

# CSS (Cascading Style Sheet)



**CSS is used to control the styling of a web page.**

**CSS is created by Hakon Wium Lie, He was working with Tim Berners-Lee at CERN.**

**First publicly available in 1996.**

# Web Page (with & without CSS)

BBC

NEWS

Health

## Early Down's test 'more sensitive'

7 June 2013



A DNA blood test for Down's syndrome could be given earlier in pregnancy than current checks, research suggests.

 **Half 'will get cancer in lifetime'**

7 June 2013

The number of people in the UK who will get cancer during their lifetime will increase to

With CSS

BBC

- [News](#)
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- [Weather](#)
- [Menu](#)

### More from the BBC

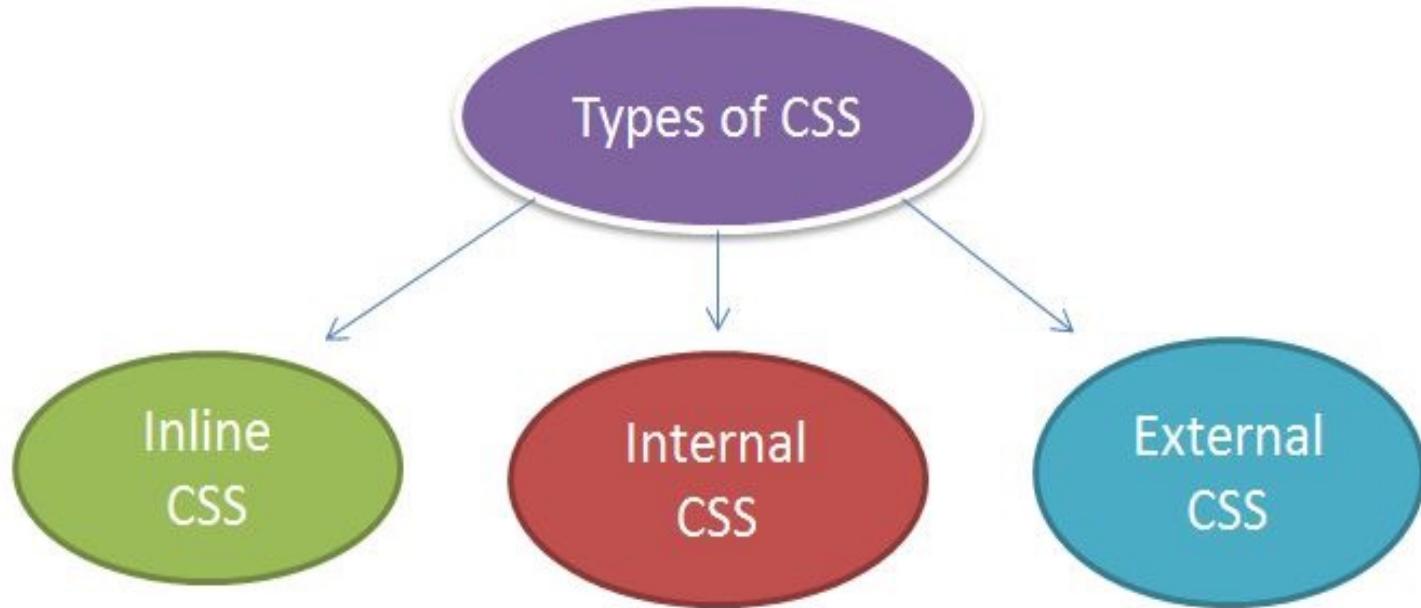
- [News](#)
- [Sport](#)
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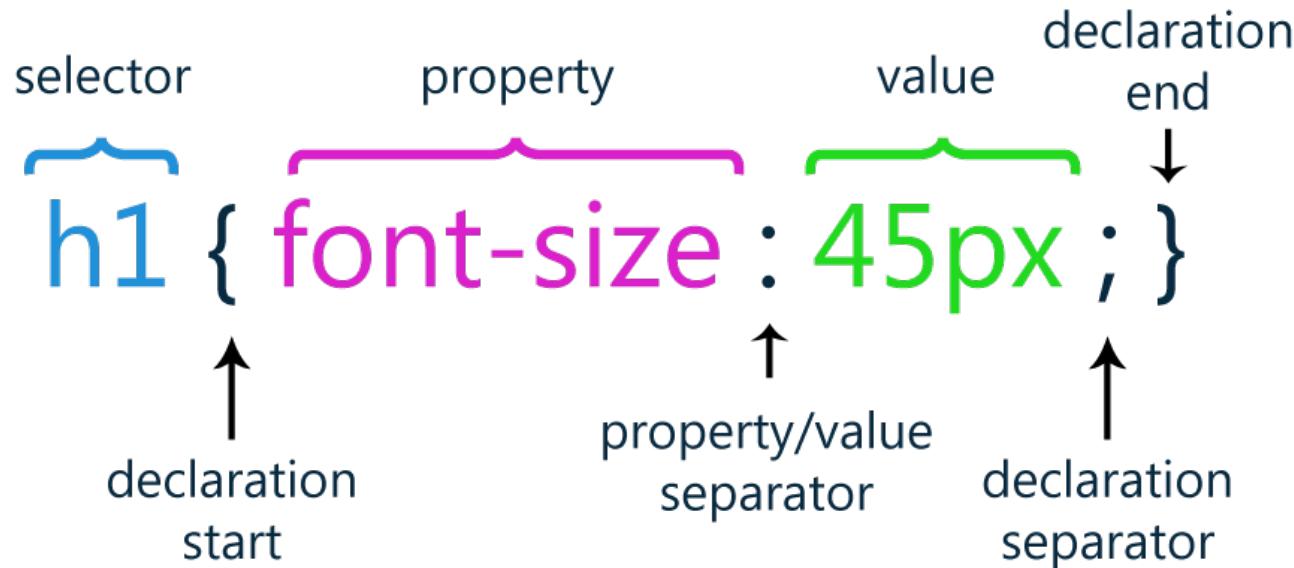
### Sections

