

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
div.ex
{
width:160px;
padding:10px;
border:5px solid gray;
margin:0px;
background-color:pink;
}

div.ex1
{
width:50px;
padding:10px;
border:5px solid gray;
margin:20px 10px;
background-color:yellow;
}
div.ex1 a
{
text-decoration:none;
color:red;
}
div.outer
{
width:200px;
padding:20px;
border:10px solid blue;
margin:10px;
background-color:aqua;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="outer">
<div class="ex">The line above is 250px wide.
Now the total width of this element is also 250px.</div>
<div class="ex1"><a href="">HOME</a></div>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

[illegible]


```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
div.top{
width:100%;
background-color:yellow;
border:5px solid blue;
margin:0px;
height:20%;
}
div.left{
width:20%;
background-color:yellow;
border:5px solid red;
margin:0px;
height:77%;
position:absolute;
top:22.4%;
}
div.right{
width:78%;
background-color:yellow;
border:5px solid green;
margin:0px;
height:77%;
position:absolute;
top:21.6%;
left:21%;
margin:6px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="top"></div>
<div class="left"></div>
<div class="right"></div>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.ex1 {
    width:500px;
    margin: auto;
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}

div.ex2 {
    max-width:300px;
    margin: auto;
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="ex1">This div element has width: 500px;</div>
<br>
<div class="ex2">This div element has max-width: 500px;</div>
<p><strong>Tip:</strong> Drag the browser window to smaller than 500px wide, to see the
difference between
the two divs!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    outline:5px dotted red;
}
/*
p.dotted {outline-style:dotted;outline-width:10px;}
p.dashed {outline-style:dashed;outline-width:10px;}
p.solid {outline-style:solid;}
p.double {outline-style:double;}
p.groove {outline-style:groove;}
p.ridge {outline-style:ridge;}
p.inset {outline-style:inset;}
p.outset {outline-style:outset;}
}
div.ex
{
width:200px;
padding:20px 10px;
border:5px solid gray;
margin:100px;
background-color:pink;
border-radius:20px;
outline-style:dashed;
}*/
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>The outline-style Property</h2>

<p class="dotted">A dotted outline</p>
<p class="dashed">A dashed outline</p>
<p class="solid">A solid outline</p>
<p class="double">A double outline</p>
<p class="groove">A groove outline</p>
<p class="ridge">A ridge outline</p>
<p class="inset">An inset outline</p>
<p class="outset">An outset outline</p>
<b>Note:</b> IE8 supports the outline properties only if a !DOCTYPE is specified.
<div class="ex">The line above is 250px wide.<br />
Now the total width of this element is also 250px.</div>
</body>
</html>

```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>

li {
    display: inline;
}
span {
    display: inline;
}
h1.hidden {
    display: block;
}
h1.visibilityhidden{
visibility: hidden;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>Display a list of links as a horizontal menu:</p>
<ul>
    <li><a href="/html/default.asp" target="_blank">HTML</a></li>
    <li><a href="/css/default.asp" target="_blank">CSS</a></li>
    <li><a href="/js/default.asp" target="_blank">JavaScript</a></li>
</ul>
<span>A display property with a value of "block" results in</span>
<span>a line break between the two elements.</span>
<h1 class="hidden">This is a visible heading</h1>
<h1 class="hidden">This is a hidden heading</h1>
<h1 class="visibilityhidden">This is a hidden heading2</h1>
<p>Notice that the h1 element with display: none; does not take up any space.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
    float:right;
    margin: 0 0 10px 10px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>In this example, the image will float to the right in the paragraph, and the text in the
paragraph will wrap around the image.</p>

<p>
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et
dictum interdum, nisi lorem egestas odio, vitae scelerisque enim ligula venenatis dolor.
Maecenas nisl est, ultrices nec congue eget, auctor vitae massa. Fusce luctus vestibulum
augue ut aliquet. Mauris ante ligula, facilisis sed ornare eu, lobortis in odio. Praesent
convallis urna a lacus interdum ut hendrerit risus congue. Nunc sagittis dictum nisi, sed
ullamcorper ipsum dignissim ac. In at libero sed nunc venenatis imperdiet sed ornare turpis.
Donec vitae dui eget tellus gravida venenatis. Integer fringilla congue eros non fermentum.
Sed dapibus pulvinar nibh tempor porta. Cras ac leo purus. Mauris quis diam velit.</p>

