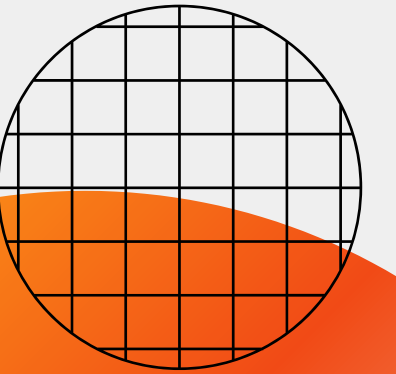
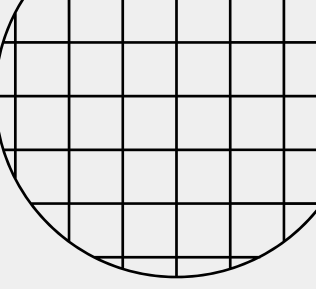
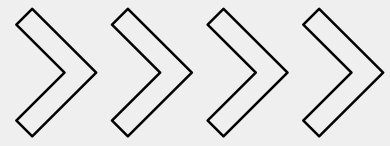


Let's Start

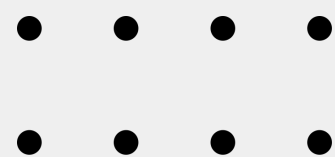
CSS: Cascading Style Sheets





What is CSS?

- Not a Programming Language
- It is a Styling Language
- Used for Presentation



Anatomy of CSS ruleset.

Selector

p

{

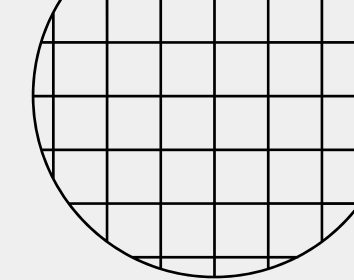
color: red;

}

Property

Property value

Declaration

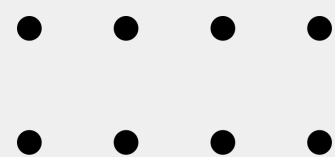


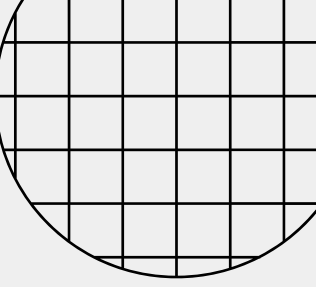
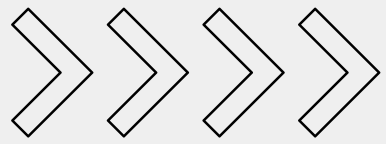
Applying CSS

Inline

Internal

External

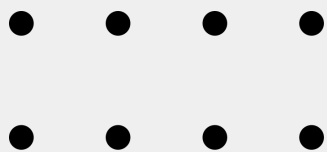


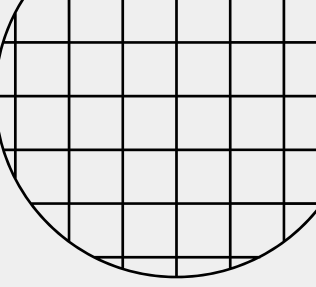
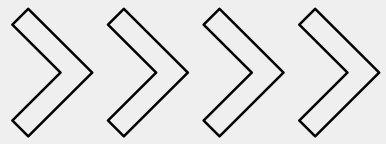


CSS Selectors

Element

```
button {  
  color : blue;  
}
```





CSS Selectors

Class

```
<h1 class="heading">
```

Title

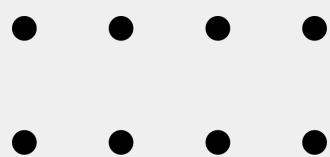
```
</h1>
```

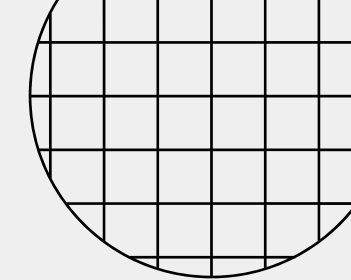
```
<p class="red text">
```

Content

```
</p>
```

```
.class-name {  
    property : value;  
}
```





CSS Selectors

ID

```
<h1 id="main-heading">
```

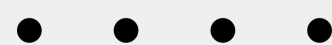
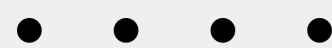
Title

