



WELCOME TO 10 DAYS WEB DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP

#DAY3

COVERS HTML, CSS AND BASIC JS

 <https://tiny.cc/itsnpdiscord>

 info@itsnp.org



DAY 3

AGENDA

CSS

Introduction of CSS, CSS syntax, selectors, Inserting CSS (inline, internal, external), comments, background (background-color, background-image, background-size, background-position, background-repeat, background-attachment), opacity, CSS box model, borders, margin (top, bottom, left, right), padding, height, width, outline



Let's go for
CSS

Concepts and Definitions

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet
- It beautifies the webpage and give it a nice look
- Decides how the html elements will look on our webpage





CSS SYNTAX

syntax of styling elements

```
p {  
    color: #000;  
}
```

p is selector that points to element that is to be styled
color is property which refers to the change aspect.
#000 is the value of property which actually styles the element



selector

selector selects the element



property

property defines which property is to be styled of the selected element



value

value actually change the selected element according to the specified property

Selectors

CSS selectors selects the HTML element we want to style



FIVE CATEGORIES OF SELECTORS



Simple selectors

element, name, id



Pseudo class selector

certain state



Combinator Selectors

relationship between simple selector



Pseudo element selector

part of an element



Attribute Selectors

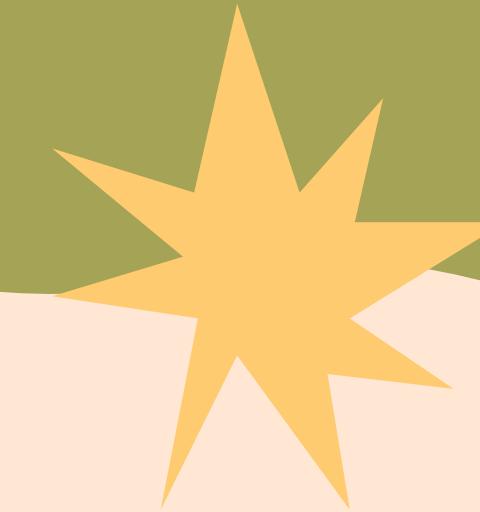
attribute of element



COMBINATOR SELECTORS

- DESCENDANT SELECTOR
- CHILD SELECTOR
- ADJACENT SIBLING SELECTOR
- GENERAL SIBLING SELECTOR





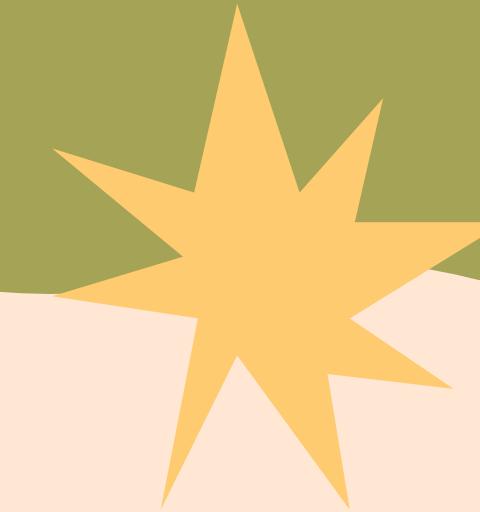
descendant selector

selects all the elements that are descendant of an element. It is written with space

Representation

```
div h1 {  
    color: #000;  
}
```





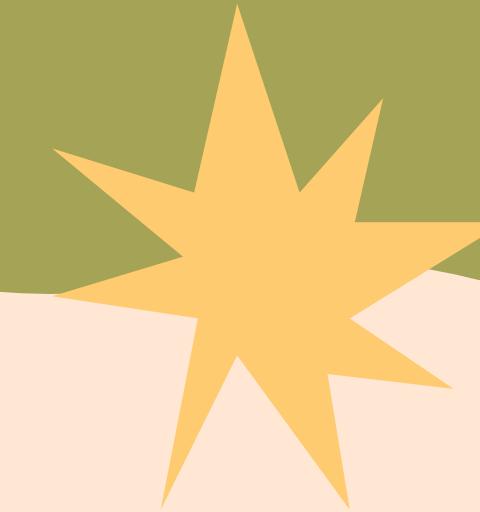
child selector

selects all the children of an element. It is written with ">" sign

Representation

```
div > h1 {  
    color: #000;  
}
```





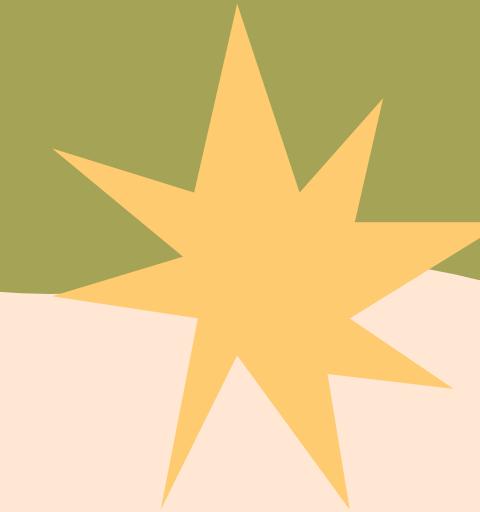
adjacent sibling selector

selects an element that is right after the specified element. It is written with "+" sign

Representation

```
div + img {  
    color: #000;  
}
```





general sibling selector

selects all the elements that are defined after specified element. It is written with "~" sign

Representation

```
div ~ img {  
    color: #000;  
}
```



ATTRIBUTE SELECTOR

selects specified attribute of an element



attribute only selector

selects all the elements that have specific attribute

representation

```
img[width] {  
    border: 3px solid #000;  
}
```



cont...

attribute with value selector

selects all the elements that have specified attribute with specified value

representation

```
input[type="_blank"] {  
    border: 3px solid #000;  
}
```



cont...