</body>
</html>
```



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-color: #eee;
    width: 200px;
    height: 80px;
    border: 4px dotted black;
    overflow:auto;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>CSS Overflow</h2>
<p>
By default, the overflow is visible, meaning that it is not clipped and it renders outside
the element's box<br>
hidden - The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible<br>
scroll - The overflow is clipped, but a scrollbar is added to see the rest of the content<br>
auto - If overflow is clipped, a scrollbar should be added to see the rest of the content</p>
<div>You can use the overflow property when you want to have better control of the layout.
The overflow property specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box.</div>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p
{
color:blue;
text-align:center;
}
.marked
{
background-color:red;
}
.marked p
{
color:white;
}
.marked h5
{
font-family:Arial;
color:yellow;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>This is a blue, center-aligned paragraph.</p>
<div class="marked">
<h1> Heading 1 </h1>
<p>This p element should not be blue.</p>
<h5>Heading-2</h5>
</div>
<p>p elements inside a "marked" classed element keeps the alignment style, but has a
different text color.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    text-shadow: 3px 3px 1px #FF0000,5px 5px 1px #00FF00;
}

h2 {
    text-shadow: 5px 5px 1px #FFFF00;
}
h3 {
    text-shadow: 0 0 3px #FF0000, 0 0 5px #0000FF;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Text-shadow red glow</h1>
<h2>Text-shadow with blur effect</h2>
<h3>Text-shadow with red and blue neon glow</h3>
<p><b>Note:</b> Internet Explorer 9 and earlier do not support the text-shadow property.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.one {
    width: 300px;
    height: 100px;
    background-color: yellow;
    box-shadow: 10px 10px #888888;
}

div.two {
    position: absolute;
    width: 300px;
    height: 100px;
    right: 5px;
    background-color: green;
    box-shadow: 10px 10px 10px pink, 20px 20px 5px orange;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="one"></div>
<div class="two"></div>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>

```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    margin: 0;
}

ul {
    list-style-type: none;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    width: 25%;
    background-color: #f1f1f1;
    position: fixed;
    height: 100%;
    overflow: auto;
}

li a {
    display: block;
    color: #000;
    padding: 8px 16px;
    text-decoration: none;
}

li a.active {
    background-color: #4CAF50;
    color: white;
}

li a:hover:not(.active) {
    background-color: #555;
    color: white;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<ul>
    <li><a class="active" href="#home">Home</a></li>
    <li><a href="#news">News</a></li>
    <li><a href="#contact">Contact</a></li>
    <li><a href="#about">About</a></li>
</ul>

<div style="margin-left:25%;padding:1px 16px;height:1000px;">
    <h2>Fixed Full-height Side Nav</h2>
    <h3>Try to scroll this area, and see how the sidenav sticks to the page</h3>
    <p>Notice that this div element has a left margin of 25%. This is because the side
    navigation is set to 25% width. If you remove the margin, the sidenav will overlay/sit on
    top of this div.</p>
    <p>Also notice that we have set overflow:auto to sidenav. This will add a scrollbar when
    the sidenav is too long (for example if it has over 50 links inside of it).</p>
    <p>Some text..</p>
    <p>Some text..</p>
    <p>Some text..</p>
    <p>Some text..</p>
    <p>Some text..</p>
    <p>Some text..</p>
    <p>Some text..</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
    list-style-type: none;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    overflow: hidden;
    background-color: #333;
}

li {
    float: left;
}

li a {
    display: block;
    color: white;
    text-align: center;
    padding: 14px 16px;
    text-decoration: none;
}

li a:hover:not(.active) {
    background-color: #111;
}

.active {
    background-color: #4CAF50;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<ul>
    <li><a href="#home">Home</a></li>
    <li><a href="#news">News</a></li>
    <li><a href="#contact">Contact</a></li>
    <li style="float:right"><a class="active" href="#about">About</a></li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<style>
body {
  background-color: yellow;
}

@media only screen and (max-width: 600px) {
  body {
    background-color: lightblue;
  }
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The @media Rule</h1>

<p>Resize the browser window. When the width of this document is 600 pixels or less, the
background-color is "lightblue", otherwise it is "yellow".</p>

</body>
</html>
```