

→ CSS

### cascading style sheets

You can use attribute in html to make your page look good but it is not good idea so here we will now study CSS

→ It is a style language i.e. style markup language

### inline CSS

so it

there are two three way for using CSS over html  
so for inline CSS we just insert needs into the style as attribute to tag

stg

<Body tag style="background-color: blue;"

attribute inside style are separated by (:) & value written after colon

colourhunt

For using & co hex colours

background-color: #Hexvalue;

So If you use same tag multiple time it become messy to write inline CSS in each and every repeated same tag

We can use inline CSS  
internal CSS & external CSS

Page No.	
Date	

### # Internal CSS .

So as for one you can use

<style> </style> tag

& here you can specify all tags & it look

Chrome pesticide

to show all

blocks  
in a website

Ex

<style>

Body {

height: 100%

work from changing

height

hr {

</style>

So here you don't have to specify the attribute  
under style to into bracey

Even you not use CSS but HTML automatically  
use it

### CSS Default values

You can specify value in Pixel or % or percentage  
so it will change according to device

Border width => size of border

You have set all four border attribute

Border-top-style: ;

Border-bottom-style: ;

Border-right-style: ;

Border-left-style: ;

⇒ But there is demerit of using internal CSS as  
if you have multiple files so it become uneasy  
& it is quiet bad to see also

⇒ So we use external CSS to maintain  
Uniformity

### # External CSS

Create a CSS file & just put data in style  
to CSS

body {

};

U & in HTML use tag link

fetch

link use style sheet

↑

In head

Always search for problem with  
chrome developer option inspect  
option.

Page No.	
Date	

### Debug the css code

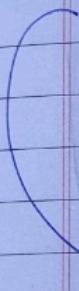
Dignosing the bugs & how to solve

Prefer

Preference of ~~both~~ CSS style attribute

inline & not inline > internal > External

so if you type all three so it will do work  
according to highest priority



/\* Command & /

→ command in CSS

→ this defines hierarchy

So if you already declared ~~one~~ style for all pages  
in 1 but at particular instant you want different behavior  
External so you can use on which has higher priority  
file than that according to above

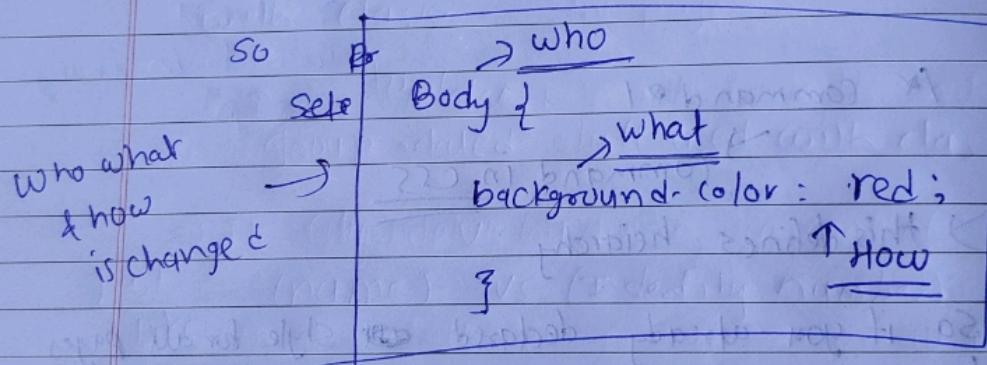
inline > internal > External

## # CSS Syntax

Syntax mean grammar of Programming language

Syntax :

Selector { → Property in which you want  
attribute      ↗      Property : Value ; → semicolon is must  
tagname      ↗      Value for that  
                    ↗      Property



→ for border you have see for all borders

We always have to be specific for which you want  
use what & it is always not that easy

⇒ So you have say multiple images & you only  
use one img in css file so even if you not  
want it will adds up to all of them automatically  
so how to change it

So here class & id came to picture

Class attribut in html element will able to segregate it & help us to achieve the differentiability for different use of same tags

So say

Img <class="bacon">

So if you want to access it in css just do

.bacon {

Here our -class name become selector

#these is another way of doing it with use of id

So img < id="becon" >

In css file

#becon { → the #becon act as the selector

}

④ Class selector & id selectors are overwrote the global declarations & it is quiet notable

So 'class & id' are used particularly so that it make our life simple (Programmers)

Class & Id has more specific than global Selectors.

$\Rightarrow$  Id is unique

$\Rightarrow$  class is not unique

You can fetch two or more different tags with class

$\uparrow$  to fetch

group related stuff used with class

Class vs Id

Just like (name) vs (Identity number)

$\Rightarrow$  Your CSS tags overrule browser by default tag

$\Rightarrow$  A

Page No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

## # Sub tags

hover

While you are scrolling over something you can do specific change so that it looks better

Syntax

tags:hover

Favicon.cc

DIV - Content  
division  
element

Page No.	
Date	

### # Intermediate CSS

Favourite icon / Favicon

→ Image / emoji which can be seen in top title bar of the site

### # HTML divs

Div → Division

<Div> </Div>

Div Create a division over

the page

If is element & it help us to divide the material in html file

⇒ It really helpful for dividing our content

→ Div has Default spacing margins on all 4 sides and they have can modified with the box model

②

→ CSS treat html structure as box

### # Box model

Every Div is treated as box & we can do changes like

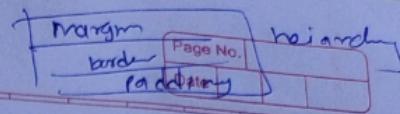
change height

change width

you can give value or give %

VIEW:

