



MASYNCTECH
SCHOOL

FULLSTACK WEB DEV

CSS



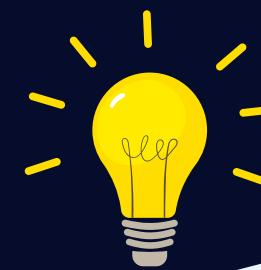
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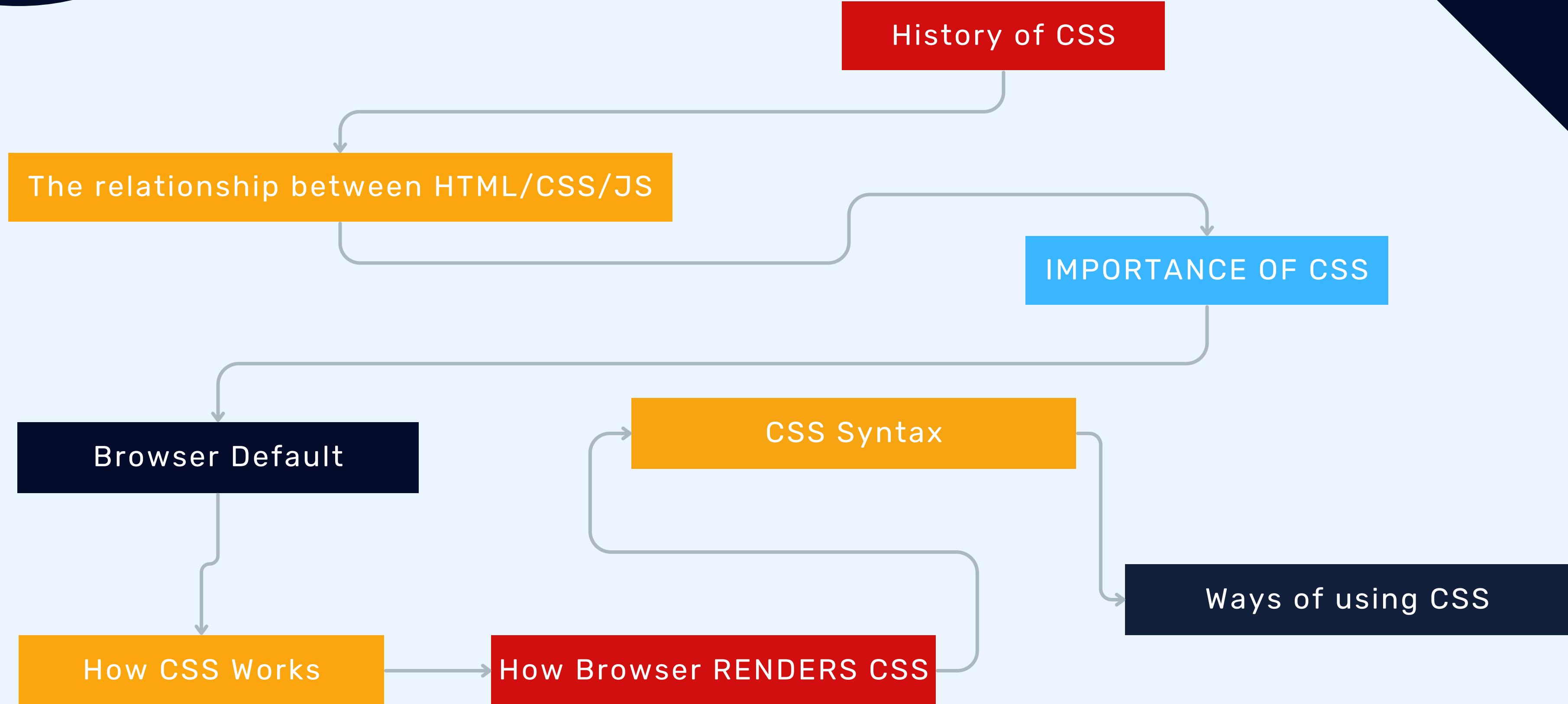


LEARNING OBJECTIVES



BASICS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES



HISTORY OF **CSS**



BASICS

HISTORY OF CSS

1

CSS: Style sheet language for web design, alongside HTML and JavaScript

2

CSS proposed '94 to style web pages, addressing HTML's limitation in visual layout

3

Lie proposed CSS to separate presentation from content, enhancing appearance control

4

CSS1 (Dec '96) and CSS2 (May '98) published by W3C, introducing positioning capabilities

5

CSS2.1 fixed errors, clarified specs, and reinstated dropped aspects

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN

HTML CSS

JAVASCRIPT



BASICS

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HTML, CSS, AND JAVASCRIPT.





IMPORTANCE OF **CSS**



BASICS

IMPORTANCE OF CSS



1

Separation of Content and Presentation

2

Visual Customization

3

Responsiveness

4

Interactive User Interfaces

5

Improved User Experience

6

Accessibility

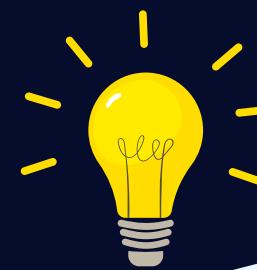


BROWSER DEFAULT STYLE SHEET



BASICS

BROWSER DEFAULT STYLESHEET



High-Level Explanation

Browser default stylesheet: Built-in style applied when no custom CSS defined. Provides basic readable layout.