Without CSS

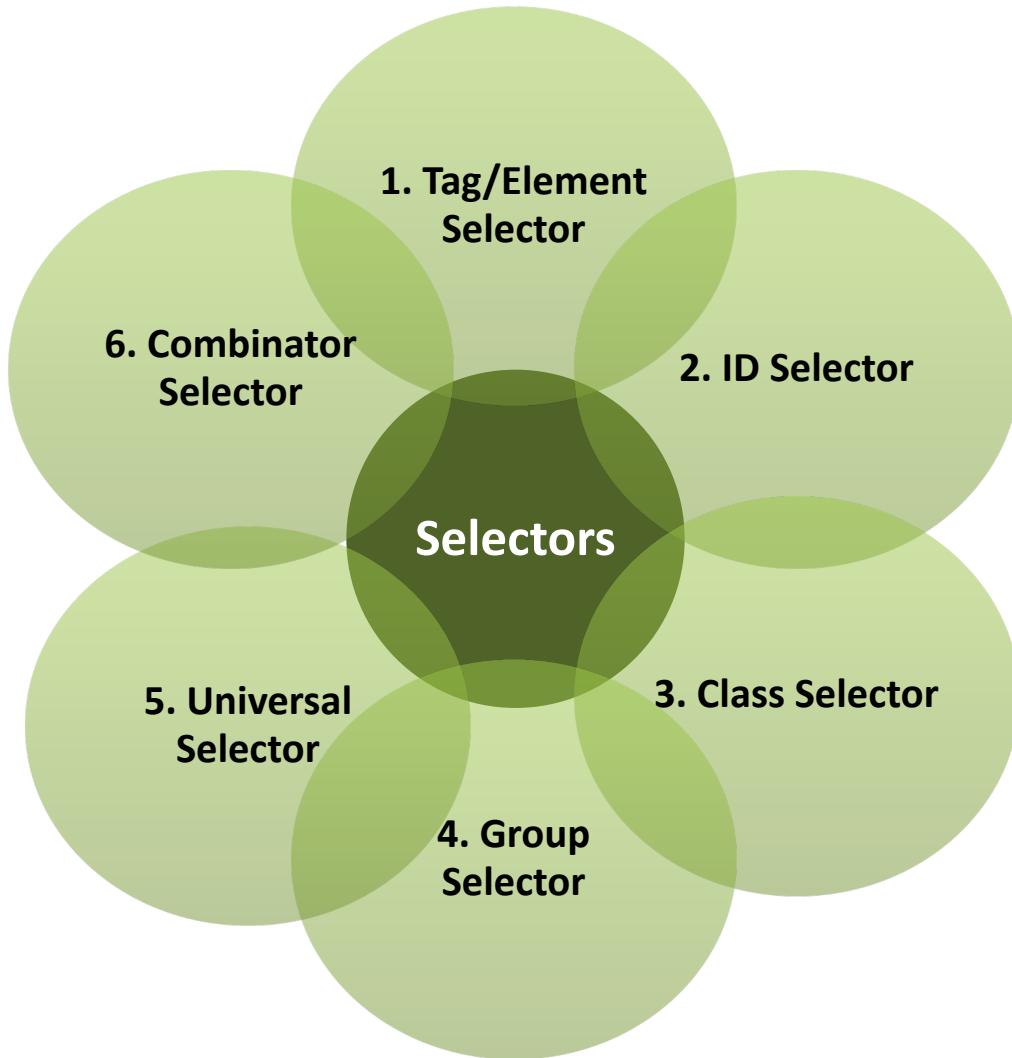
# CSS Types



# CSS Syntax



# Types of Selectors



# Tag/Element Selector

```
h1 {  
    color: white;  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

# ID Selector

```
#xyz {  
    color: white;  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

**Note:** You can not start an id with a number.

# Class Selector

```
.abc {  
    color: white;  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

# Universal Selector

```
*{  
    color: white;  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

# Group Selector

```
h1,p,h2{  
    color: white;  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

# Combinator Selector

A combinator is a way to define the relation between selectors.  
It has 4 types:

## Descendant selector (space)

```
div p{  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

## Child selector (>)

```
div > p{  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

## Adjacent sibling selector (+)

```
div + p{  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

## General sibling selector (~)

```
div ~ p{  
    background-color: yellow;  
}
```

# Combinator Selector

div p { }

<article>

<h1>CSS Combinators</h1>

