

## #CSS cascading style sheet

mozilla css  $\Rightarrow$  good css information page

\* what is CSS?

a style sheet language used for describing presentation of document written markup language like HTML.

$\rightarrow$  Used separate out structure & style of website.

$\rightarrow$  CSS can add interaction & animation

# Resources  $\Rightarrow$

(A) [css-tricks.com/almanac/](http://css-tricks.com/almanac/)

(B) mozilla developer CSS

(C)

### (#) Basics of CSS

You can apply style with various different way.

(A) `<h1 style="color: red;> Test text 1 </h1>`

CSS inside tag itself

[Id should be unique to a tag]

(B) using style tag in head

```
<head>
  <style>
    h1 {
      color: red;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

[class, (not unique)  
multiple diff tags  
can have different  
same class]

# Also you can use id or class also for styling

(#) style properties

(A) color (B) font-size (C)

The order which you do styling is important

Say `link A style "A"` > the data from A  
`link B style sheet B` will overwritten by B  
as we CSS corresponding

to closest attribute of style

```
<div style="color = "red">
  <div style = "color = "green"> → green color
  </div>
</div>
```

will applied

- It is good idea to use style in style tag below head than using it in style tag itself
- ⇒ You have multiple pages and style should uniform for such cases you need to use single style which can be achieved by using Stylesheet.

`<link rel="stylesheet" href="path">` in head tag

### #selectors in css

You can apply diff style to dt same tags with help of ID or class

ID as selector (#~~classname~~) in css ]= ID is unique  
 Class as selector (.classname) in css ]= class is not  
 ⇒ we can reuse the classes.

⇒ the order of selector in css manage attribute say

`<div class="one two"></div>`

in css

.one { color: yellow; } → so two is below  
 .two { color: green; } → so latest change  
 i.e. we will see green color

order of tags in stylesheet order in which they render

### (+) CSS colors

# Palette Good resource for Color search

You assign keyword, hexvalue or Rgb value to apply colors to tags

Ex: color: green;  
 color: #00 FF00

color: rgb(100, 200, 150) → Rgb  
 color: rgba(100, 200, 150, 0.5) a = alpha value  
 ↓  
 manages ~~saturation~~ opacity

#fff → white #000 → black  
 #ff0000 → Red #00ff00 → green  
 #0000ff → blue

⇒ background-color: & background-color both give same background color.

#css background

→ background-color : colour; → use #ff or anything to assign color

you can assign background image with  
⇒ background-image : url ( you have add link here)

If you want repeat image you can use → or no-repeat  
background-repeat : repeat-x; or background : repeat-y;  
-repeat

⇒ which will repeat image in x or y direction

also manage position  
background-position : "bottom right"; → anything according to conviction

background-attachment : fixed;  
"used to fix the image in page"

# you can do everything at once with background

background : aqua url((img)) no-repeat right top;  
color image repeat position

(#) css Display

main tag types → inline Ex span

→ block Ex Div.

we can manipulate such property of tag with display.

to convert span in block we can use display