Pseudo class selector

selects element in specified state

representation

```
a:hover {  
    color: #0043f3;  
}
```



Some pseudo classes

- :active
- :hover
- :visited
- :focus
- :checked
- :disabled
- :first-child
- :last-child
- :nth-child()
- :not()

pseudo element selector

selects a part of an specified element

representation

```
p::first-line {  
    font-size: 1.3rem;  
}
```





Some pseudo elements

- ::after
- ::before
- ::first-line
- ::first-letter
- ::placeholder
- ::marker
- ::selection

Inserting CSS

**INLINE
CSS**

inside tag

**INTERNAL
CSS**

inside document

**EXTERNAL
CSS**

separate file

INLINE CSS

inline css is defined inside the html tag with style attribute

syntax

```
<h1 style = "color: red">Red</h1>
```



INTERNAL CSS

internal CSS is defined inside the html document in the head section using `<style>` tag

syntax

```
<style>
  h1 {
    color: #034178;
  }
</style>
```



EXTERNAL CSS

External CSS is defined on a separate file which have .css extension and the html file is linked to that file using **<link>** tag in **<head>**

syntax

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"  
      href="filename.css">
```





CSS COMMENTS

CSS comments are ignored by browsers and not displayed. It is defined inside /* and */

SYNTAX

`/* this is a comment */`

background

we can set background of elements using css background properties

background properties

- background-color
- background-image
- background-size
- background-position
- background-repeat
- background-attachment



background-color

background-color property sets the color of the element

syntax

```
div {  
    background-color: #03418;  
}
```



background-image

background-image property sets the image as background of the element

syntax

```
div {  
  background-image: url(path/image);  
}
```



background-size

background-size property sets the size of the background (cover, contain, numeric-values)

syntax

```
div {  
  background-size: cover;  
}
```



background-position

background-position property sets the position of the background

syntax

```
div {  
  background-position: 20% 50%;  
}
```



background-repeat

background-repeat sets the background repetition of the background image
(repeat, no-repeat, repeat-x, repeat-y)

syntax

```
div {  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}
```



background-attachment

background-attachment sets whether the background image should scroll or stay fixed
(scroll, fixed)

syntax

```
div {  
  background-attachment: fixed;  
}
```



opacity

opacity property sets the opacity of the element. It takes numerical values ranged 0 - 1.

Syntax