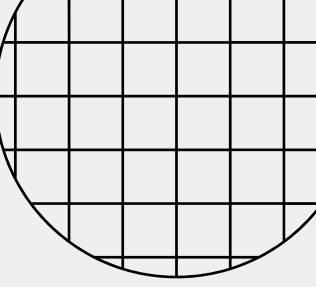
```
</h1>
```

```
#id {
```

```
    property : value;
```

```
}
```



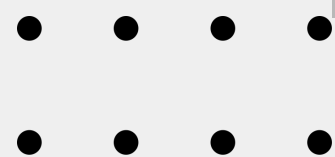


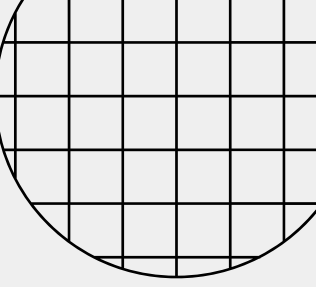
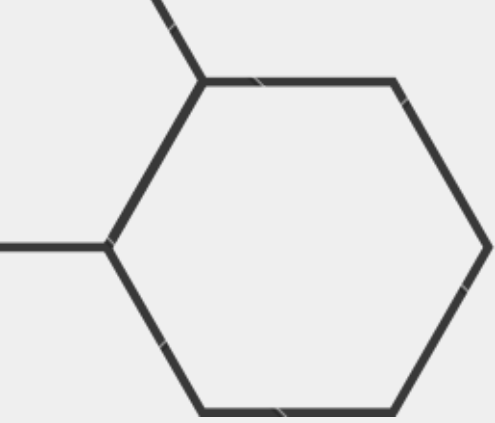
CSS Colors

Colors are displayed combining RED, GREEN, and BLUE light.

```
body {  
    color: red;  
    background: coral  
}  
  
h1 {  
    color: #00ff00;  
}  
  
p {  
    color: rgb(0,0,255);  
}
```

- Color Names
- HTML5 Color Names
- Hexadecimal (#RRGGBB)
- RGB(RED , GREEN , BLUE)



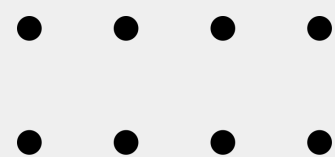


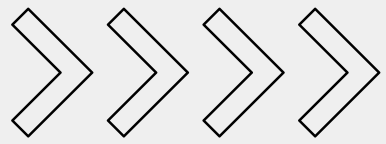
CSS Fonts

Font Size

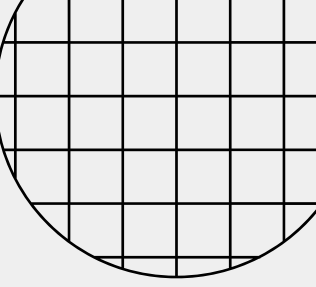
The font-size property is specified in one of the following ways:

- As one of the absolute-size or relative-size keywords
- As a <length> or a <percentage>, relative to the element's font size.

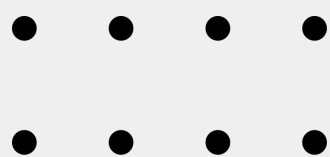


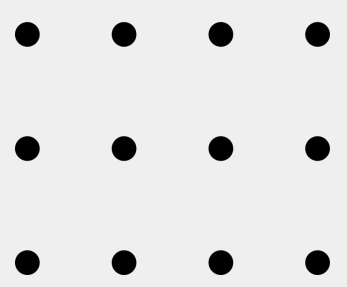
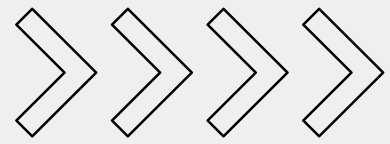


Font Size



- Pixels : A px value is static. It is a cross-browser way of telling browsers to render the letters at exactly the number of pixels in height that you specified.
- Ems : The numeric value acts as a multiplier of the font-size property of the element on which it is used.
- Rems : Rem values are relative to the root html element, not the parent element. In other words, it lets you specify a font size in a relative fashion without being affected by the size of the parent



