the absolute positioning, you can place an element anywhere on a page.

Selectors

- Simple Selector
- Combinator Selector
- Attribute Selector
- Pseudo-Class Selector
- Pseudo-Element Selector

Combinator Selector

There are four different combinators in CSS:

- descendant selector (space)
- child selector (>)
- adjacent sibling selector (+)
- general sibling selector (~)

CSS [attribute] Selector

The `[attribute]` selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute.

The following example selects all <a> elements with a target attribute:

Table

We can apply style on HTML tables for better look and feel. There are some CSS properties that are widely used in designing table using CSS:

- border
- border-collapse
- padding
- width
- height
- text-align
- color
- background-color
- caption side
- empty cell
- table layout

CSS Table Border

We can set border for the table, th and td tags using the CSS border property.

```
<style>
table, th, td {
   border: 1px solid black;
}
</style>
```

CSS Table Border Collapse

By the help of border-collapse property, we can collapse all borders in one border only.

by default separate.

```
<style>
```

```
table, th, td {
    border: 2px solid black;
    border-collapse: collapse;
}
</style>
```

CSS table border spacing

first value space between col and second row

no effect in collapse

```
border-spacing: 10px 20px;
```

vertical align

by default middle

```
vertical-align: bottom;
```

when lots of text

table layout

by default auto

other value: fixed

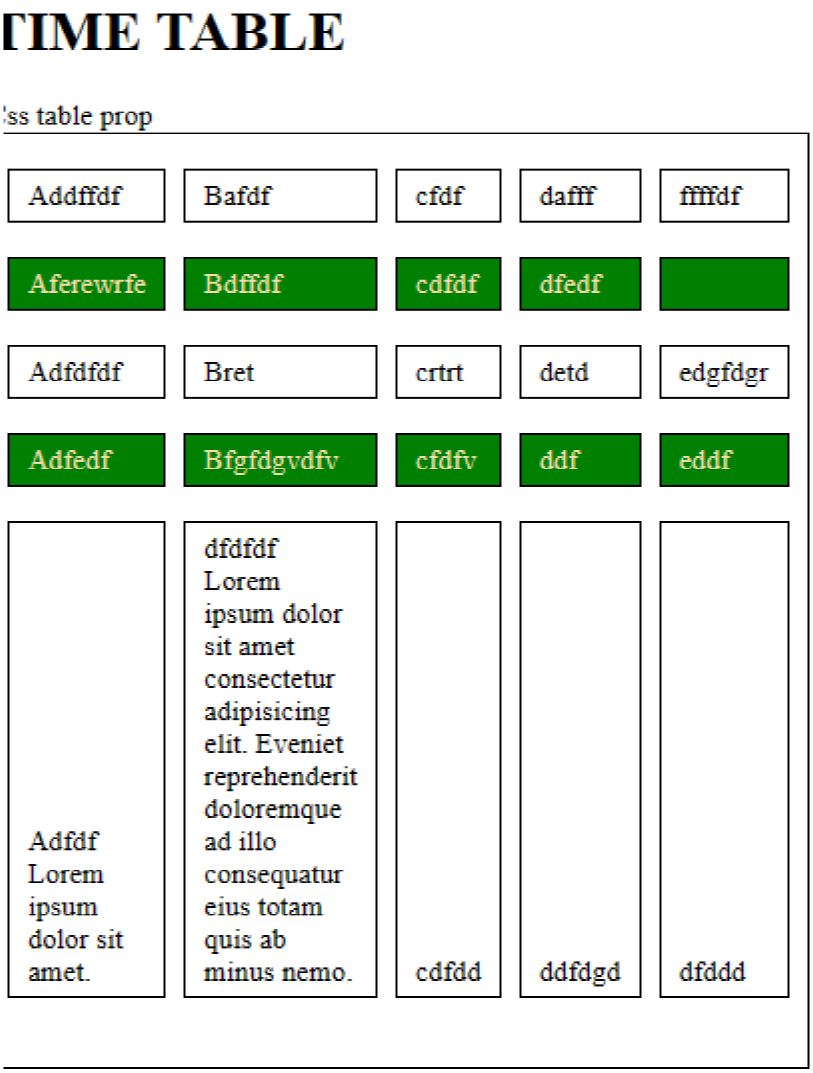
```
table-layout: auto;
```

Example

```
<style>
   table,td{
       border: 1px solid black;
       border-collapse: separate;
       border-spacing: 10px 20px;
       vertical-align: bottom;
       empty-cells: show;
   }
   table{
       width: 300px;
       table-layout: auto;
```

```
     }
     td{
         padding: 5px 10px;
     }
     caption{
         caption-side: bottom;
     }
     tr:hover{
         background-color: gray;
     }
     tr:nth-child(even)
     {
         background-color: green;
         color:wheat;
     }
    </style>
```

Output



TIME TABLE

css table prop

Addffdf	Bafdf	cfdf	dafff	ffffdf
Aferewrfe	Bdffdf	cdfdf	dfedf	
Adfdfdf	Bret	crtrt	detd	edgfdgr
Adfedf	Bfgfdgvdfv	cfdfv	ddf	eddf
Adfdf Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.	dfdfdf Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Eveniet reprehenderit doloremque ad illo consequatur eius totam quis ab minus nemo.	cdfdd	ddfdgd	dfddd

transition

To create a transition effect, you must specify two things:

- the CSS property you want to add an effect to
- the duration of the effect

the following properties are:

- `transition`
- `transition-delay`
- `transition-duration`
- `transition-property`
- `transition-timing-function`

Change Several Property Values

The following example adds a transition effect for both the width and height property, with a duration of 2 seconds for the width and 4 seconds for the height:

Example

```
div {

  transition: width 2s, height 4s;}
```

Specify the Speed Curve of the Transition

The transition-timing-function property specifies the speed curve of the transition effect.

The transition-timing-function property can have the following values:

- ease - specifies a transition effect with a slow start, then fast, then end slowly (this is default)
- linear - specifies a transition effect with the same speed from start to end
- ease-in - specifies a transition effect with a slow start
- ease-out - specifies a transition effect with a slow end
- ease-in-out - specifies a transition effect with a slow start and end
- cubic-bezier(n,n,n,n) - lets you define your own values in a cubic-bezier function

Delay the Transition Effect

The transition-delay property specifies a delay (in seconds) for the transition effect.

The following example has a 1 second delay before starting:

Example

```
div {

  transition-delay: 1s

}
```