

How to add external CSS file.

<link rel="stylesheet" href="harry.css">

Now to add Javascript.

<script src="harry.js"></script>

\* h1 tag → not used for only bold

→ used it once for good website.

\* If you need to write something in a paragraph, you can't do it by this dummy text

1. lorem

<p> abcdefghijkl </p>

<p> ~~abcd~~ - lorem if

\* If you want your words in single line

→ Ctrl + Z (or select, go to comment toggle - search toggle)

\* If you want to insert n paragraphs → you can do by

p & n = <p> </p>

<p> </p>

<p> </p>

?  
n

HTML is full of tags and attribute.

Ex <meta charset=" " >  
    tag                          attribute

\* <strong> this is strong </strong>  
    ↓ It become bold.

\* <em> The </em>

Emphasis → insi shoda unique dilkhusha, baki tez se.

\* <br> line break, (PDM)

\* HTML ignore extra space → It will not show space  
Ex <p> This is first line </p>

\* But <br> lagjana next linebara is not good habit.  
    </p> is first line  
    </p> line,

\* <br> → horizontal ruler (open tag) → To introduce a line break.

\*  $\langle b \rangle$   $\langle /b \rangle$  → used for bold  $\rightarrow$  used strong instead it.

$\langle u \rangle$   $\langle /u \rangle$  → underline

$\langle i \rangle$   $\langle /i \rangle$  → italics  $\rightarrow$  used em instead it

\*  $\langle p \rangle$  This is paragraph  $\langle /p \rangle$   
cursor

$\rightarrow$  you have to come to a new line without using or mouse.

Simply press, ctrl + enter to jump into new line.

### \* Links & Images

Link  $\rightarrow$  ex  $\langle a href="https://google.com" \rangle$  go to google  $\langle /a \rangle$

link element  $\langle a href="https://fb.com" \rangle$  go to fb  $\langle /a \rangle$

$\langle a href="https://twitter.com" \rangle$  go to twitter  $\langle /a \rangle$

Tags  $\rightarrow$   $\langle a \rangle$ ,  $\langle body \rangle$ ,  $\langle meta \rangle$ ,  $\langle head \rangle$

Attribute  $\rightarrow$  href  
target: content.

But where these links are open. How to decide?

Add in  $\langle a \rangle$  we used target attribute.

\* target = "blank" (to load in diff tabs)

\* you can use any file

ex  $\langle a href="/" target="blank" \rangle$

$\rightarrow$  target = "-self"  $\rightarrow$  default <sup>this will give you suggestion of a file.</sup>  $\rightarrow$  loads in same window.

### \* Image

$\langle img src="9.jpg" alt="error loading image" / alt="Remote image"$   
data for image.  $\rightarrow$  after image load nahi hui to kya  
 $\rightarrow$  Google, folder.  $\rightarrow$  likha aye ga.

$\langle ! --$  image is not present hence alt text is shown  $\rightarrow$

You can use width, height attribute in image. (but not recommended)  
 $\hookrightarrow$  set by CSS

\* Design like CSS

\* styled in like HTML.

## \* Lists & Tables

### → Lists

<ul> Item 1 <li>

<li> " <ul> Item 2 <li>

<li> " <ul> Item 3 <li>

<ul>

<ol>

<li> " <li>

<li> " <li>

<li> " <li>

<ol>

\* Use type attribute in UL & OL.

<ul type="square">

type = "disc"

type = "rectangle" → (checkbox)

type = "circle"

checkbox

<ol type="a">

type = "A"

type = "i"

type = "I"

\* Nested Lists.

<ul>  
  <li> Another one <li>  
  <li> Another two <li>

<ol>

<li> <li>

<li> <li>

<ul>

<li> <li>

<li> "

<li>

<li> <li>

1.

2.

0

0

3.



## \* Tables

<table>

<thead> <tr> ~~bold~~

<th> Name </th>

<th> Employee </th>

<th> EmployeeId </th>

<th>

<th>

<th>

<td> Rohan </td>

<td> 1564 </td>

<td> Programme </td>

`<tr>`  
`<td> Rotam 2as 21td>`  
`<td> 7564 <td>`  
`<td> Android Developer <td>`

`<tr>`  
`<td>`  
`<td> Victoria <td>`  
`<td> 7568 <td>`  
`<td> Hawke <td>`

`<tr>`

## \* HTML forms (Imp.)

`<form action="backend.php" >`

block element  
(div) inline element where the form is to be submitted.  
Name: `<input type="text" name="my Name" />`  
Role: `<input type="text" name="my roll" />`

you can enter  
→ Name:  test

→ Name:  Roll:   
you have two choices to  
break, → br or div.