```
div {  
  opacity: .5;  
}
```





SNP

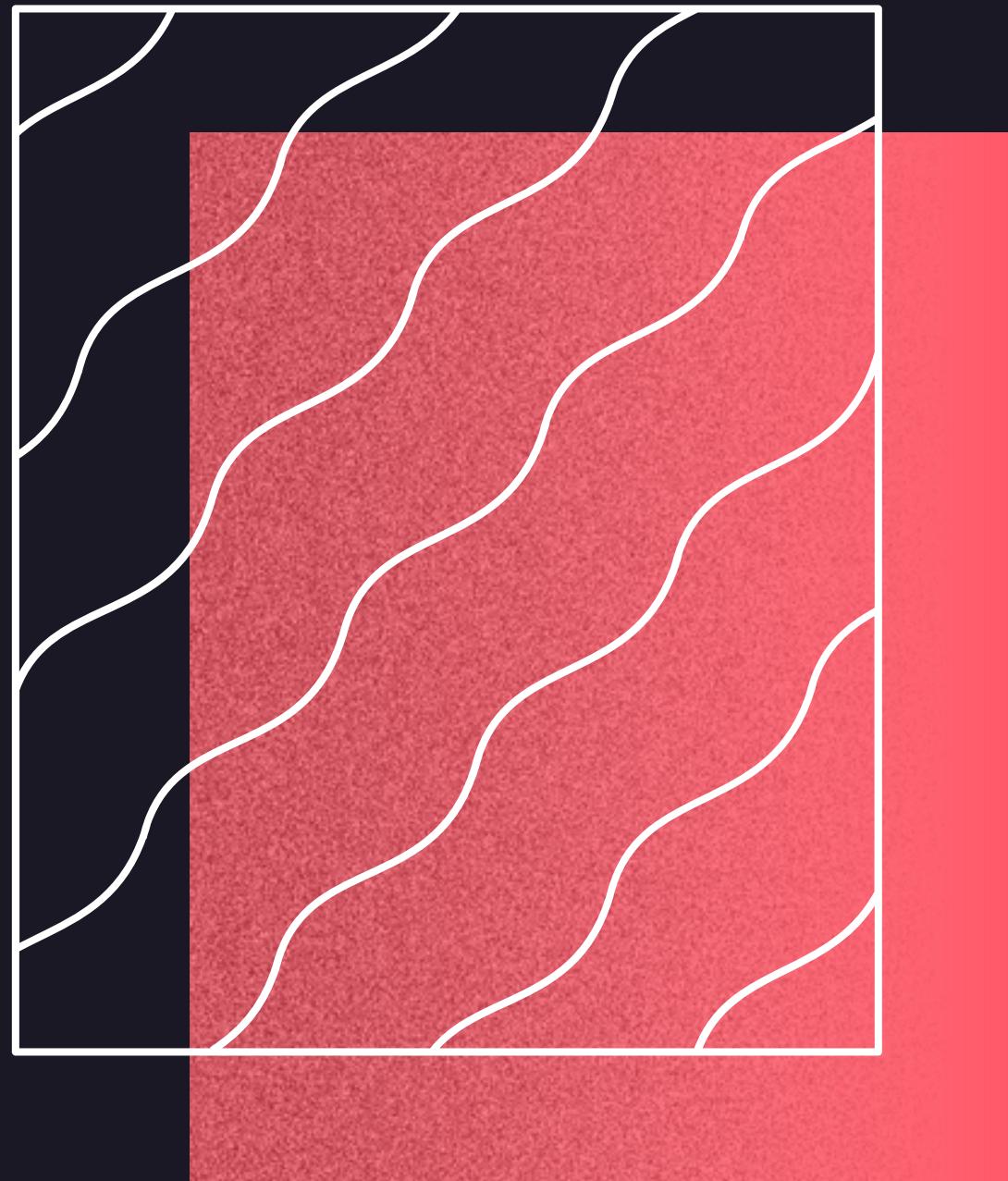
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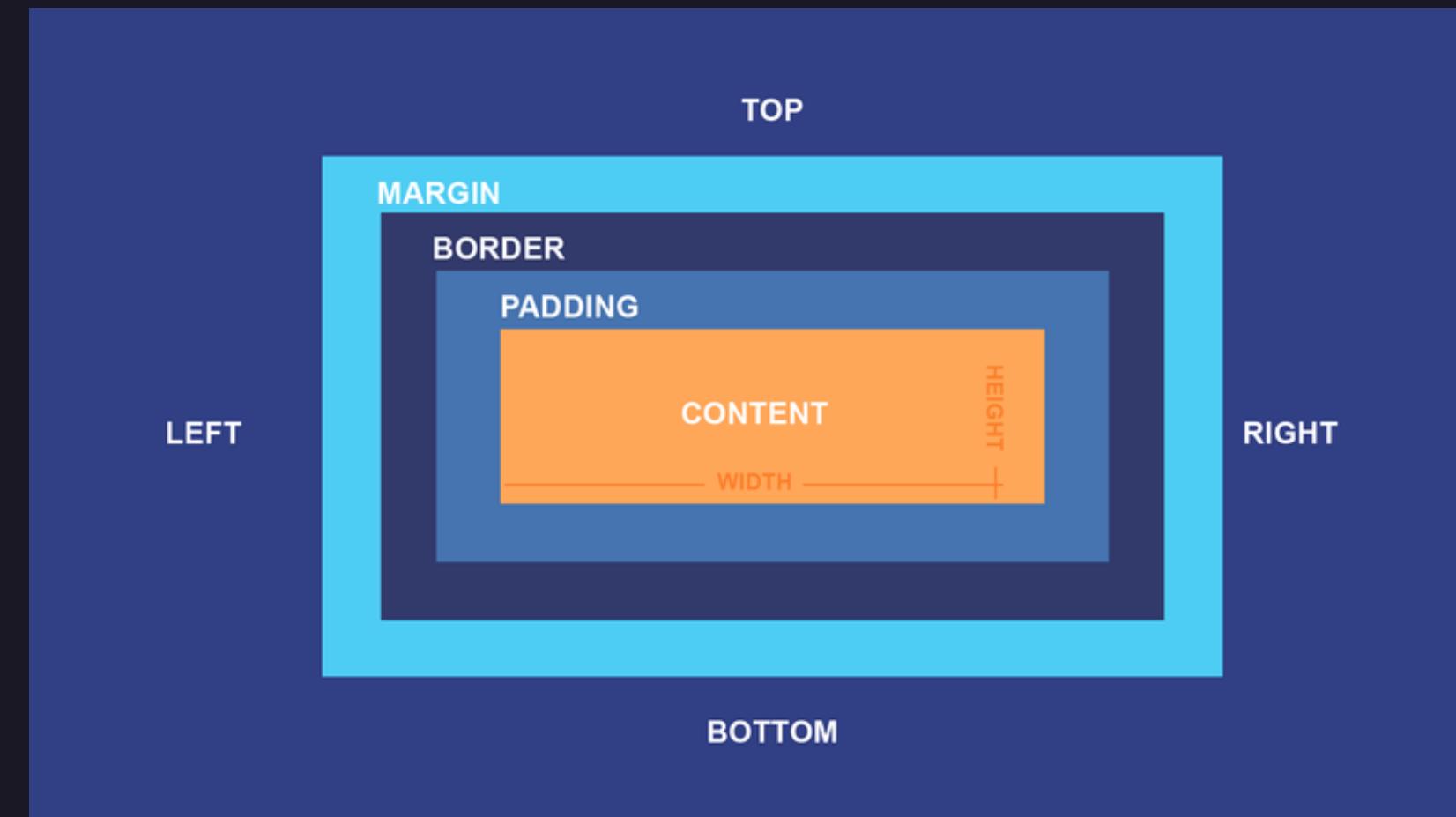


Box Model

CSS box model defines a rectangular box along with margin, padding, border and it's content



REPRESENTATION



border

border properties sets the border of an element



border properties

- border-style
- border-width
- border-color
- border-radius



border-style

border-style property defines the style of the border of an element

border-style values

- dotted
- dashed
- solid
- double
- groove
- ridge
- inset
- outset
- none





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border-style syntax

