

23/06/2022	HTML and CSS
Previous day : Some tag of html Introduction of CSS	Lecture Flow : Multiple Classes for an element Lengths - Fixed and Relative Units Css colors Text Styling
Topic and Explanation	Referrance
Multiple Classes for an element : Specifies one or more class names for an element. To specify multiple classes, separate the class names with a space, e.g. <code></code> . This allows you to combine several CSS classes for one HTML element. Add multiple classes to one HTML element: Example : <pre> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <style> h1.intro { color: blue; text-align: center; } .important { background-color: yellow; } </style> </head> <body> <h1 class="intro important">Header 1</h1> <p>A paragraph.</p> </pre>	Link 1 : https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1DgclYwYljZC1hrQeR3u_1azwh3XquY5alocP2ML-W8/edit#slide=id.g10f77e7258b_0_8 Link 2: https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text.asp Link 3: https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_global_class.asp#:~:text=Attribute%20Values&text=classname-,Specifies%20one%20or%20more%20class%20names%20for%20an%20element.,classes%20for%20one%20HTML%20element.

```
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Units

CSS has several different units for expressing a length.

Many CSS properties take "length" values, such as width, margin, padding, font-size, etc. Length is a number followed by a length unit, such as 10px, 2em, etc.

There are two types of length units: absolute and relative.

Absolute Lengths

The absolute length units are fixed and a length expressed in any of these will appear as exactly that size.

Unit	Description
------	-------------

cm	centimeters
mm	millimeters
in	inches (1in = 96px = 2.54cm)
px *	pixels (1px = 1/96th of 1in)
pt	points (1pt = 1/72 of 1in)
pc	picas (1pc = 12 pt)

Relative Lengths

Relative length units specify a length relative to another length property. Relative length units scale better between different rendering medium.

Unit	Description
------	-------------

em	Relative to the font-size of the element (2em means 2 times the size of the current font)
ex	Relative to the x-height of the current font (rarely used)
ch	Relative to the width of the "0" (zero)
rem	Relative to font-size of the root element
vw	Relative to 1% of the width of the viewport*
vh	Relative to 1% of the height of the viewport*
vmin	Relative to 1% of viewport's* smaller dimension
vmax	Relative to 1% of viewport's* larger

dimension

% Relative to the parent element

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <!-- <link href="new.css"
rel="stylesheet"> -->
  <style>
    h1{
      font-size: 30px;
    }
    span{
      font-size: 2em;
    }
    .span{
      font-size: 2rem;
    }
    p {
      font-size: 30px;
    }
    .percentageChild {
      font-size: 20%;
    }
    .percentageParent {
      font-size: 100px;
    }
    .vhvwSample {
      width: 10vw;
      height: 10vh;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

<h1 class="intro important">Header
1</h1>
<h1>H1 heading</h1>
<div>
```

```

    <p>A paragraph.</p>
    <p class="percentageChild">
percentageChild </p>
</div>
<p class="percentageParent">
    <span> This is under para</span>
</p>
<span>This is alon span</span>

<div class="vhvwSample">
    <p class="vhvwSample"> This is
vhvwSample</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>

```

CSS Colors

Colors are specified using predefined color names, or RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, HSLA values.

Css colors can be specified using

- i) Color names - red
- ii) RGB - rgb(255, 99, 71) Between 0 and 255
- iii) RGBA -rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5) 9, 71, 0.5)ba(255, 99, 71, 0.5)gba(255, 99,, 0.5)
- iv) HEX - #RRGGBB Between 00 and ff
- v) HSL - hsl(30, 100%, 50%) hsl(hue, saturation, lightness)hue - o to 360, saturation shade of gray
- vi) HSLA - hsla(30, 100%, 50%, 0.5)

Example :

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <!-- <link href="new.css"
rel="stylesheet"> -->
    <style>
        body {
            background-color: powderblue;

```

```

    }
    h1 {
        color: #fff
    }
    p {
        color: hsl(30, 100%, 50%);
        background-color: hsla(30,
100%, 50%, 0.5);
    }
    div{
        color: rgb(255, 100, 0);
        background-color: rgba(255,
255, 0, 0.5);
    }

</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1 class="intro important">Header
1</h1>
<p>A paragraph.</p>
<div>This is div</div>

</body>
</html>

```

Text Styling

Text styling is style the text for my requirement

font-family: "Times New Roman"

font-size: 100px

font-weight: bold (or) normal

font-style: italic (or) normal

text-decoration: underline (or) overline (or)

line-through

text-transform: capitalize (or) lowercase (or)

uppercase (or) none

Example :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <!-- <link href="new.css"
rel="stylesheet"> -->
  <style>
    body {
      background-color: lightgrey;
      color: blue;
    }

    h1 {
      background-color: black;
      color: white;
      text-align: center;
      text-decoration-line:
line-through;
      text-transform: uppercase;
    }

    div {
      background-color: blue;
      color: white;
      text-align: right;
      text-decoration-line: underline;
      text-transform: capitalize;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

<h1 class="intro important">Header
1</h1>
<h1>H1 heading</h1>
<div>
  <p>A paragraph.</p>
  <p class="percentageChild">
percentageChild </p>
</div>
```

```
<p class="percentageParent">
  <span> This is under para</span>
</p>
<span>This is alon span</span>

<div class="vhvwSample">
  <p class="vhvwSample"> This is
vhvwSample</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Lecture Recording :

<https://university.attainu.com/library>

Summary :

Multiple Classes for an element →
Lengths - Fixed and Relative Units → Css
colors →Text Styling