Date 12.07.23
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Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

=> CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.
=> CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, or in other media.
=> CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple webpages all at one.
=> External style sheets are stored in CSS files.

Ways to insert CSS code in to an HTML website:
=> There are 3 ways of inserting style sheets.
(i) External CSS.
(ii) Internal CSS.
(iii) Inline CSS.

(i) External CSS:
=> With an external style sheets you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one type.

=> An each HTML page must include a reference to the external sheets inside the <link> head section.
=> An external style sheets can be written in any text editor & must be saved with a .css extension.

Ex:
```
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="CSS1.css">
</head>
</html>
```

Example of CSS:

```
h1 {
    Color: green;
}
P {
    background: red;
}
```

(ii) Internal CSS:

=> An internal style sheet is used inside the HTML document.

=> Internal styles are defined with the <Style> inside the <head> section.

```
Ex: <html>
    <head>
    <style>
        h1 {
            Color: red;
        }
        P {
            background: green;
    </Style>
    </head>
```

(iii) Inline CSS:

=> An inline style is used to apply a unique style for a single element.

=> Inline styles are defined with in the style attribute of the relavant element.

=> The style attribute can contain any css property.

ex: <body>
<h1 style="color:red;">Heading</h1>
paragraph
</body>

Cascading Order:

=> 1st priority - Inline style (inside an html element)
=> 2nd priority - External or internal style (which is the last in the head section)

HTML Class:

The HTML class attribute is used to specify an HTML element.

=> Multiple HTML elements can share the same class.
=> Syntax of class:
ex: .....
=> To create a class, write a period (.) character followed by a class name.
=> Then define the CSS property with in curly braces ({}).

ex: .....
 .....

CSS:

```
.A {
    color: red;
}
.B {
    Color: green;
}
```

HTML ID:

=> The ID attribute specify a unique ID for an HTML element.

=> The value of ID most be unique within HTML document.

Syntax for ID:

```
<head>
<style>
    # no.1 {
        color: red;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1 id="no.1">Heading</h1>
</body>
```

Ex:

* **CSS Color:-**

=> CSS colors are specified using predefined colors name RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, HSLA.

* **RGB:** An RGB color value represents Red, Green, & Blue light sources.

Syntax:

```
<style>
    .color {
        color: rgb (red value, green value, blue value)
    }
</style>
```

↓ Parameter

ex:
```
<head>
<style>
    .color{
        color:rgb(100,150,200)
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1 class="color">KHUNTUNI</h1>
</body>
```

=> Each parameter (red, green, blue) defined the intensity of color bet^n 0-255.

* RGBA :-

=> RGBA color value are an extension of RGB color value with an alpha channel, which specify the opacity of color.

=> We can set 'A' be^n 0-1.

Syntax :-

```
<head>
<style>
    .color{
        color:rgba(red,green,blue,alpha);
    }
</style>
</head>
```

(red, green, blue: 0-255) ; (alpha: opacity (0-1))

* HEX :-

=> A hexadecimal color is specified with #RRGGBB, where RR is Red, GG is Green, BB is Blue.

=> The value of the parameter varies bet^n 00 & FF

(same as decimal)

=> The three digit hex code represent the Red, Green & Blue. If both the value are same for each component.

Syntax:

```
<head>
<style>
    .color {
        color: #FFdd1ee;
    }
</style>
</head>
```

HSL: | Dt: 26.07.23 |

=> In CSS a color can be specified using ~~your~~ hue, saturation & lightness.

Syntax:

```
hsl(hue, saturation, Lightness);
```

=> hue value is varies bet? 0-360°

=> Lightness & the saturation is in the percentage.

Ex:

```
<head>
<style>
    .color {
        color: hsl(250, 50%, 50%);
    }
</styl>
</head>
```

HSLA:

⇒ HSLA color values are an extension of HSL color value with an alpha channel - which specifies the opacity of the color.

Syntax:

```
hsl(hue, saturation, lightness, alpha);
```

Ex:

```
<head>
<style>
    .color{
        color: hsla(250, 50%, 50%, 1);
    }
</style>
</head>
```

⇒ The alpha parameter is a number bet? 0-1.
Zero for fully transparent 1 for full color value.

CSS background?

⇒ The css background properties are used to add background effects for elements.

* background-color.
* background-image.
* background-repeat.
* background-attachment.
* background-position.
* background (shorthand property)

Dt: 27.07.23

* CSS background ~~prop~~-color :
=> The background color properties specify the background color of an element.