```
div {  
    border-style: solid;  
}
```





border-width

border-width property sets the width of the border of an element

syntax

```
div {  
    border-width: 3px;  
}
```



border-color

border-color property sets the color of the border of an element

syntax

```
div {  
    border-color: #013f41;  
}
```

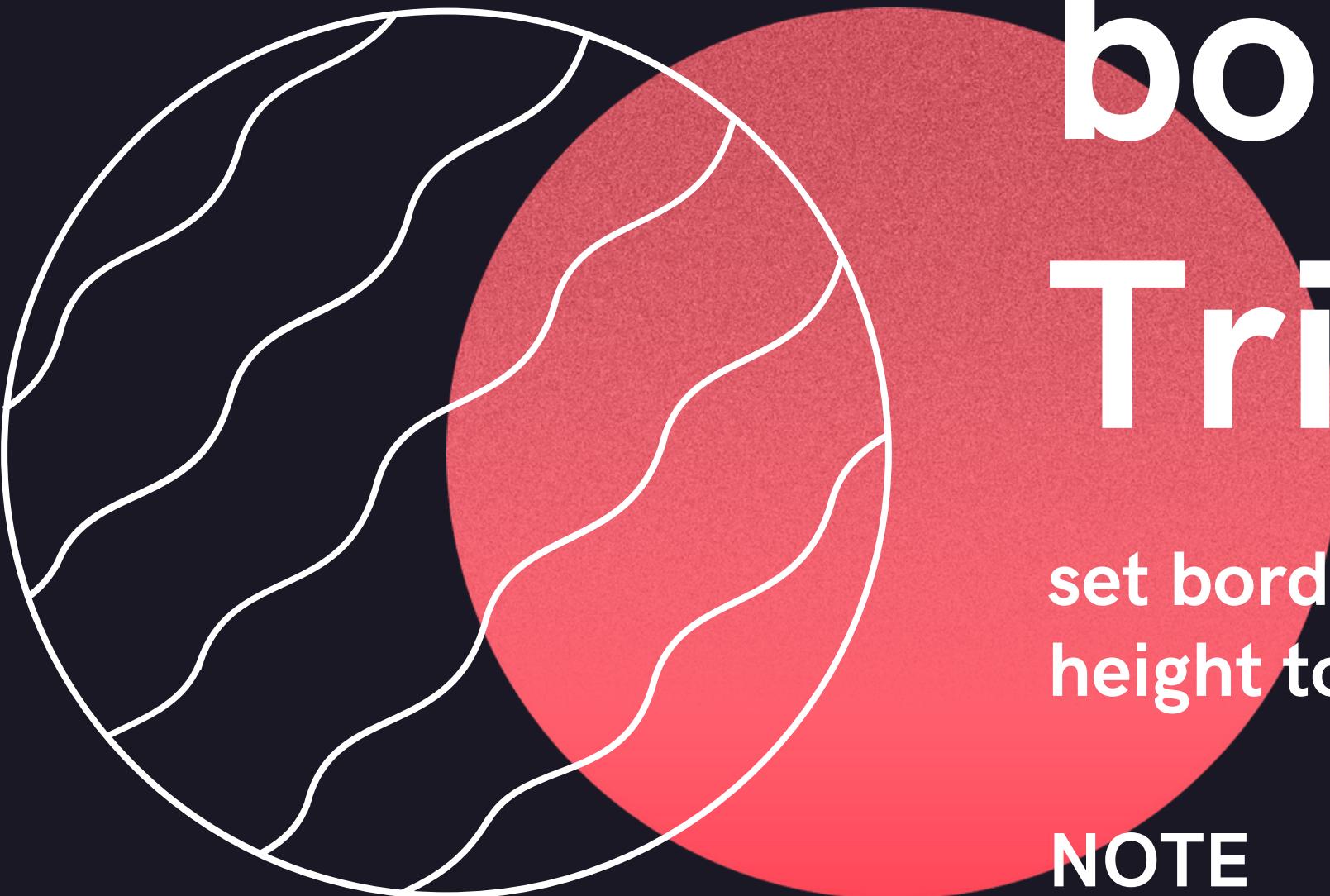


border-radius

border-radius property sets the border radius of an element

syntax