Box can have Border



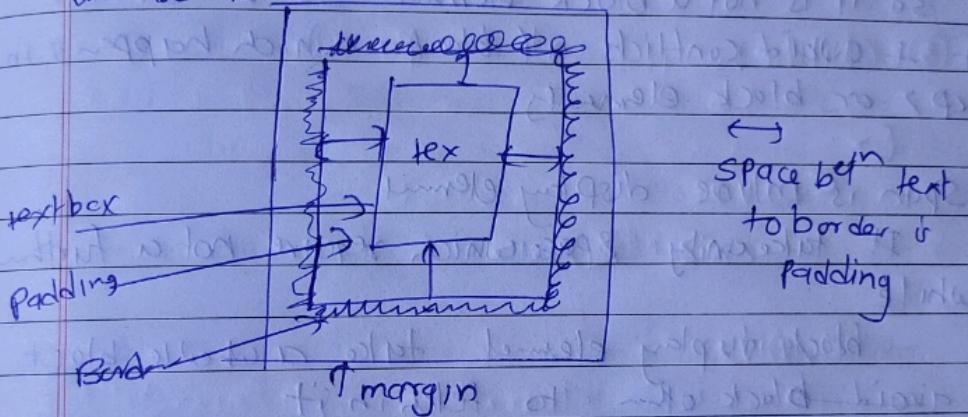
You can provide width with like

Top Right down left  
if border-width : 0px 10px 20px 30px; ?

And thus how we can change border of each side

⇒ If you have text in the file

⇒ And you want some space b/w text & border so we use border



⇒ margin it is at outside of the border & it is used as margin out of border for having some space b/w border & margin

## #CSS Display Property

Positioning of elements depends on it

Display has four attribute under display

Some element come by default present in block display

Some tag takes control in own way

Ex

<p>

will take a whole horizontal block + avoid  
to take any other element in continuation

→ p blocks. any other element can have in next

### ① span element

so it is not a block element so we can use  
it & avoid conflicts of block which happens in  
<p> or block elements

Span is inline display element

If take only space which require not a further  
while

block display element take a whole block  
& avoid block other to fetch in it

### ② inline elements

Spans <span>

anchors <a>

images <img>

The problems with inline element you can never  
change the width in texts especially

width

height

tc width

Images are by default  $\Rightarrow$  inline block

Page No.	
Date	

So here came the display

It is used to change the display type of element

so say you use

<P> <P>

css  
→

P {

display: inline;

}

display

affect

the position

so it will act like an

HTML inline element

Same can be done from block to inline

### ④ Inline-block

It is attribute in display

So you can use inline property of having in same line & also can able to setup width for same

none  $\Rightarrow$  It will remove that element

It can be hidden with display none

of a property in CSS

visibility: hidden;

So it hides the data you want

## #css positioning

① Content is Everything  
the things which you add matters &  
it affect positioning

② Order  
order which you put elements

③ Children is sit on parents

Ex.

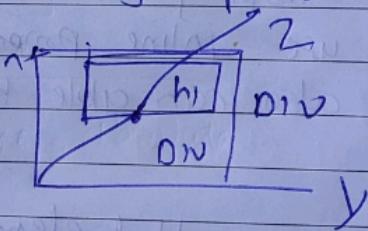
<div>

  <h1>

</div>

So h1 is child of Div & h1 sits on top of Div

→ Positioning depends on y axis



## #Position CSS property

- ① Static
- ② Relative
- ③ Absolute
- ④ Fixed

coordinates : → top left  
bottom right

Page No.	
Date	

All → static will do as same as we see html  
static ⇒ go with Default html value

### ① Relative

So if you have already some place & you give input like

image {

position: relative;

left: 30px; (shift to right by 30px)

top: 30px; (shift to bottom by 30px)

⇒ so position: relative changes its position relative to old one

⇒ only position: relative do nothing

⇒ you can push element out of screen

⇒ overlapping can be possible with it

Never use inline

always try to do with inline block it has higher functionality than others

### ④ Absolute

So as here we use multiple parents so  
as in absolute position we place element ~~intra~~ (inside)  
to parent so same

Div : {

(Position: relative)

}

I my consider in this

position: absolute

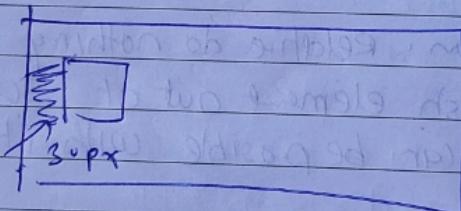
left: 30px

}

so , it places element 30px from left border

↑

coordinate  
& direction  
senses



will reverse in the absolute

→ In absolute our object never go out of  
the block

So when you put absolute so it has no connection  
with its sibling & it directly connected to  
parent & it is as dead for sibling & you  
(can now) change it with respect to  
parent directly

Absolute is good in sense of use than other

Page No.	
Date	

⇒ With use of absolute & relative position we can find object position on webpage

⇒ If you give attribute of position as fixed so no matter how much you scroll that area always be seen & it is helpful very much of him

#### ④ fonts

Fantasy & cursive should be avoid.

By default we have serif

So you can give font-family

font-family: fontname, fontfamilyname;

Ex font-family: verdana, sans-serif;

⑤ CSS font stack

↑

Render in it

from san

serif

if font is not the

family +

use sans-serif.

⇒ If it is important that font you're using should always present

you can pass multiple font also

font-family: "Helvetica Neue", Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif

so it depends on OS

So now what if you want to be universal

$\Rightarrow$  So font embedding is came to play

go to font.google.com

So select font in that and add to fonts

## Sacramento

so after that in google font you get a (link) element. Just copy it in head tag.

• Website also give you ~~to~~ CSS attributes also  
you just paste in your selector

Part 10  
See animated  
j'mo)

$$f_{EM} = f_{SPX}$$