Using div

Name:   
Roll:

\* As div is block element → it takes all block  
and input is inline element  
so it makes a space to take a space  
of full line so Role comes in second line  
\* Avoid br:

`<br>`

`<input type="email"`

`name = "myemail" >` It will go to backend.php | where form is submitted  
display

`<input type="submit" value="Submit Now" >`

It will display in button.

`<br>`

Date: `<input type="date" name="my date" >`

`<input type="number" name="my hours" >`

Neg a Day

`<input type="tel" >` for a mobile no 10 digit

Q) Are you eligible: <input type="checkbox" name="myEligibility">

↳ Are you eligible  or

## \* Radio buttons

Gender: <input type="radio" name="myGender" value="male"/>  
& <input type="radio" name="myGender" value="female"/>

Male  Female  Other <input type="radio" value="other"/>

→ only 1 is selected  
As we put the same name.

\* But we have to move or down the submit button

→ You select it and press Alt + ↓ to move it.

. <input type="reset" value="Reset Now"/>  
↳ It will clear all your data filled by user.

\* <input type="number" value="Bonus":>

you can use only no's.

→ but how you write in 10<sup>4</sup>

→ so in that case you write (4 3 e 4) which means  $4.3 \times 10^4$

\* Write about yourself: <br> <input type="text" name="myText" value="30" rows="10" cols="40"/> (1 text area)

⇒ Write about yourself:

\* agar aap apne checkbox ko checked karna chahie to:

↳ <input type="checkbox" name="myEligibility" checked="checked"/>

## \* label tag

<label for="name"> Name <input type="text" name="myName" id="name"/>

↳ jo bhi yaha le sake ho uski id dena bahut lagegi hai.

<input type="text" name="myName" id="name"/>

Name:

<label>

↳ If you click this with cursor it will select the box where you entered data, without giving label it will select the name

\* Select tag & its attribute option

(Ques:

<label for="car">Car </label>

<select name="mycar" id="car">

a) ↳ <option value="ind">Indica </option>

yeh zaroni  
nahi indica karna

<option value="swf">Swift </option>

selected (for default select).

## # Inline and Block elements.

Ex <p> This is a para </p>

<p> This is a para </p>

Why it comes to next line as we don't any tag, like br

→ bcz <p> is a block element it takes all the line.

→ Ex <span> this is a paragraph <span> <option> This is a paragraph <span>

as span is a inline element (apni jagah leta hai)

as span is a inline element (apni jagah leta hai) > this is a paragraph.

Ex <p style="border: 2px solid red;"> this is a paragraph.  
poos width ke border ayege  
but span me the cutni jagah border ayege jiske tak test hai

<a> is also an inline element.

<br> thi

<li> → Inline.

<em> → Inline

<div> → Block..

<img> → Block.

## # Id's and classes.

Ex <div id="main\_box" class="red\_bg"> This is a main box

Is mere document me 100 elements hain aur mujhe sabse  
red colour ke chahiye.

to mai class renamaya.

<div id="abc" class="red\_bg">

↳ you can use this class in any tag

- If element has multiple class we can't have space deki  
and ek class wa multiple element me use ho sakte hai
- And + / to comment
- ```
<span class="redbg">
  <span id="mainspan">
```
- ```
<span> class = "redbg" > </span>
  <span id = "mainspan" >
```
- div. redbg, blackborder - another class  

```
<div class="redbg blackborder" another class> </div>
```

Comment is shortcut for writing HTML tags.

Comment takes div tag as default →

  - blackBackground

↳ 

```
<div class = "blackbackground" > </div>
```
- Creating multiple elements using comment:  
myclass - myclass2 - myclass3 + ~~tab~~ → 4

*first*

*Second*

*Third*

*Fourth*

```
<span class = "myclass myclass2 myclass3" > </span>
  <span> " " " " </span>
    " " " "
```

## # HTML Entities

- ✖ `<div> class="container">`  
`<p> This is a Paragraph`
- `<div>`  
`<div class="container">`  
`<p> This is also a paragraph </p>` Output → With no spaces  
`</div>`
- ⇒ So for spacing use ① `@nbsp;` (non-breaking space).  
(But not recommended)
- ✖ `<p> Paragraph is written like this </p> </p>` ↳ Out → except `<p>`  
I need this to be joined

Solution. C# paragraph is written like this `< p > &lt; i &gt; &lt; /i &gt;`  
HTML entities reserved for writing words that are not keywords →

bound symbol

$\text{④}$   $\text{⑤}$  pound is written like this  $\text{⑥} \& \text{pound}$ ;  $\text{⑦}$  copyright is written like this  $\text{⑧} \text{copy}$ ;  $\text{⑨} \& \text{pound}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\text{⑩} \text{⑪}$

↳ to "HTML entities ~~with~~ reference"

$\text{G} \# 18203 \rightarrow$  empty space.

also face 14  $\rightarrow$  114

\* App. Configuration  $\Rightarrow$  (Another)

## # Semantic Tags

⇒ Semantic → ek shakhd ka kya meaning hai.