```
div {  
    border-radius : 40px;  
}
```

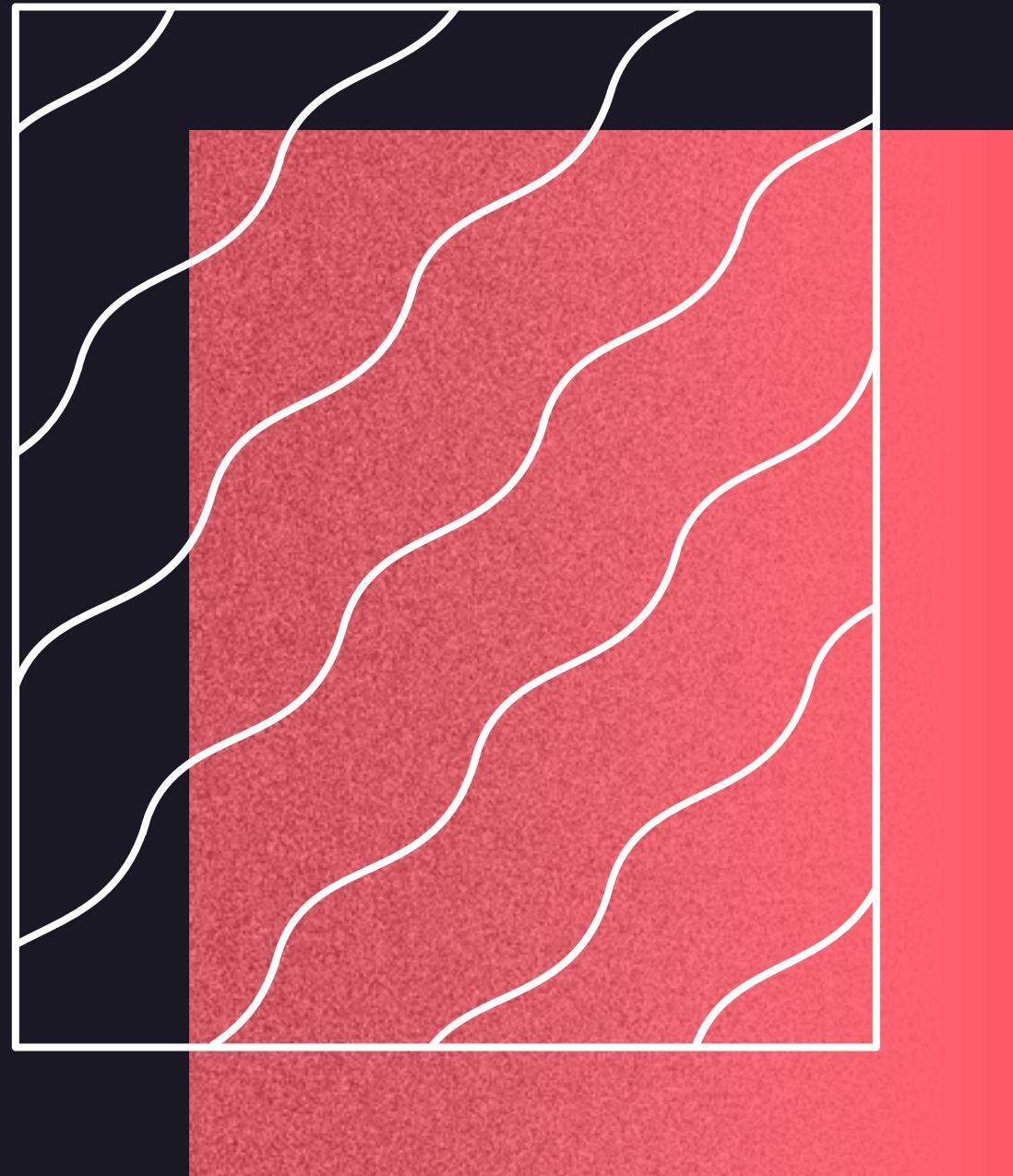


border-radius Trick

set border-radius to 50% or half to it's width and height to make an element circle shaped

NOTE

the width and height of the element should be same



border shorthand

we can set the border-width, border-style and border-color property using single border property

syntax

```
div {  
    border: 3px solid #013244;  
}
```

outline

outline property sets the outline (a line) outside the element border

syntax

```
div {  
    outline: 3px solid #000;  
}
```



margin

margin sets the extra space around an element.
We can set margin on each side of an element
using these properties

margin properties

- margin-top
- margin-bottom
- margin-left
- margin-right
- margin



margin-top

margin-top property sets the margin at the top of an element

syntax

```
div {  
  margin-top: 20px;  
}
```





margin-bottom

margin-bottom property sets the margin at the bottom of an element

syntax

```
div {  
    margin-bottom: 20px;  
}
```





margin-left

margin-left property sets the margin at the left of an element

syntax

```
div {  
    margin-left: 20px;  
}
```





margin-right

margin-right property sets the margin at the right of an element

syntax

```
div {  
    margin-right: 20px;  
}
```





margin shorthand

we can set the margin from the all side using single **margin** property

syntax