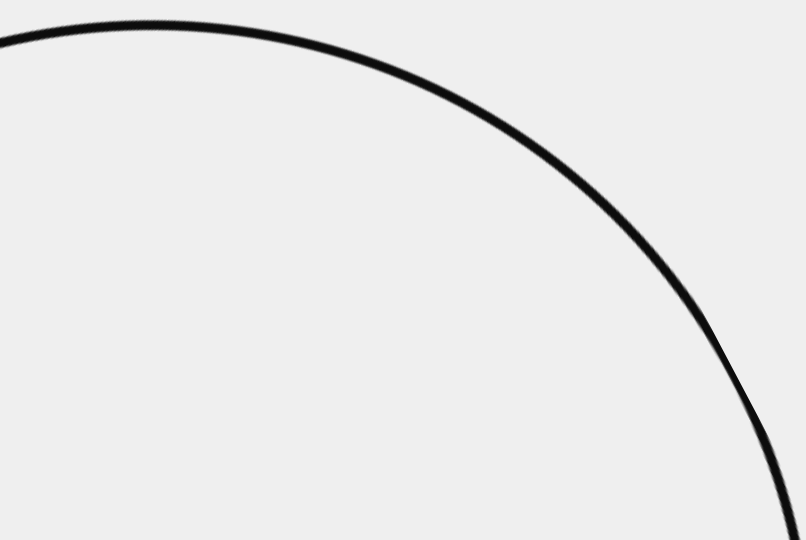


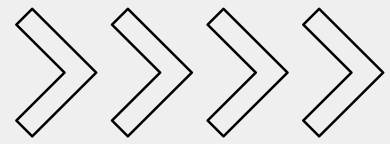
Font Family

The font-family property specifies a list of fonts, from highest priority to lowest.

Syntax :

font-family: "Gill Sans Extrabold", sans-serif;





Importing a Google Font -

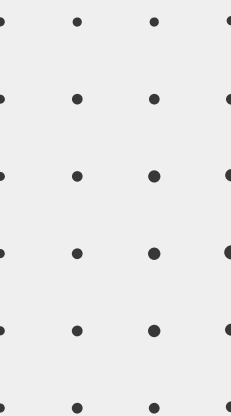
Google Fonts is a free library of web fonts that you can use in your CSS by referencing the font's URL.

Copy the font's URL from the Google Fonts library and then paste it in your HTML.

```
<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Lobster"
      rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
```

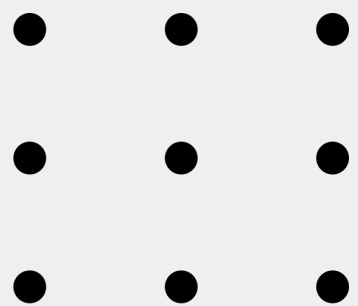
Now you can use the Lobster font in your CSS by using Lobster as the FAMILY_NAME as in the following -

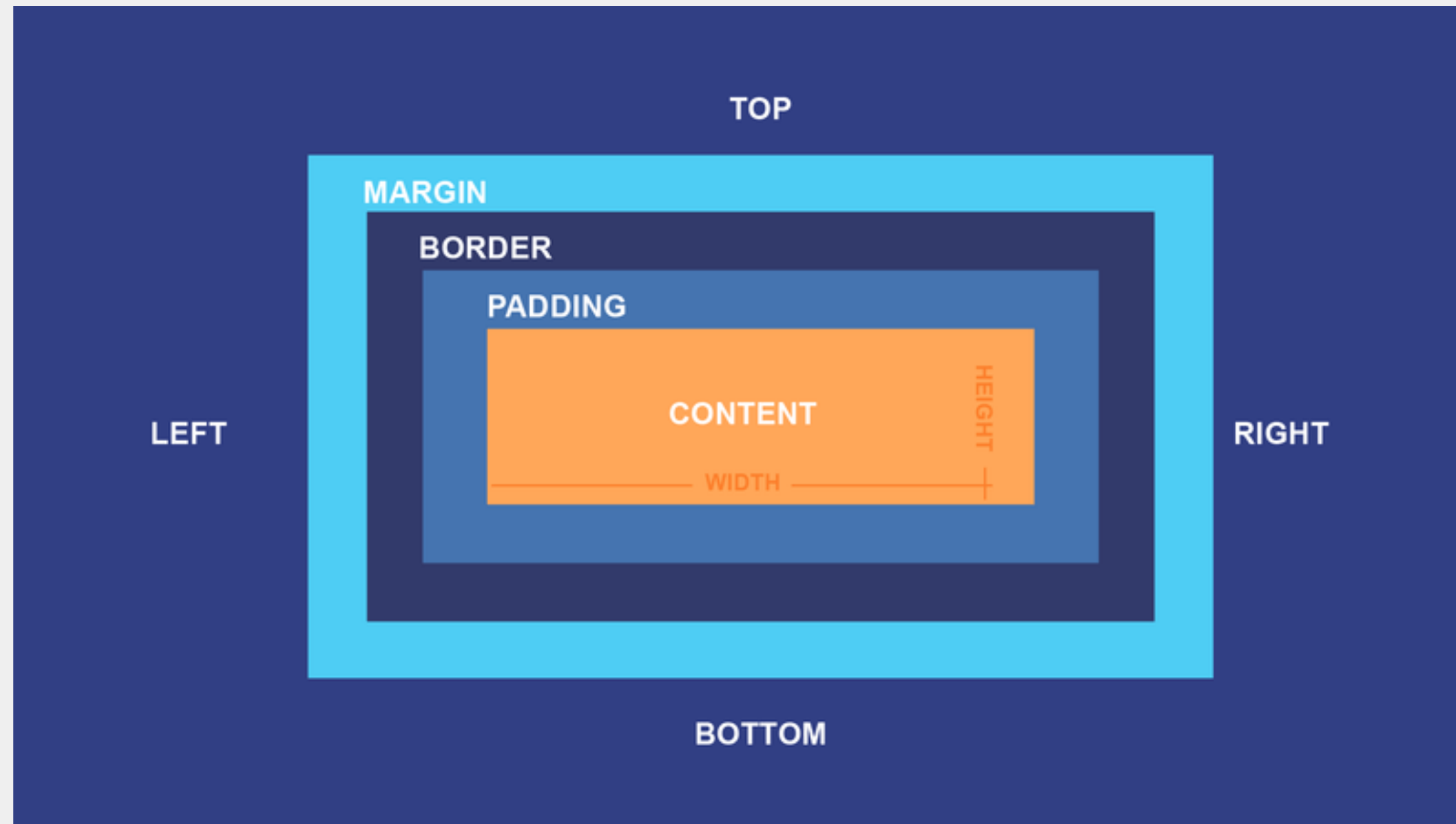
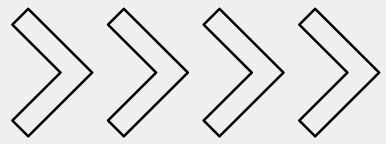
```
font-family: FAMILY_NAME, GENERIC_NAME;
```