↳ helps in search engines to make it easy

It is not canon law but you should add.

Non-semantic element → <div>, <span>, etc bcz yk kothi batayeg nahi into

your name here

~~details~~ <sup>more</sup> ~~summarize~~ <sup>more</sup> ~~summarize~~

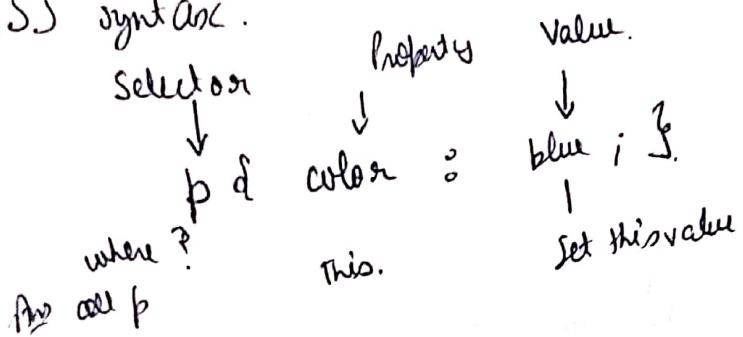
61 dekub

## → Details

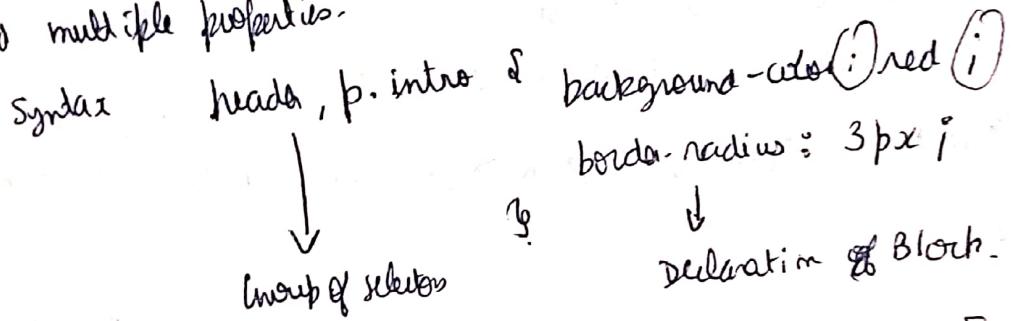
# b.t., etc. CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

- Give style to new HTML
- used to give style to our websites.
- used to make websites responsive. (on device weache se kaise)
- used to structure a website.
- CSS takes responsibility of design.

## # CSS syntax.



↳ To add multiple properties.



↳ Three ways to add CSS to Markup

① Inline CSS: CSS is added to elements directly  
using style attribute

Ex `<p style=" " >` → bcz it becomes messy  
→ Drawbacks note hai iske badh why not recommended.

↳ [ Markup  
↓  
HTML code ]

② Internal CSS: CSS is kept inside head tags in `<style>` tags

③ External CSS → CSS is separately inside .css style sheet.

Drawback → CSS agar 1000 lines ki hai to thaki CSS CS dikhlegi  
to hmn external use karenge.

separate.css and include using `<link>`



★ Internal <head>  
 &  
 Inline CSS.      p {  
                   color: black;  
                   }  
                   style?  
                   <body>  
                   <p style="color: red;"> This is tutorial 1(b)  
                   & which colour appear  
         An Red (Inline) CSS → Internal CSS  
         ↳ External : <head>  
                   <link href="style.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" />  
                   <head>  
                   <h1> Welcome to my website! </h1>  
                   <h2> About us </h2>  
                   <h3> Contact us </h3>  
                   <h4> Address </h4>  
                   <h5> Phone number </h5>  
                   <h6> Email </h6>  
                   p { color: greenyellow;  
                   background-color: lightpink;  
                   }  
                   ↳ properties  
         ↳ Imp → Precedence element takes order  
                   (letter first &)  
         ↳ If you want precedence property to take order  
                   Syntax: p { color: seagreen !important; }  
                   ↳ it can't be overriden if it present.