```
div {  
    margin: 20px;  
}
```

padding

padding property sets the space around the element border and it's content

padding properties

- padding-top
- padding-bottom
- padding-left
- padding-right
- padding (shorthand)

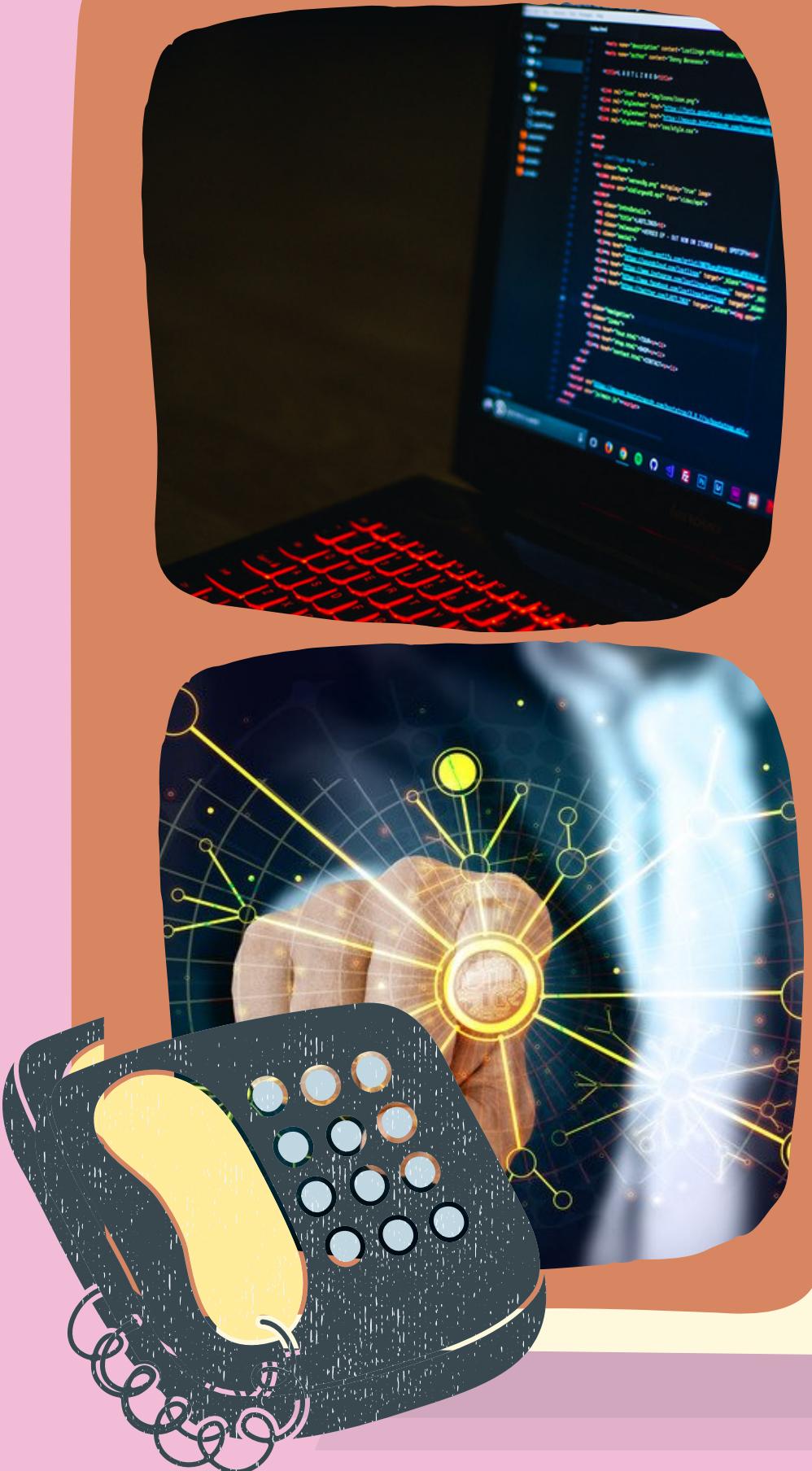




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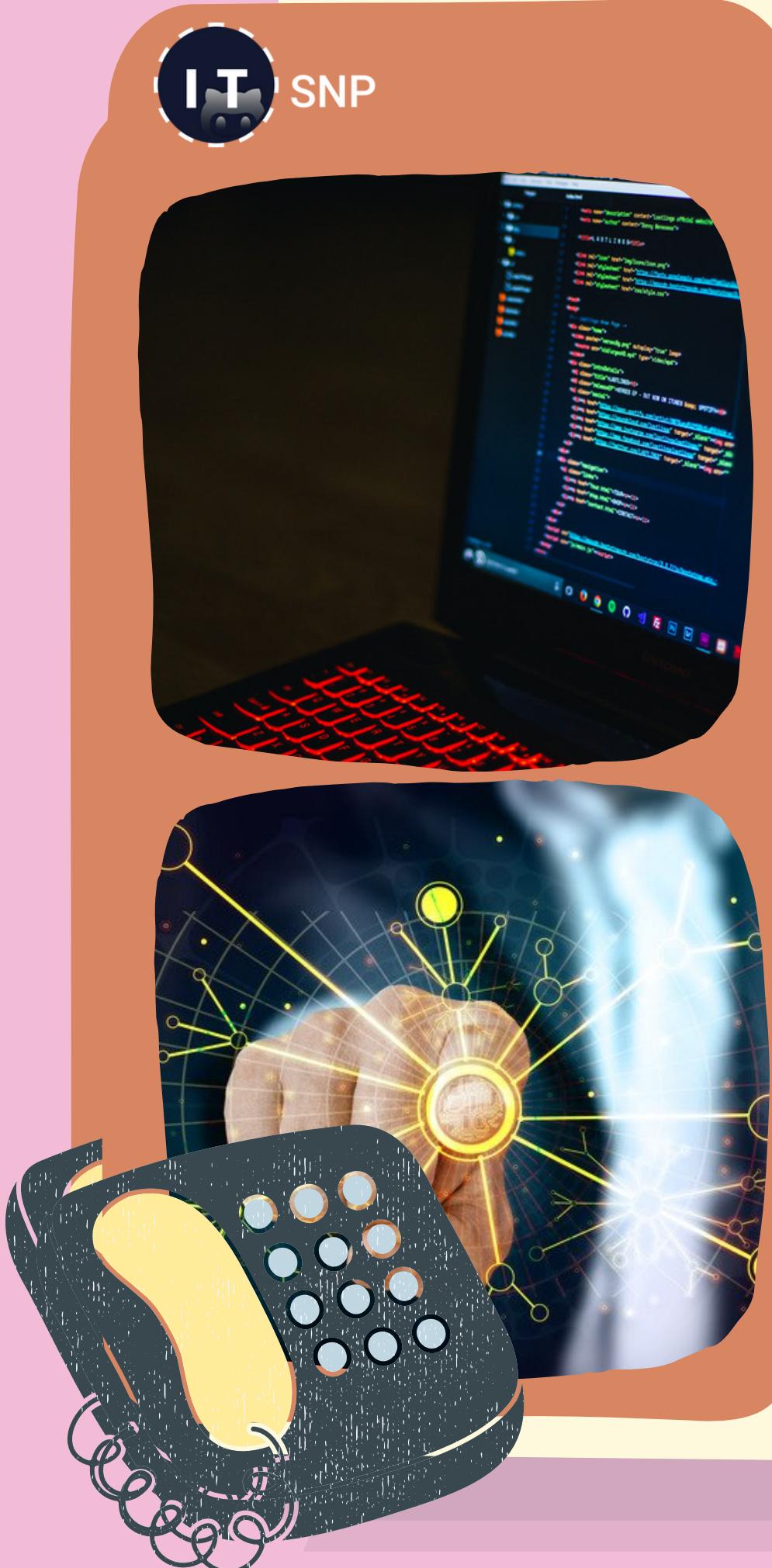
padding-top

padding-top property sets the padding at the top of an element

syntax