Syntax :

```
<head>
<style>
    body{
        background-color: rgb(r, g, b );
    }
</style>
</head>
```

ex:
```
<style>
    body {
        background-color: rgb(200, 150, 50);
    }
</style>
```

* CSS background-image :
=> The background-image property specifies an image to use as the background of an element.

ex:

```
<head>
<style>
 body{background-image: url(pic.jpg);}
</style>
</head>
```

* CSS background-repeat :
The background-image property repeats an image both horizontaly & vertically.
=> We can use the background properties as repeating the image.
=> repeat-x : repeat horizontally
repeat-y : repeat vertically.

no-repeat : no-repeat image.

Ex:

```
<style>
body { background-repeat: no-repeat;
       background-repeat : repeat-x;
       background-repeat: repeat-Y; }
</style>
```

* CSS background-position :

The background position properties is used to the specify the position of an background-image.

Ex:

```
</style>
    background-position: top center;
</style>
```

Dt: 29.07.23

* CSS-background-attachment :

=> The background-attachment property specifies weat whether the background image should scroll or to be fixed.

Ex:

```
<style>
body { background-attachment }: fixed;
</style>
```

CSS background (short hand property) :

=> Ex: <style>

```
body { background : red url("pic2.jpg") no-repeat
       top center fixed; }
</style>
```

* CSS background-size:
=> The background-size properties specifies the size of the background image.
=> There are many options like "auto", "cover", "contain", & we can also set height & width of background image.

Ex: <style>
body{
background-size: cover;
}
</style>

Dt: 01.08.23

CSS Borders:
=> The CSS borders properties allows you to specify the style, color, width, of an elements borders.

CSS Border Style:
=> Border-style property specifies what kind of borders to display.
The following values are allows: ~~Dotted Dashed solid, triple, groove~~,
dotted - .....
dash - - - - - -
solid - ————
groove - ————
ridge -
inset -
outset -
none - defines no borders.
hidden - defines a hidden borders.
Ex: border-style: dashed;

CSS border-width :

=> CSS border-width property specifies the width of four borders.

=> The width can be set as a specific size in px, pt, cm, pm etc.... We can also use pre defined value - thin, medium, thick.

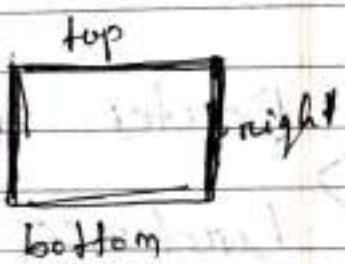
Ex :

```
border-width : 50px;
```

Ex : 2 :

```
border-width : 5px 10px 15px 20px;
```

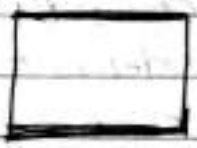
top right bottom left



Ex : 3

```
border-width : 20px 10px;
```

top bottom left & right



CSS border-color :

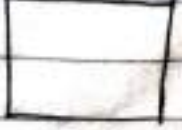
=> The border-color properties is used to set the color of four borders.

Ex :

```
bordern-color : red;
border-color : red green black blue;
```

Side wise border-style :

(1) border-style : solid;



(1)

(2) border-style: double solid;
top bottom left right


(2)

(3) border-style: dotted dashed double solid;

Border shorthand property:

=> border: 5px solid black;
width style color

Border-radius:

=> Border-radius property is used to add rounded to an element

Ex:
border-radius: 5px;

D1.05.08.23

* CSS Margin:

Margins are used to create space around element outside of any defined border.

Ex: margin: 50px;
↓ All four sides margin

* Margin individual side :-

margin-top: 50px;
margin-right: 20px;
margin-bottom: 30px;
margin-left: 40px;

* Margin shorthand property :-

ex:-

(1) margin: 50px 20px 30px 40px;
top right bottom left

(2) margin: 10px 50px 20px;
top left/right bottom

(3) margin: 50px 100px;
top & bottom left / right

(4) margin: 50px;
all the four sides.

* CSS padding :-

⇒ Padding is used to create space around an element inside of any defined borders.

Ex-1 padding: 2px 4px 5px 3px;
top right bottom left

Ex-2: padding: 3px 6px 8px;
top left/right bottom

ex-:3:- padding: 50px 100px;

ex-:4:- padding: 50px;

CSS Margin Collapse :-
Top & bottom margins of elements are some times collapse in to a single margin, that is equal to largest of two margins.

CSS box model :-
The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every Html element. It consist of margin, border, padding & the actual content.

Explanation of different parts :-
Content :- The content of the box, where text & images appear.

Padding :- Clears an area around the content The padding is transparent.

Border :- A border that goes around the padding & content.

Margin :- Clears an area outside the bord The margin is transparent.

07.08.23

* Outline :
⇒ An outline is a line drawn outside the elements border.