h1

having different font sizes

Links

being blue and underlined

Text inside

`` tags being displayed in bold





CODE DEMO



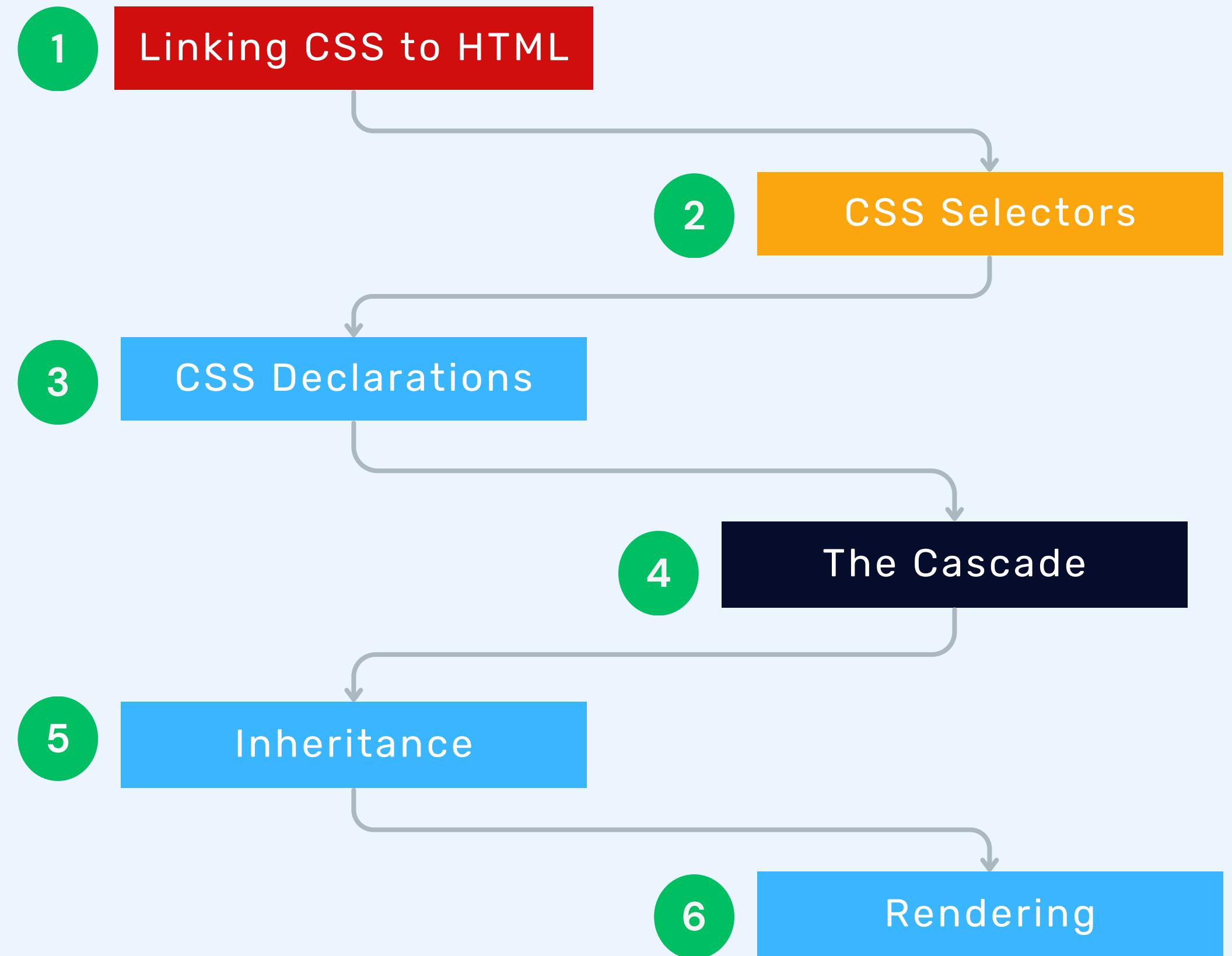
CSS BASICS

HOW CSS WORKS



BASICS

HOW CSS WORKS



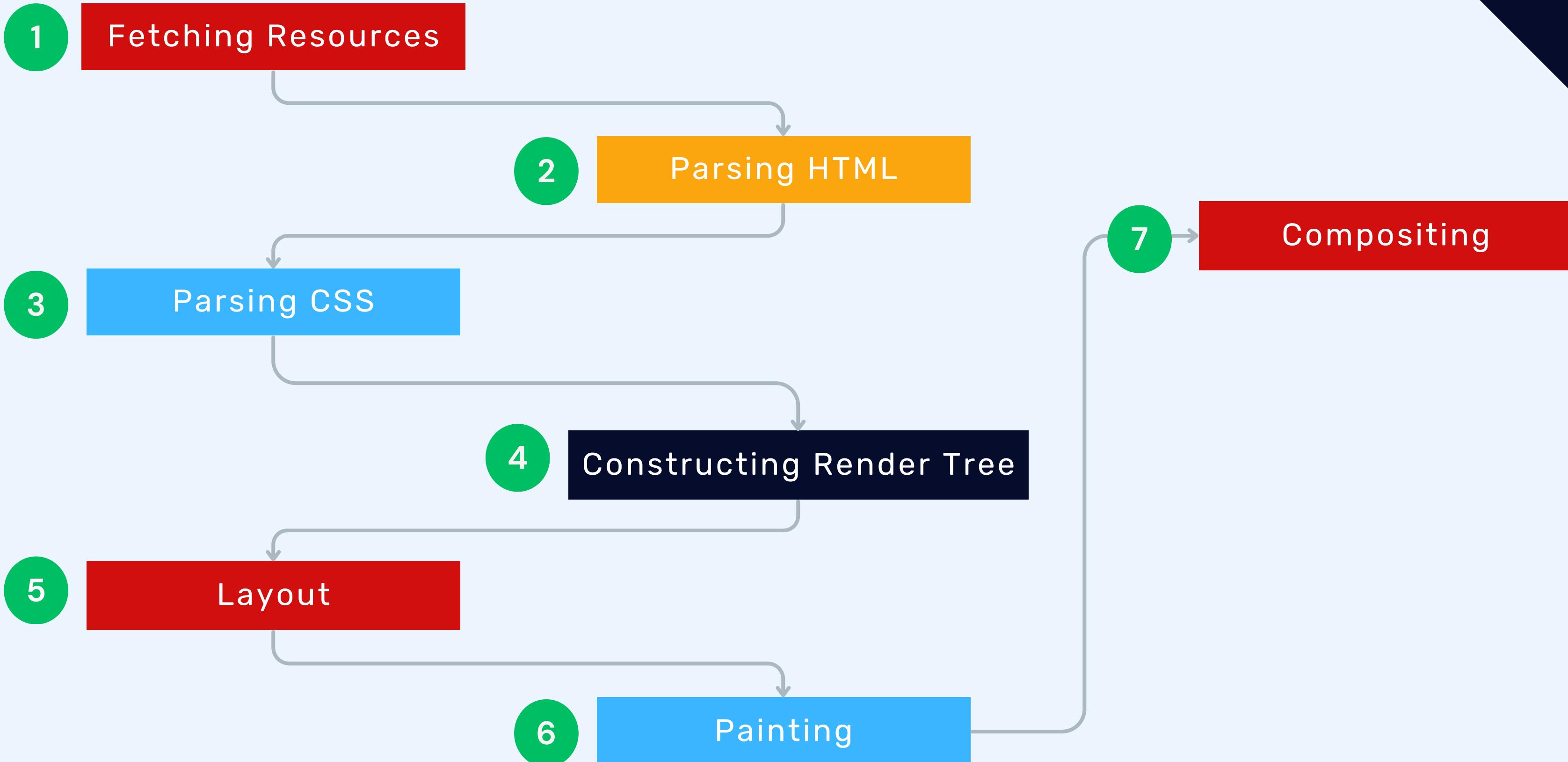


HOW BROWSER RENDERS CSS



BASICS

HOW BROWSER RENDERS CSS



CSS SYNTAX



```
1 selector {  
2   property: value;  
3   property: value;  
4 }  
5
```