# CSS Selectors	selector	property	value	when defined
↳ to select the HTML elements	p {	color:	blue;	↳ when defined

↳ → CSS selector are used to find the element whose property will be set.  
 → Selectors are used to target the HTML elements.  
 → Selectors makes it easy for us to easily target single / multiple HTML elements in the markup.

Types

- CSS element selector
- CSS id selector
- CSS class selector
- CSS grouping selector

p & color: red;

<p> —> </p>

<p> —> </p>

<div>

<p> </p>

<div>

↓ output

\* All p red including p of div  
So how to do not do red of div-p

make(id)-unique

④ Red element of color: red

b

<div>

<p id="redelement"> </p>

or make class  
<div>

, redelement { color: red }

b2blue {

background-color: blue;

b

3

<div>

\* You can add multiple <p class="redelement & b2blue"> </p>.

④ Grouping selector .

<p> </p>

<p> </p>

<div>

<p> </p>

<div>

<footer> </footer>

<span> </span>

If you want, span, footer to have background color pink.

→ group them

⇒ footer & span { background-color:  
(pink) }

\* How to make CSS comments in CSS.

In HTML

<!--

-->

/ Ctrl + \

In CSS

/\* \*/ / Ctrl /

\* element selector  
P {

border: 2px solid red;

\* When to use id and class

↓  
if you want only one  
element's property to  
be change

↓  
if you want multiple  
elements' properties to be  
changed.

## # Using Chrome Developer Tools.

\* Output → Developer Tools

This is a paragraph → Right click

①

②

→ Go to inspect → You will  
see the code

and from here only you can edit also.

\* You can also do → open developer tools by hotkey.

\* Select an element area → You get that element code where you will move the cursor.

## # CSS Fonts

↳ CSS Fonts

<p> Let's play with fonts </p>

\* There are two types of font.

① web safe → probably installed

② web → web or late font.

Font

font-family: serif

→ It changes the look of text.

More font styles are given acc to decreasing  
order of their priority.

↳ p { font-family: 'franklin gothic medium', Arial, sans-serif; }

priorty.

→ You can use web safe fonts in the google. → google fonts.  
→ You can select the select + icon with link import that in head.

→ font-size: value;  
value = 23px, 11px

↳ extra

→ pixel =  $\frac{1}{96}$  inch.

↳ parent for font size is kidnargus

→ line-height: 0.3em;

↳

→ font-weight: bold;

↳

→ { font-style: italic; }  
↳

## # CSS Colors

<h2> </h2>

<p> </p>  
solid="firebrick"

<p id="secondpara"> </p>

<p id="thirdpara"> </p>

Hex value

#thirdpara

Hex value

{ color: #fffff; }

# firstpara

color: red; }  
↳ by name

NEW RGB value  
# secondpara

{ color:rgb(0, 0, 0)

This code stands  
for black

red green value

{ color:rgb(0, 255, 0),

↳ you can make any color

{ background-color:rgb(0, 34, 34); }

→ you can search in color hex codes

## # CSS Borders and Backgrounds, Height and Width.

→ style >

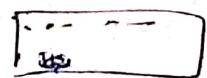
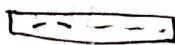
# firstPara {

background-color: red

height: 100px

width: 155px

→



↳ Next

① border-width: 4px;  $\Rightarrow$  normal  
③ border-color: green;  $\Rightarrow$  green color border.  
② border-style: solid;  $\Rightarrow$  box by default black

border-radius: 30px;  
(for rounded corners)  
or  
15px;  
10px;



by default black

①②③ in 1 line  $\Rightarrow$  border: 4px solid green;

## \* style >

to tt second para

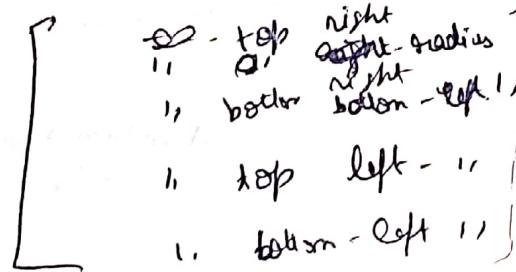
background-color: #rgb(50, 243, 70)

To give individual line colors

border-top: 2px solid violet;  
border-right: - - -  
border-bottom: - - -  
border-left: - - -

border-top-left-radius:

only left side curved



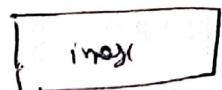
## \* # third para:

height: 1100px;

width: 455px

shot  $\rightarrow$  back-im  
him  
background-image: url('angry.jpg');

border: 2px solid red



but image repeated

height:

background-repeat: repeat-x;



background-repeat: no-repeat;  $\rightarrow$  [ ]



background-position: center, center or center top  
(in x & y resp)

or

12px

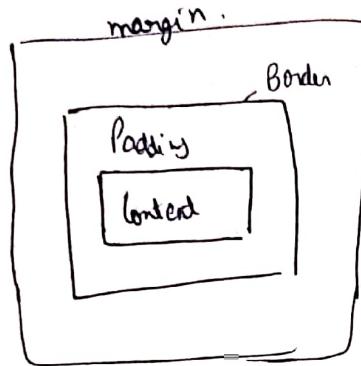
top center, center-top, ~~top-bottom~~ etc.

