CSS Overview Module Summary

# 3 Ways to Use CSS

* Inline: CSS written directly in the HTML element using the style attribute.
* Internal: CSS written inside a <style> tag within the HTML <head> section.
* External: CSS written in a separate .css file and linked using a <link> tag.

# CSS Syntax

CSS uses a selector and a declaration block: selector { property: value; }

# Text Alignment

Used to align text with properties like text-align: left | right | center | justify;

# CSS Selectors

Used to select elements: universal (\*), element (p), class (.class), ID (#id), group (div, p).

# ID vs Class

ID is unique (#id), Class can be reused (.class). Use ID for unique elements and Class for reusable styles.

# Color Types

* HTML/CSS color names (e.g., red, blue).
* Hex code (e.g., #ff0000).
* RGB (e.g., rgb(255, 0, 0)).

# Background Color

Set with background-color: value;

# Background Image

Set with background-image: url('image.jpg');

# Background Position

Set position using background-position: top | center | bottom | left | right;

# CSS Margin and Padding

Margin is space outside the element, padding is space inside the element.

# Max/Min Height/Width

Restrict size with max-width, min-width, max-height, and min-height.

# Box Shadow

Add shadow with box-shadow: h-offset v-offset blur spread color;

# Border Radius

Rounded corners with border-radius: value;

# Box Model

Includes content, padding, border, and margin.

# Display Types

* inline: No line break, respects width/height less.
* block: Takes full width, starts on new line.
* inline-block: Like inline but respects width/height.