<div>

<p>Example 1</p>

<p>Example 2</p>

<section>

<p>Example 3</p>

<p>Example 4</p>

</section>

</div>

div > p { }

<p>Example 5</p>

<p>Example 6</p>

</article>

div + p { }

div ~ p { }

# Color Formats

Format	Syntax	Example
Hex Code	#RRGGBB	{ color: #FF0000; }
Short Hex Code	#RGB	{ color: #6A7; }
RGB %	rgb(rrr%,ggg%,bbb%)	{ color: rgb(50%,50%,50%); }
RGB Absolute	rgb(rrr,ggg,bbb)	{ color: rgb(0,0,255); }
RGB Absolute	rgb(rrr,ggg,bbb,a)	{ color: rgba(0,0,255,0.5); }
keyword	red, black, etc.	{ color: red; }

- rgb: red green blue
- rgba: red green blue alpha-transparency

# Border Property

Border property represent the border width, style and color of an element.

```
h1 {  
    border: 5px solid red;  
}
```

**This is a Border example.**



solid



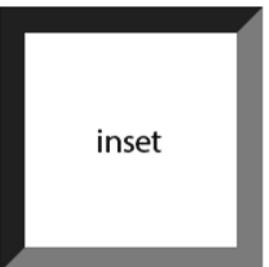
dashed



dotted



double



inset



outset



groove



ridge

# Round Border

```
h1 {  
    border: 5px solid red;  
    border-radius: 15px;  
    border-radius: 10px 0px 0px 20px;  
}
```

**This is a Border example.**

# Outline Property

Outline is a line outside the border of an element.

```
h1 {  
    outline: 5px solid green;  
    border: 5px solid red;  
}
```

This is a Outline example.