BASICS

WAYS OF USING CSS IN HTML



BASICS

WAYS OF USING CSS IN HTML





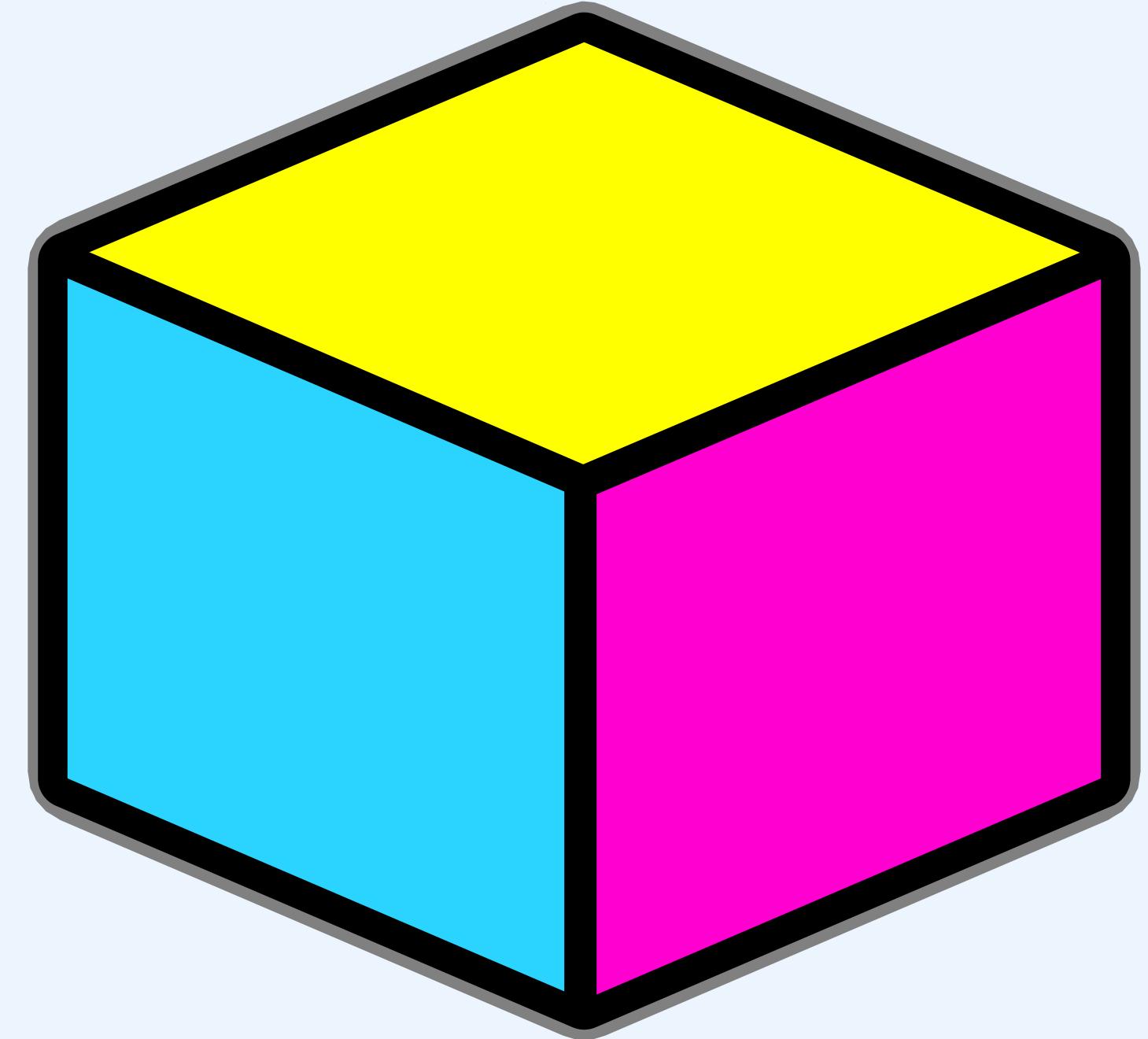
CODE DEMO



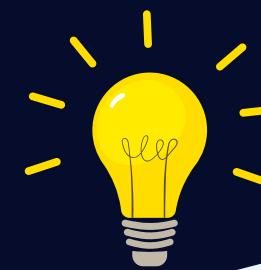
CSS BASICS



CSS BOX MODEL



BASICS

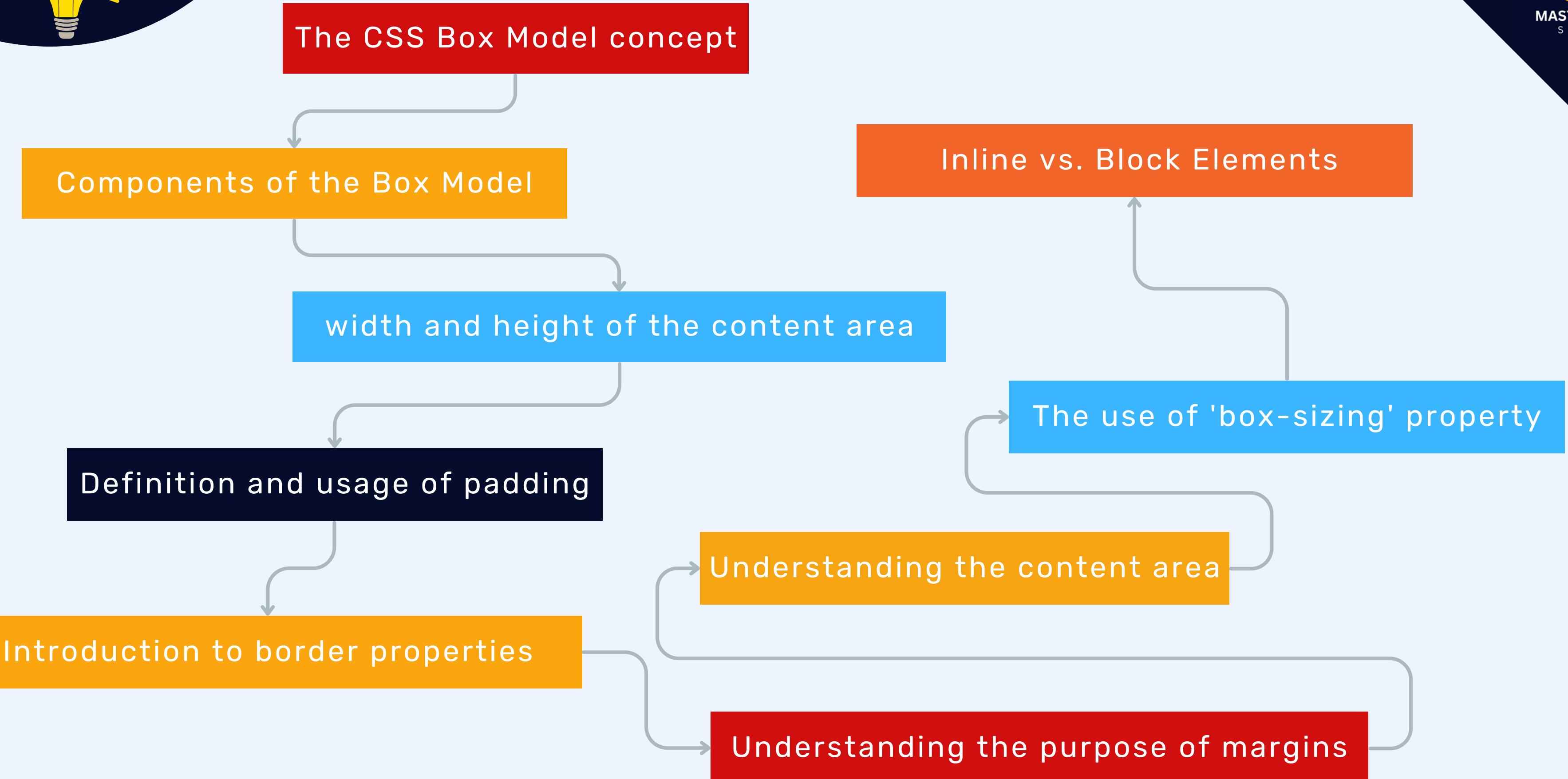
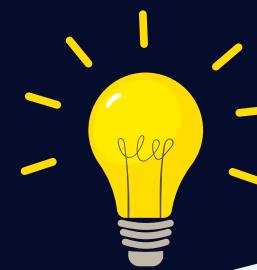


LEARNING OBJECTIVES



BASICS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES



BOX MODEL CONCEPT



BASICS



BOX MODEL CONCEPT



High-Level Explanation

CSS Box Model: HTML elements represented as rectangular boxes. Components: content, padding, border, margin. Define space and interactions

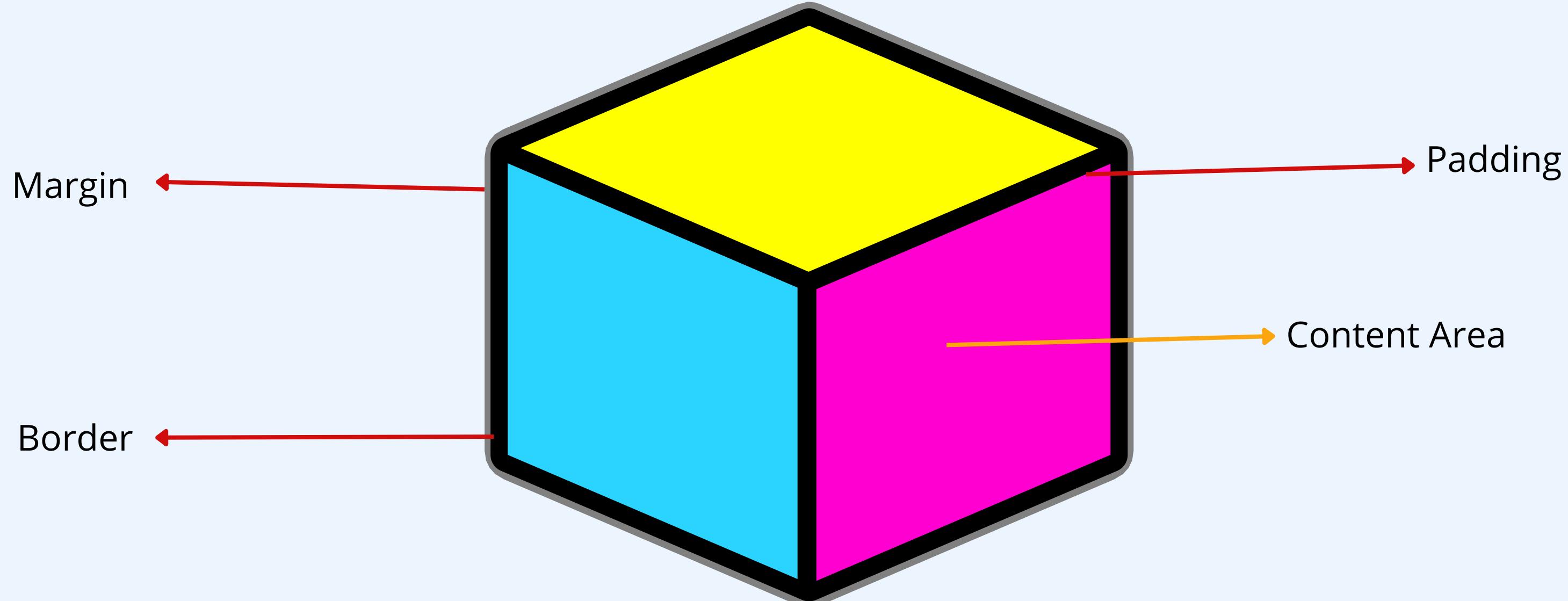


BOX MODEL CONCEPT



Deep Dive

CSS Box Model: Content, Padding, Border, Margin. Determines element's layout.
Considered for positioning and alignment.



