

⇒ CSS Properties :

- Some important properties which can be used in CSS.

i). CSS-Background

- CSS background property is used to define the background effects on Html element.
- There are 5 CSS background properties that affects the Html elements.
 - background-image
 - background-repeat
 - background-color
 - background-position

a). background-image

- The background-image property is used to specify the image in background of the Html element.

Example :

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
p{
padding:350px;
background-image: url("image.jpeg");
}
</style>
```

```
</head>
<body>
<p>This tag has a background image.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

b). background-repeat

- The background-image property repeats the background image horizontally and vertically.
- Some images are repeated only horizontally or vertically.
- If you do not want to repeat background image then set no-repeat.

Example :

```
<html>
<head>
<style>

    #repeat{background-repeat:repeat;}
    #repeat-x{background-repeat:repeat-x;}
    #repeat-y{background-repeat:repeat-y;}
    #no-repeat{background-repeat:no-repeat;}
```

```
Body{font-family : sans-serif;}
```

```
Div{
    Width:400px;
    Height:125px;
    Border:5px solid #E18728;
```

```
    Margin-bottom: 2em;
    Background: url("logo.jpg");
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2> background-repeat:repeat;</h2>
<div id="repeat">
</div>
<h2> background-repeat:repeat-x;</h2>
<div id="repeat-x">
</div>
<h2> background-repeat:repeat-y;</h2>
<div id="repeat-y">
</div>
<h2> background-repeat:no-repeat;</h2>
<div id="no-repeat">
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

c). background-color

- The background-color property is used to specify the background color of the Html element.

Example :

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
<style>
h3{
background:blue;
}
p{
background:green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h3>This is h3 Heading</h3>
<p>This is paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

d). background-position

- This property is used only in case of when you use image in background of any HTML elements.
- It is used to define the initial position of the background image.
- Some background-image positions are :
 - Top
 - Bottom
 - Center
 - Left
 - Right

Example :

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    width: 400px;
    height: 200px;
    border: 5px solid #E18728;
    margin-bottom: .5em;
    background: url(logo5.png);
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
}

#keywords { background-position: top right; }

p {
    margin-top: 50px;
    padding: 0 1em;
}
</style>
</head>
</body>

<div id="keywords">
    <p><code>background-position: top right;</code></p>
```

</div>

</body>

</html>

ii). CSS Border

- The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, size, and color of an Html element border.
- Following CSS border properties are used for Html elements:
 - border-style
 - border-width
 - border-color
 - border-radius

a). Border-Style

- The border-style property specifies what kind of border to display.

Example :

<html>

<head>

<style>

p.none {border-style: none;}

p.dotted {border-style: dotted;}

p.dashed {border-style: dashed;}

p.solid {border-style: solid;}

p.double {border-style: double;}

```
p.groove {border-style: groove;}
p.ridge {border-style: ridge;}
p.inset {border-style: inset;}
p.outset {border-style: outset;}
p.hidden {border-style: hidden;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p class="none">This is No border.</p>
<p class="dotted">This is a dotted border.</p>
<p class="dashed">This is a dashed border.</p>
<p class="solid">This is a solid border.</p>
<p class="double">This is a double border.</p>
<p class="groove">This is a groove border.</p>
<p class="ridge">This is a ridge border.</p>
<p class="inset">This is an inset border.</p>
<p class="outset">This is an outset border.</p>
<p class="hidden">This is a hidden border.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

b). Border Color

- This properties are used for set the color of Html elements border.
- There are three method to set the color of border.

- Name: It specifies the color name. For example: "red".
- RGB: It specifies the RGB value of the color. For example: "rgb(255,0,0)".
- Hex: It specifies the hex value of the color. For example: "#ff0000".

Example :

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.para1 {
    border-style: solid;
    border-color: blue;
}
p.para2 {
    border-style: solid;
    border-color: green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p class="para1">This is a solid blue border</p>
<p class="para2">This is a solid green border</p>
</body>
</html>
```

c). Border Width

- The border-width property is used to set the border width.
- It is set in pixels.
- You can also set the width of the border by using pre-defined values, thin, medium or thick.

Example :

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.para1w {
    border-style: solid;
    width:200px;
    border-color: blue;
}
p.para2w {
    border-style: solid;
    width:100px;
    border-color: green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p class="para1w">This is a solid blue border</p>
<p class="para2w">This is a solid green border</p>
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

d). Border Radius

- border-radius are used for give the radius for border, using this you can make a circle.