One mistake sorry!

In x you write top, bottom center

In y you write left right middle/center.

## # CSS Box Model (V Imp Topic).



`<div class="container">`

`C1 div`

`.container {`

`background-color: #ff0000;`

`border: 3px solid #000;`

`padding: 10px;`  
or  
`10px;` [from all sides]

Students

- p # name of id →
- `<p id="first">`
- container & enter  
`> (div class="artikul")`
- `lorem 40` → to get 40 words

→ margin → border to be below the space

⇒ We can set padding for top, bottom, left, right. & same for margins

ex padding-top:

`padding-top:`

--- right :

--- left :

`margin-top:`

--- right :

--- left :

### Shortcuts:

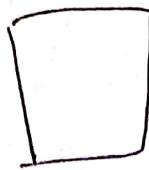
`padding: top right bottom left`

`margin: top right bottom left`

⇒ padding : 39 & 19 px

(top | bottom) (left right)

↳ Open your By adding width to container class



But on tiny padding from x, y its width increases  $\rightarrow$  brz/badding  
also added in it, so if you don't want this. If so you  
have to use property called

of box-sizing: border-box; }

Now if you ↑ the padding , it will adjust your desc.

universal selector.

\* box-sizing : border-box;  
margin : 0;  
padding : 0;

3 If you overwrite padding and margin then only it will change

## # Alignment

A

>

### Ch3) Chords

Cp id="first para" class="para">>

<div id="stationery class-item">

1 dev id = Computer (also = item)

Shotcut

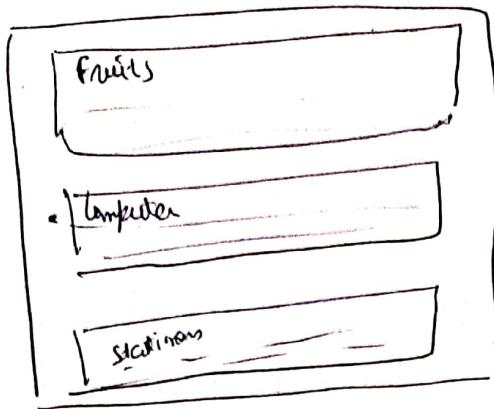
# fruit.item  $\Rightarrow$

btl. fruit juice  
pana

$\Delta$   $\langle \text{div} \rangle$   $\langle \text{div} \rangle$   
 $\langle \text{div} \rangle$   $\langle \text{div} \rangle$   
 $\langle \text{div} \rangle$   $\langle \text{div} \rangle$

You want to write test  
in three elements at  
same time  $\Rightarrow$  You  
can use multi-line  
functionality, e.g. like this:

margin: auto  $\Rightarrow$  Take left & right equal and move it to center.

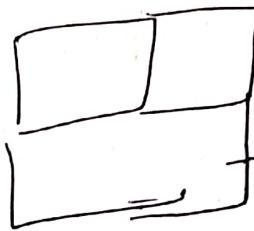


of box-sizing  
border box

To float elements

# fruit {  
float: left;  
width: 50%;}

$\Rightarrow$



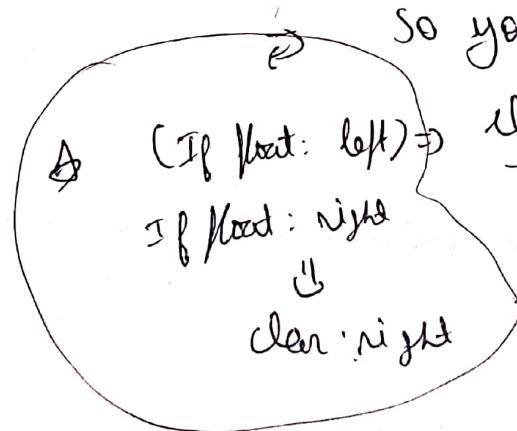
3

Stationary  
dhak jayega

Problem  $\Rightarrow$  fruit & computer  
will overlap stationary

# computer

# skins



$\Rightarrow$  fruit me float left

& comp me float right

$\Rightarrow$  So you use clear: both .