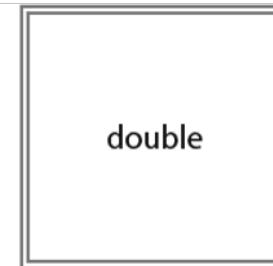
solid



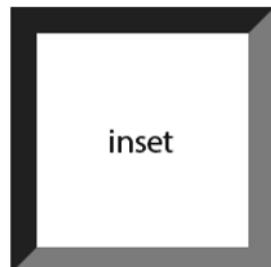
dashed



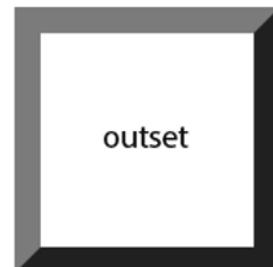
dotted



double



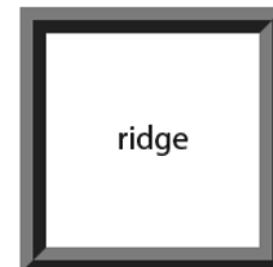
inset



outset



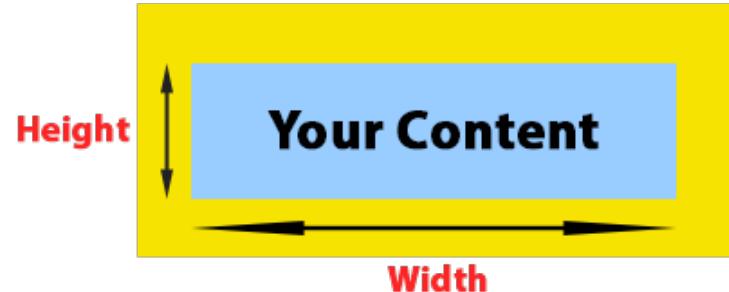
groove



ridge

# Height and Width Property

```
h1 {  
    height: 50px ;  
    width: 100px ;  
}
```



## CSS Dimensions:

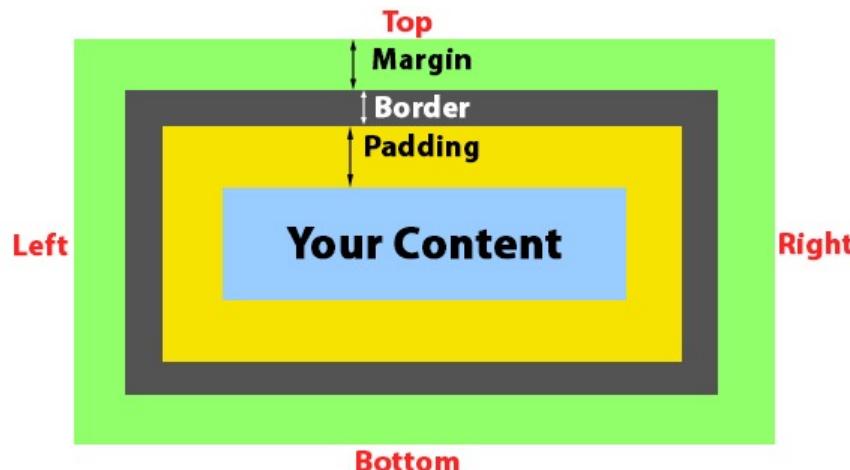
- Height
- Width
- Max-Height
- Min-Height
- Max-Width
- Min-Width

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)

# Margin and Padding Property

**Margin** is a space around an element that separates it from other elements.

**Padding** is a space around an element's content.



```
h1 {  
    margin: 20px ;  
    padding: 30px ;  
}
```

To get better control we can set margin / padding separately for each sides:

- margin-top / padding-top
- margin-right / padding-right
- margin-bottom / padding-bottom
- margin-left / padding-left

# Background Property

This property sets the background of html elements.

<b>background-color</b>	set the background color
<b>background-image</b>	set the background image
<b>background-repeat</b>	control the repetition of an image in the background
<b>background-position</b>	control the position of an image in the background
<b>background-attachment</b>	control the scrolling of an image in the background
<b>Background-size</b>	control the sizing of an image in the background
<b>background</b>	shorthand to specify a number of other background properties

# Background Gradients

Background Gradients displays smooth transitions between two or more specified colors.