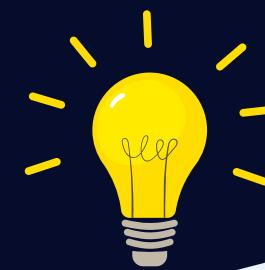
BOX MODEL CONCEPT



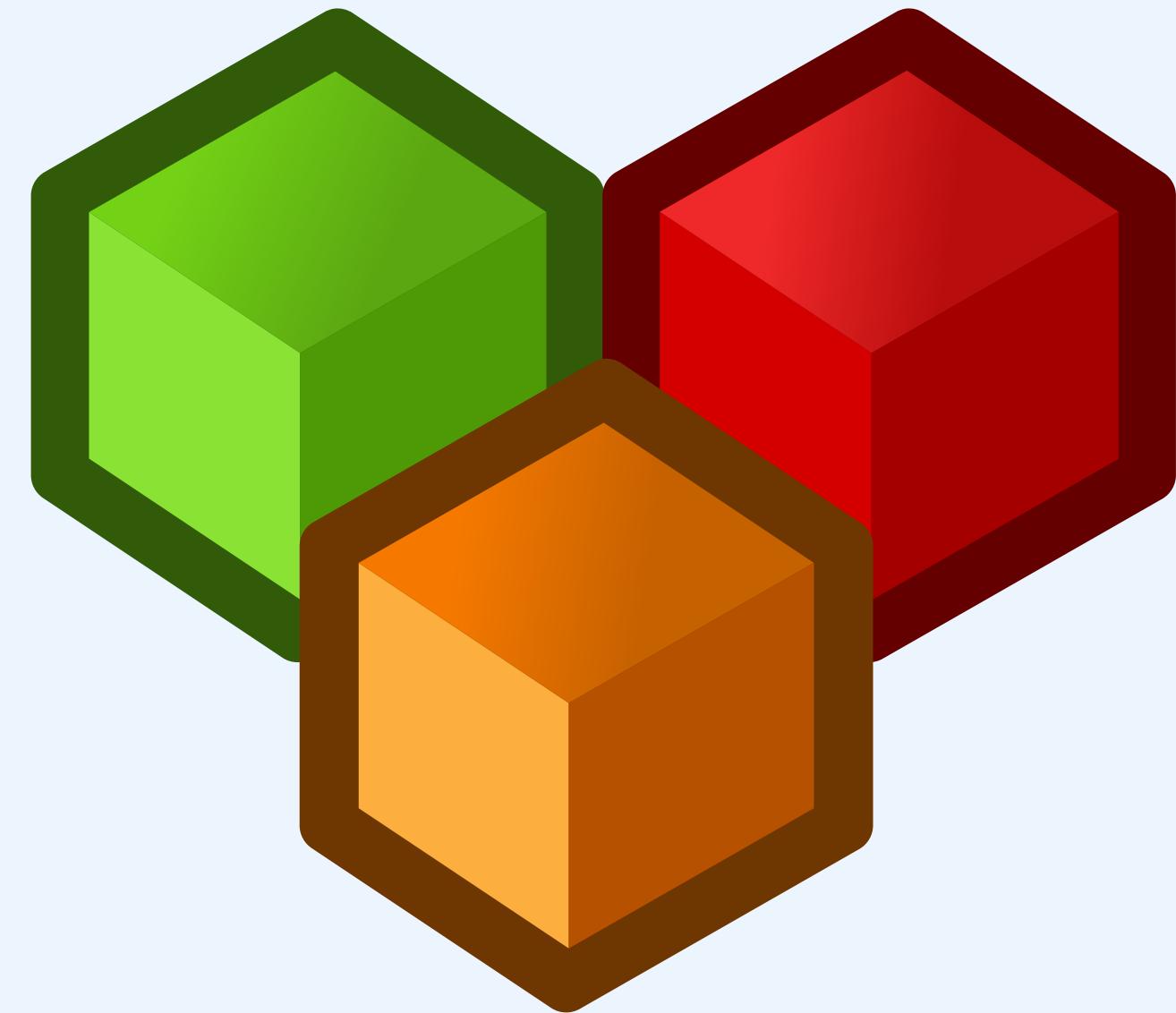
ELI5 (Explain Like I'm Five) Explanation

CSS Box Model: Blocks represent webpage elements. Content, padding, border, margin ensure layout and spacing.



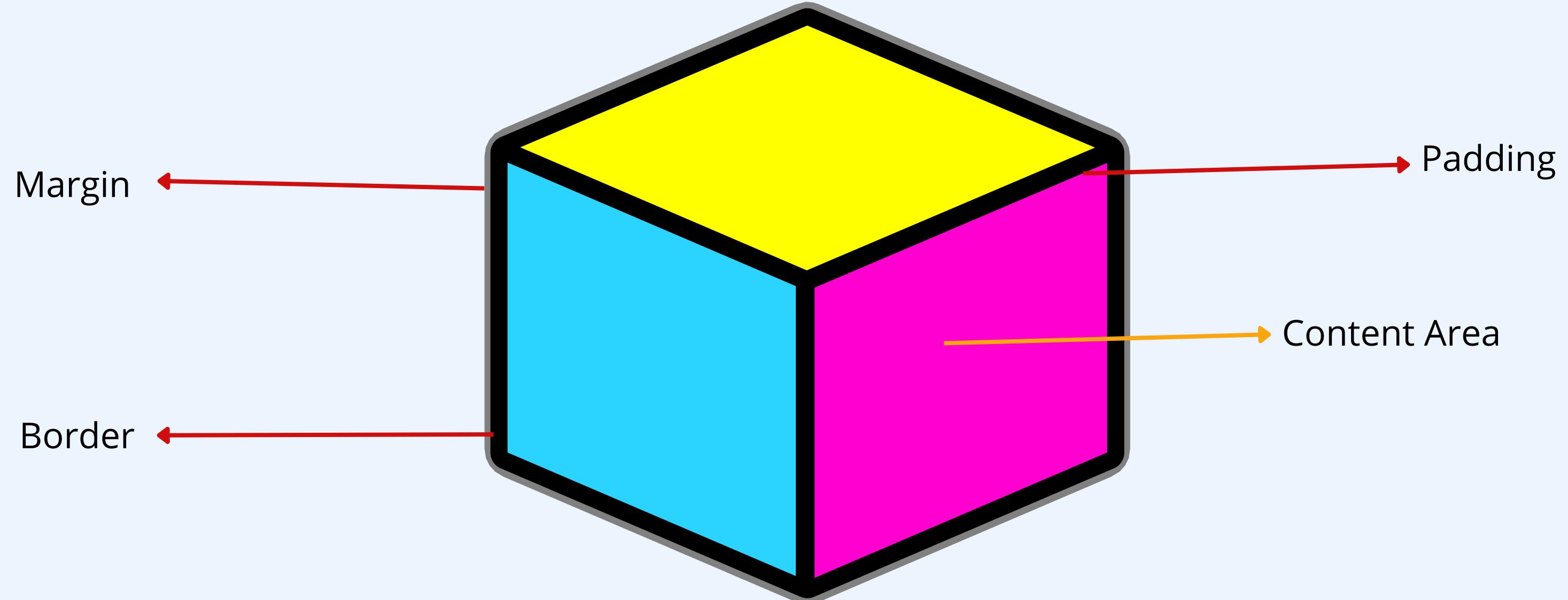


BOX MODEL COMPONENTS



BASICS

COMPONENTS OF THE BOX MODEL





HOW TO CONTROL THE WIDTH AND HEIGHT OF **CONTENT AREA**



BASICS

HOW TO CONTROL THE (WIDTH AND HEIGHT) OF THE CONTENT AREA



TIP:

In CSS, you can control the dimensions of the content area using the `width` and `height` properties. Here's how to do it:

HOW TO CONTROL THE (WIDTH AND HEIGHT) OF THE CONTENT AREA



CODE DEMO



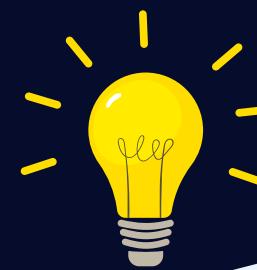
CSS BASICS

DEFINITION AND USAGE OF PADDING



BASICS

DEFINITION AND USAGE OF PADDING



High-Level Explanation

CSS Box Model: Padding creates space between content and border. Enhances legibility and aesthetics



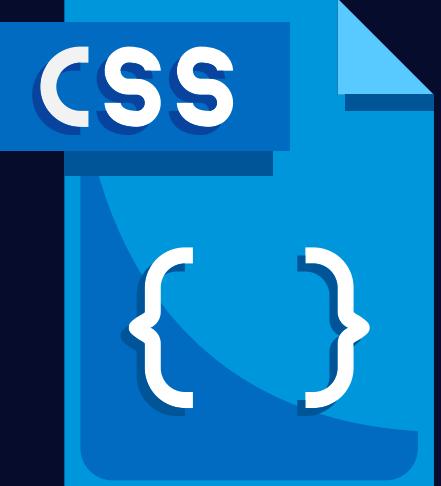
Usage of Padding

Set element's padding using CSS `padding` property. Units: px, em, rem, %.