CSS BOX MODEL

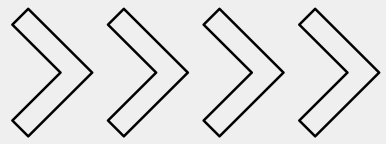
Everything in CSS is a box. The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.





- **Content** - The content of the box, where text and images appear
- **Padding** - Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent
- **Border** - A border that goes around the padding and content
- **Margin** - Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent





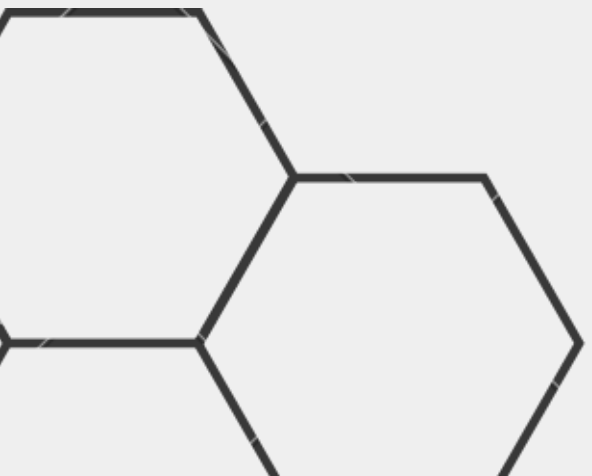
Demo

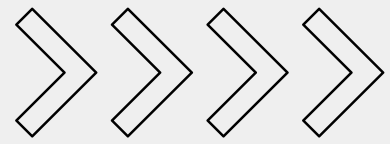
HTML

```
<div class="box">  
</div>
```

CSS

```
.box {  
  height : 100px;  
  width : 100px;  
  padding : 20px;  
  margin : 50px;  
  border : 10px solid black ;  
  background-color : red;  
}
```

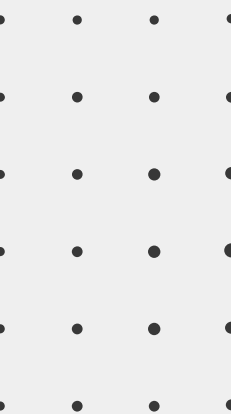




Float

The float CSS property places an element on the left or right side of its container, allowing text and inline elements to wrap around it.

float: left	The element must float on the left side of its containing block.
float: right	The element must float on the right side of its containing block.
float: none	The element must not float.



End

Thank you

Do you have any questions?