## Syntax:

**background-image:** *linear-gradient(direction, color-1, color-2, ...);*

## Syntax:

**background-image:** *radial-gradient(shape size at position, start-color, ..., last-color);*

# Background Gradients Linear



```
background: linear-gradient(yellow, blue);
```

```
background: linear-gradient(to right,yellow, blue);
```

```
background: linear-gradient(to bottom right,yellow, blue);
```

```
background: linear-gradient(160deg,yellow, blue);
```

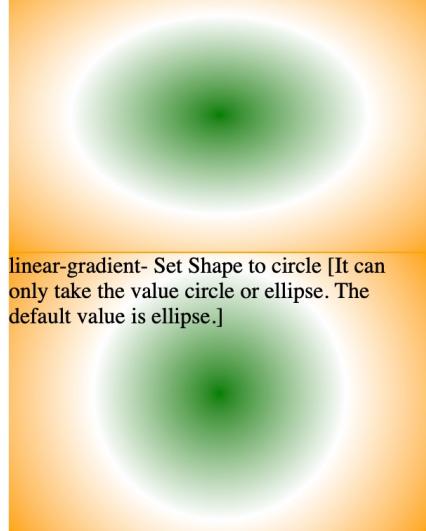
```
background: linear-gradient(orange,white,green);
```

```
background: linear-gradient(to right,orange,white,green);
```

```
background: linear-gradient(to right, rgba(255,0,0,1), rgba(255,0,0,0.1));
```

# Background Gradients Radial

linear-gradient- default [evenly spaced color]



linear-gradient- Set Shape to circle [It can only take the value circle or ellipse. The default value is ellipse.]

```
background: radial-gradient(green , white, orange);
```

```
background: radial-gradient(circle, green, white, orange);
```

# Text Formatting

Text Align

**text-align** : center/left/right/justify ;

Text Direction

**direction** : ltr/rtl ;

Text Decoration

**text-decoration** : none/overline/line-through/underline;

Text Transform

**text-transform** : uppercase/lowercase/capitalize ;

Text Intent

**text-intent** : value;

Text Spacing

**text-spacing** : value;

Line Height

**line-height** : value;

Word Spacing

**word-spacing** : value;

Text Shadow

**text-shadow** : values;

# Box Shadow

This property attaches one or more shadows to an element.

Syntax: **box-shadow: h-offset v-offset blur spread color;**

**This is INCAPP.**

Hi India

Hello World

Hello World

**This is INCAPP.**

Hi India

Hello World

Hello World

# Font Property

Font-Family

**font-family:** *monospace/serif/fantasy/etc.;*

Font-Style

**font-style:** *normal/italic;*

Font-Weight

**font-weight:** *none/bold;*

Font-Size

**font-size:** *value;*

Adding Fonts

**@font-face** { *font-family: FONT\_NAME; src: url('FONT\_NAME');* }

# Display Property

**Display property** in defines how the components(div, hyperlink, heading, etc) are going to be display on the web page.

Syntax

**display : block | inline | inline-block | none ;**

## This is INCAPP.

Incapp 1

Incapp 2

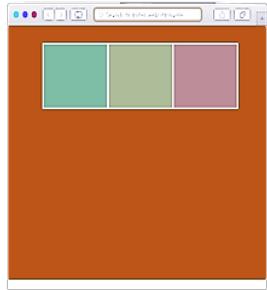
Incapp 3

# Position Property

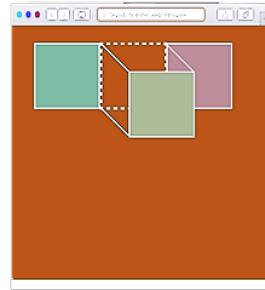
**Position property** specifies the type of positioning method used for an element.