DEFINITION AND USAGE OF PADDING



CODE DEMO



CSS BASICS



INTRODUCTION TO BORDER PROPERTIES



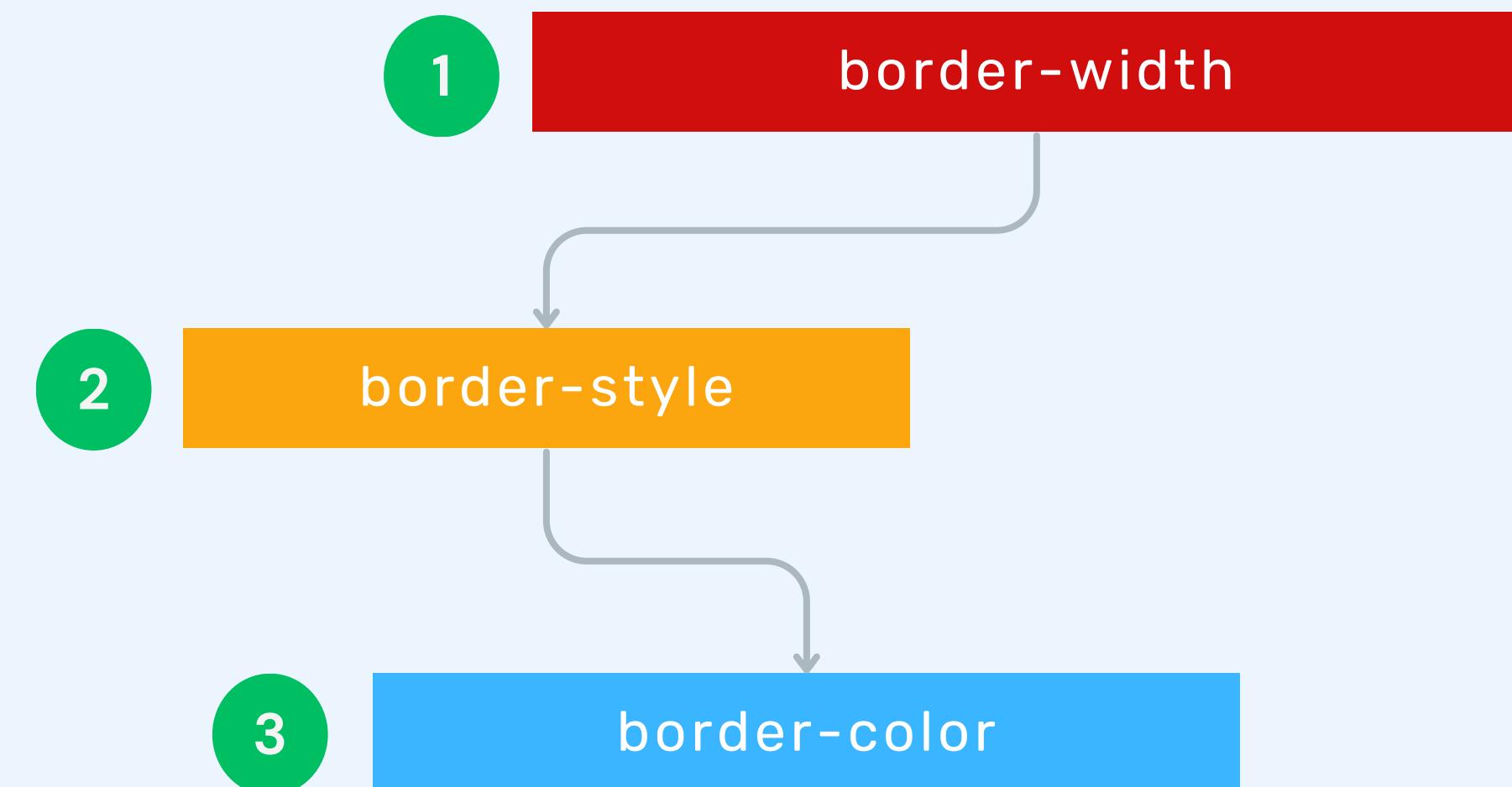
BASICS

INTRODUCTION TO BORDER PROPERTIES



TIP

CSS border encircles padding and content. Key component of Box Model. Control appearance with CSS properties.



INTRODUCTION TO BORDER PROPERTIES



CODE DEMO



CSS BASICS

UNDERSTANDING THE PURPOSE OF MARGINS



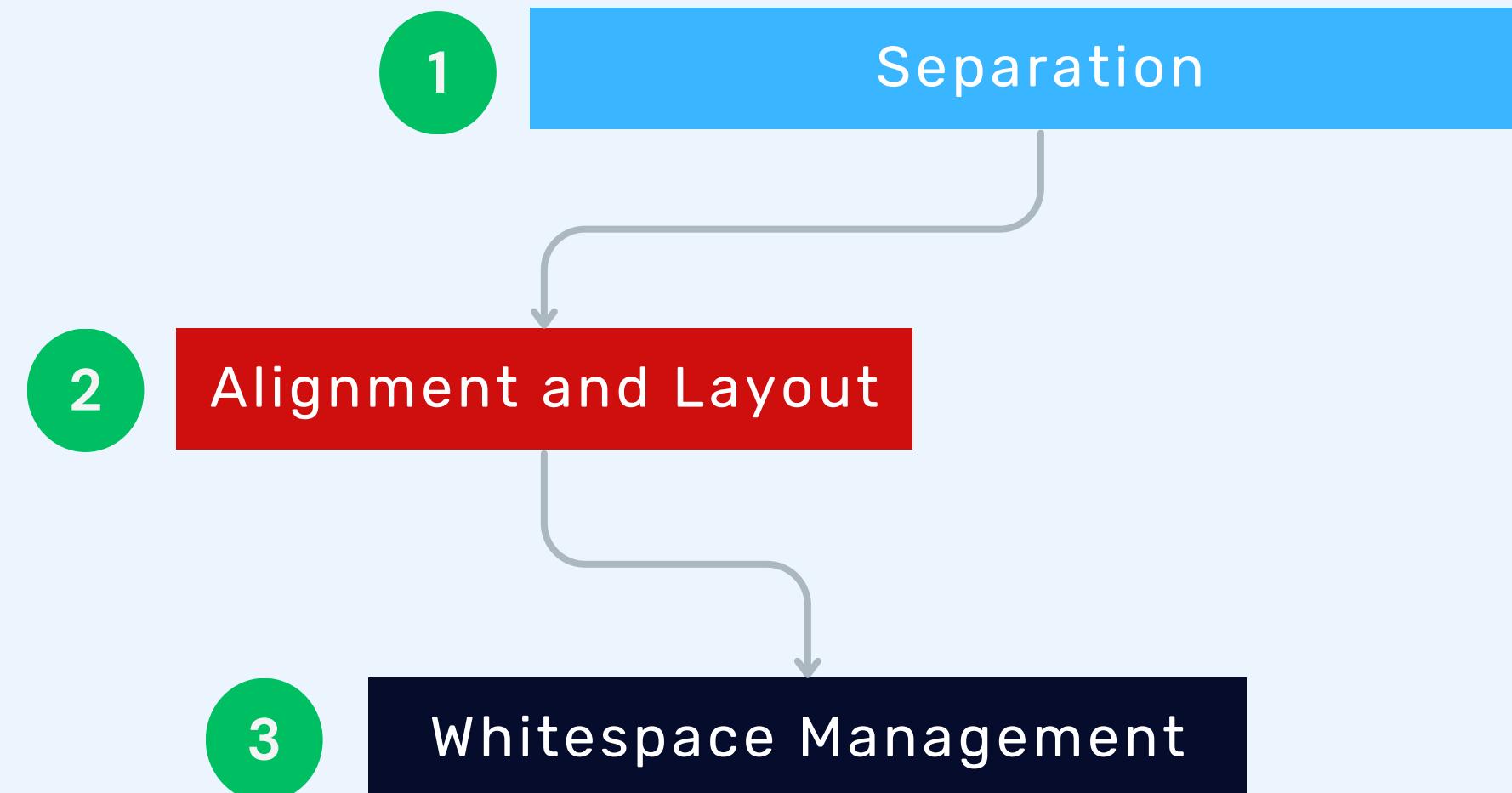
BASICS

UNDERSTANDING THE PURPOSE OF MARGINS



TIP

CSS margins provide space between HTML elements, controlling layout separation. Integral part of Box Model