```
div {  
  padding-top: 20px;  
}
```





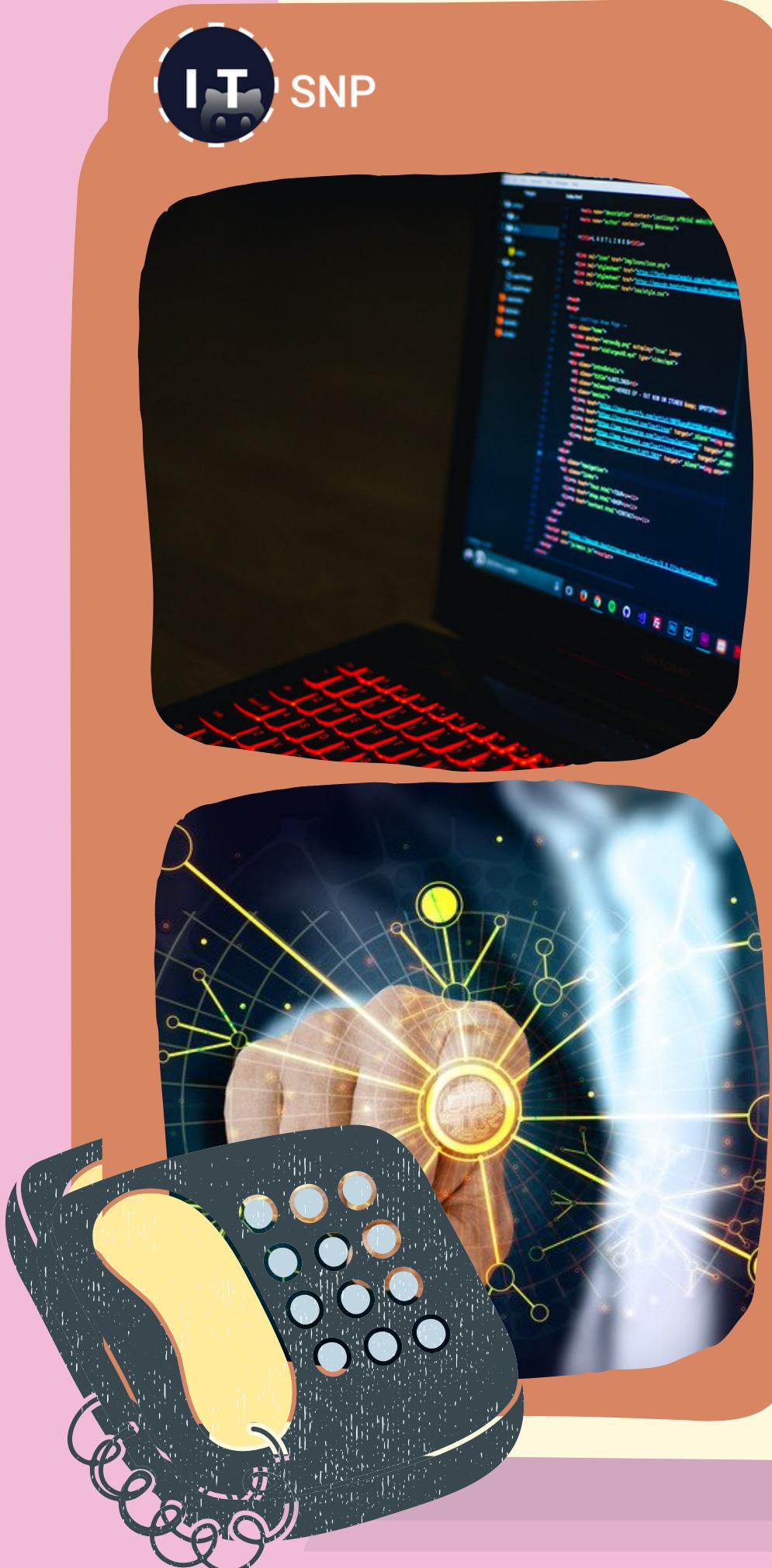
padding-bottom

padding-bottom property sets the padding at the bottom of an element

syntax

```
div {  
  padding-bottom: 20px;  
}
```





padding-left

padding-left property sets the padding at the left of an element

syntax