$\Rightarrow$  Both veki properties kehle valo ho aur hada dete hain.

list    display: flex;

display: flex;  $\rightarrow$  It will apply

## # Pseudo-selectors & more styling

\* `<div class="container" id="cont">`

`<h3><h3>`

`<p><p>`

Y-axis X-axis ⌂  
↑ ↑

margin: 36px auto (It will take it  
to center)

`<a class="link" href="#">Read more</a>`

`<button class="btn" href="#">Contact us</button>`

14 19 6 5 32 55

btn d

border: none

padding: 6px + 5px

cursor: pointer

font-size: 10px;

border-radius:

19 6 32 55 + 14

- + 22

→ 19 → 22  
darker color  
cursor becomes

Read more Contact us

text-decoration: none

to remove underline

\* `a:hover`

color: green / black;

background-color: white.

border: 1px solid black

or any border

→ This color changes  
on hover,

\* `a:visited`

color: red

background:

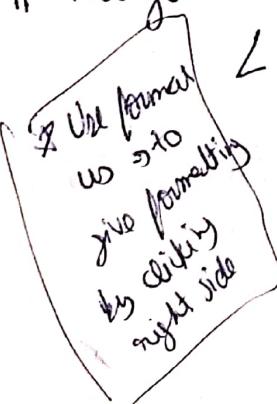
}

\* `a:active` (alink)

dark blue

↓

## # Navigation menu



`<header>` block element

`<nav class="navbar">`

`<ul>` int.

`<li> Home`

`<li> About`

`<li> Services`

`<li> Contact us`

`</ul>`

navbar link

`<nav>`

`<header>`

· navbar

· background

· navbar link → bullet point  
float: left; position: relative

list-style-type

list-style: none

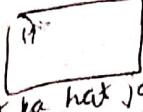
(to remove bullet  
point)

↓

but background color

is not visible

Why we don't give padding to  
li instead of i

~~Background color~~ ( Tab hum float karne hai do vo parent element  
 se overflow ho jata hai )  $\Rightarrow$  

- nav bar
- nav bar ul {
  - overflow: auto

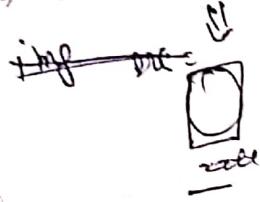
↳ background color parent ka hota hai  
 • nav bar li a: here & color: red  
 3. to get back background color  
 color: white.

• search
 

- float: right
- color: white
- padding: 12px 75px
- padding: 3px 3px
- border-decoration: none

## # CSS Display Property

< header .top >  
 (inline) - < img > @  
 (block) - < h3 > Welcome to Harry's HS >



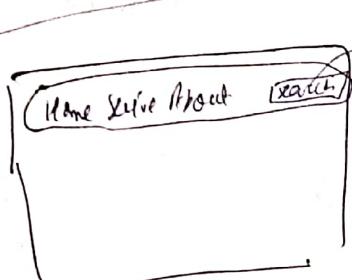
After margin 0 10px



header of

margin: auto (but not center)  
 border: 2px solid red;

h3 of  
 font-family:  
 margin: 0px;

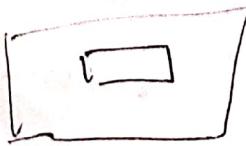


< input type="text" placeholder="Search" >

Header block → if you apply margin: auto for center no x  
 by default it not happens

use  $\downarrow$  display: block/  
 inline

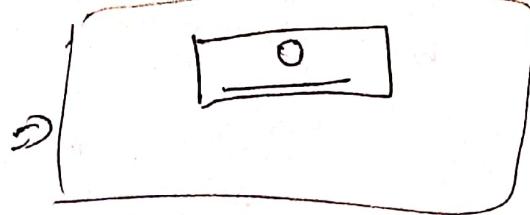
Header width 15%.  
 margin auto.



\* you can set width  
 in block elements  
 only sayat  
 inline me jitni hai  
 to waise hi belective.  
 like

img → display: block

→ margin: auto;  
width: 34px



h3 → text-align: center.

Ab tum header ke width margin ke kaha or karte ho.

Q How to change width in inline elements

Ans

① L div. box?

(div.box)

<h3>, <h3>, <p>

<p>

<h3>

<p>

(1)

(2)

(3)



use display: inline-block

or use border-box:

Problem is display: block  
width = 30%.



spaces between boxes

→ total width utni rehti hai including  
margin & padding  
unna margin & padding width ko  
change kar deli  
hai

## # CSS Position properties

div, box # box

+ border

display: inline-block

border

width 150

height 150

margin 2



\* 4

box

# 1

1

2

3

4

5

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7

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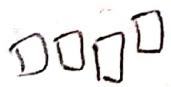
258

# box 3, d

position: relative;  
(relative to position?)