```
span { display: block; } div { display: inline }
```

=> display: none → to hide a tag from html code  
(other & tags will take place that none block)

=> visibility = hidden, tag is hidden but place will still be reserved. ⇒ (only hides)

# li # display: inline-block

the inline element don't have height and width but blocks do, so inline block element are inline-block which can have height & width

# list items in navbar.

list-style: none;

list-style: circle

a  
b  
c  
d

You can use any of list style (do search to know more)

# Exercise done

# CSS measures & properties (w3.org)

'%' percentage px => pixel unit em => size relative to parent  
not used rem => Scalable relative to root html element  
often => useful according to relative condition

(#) Divs & Spans

if we say have class "one" & some span which few contains "one" as class.

so we have to modify those spans having class "one".  
for div class "two"

Ex:

span.one {  
color: blah blah  
}

div.two {  
—  
}

⇒ syntax element.classname {

(hold down shift key)

Such like that you can use condition like statement between tags & classes in html

## #Styling text

Resource  $\Rightarrow$  blind text generator

for padding & margin

padding = 100px; left right top down = 100

padding = 100 200px;  
↑ same for  
left right margin  
top down

padding  $\Rightarrow$  100 200 300 400  
top Right down left

text  $\Rightarrow$  ○ text-align : center;  $\rightarrow$  text alignment

text-align : justify;  $\rightarrow$  this will keep text to ~~the~~ side will appear like start of paragraph  $\rightarrow$  in proper way

○ text-decoration & its options

○ text transform used change case of characters in text

○ text-indent (text-indent)  
indent: 40px  $\Rightarrow$  use to give some tab in start of paragraph

text

○ letter-spacing  $\Rightarrow$  add space b/w letters in word

○ line-height  $\Rightarrow$  distance b/w two lines

○ direction  $\Rightarrow$  give info about start direction of text  
(for normal language left) for urdu direction: rtl; (ltr)

○ word spacing: control spacing b/w words

○ text-shadow: horizontal vertical 5px 10px blue;  
color

#CSS font family (do search for info)

with this we can able to change font style of text inside html with css

\* font | font-family: Cursive;

# google font

[Item = 60px]

Select any font then you get link to down cdn for font & use it directly (add in head section)

⇒ then copy css command put it your css file

Ex: font-family: 'Pacifico', cursive;

⇒ You can apply all font attribute to it also like font-align, etc font-decorations, etc.

⊕ You can also apply [font-weight: bold] to text.

# Exercise → done

# HTML float Images

[placeholder] → to get images

for images

max-width = 100%; make images look so much dynamic

float: left ⇒ put images to left or right  
(carefull sometimes)  
→ image & text can put side by side with float.

⊕ we able use [float] for other ~~tag~~ elements also.

.class tag? ⇒ so inside Element which has

class ⇒ class and tag=tag

} so that will selected

Ex: <div class="hell">

<li> </li> } .hell li  
<li> </li> } → this will change

<div>

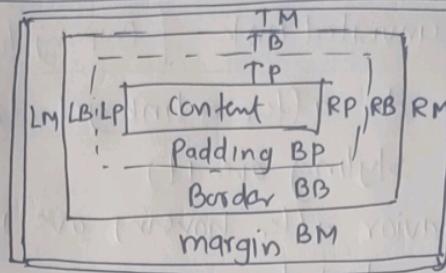
<li> </li> → this will not change

You have clear float sometimes clear tag is used

clear: both; ⇒ not much used.

inside border ⇒ Padding

### # CSS Box model

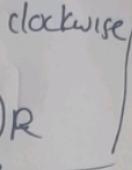


outside border ⇒ margin

F ⇒ M ⇒ margin  
B ⇒ Border

P ⇒ padding

margin: T  
padding: Top ← B ← bottom  
border: ← Right



Ex: margin: 1px;

Top Right bottom Right

→ you can't give color to margin & padding → get color from block.

→ with border we have specify it's type

border: 10px solid black;  
↑ size of border      ↑ border type      → colour

# CSS-outline → outline is farthest line w.r.t. centre

outline is just like border but when you print it, it will show out of border

→ outline has also some type which can be useful sometimes

### # CSS position (Read again)

- ① Static ⇒ default place of item → position value does not matter
- ② Relative: ⇒ moved from real position to next position
- ③ Absolute =) position depend on some parent element
- ④ Sticky ⇒ fixed position w.r.t. page (when you scroll)
- ⑤ Fixed ⇒ same position w.r.t. page → not valid
  - Even if → not valid for scroll
  - you scroll took stay steady
  - for scroll

# Image Grid  $\Rightarrow$  Search

# CSS for hyperlinks

links comes with extra feature in CSS

a:link  $\Rightarrow$  default - unvisited link

a:link

pseudo

class

property for visited

a:visited  $\Rightarrow$  what to do after a link get click

(we can use different styling over it)

a:hover  $\Rightarrow$  link behavior after hovering over it

a:active  $\Rightarrow$  when link clicked.

long click to see

+ : is used for using pseudo classes for tags

$\Rightarrow$  we can apply pseudo classes to many elements like div, li, section, article and many more

④ hover can be make website more interactive  
see mozilla website for learning about pseudo classes

## # CSS for tables

In pseudo class we can use property like first-child

nth child & such property

apply alternate color so

child → pseudo class

tr: nth-child(odd)

$\Rightarrow$  now every nth

- 11 — row has apply by

3 rows will have this property

and tr: nth-child(even)

- 11 —

$\Rightarrow$  this property is used for even rows.

## #Overflow & max width/height

overflow tells browser how to handle content that does not fit within elements

⇒ max height maxwidth are force on responsive when available to restrict height value to max.

⇒ we can able to add scrollbar with overflow to over say text area (By default textarea has scroll)  
overflow: hidden; ← used to remove scroll

⇒ also we can add maxwidth + maxheight such can change characteristics of textarea

⇒ used for customizations

⇒ overflow: hidden; ⇒ it does not have scroll  
so we can't able to text which gone in top section of textarea.

⇒ margin: auto to centralise a element

margin: auto; to centre any element