Syntax

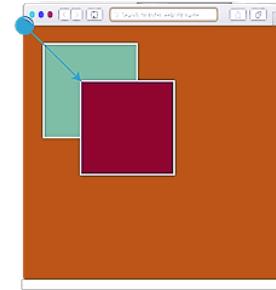
**position : static / relative / absolute / fixed / sticky ;**



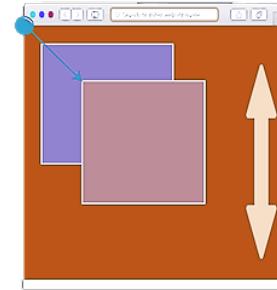
Static



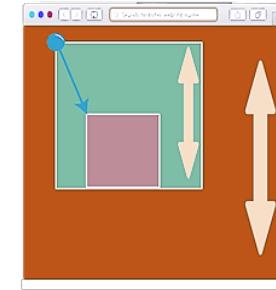
Relative



Absolute



Fixed



Sticky

# Z index

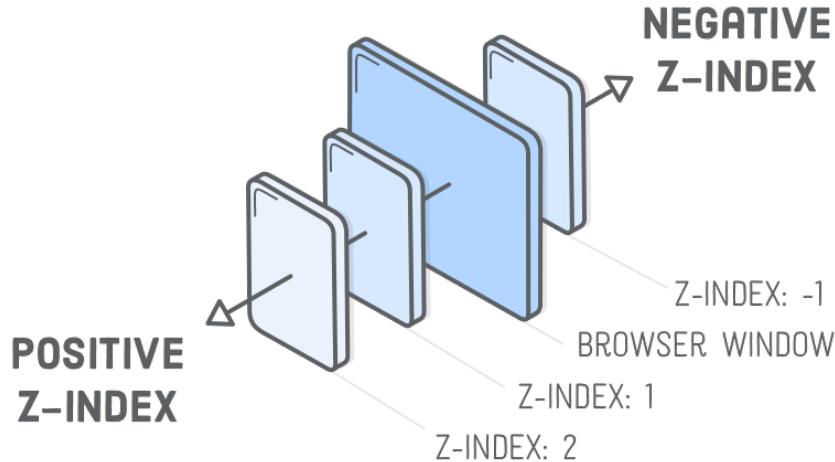
**z-index** property specifies the stack order of an element.

An element with greater stack order is always in front of an element with a lower stack order.

**Note:** z-index only works on positioned elements (position: absolute, position: relative, position: fixed, or position: sticky).

Syntax

**z-index: value ;**



# Opacity Property

**Opacity property** specifies the opacity/transparency of an element.

Syntax

**opacity : 0.0 to 1.0 ;**

opacity  
1.0

opacity  
0.9

opacity  
0.8

opacity  
0.7

opacity  
0.6

opacity  
0.5

opacity  
0.4

opacity  
0.3

opacity  
0.2

opacity  
0.1

# Overflow Property

**Overflow property** allowing you to specify whether to clip content, render scroll bars or display overflow content of a element.

## Syntax

***overflow : visible (default) | hidden | scroll | auto;***

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**overflow: visible;**

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Deserunt quam necessitatibus blanditiis impedit accusantium illum quos cumque id mollitia a consectetur possimus repellat natus harum asperiores similique vitae eum tenetur. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Tenetur voluptatem delectus recusandae. Alias doloremque

**overflow: hidden;**

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Architecto deleniti nemo quo praesentium enim recusandae voluptate soluta iusto animi ipsam asperiores sint. Sunt architecto temporibus praesentium numquam repellat iste quis. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Totam illo modi

**overflow: scroll;**

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Excepturi commodi quibusdam eligendi dolore dolorum unde eaque a aliquam autem corporis fugit totam minima delectus voluptatem at quia ea reprehenderit nulla. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Iure harum consequatur

