

CSS Overflow & overflow-x and overflow-y

- specifies whether to clip the content or to add scrollbars when the content of an element is too big to fit in the specified area.
- The overflow property has the following values:
 - **visible** → Default. The overflow is not clipped. The content renders outside the element's box
 - **hidden** → The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible
 - **scroll** → The overflow is clipped, and a scrollbar is added to see the rest of the content
 - **auto** → Similar to scroll, but it adds scrollbars only when necessary
- The overflow property only works for block elements with a specified height.
- **overflow-x** → specifies what to do with the left/right edges of the content.
- **overflow-y** → specifies what to do with the top/bottom edges of the content.

```
.ele {  
  overflow: visible;  
  overflow-x: hidden;  
  overflow-y: scroll;  
}
```



CSS Text 1

```
.ele {  
  color: red;  
  color: #FF0000;  
  color: rgb(255,0,0);  
}
```

- The color property is used to set the color of the text

```
.ele {  
  text-align: left | right | center | justify;  
}
```

- The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.
- A text can be left or right aligned, centered, or justified.
- When the text-align property is set to "justify", each line is stretched so that every line has equal width, and the left and right margins are straight (like in magazines and newspapers):



CSS Text 2

```
.ele {  
  direction: ltr | rtl;  
}
```

- Specifies the text direction/writing direction
- ltr → Text direction goes from left-to-right. This is default
- rtl → Text direction goes from right-to-left

```
.ele {  
  text-transform: none|capitalize|uppercase|lowercase;  
}
```

- none → No capitalization. The text renders as it is. This is default
- capitalize → Transforms the first character of each word to uppercase
- uppercase → Transforms all characters to uppercase
- lowercase → Transforms all characters to lowercase



CSS Text 3

```
.ele {  
  text-decoration: underline;  
  text-decoration-line: underline;  
  text-decoration-color: red;  
  text-decoration-style: solid;  
  text-decoration-thickness: 5px;  
}
```

- text-decoration → Sets all the text-decoration properties in one declaration
- text-decoration-color → Specifies the color of the text-decoration
- text-decoration-line → Specifies the kind of text decoration to be used (underline, overline, etc.)
- text-decoration-style → Specifies the style of the text decoration (solid, dotted, etc.)
- text-decoration-thickness → Specifies the thickness of the text decoration line



CSS Text 4

```
.ele {  
  letter-spacing: 5px | -2px;  
}
```

- The letter-spacing property is used to specify the space between the characters in a text.

```
.ele {  
  line-height: 0.8;  
}
```

- The line-height property is used to specify the space between lines.

```
.ele {  
  word-spacing: 5px | -2px;  
}
```

- The word-spacing property is used to specify the space between the words in a text.



CSS Text 5

```
.ele {  
  white-space: normal | nowrap;  
}
```

- Specifies how to handle white-space inside an element.

```
.ele {  
  text-shadow: 2px 2px;  
  text-shadow: 2px 2px red;  
  text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px red;  
}
```

- The text-shadow property adds shadow to text.
- `text-shadow: 'x'px 'y'px;`
- `text-shadow: 'x'px 'y'px color;`
- `text-shadow: 'x'px 'y'px 'blur'px color;`



The CSS Grouping Selector

```
h1, h2, p {  
  color: red;  
}
```

- The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.

CSS inherit Keyword

```
.extra span {  
  color: inherit;  
}
```

- The inherit keyword specifies that a property should inherit its value from its parent element.



CSS calc() Function

```
h1, h2, p {  
  width: calc(100% - 100px);  
}
```

- The calc() function performs a calculation to be used as the property value.
- A mathematical expression. The result will be used as the value.
- The following operators can be used: + - * /



Typography 1

```
.ele {  
  font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;  
}
```

- we use the font-family property to specify the font of a text.

```
.ele {  
  font-size: 40px;  
  font-size: 2.5em;  
  font-size: 2.5rem;  
}
```

- The font-size property sets the size of the text.
- em → Relative to the font-size of the element (2em means 2 times the size of the current font)
- rem → Relative to font-size of the root element



Typography 2

```
.ele {  
  font-style: normal;  
  font-style: italic;  
}
```

- The font-style property is mostly used to specify italic text.
- normal → The text is shown normally
- italic → The text is shown in italics

```
.ele {  
  font-weight: normal;  
  font-weight: bold;  
  font-weight: 900;  
}
```

- The font-weight property specifies the weight of a font
- normal → Defines normal characters. This is default
- bold | bolder | lighter
- [100 : 900] → Defines from thin to thick characters. 400 is the same as normal, and 700 is the same as bold



float and clear

```
.ele {  
  float: none;  
  float: right;  
  float: left;  
}
```

- The CSS float property specifies how an element should float.

```
.ele {  
  clear: none | both | right | left;  
}
```

- The CSS clear property specifies what elements can float beside the cleared element and on which side.
- The clear property specifies what should happen with the element that is next to a floating element.