Day_2

- <select> to create a dropdown

<select>

<option>BSC</option>

<option>MSC</option>

<option>B.Tech</option>

</select>

```
<form action="https://www.google.com">
    <br><br>
    <input type="time">
    <br><br>
    <select>
        <option value="101">BSC</option>
        <option value="102">MSC</option>
        <option value="103">BTech</option>
        <option value="104">MTech</option>
    </select>
    <br><br>
    <input type="checkbox" id="agree">
    <input type="submit" value="Sign Up">
    <input type="button" value="Click Me">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

- <input type="radio"> for radio button
- give same name to radio buttons to submit only one value from pairs of radio button

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Types of input

- single line
  - for single line input <input>

- multi-line input
    - for multi-line inputs <textarea>

File input:

- <input type="file"> to choose the files from the local system, used to submit files to server

Checkbox input:

<input type="checkbox"> <label>I accept the terms and condition</label>

CSS:

- to enhance look of the page

Syntax:

selector{

    property-name: value;

    property-name: value;

}

e.g.

h1{

}

- selector: used to identify the element on to which we have to add style

- to write a CSS in HTML we have to use

<style>

h1{

color: red;

}

</style>

- it is always recommended to write <style> in <head> tag because whenever a html page loads on the browser it will first load the head tag, now the head tag will prepare the style to be applied. now when body starts loading then body has not to wait for style to be loaded
- every property word is separated by '-' hyphen in CSS

- Change the Cases: text-transform: uppercase|lowercase|capitalize;

Types of selectors:

1. Tag selector: name of tag as selector. e.g. h1{} p{} form{}
2. Id selector: id of tag as a selector. to identify few elements uniquely

   e.g. <p id='p1'></p>

   #p1{

   }

3. Class Selector: class of tag as a selector. to identify few elements commonly

   e.g. <label class='p1'></label>

   .p1{

   }

4. Universal selector: it will select all the tags.

      e.g. *{

   }

---

preferences

id > class > tag > *

Types of css (classified on the basis of where we are placing css code):

1. Internal CSS
   - written inside .html file and encapsulated in the head tag
2. External CSS
   - written in separate .css file

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

rel: relation (relation with current file)

type: type of file (content/extension)

3. Inline CSS

- written directly inside of the tag

<h1 style="color: blue;">Hello world;</h1>

preferences

inline > internal > external

Way to define colors:

color: name-of-color | hexadecimal | rgb() function

- Hexadecimal: #3b5998

    #rrggbb

- rgb(r, g, b)← ranges 0-255, 0-255, 0-255

    255 is the lightest

    0 is the darkest

Div:

- by default a div is not having its own fixed dimensions(width & height) it will adjust

use of google fonts:

- to add fonts in the page

- go to font.google.com and choose a font and copy the embedded link and past it in <head>

Managing spaces for any html element;

1. Inner

- padding: top, right, bottom, left;

padding-left

padding-right

padding-top

padding-bottom

padding: top, right, bottom, left; (clockwise)

padding: size; same value for every side, one value

padding: top&bottom right&left; two values

2. Outer

- margin: top, right, bottom, left;

  margin: top&bottom auto; will align center

- cursor: to change the cursor type

hover:

- is a event in CSS

  button:hover{

  }

position property: to decide the position of any element

- position: relative|absolute|fixed|static;

- relative←you can change the position of the element from the current position of the element

- absolute←you can change the position of the element from the top-left of the page

Child selector:

Syntax

- parent-selector child-selector{

}

e.g. #nav-links a{

}