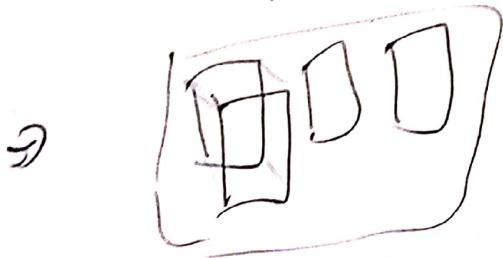
top: -

left: →



[ Applies given position in the gap thereby → relative ]  
and

[ position elements  
relative to position of first. " " not "", ] → absolute.  
or absolute → parent or (borders)



→ box to delta ke andar move karna.

→ sticky → on scrolling 1 delta clipka sare  
position is related to browser window.

fixed → on scrolling

# box 3d position: fixed.  
right: 4px



On scrolling left down, 3rd box will be fixed,  
& 1, 2, 4 will disappear.

# box 3d position: sticky.

top: 3px.



On scrolling,

free stock image  $\Rightarrow$  pixabay.com . pixabay.com

for creating a website , first make css  $\rightarrow$  is folder in the folder

$\rightarrow$  first search free website templates.

- \* link : CSS  $\rightarrow$  Link & rel href
- \* back-ground size : cover to cover whole page.

## # Visibility & z-index.

\* div, box # box $\downarrow$  4  
It is basically to give different ids in each div bcz we make 4 divs.

↓  
box 1  
1, 2  
3  
4  
at soon.

\* @ box{  
width: 170  
height: 170  
border: 2px solid red}

# box 1 of back-color  
2 : red  
3 : blue  
4 : green  
5 : blue

6 11



# box 2 of (by default  $\rightarrow$  visible)

visibility: hidden



// element wide, but space reserved



& we want space removed.

# box 2 of

visibility: hidden

display: none // (It removed the element)  
& empty space



∴ diff is b/w visibility & display.

# 2 index.

→ Only 2nd block element can be used to move left  
di kharidega  
→ It worked only on positioned elements → relative, absolute, fixed,  
by default is static so 2 index do not work. sticky

# box 1 of positioned: relative.  
top: 40px z-index: 34

# box 2 of positioned: relative.  
top: 40px

z-index: 35

→ jiske 2 index fixed hoga, waha eyes ke paas rongi  
→ you can put value -ve value waha wahan aajaya  
(but remember maths rule).

# # flexbox in CSS

useful for layout design.

responsive layout

→ It is one dimensional rows and columns.

layout method for laying out items in

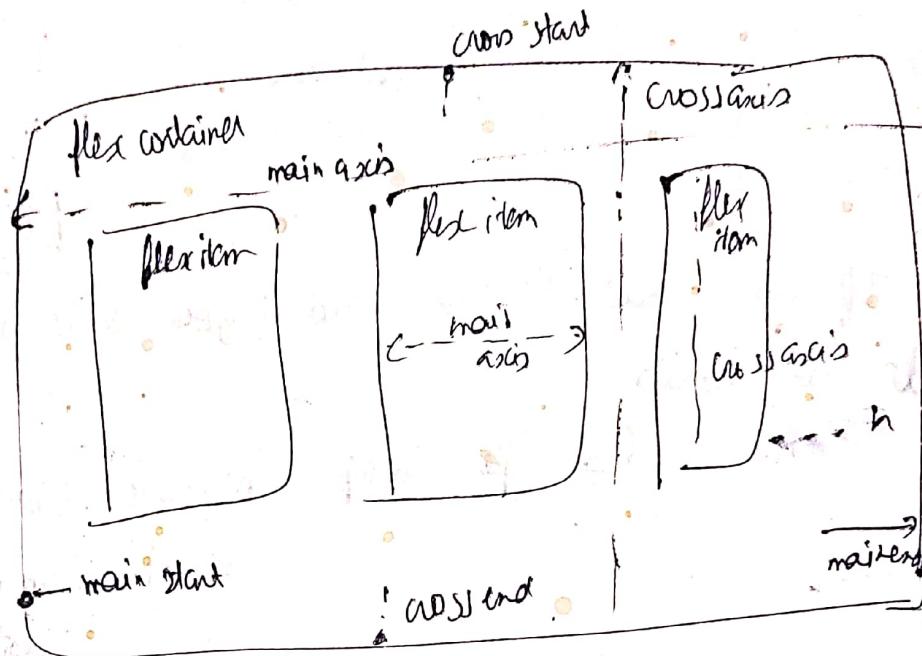
→ CSS flexbox is a better way to align items into a container.