Example :

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
p.parar1 {
```

```
    border-style: solid;
```

```
    border-radius: 100%;
```

```
    border-color: red;
```

```
}
```

```
p.parar2 {
```

```
    border-style: solid;
```

```
    border-radius: 50%;
```

```
    height:100px;
```

```
    width:100px;
```

```
    border-color: blue;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p class="parar1">This is a solid red border</p>
<p class="parar2">This is a solid blue border</p>
</body>
</html>
```

iii). CSS Font

- CSS font is used for design text or font for display on web page.
- CSS font properties define the font family, boldness, size, and the style of a text.
- CSS Font Families
 - Font-style
 - Font-size

a). Font Style

- Font style are used for set font style.
- Font style property has three values they are :
 - normal: The text is shown normally
 - italic: The text is shown in italics
 - oblique: The text is "leaning" (oblique is very similar to italic, but less supported)

Example : font style

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    font-style: normal;
```

```
}

h2 {
    font-style: italic;
}

p {
    font-style: oblique;
}

</style>
</head>
<h1>This is h1 Heading</h1>
<h2>This is h2 Heading</h2>
<p>This is Paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

b). Font Size

- We can define size of font in following way :
 - With Em
 - Percent
 - With Pixels

- Font size in pixels

- If you Setting the text size with pixels then you can gives full control over the text size.

Example: font size in pixel

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    font-size: 30px;
}
h2 {
    font-size: 15px;
}
p {
    font-size: 10px;
}
</style>
</head>
<h1>This is h1 Heading</h1>
<h2>This is h2 Heading</h2>
<p>This is Paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

- Font size in Em

- The em size unit is recommended by the W3C.
- 1em is equal to default text size in browsers (16px).
- The size convert pixels to em using this formula:
$$\text{pixels}/16=\text{em}$$

Example: font size in Em

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    font-size: 2.5em;
}
h2 {
    font-size: 1.875em;
}
p {
    font-size: 0.875em;
}
</style>
</head>
<h1>This is h1 Heading</h1>
<h2>This is h2 Heading</h2>
<p>This is Paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

- Font size in percent

- Text size work on all browsers, you can use default font-size in percent for the <body> element.

Example: font size in percent

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
<style>
body {
    font-size: 100%;
}
h1 {
    font-size: 2.5em;
}

h2 {
    font-size: 1.875em;
}

p {
    font-size: 0.875em;
}
</style>
</head>
<h1>This is h1 Heading</h1>
<h2>This is h2 Heading</h2>
<p>This is Paragraph</p>
</body>
</html>
```

iv). CSS Position

- CSS position properties are used for set the position of Html elements.
- CSS position properties are used for set the position of text, image, for display on web page.
- CSS have following position properties :
 - Static
 - Fixed
 - Relative
 - Absolute

a). Static :

- Static is the default value.
- Whether we declare it or not, elements are positioned in normal order on the webpage.

Example :

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.pos_static {
    position: static;
    top: 80px;
    right: 40px;
    color: blue;
```



```
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<p class="pos_static">This is my first html with css code.</p>  
<p>This is my first html with css code.</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

b). Fixed :

- Fixed positioned elements are also removed from the normal document flow.
- The differences are:
 - They are only relative to the <html> document, not any other parents.
 - They are not affected by scrolling.

Example :

```
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
p.pos_fixed {  
    position: fixed;  
    top: 40px;  
    right: 10px;
```

```
        color: blue;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p class="pos_fixed">This is my first html with css code.</p>
<p>This is my first html with css code.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

c). Absolute :

- The element is positioned relative to itself.
- However, an absolute positioned element is relative to its parent.

Example :

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.pos_absolute {
    position: absolute;
    top: 140px;
    right: 50px;
    color: blue;
}
</style>
```

```
</head>
<body>
<p class="pos_absolute">This is my first html with css code.</p>
<p>This is my first html with css code.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

d). Relative :

- An element's new position relative to its normal position.

Example :

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.pos_relative {
    position: relative;
    top: 20px;
    right: 10px;
    color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p class="pos_relative">This is my first html with css code.</p>
```

```
<p>This is my first html with css code.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

v). CSS Display

- CSS display is the most important property of CSS which is used to display Html elements on web page.
- Every Html element on the webpage is a rectangular box and the CSS display property specifies the type of box used for an Html element.
- Display have some features :
 - Inline
 - None
 - Block
 - Inline-block
 - Run-in

a). display:inline

- It is used to display an Html elements in same line without any line break.

Example :

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
p
```

```
{
```

```
display:inline;
```

```
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<p>Display Inline</p>  
<p>Display Inline</p>  
</body>  
</html>
```

b). display:none

- It is used for hide text on browser but it do not take any space.

Example :

```
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
p  
{  
display:none;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<p>Text don't displayed</p>  
<p>Text don't displayed</p>  
</body>
```

</html>

c). display:block

- It is used to displays an element as a block element.
- It display an elements same like <p> tag.

Example :

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
span
```

```
{
```

```
display:block;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<span>Display Block Elements</span>
```

```
<span> Display Block Elements </span>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

d). display:inline-block

- It is used to displays an element as a block element.
- It display an elements same like <p> tag.

Example :

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
<style>
span
{
display:inline-block;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<span>Display Inline-block elements</span>
<span>Display Inline-block elements</span>
</body>
</html>
```

e). display:run-in

- It Displays an element as either block or inline, depending on context.

Example :

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
span
{
display:run-in;
}
</style>
```

</head>

<body>

Run-in display elements

Run-in display elements

</body>

</html>