```
div {  
  padding-left: 20px;  
}
```

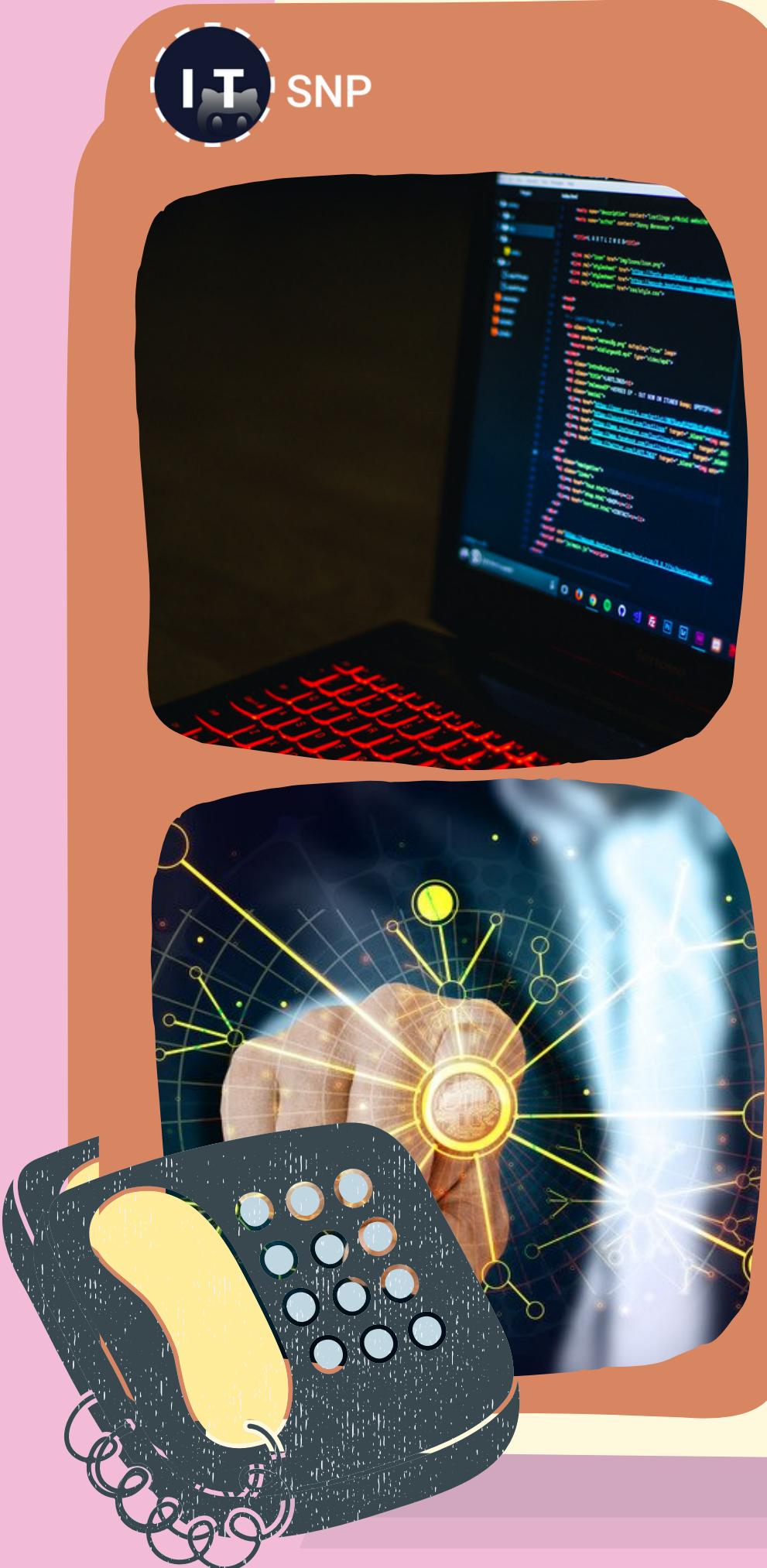




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DAY 3

10 DAYS WEB DEVELOPMENT
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padding-right

padding-right property sets the padding at the right of an element

syntax

```
div {  
  padding-right: 20px;  
}
```





padding shorthand

we can set the margin from the all side using single **padding** property

syntax

```
div {  
  padding: 20px;  
}
```



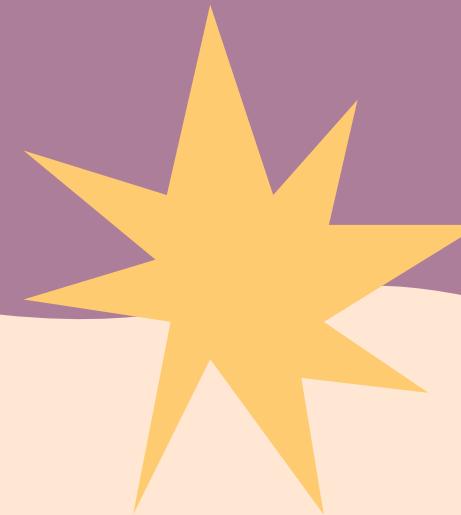
width

width property sets the width of an element

Representation

```
div {  
  width: 300px;  
}
```





height

height property sets the height of an element

Representation

```
div {  
  height: 300px;  
}
```



THANK YOU!

DAY 3 WAS AWESOME HAVING YOU!
HOPE WE GAVE THE BEST

DAY 3 OVER