Property of CSS outline : Outline-style
Outline-color
outline-width
outline-offset
outline (shorthand)

* Outline-offset :
⇒ The outline-offset property ~~acts~~ adds space bet" an outline & the border command element.
⇒ The space bet" an element & it's outline is transparent.

* CSS Text formating :
• Text-color :
⇒ The color: property is used to set the color of the text
Ex: Color: red;

• CSS Text-alignment :
⇒ The Text-align property is used to set the horizontally alignment of a text.
⇒ A text can be left or right align, or center or justified
Ex: <style>
P{
Text-align: left;
Text-align: right;
Text-align: center;
Text-align: justify;
}

SATYA
Sep 9, 2023, 08:19

Text Decoration:

=> There are many properties in text decoration.

* text-decoration-line:
* text-decoration-color:
* text-decoration-style:
* text-decoration-thickness:
* text-decoration-(shorthand property):

=> The text decoration line property is used to add a decoration line to text: (overline, line-through, underline).

=> For ex: text-decoration-line: underline;

=> We can also combined more than one value like overline, underline & line-through.

=> ~~The text decoration~~

=> for example: text-decoration-line: overline underline line-through;

=> The text decoration color property is used to set the color of the decoration line.

=> for example: text-decoration-~~line~~ color: red;

=> The text decoration style property is used to set the style of the decoration line (solid, doubled, dotted, dashed, wavy)

=> for ex: text-decoration-style: wavy;

=> The text decoration thickness property is used to set the thickness of the decoration line.

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=> for Ex:- text-decoration-thickness: 5px;
=> Or for text-decoration shorthand property:-
text-decoration: underline red wavy 5px;

=> The (text-decoration: none;) property is used to remove the underline from links.

DT:- 10.08.23

Text-Transformation:-
=> The text-transform property is used to the case of the text.
* text-transform: uppercase;
* text-transform: lowercase;
* text-transform: capitilize;

* Text Spacing:-
• Text-indent:-
=> Text-indent property is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a paragraph.
Ex:- Text-indent: 50px;

• letter-spacing:-
=> It is used to specify the space bet^n the letter of a text.
Ex:- letter-spacing: 10px;

• Line-Height:-
it is used to specify the space bet^n lines.
Ex:- line-height: 1.5;

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- Word-spacing:
  It is used to specify the space bet" words in a text.
  Ex: word-spacing: 10px;

- White-space:
  It is used to how white space inside an element is handle.
  Ex: white-space: wrap;
  white-space: nowrap;

- Text-shadow:
  The text-shadow property is used to specify the shadow of the text.
  Ex: text-shadow: 2px 4px black;
  (2px = x-axis, 4px = y-axis, black = color)

  : 2px 4px 5px black;
  (5px = blur radius)

Dt: 11.08.23

CSS-font:
⇒ We can use font-family property specify the style of the text.
  Ex: font-family: "calibary";

Font-style:
The font-style property is usual to specify the italic style. (normal, oblique, italic).
Ex: font-style: "italic";

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Sep 9, 2023, 08:20

font-weight:
The font-weight property is used to specify the weight of the font.
ex: font-weight: 100;

=> It can be bold, normal, bolder, lighter, & the scale of 100-900.

font-size:
The font-size property is used to specify the size of the font.
ex: font-size: 50px;

DT: 12.08.23

CSS-list:
=> There are two type of list i) Order list
ii) Unorder list.
=> CSS list property allow you to style the list

list-style-type:
=> The list-style-type property specifics the style of list ~~mark~~ item marker. (square, circle, disclosure-closed/open, decimal)
ex: ul{
list-style-type: square;
}

ex-2
ol{
list-style-type: upper-roman/lower-roman;
}
(: upper-alpha / lower-alpha)

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Image as list icon :

=> ul {
    list-style-image: url("love.png");
}

16.08.2023

* CSS-Table :

Table-Border :

=> To specify the table-borders in CSS we use 'borders' property.

ex: table, th, td {
    border: 2px;
}

* Collapse Table-Border :

=> We can use the borders collaps property to convert the double borders in to a single borders.

ex: table {
    border-collapse: Collapse;
}

* Table Heigh & Width :

We can also set the height & width of the table using height & width property.

ex: table {
    height: 100%;
    width: 50%;
}

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Sep 9, 2023, 08:20

* Hoverable Table:

=> Use the :hover selector on <tr> tag to highlight table row on mouse hover.

```
Ex: tr{
        background: light cyan;
    }
    tr:hover {
        color: cyan;
    }
```

Striped-Table:

=> We can use the :nth-child( ) selector to add a background color to all even or odd table rows.

```
Ex: tr{
        background: yellow;
    }
    tr:nth-child(even){
        background: red;
    }
```

=> <B> => <B>.

Input Output