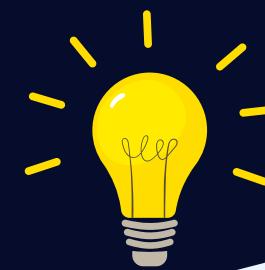
UNDERSTANDING THE PURPOSE OF MARGINS



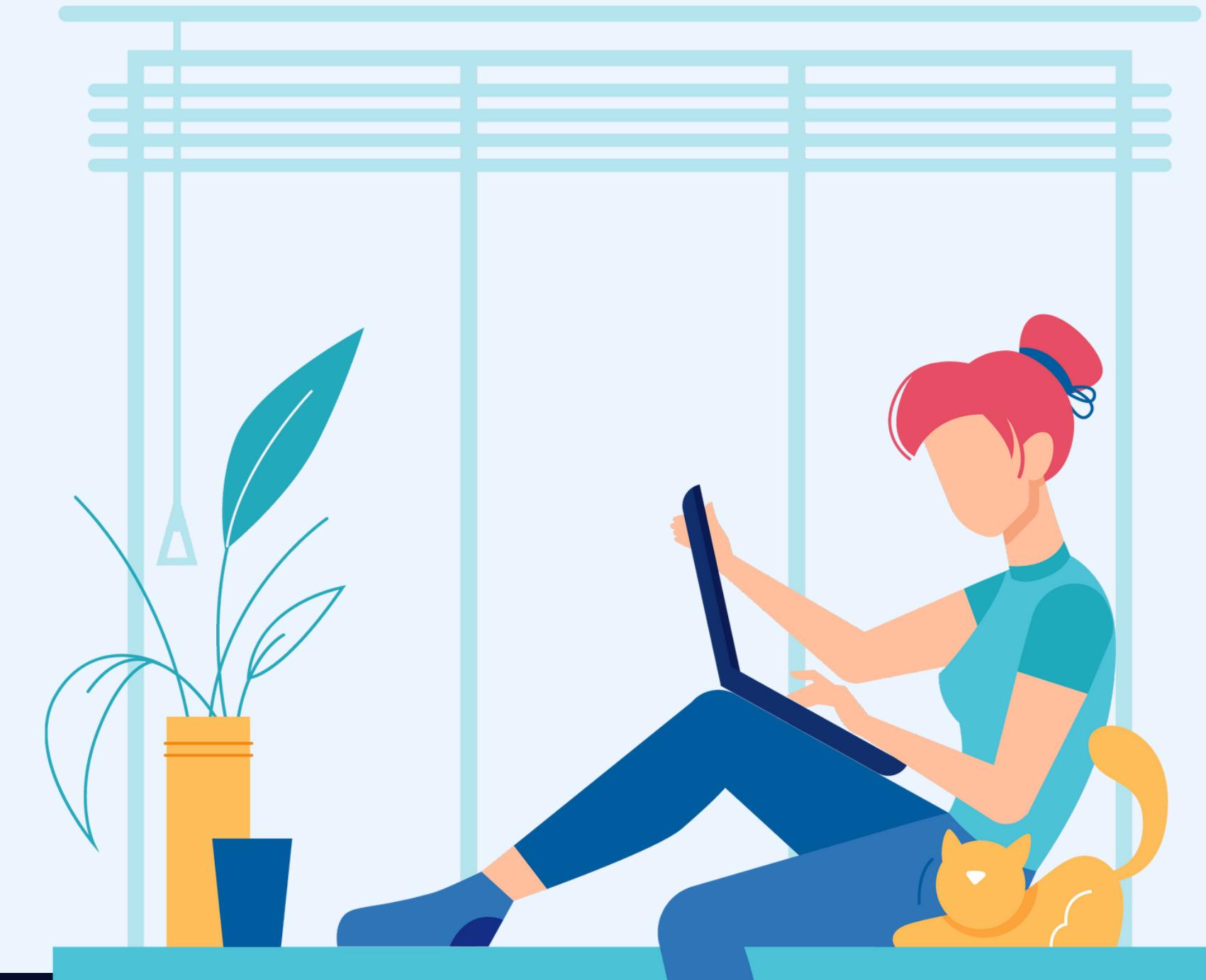
CODE DEMO



CSS BASICS

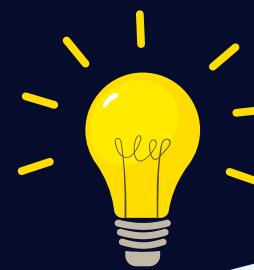


UNDERSTANDING THE CONTENT AREA



BASICS

UNDERSTANDING THE CONTENT AREA



1

Content area displays content

2

CSS width/height sets content area size.

3

Box size determined by content, padding, border, margin. Total size includes all.