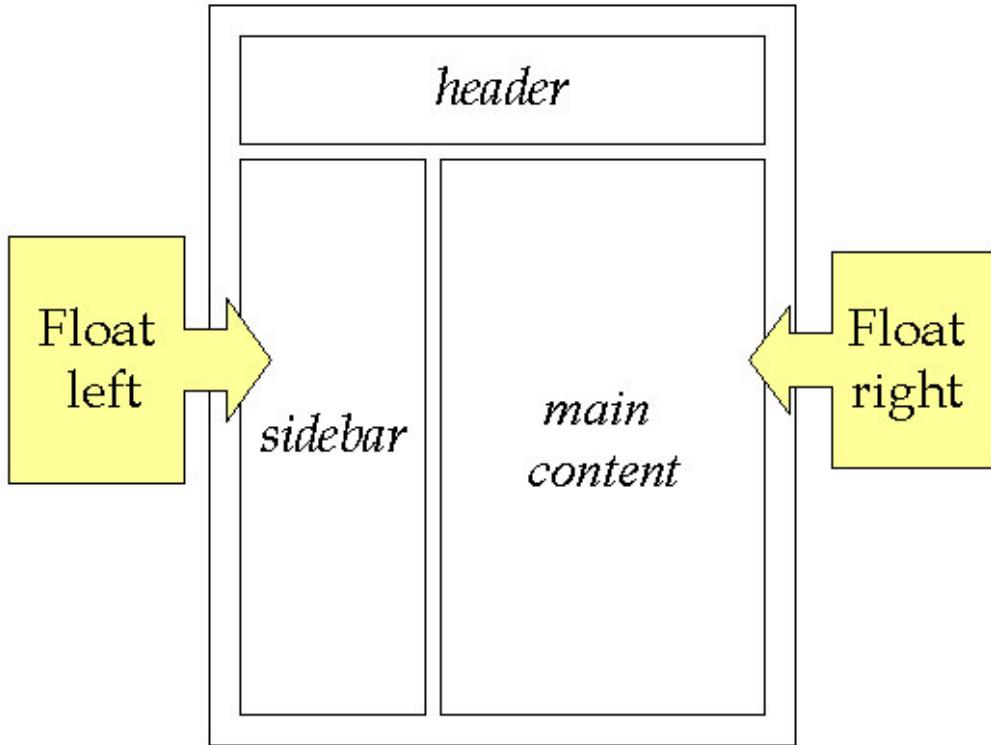
**overflow: auto;**

# Float Property

CSS float property placed the element to left or right side of its containing block.

Syntax

**float : left | right | none;**



# Navigation Vertical

Home

About Us

Services

Contact Us

About Us

Services

Contact Us

About Us

Services

Contact Us

## Hello Incapp

Hi India

# Navigation Horizontal

Call US: 0120-4108484

Email Us: info@incapp.in



[Home](#) [About Us](#) [Services](#) [Contact](#) [Setting](#)

## Hello Incapp

Hi India

# Filter

**CSS filter** provide a way to control graphical effects like blur, brightness, invert etc.

```
filter: blur(5px);
filter: brightness(0.4);
filter: contrast(200%);
filter: drop-shadow(16px 16px 20px blue);
filter: grayscale(50%);
filter: hue-rotate(90deg);
filter: invert(75%);
filter: opacity(25%);
filter: saturate(30%);
filter: sepia(60%);
```

# Transition

CSS transitions provide a way to control animation.

## Syntax

```
transition : [property] [duration] [timing-function] [delay] ;
```

or

```
transition-property: width;  
transition-duration: 2s;  
transition-timing-function: linear;  
transition-delay: 1s;
```

# Transition-timing-function

The **transition-timing-function** property specifies the Speed Curve of the Transition.  
The transition-timing-function property can have the following values:

ease  
linear  
ease-in  
ease-out  
ease-in-out

slow start, then fast, then end slowly (this is default)  
same speed from start to end  
slow start  
slow end  
slow start and end

# Transform

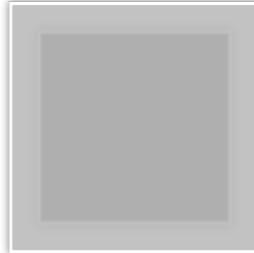
**CSS transform** move, rotate, scale, and skew elements.

```
translate(30px, 60px)  
rotate(40deg)  
scale(3,5)  
scaleX(2)  
scaleY(2)  
skew(30deg, 10deg)  
skewX(10deg)  
skewY(10deg)
```

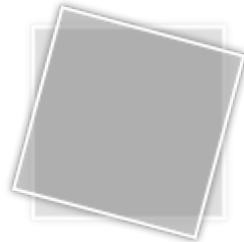
**Skew**



**Scale**



**Rotate**



**Translate**