→ flexbox = flexible box.

jis change ko chay hiye

→ part of CSS ja sahi hai

## flexbox axis.



## Code

div. container

div. item #item1

→ ishi display kya hai? → block.

item of

container of

width: 100px

height: 50px

border: 2px solid red

display flex;

b1 → tomato

border: green 2px solid

width: 100px

margin: 10px

padding: 3px

width: 100px

height: 200px

→ it do not move it. →  
it take height of parent

## Flex Properties

• contained

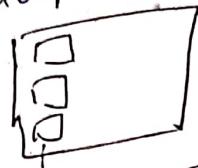
"

"

display: flex.

flex-direction: row  
column

(default)



flex-direction: row-reverse

col-reverse



Now If you had flexible and if your screen size  $\rightarrow$  it  
do not wrap

$\hookrightarrow$  flex-wrap: no-wrap (default)

wrap (ob-nest line me

create new line size

: wrap-reverse : what a line sl.  
(not-wrap) : write direction.

Short hand

flex-direction + flex-wrap



flex: flow: grow - wrap;  
dir: wrap.

$\Rightarrow$  justify-content: center

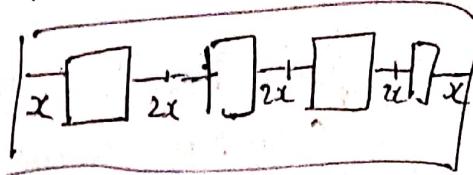
$\hookrightarrow$  to make centrally align

$\emptyset$  " ; space-between

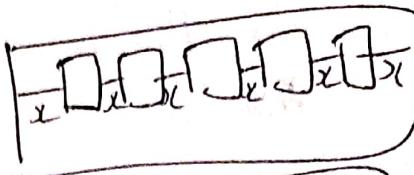
$\hookrightarrow$  both do the be keep me space hardo (not at  
: space-around  $\Rightarrow$  " ; corners)  $\&$  at corners

$\checkmark$  : space-around  $\Rightarrow$  corners-the thoda be space  
 $\cancel{\text{and do the be erect on normal hand}}$

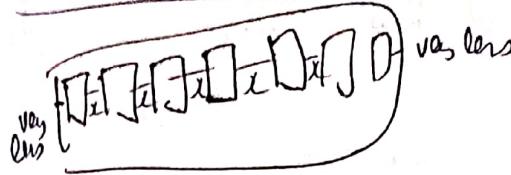
Space-around : hon darr ke apne margin aajayga



space evenly



space-blw



vers lens

very  
less

∅ → align-items : center. (vertically center). (V Imp.)

: flex-end (meache aajayga)



flex-start (upar aajayga)  
(bidefaut)



: stretch. (evenly spaces  
kanalega).



# item 1 of

# item 2 of

# item 3 of  $\Rightarrow$  [200]

|| order : 2  $\Rightarrow$



order : 40.

$\Rightarrow$  flex-grow : 3

(jisme jyada no dia hui  
screen size ham hone ke vo  
item bada dikhi dga)

$\Rightarrow$  (original se khi  
bada)

↑ More value more grow

⇒ no negative no allowed

$\Rightarrow$  flex-shrink : 3 (utna is chota hogा  $\Rightarrow$  original se khi  
screen size ham hone ke.  
(chota))

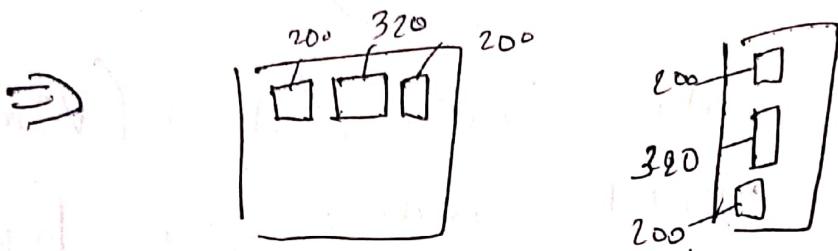
⇒ More value more shrink.

→ flex-grow & flex-shrink in a particular item/id, not cover all.

⇒ Jiska order jyad vo sahi last me. aajayga.

## # item 1

- flex basis & flex grow  
(six box control karna)
- ① When flex direction is set to row then it will control width.
  - ② When flex dir is set to column then it will control height.



## # shorthand of flex

flex: flex-grow flex-shrink flex-basis

# item 2  
align-self: flex-end  
flex-start

With property you use  
• flex-end  
• center