4

CSS properties control content: `overflow`, `scroll`, `clip` handle overflow

5

box-sizing: border-box includes padding, border in size. Margin not included

UNDERSTANDING THE CONTENT AREA



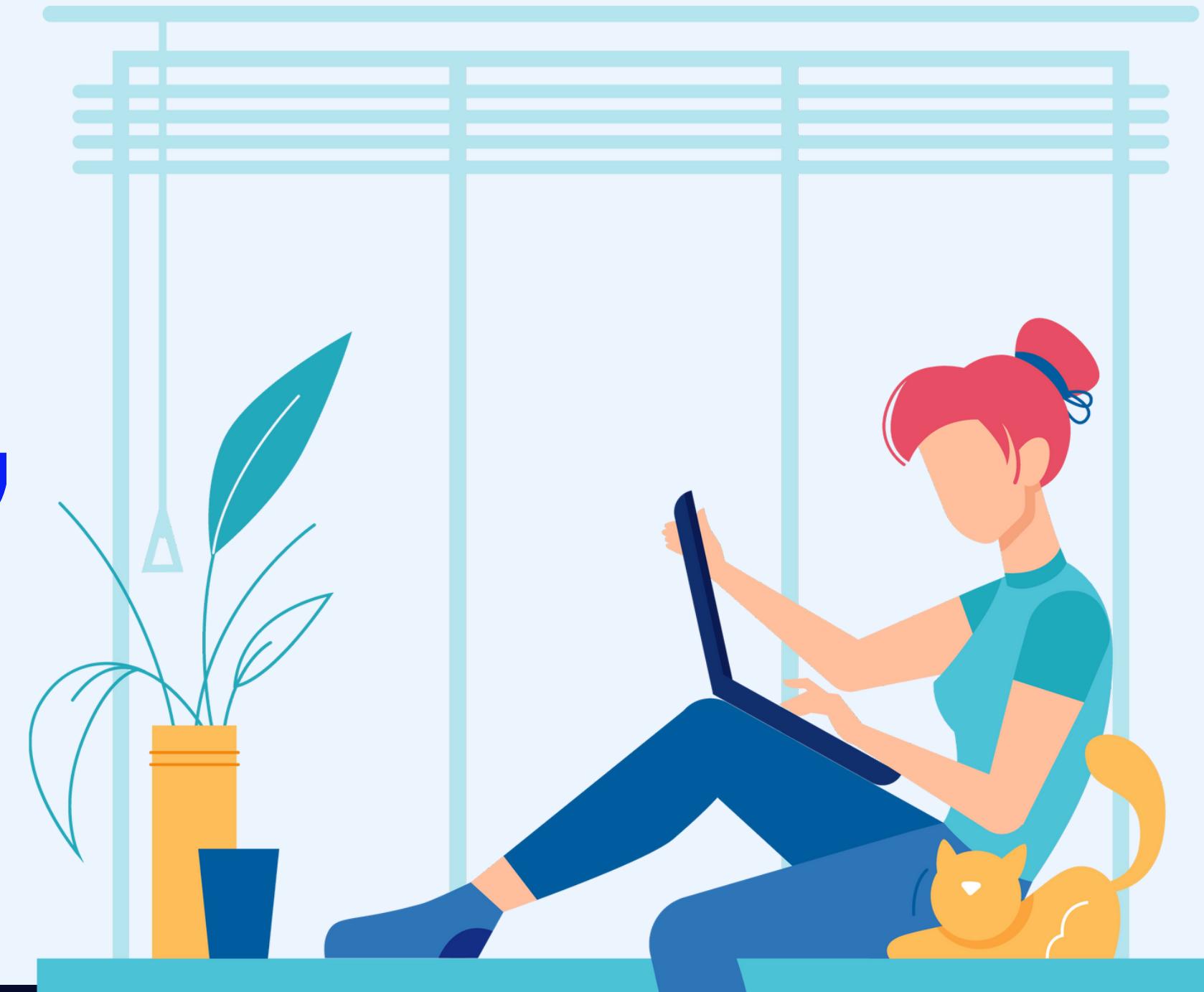
CODE DEMO



CSS BASICS

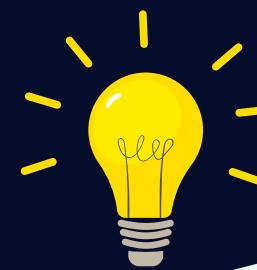


UNDERSTANDING THE BOX-SIZING PROPERTY



BASICS

THE USE OF 'BOX-SIZING' PROPERTY



High-Level Explanation

The `box-sizing` property in CSS controls the box model, which determines how the total width and height of an element are calculated. It has two values: `content-box` (default) and `border-box`.



Deep Dive

CSS `box-sizing` controls how width and height are calculated: `content-box` (default) excludes padding/border, `border-box` includes them.

THE USE OF 'BOX-SIZING' PROPERTY



ELI5 (Explain Like I'm Five) Explanation

A toy box represents an element in CSS. The box's outer edge is like the border, inside is the content. Padding is like bubble wrap for toys. With `border-box`, toys and bubble wrap must fit within the box's original size.



THE USE OF 'BOX-SIZING' PROPERTY



When To use

Use `border-box` for maintaining a specific size regardless of padding/border, ideal for fluid layouts and responsive designs. `content-box` allows element size to grow based on content, padding, and border.

THE USE OF 'BOX-SIZING' PROPERTY



CODE DEMO



CSS BASICS



UNDERSTANDING INLINE VS BLOCK ELEMENTS



BASICS

UNDERSTANDING INLINE VS BLOCK ELEMENTS



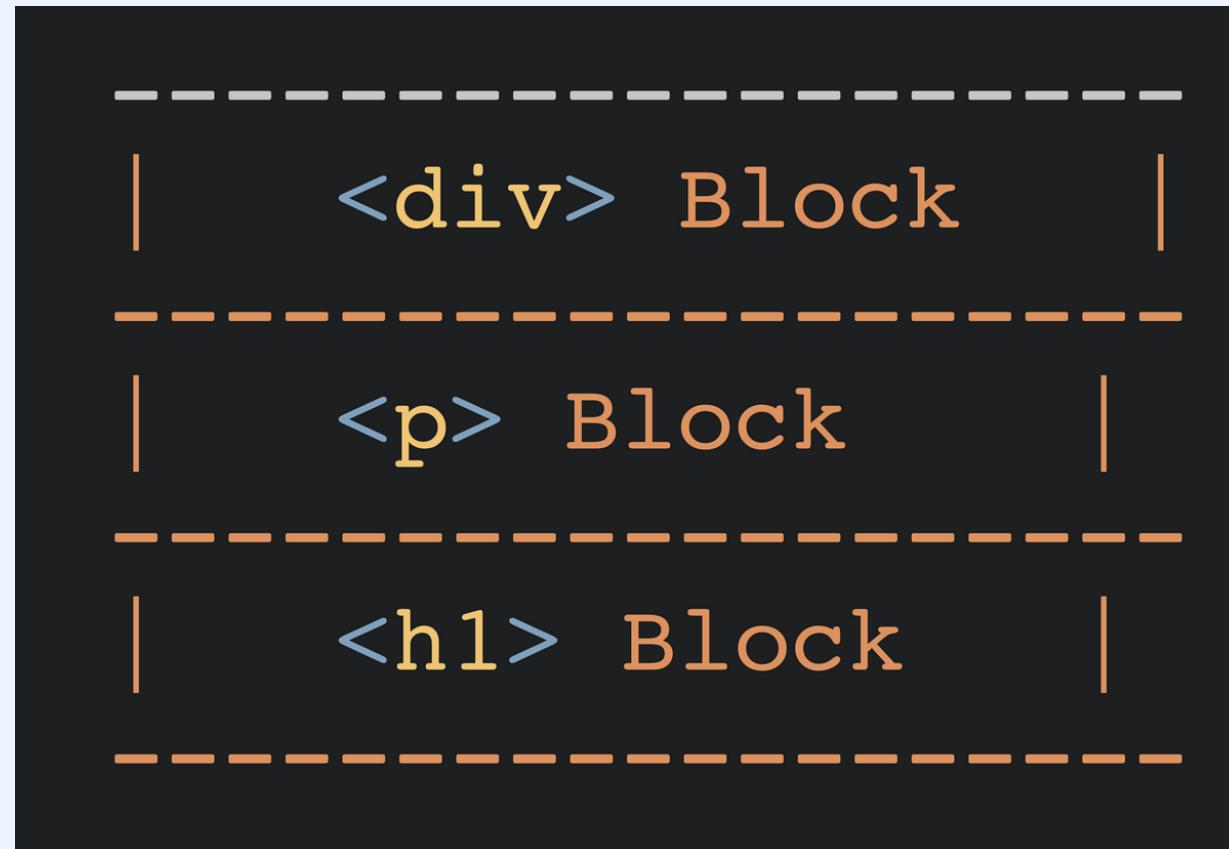
BASICS

INLINE VS. BLOCK ELEMENTS



Deep Dive

Block-level elements create visible blocks on a page, starting on a new line. Examples: `<div>`, `<p>`, `<h1>`-`<h6>`, ``, ``. Inline elements don't start on a new line and occupy content width only. Examples: ``, `<a>`, ``, ``, ``. CSS `display` property modifies default display behavior, with values like `block`, `inline`, `inline-block`, `flex`, etc.

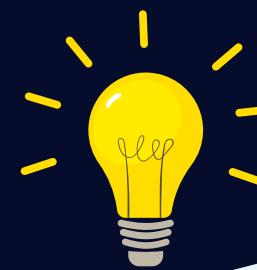


Block Elements



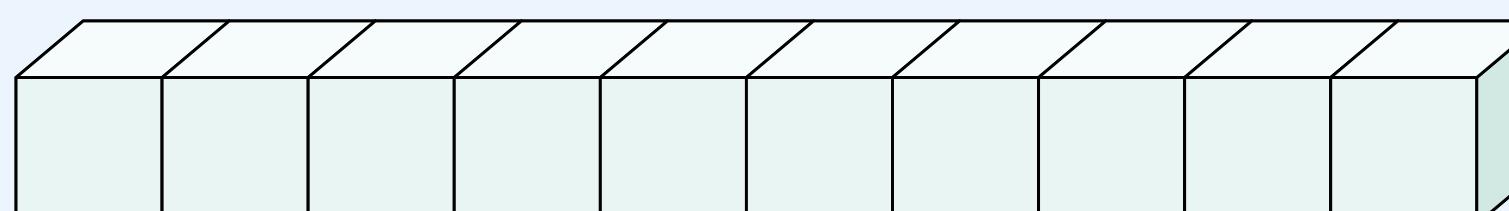
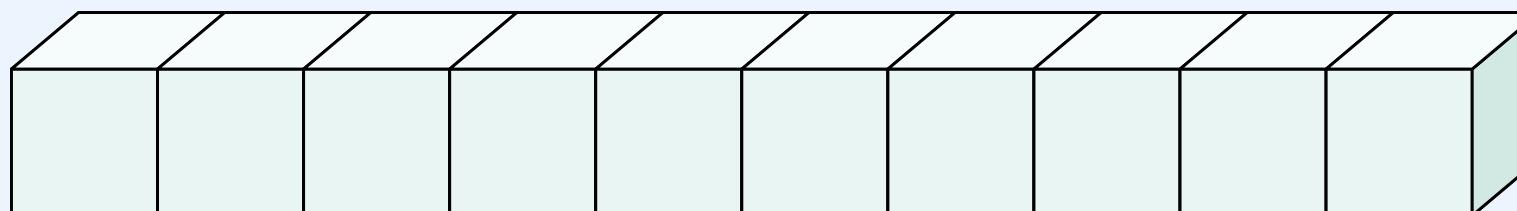
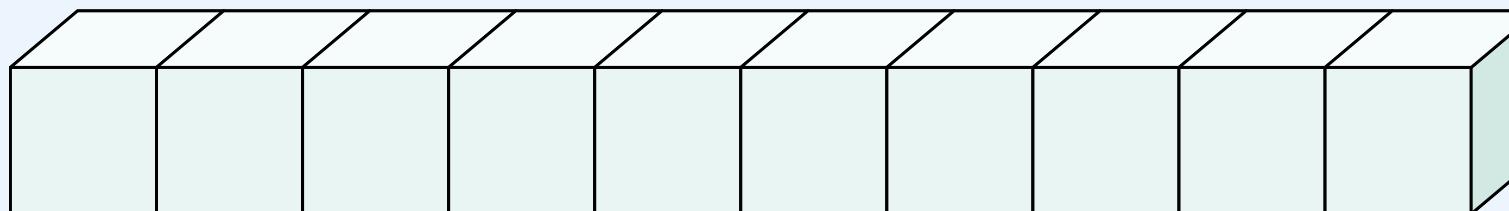
Inline

INLINE VS. BLOCK ELEMENTS



ELI5 (Explain Like I'm Five) Explanation

Block elements are like big building blocks, each having their own line. Inline elements are like small cars, sitting next to each other on the same line, requiring minimal space.



Block Elements



Inline

INLINE VS. BLOCK ELEMENTS



When To use

You would use block elements when you want to structure your content in sections or "blocks," which take the full width of the page. Inline elements are useful when you want to style a part of a text differently, insert an image within a paragraph, or when you want elements like links or buttons to sit next to each other without breaking the line.



CODE DEMO



CSS BASICS

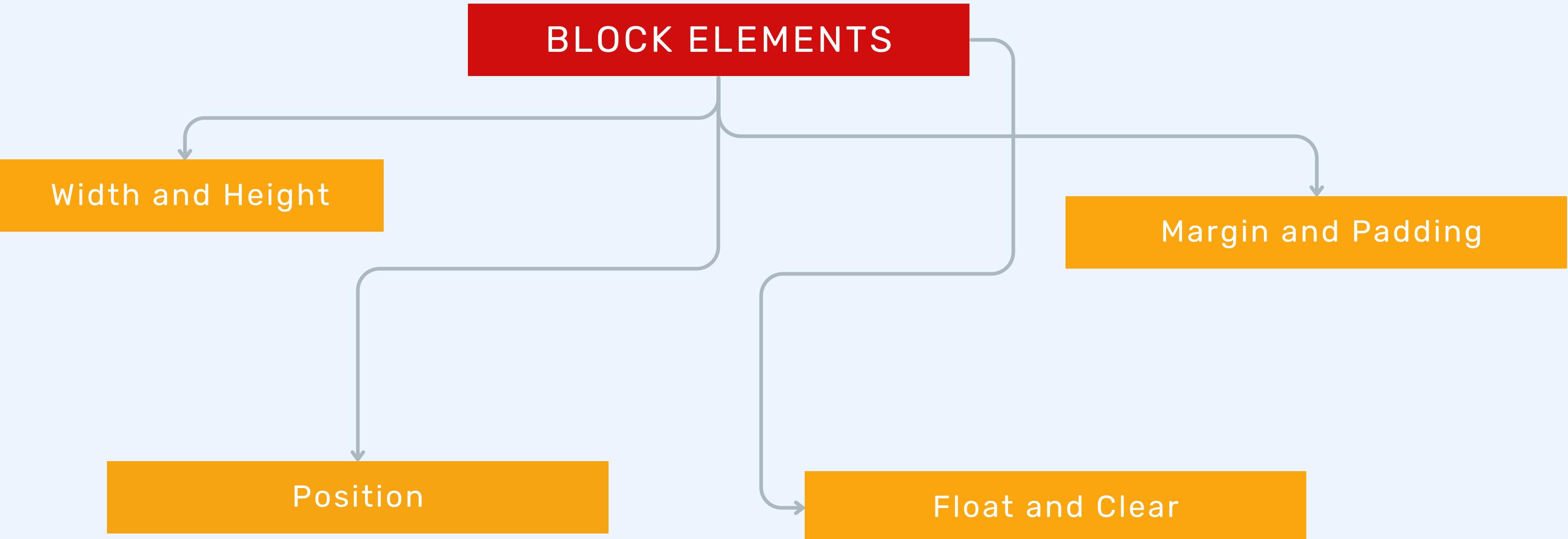
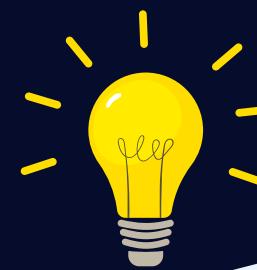


IMPACT OF CSS ON INLINE VS BLOCK ELEMENTS

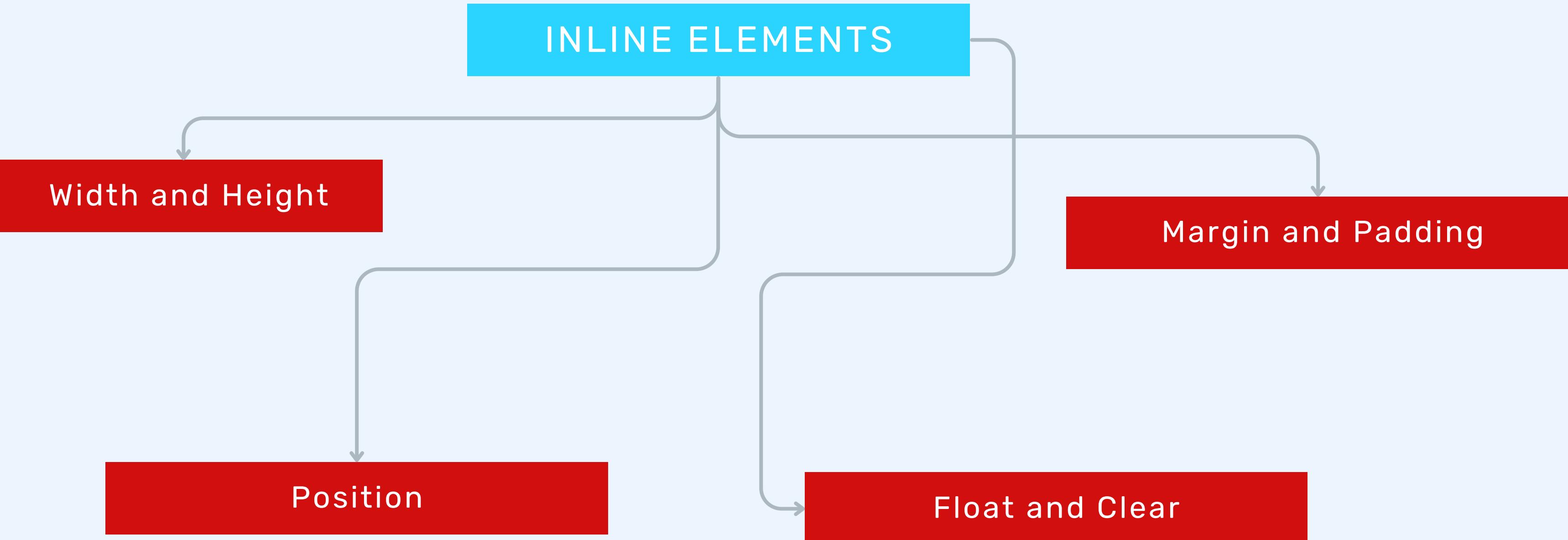
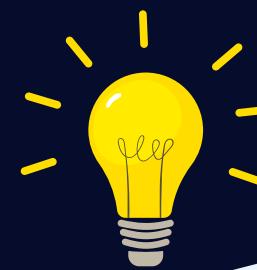


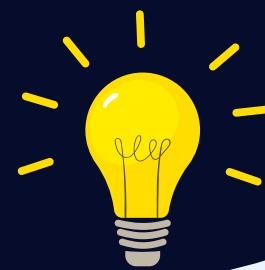
BASICS

IMPACT OF CSS ON INLINE BLOCK ELEMENTS



IMPACT OF CSS ON INLINE BLOCK ELEMENTS





CODE DEMO



CSS BASICS