

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

</head>
<body>


This div element has width: 500px;



This div element has max-width: 500px;



This div element has min-width: 500px;



This div element has max-height: 500px;



This div element has min-height: 500px;



Tip: Drag the browser window to smaller than 500px wide, to see the difference between the two divs!


```

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

```
img {
  float:right;
  margin: 0 0 10px 10px;
}
```

```
.last{
clear:left;
}
</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>

```
<p class="last">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>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

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

li {
    display:none;
    width:100px;
    background-color:yellow;
    border:5px solid blue;
}
a{text-decoration:none;}
span {
    display: inline;
}
h1.hidden {
    display:inline;
}
.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>
```

```
<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>
p:first-child {
  color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>This is some text.</p>
<p>This is some text.</p>

<div>
  <p>This is some text.</p>
  <p>This is some text.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p i:first-child{
    color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>I am a <i>strong</i> person. I am a <i>strong</i> person.</p>
<p>I am a <i>strong</i> person. I am a <i>strong</i> person.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
/* Selects the second element of div siblings */
div:nth-child(2) {
    background: red;
}

/* Selects the second li element in a list */
li:nth-child(2) {
    background: lightgreen;
}

/* Selects every third element among any group of siblings */
:nth-child(3) {
    background: yellow;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>
    <p>This is some text.</p>
</div>

<div>
    <p>This is some text.</p>
</div>

<div>
    <p>This is some text.</p>
</div>

<ul>
    <li>First list item</li>
    <li>Second list item</li>
    <li>Third list item</li>
    <li>Fourth list item</li>
    <li>Fifth list item</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p:nth-child(odd) {
    background: red;
}

p:nth-child(even) {
    background: lightgreen;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>The first paragraph.</p>
<p>The second paragraph.</p>
<p>The third paragraph.</p>
<p>The fourth paragraph.</p>
<p>The fifth paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p:nth-last-child(3) {
    background: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>The first paragraph.</p>
<p>The second paragraph.</p>
<p>The third paragraph.</p>
<p>The fourth paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p:nth-last-of-type(2) {
    background: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>The first paragraph.</p>
<p>The second paragraph.</p>
<p>The third paragraph.</p>
<p>The fourth paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p::first-line {
  color: #ff0000;
  font-variant: small-caps;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>You can use the ::first-line pseudo-element to add a special effect to the first line of
a text. Some more text. And even more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and
more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p::first-letter {
  color: #ff0000;
  font-size: 200%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<p>You can use the ::first-letter pseudo-element to add a special effect to the first
character of a text!</p>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1::before {
  content:url(myimage.jpg);
}

h1::after {
  content:url(myimage.jpg);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>The ::before pseudo-element inserts content before the content of an element.</p>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
::marker {
  color: red;
  font-size: 50px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>

<ol>
  <li>First</li>
  <li>Second</li>
  <li>Third</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
::selection {
  color: red;
  background: yellow;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Select some text on this page:</h1>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<div>This is some text in a div element.</div>

</body>
</html>n
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
a[target] {
    background-color: yellow;
}
a[target=_blank] {
    background-color: yellow;
}
[title~=flower] {
    border: 5px solid yellow;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>CSS [attribute] Selector</h2>
<p>The links with a target attribute gets a yellow background:</p>

<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">w3schools.com</a>
<a href="http://www.disney.com" target="_blank">disney.com</a>
<a href="http://www.wikipedia.org" target="_top">wikipedia.org</a>




</body>
</html>
```



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
input[type=text] {
  width: 150px;
  display: inline;
  margin-bottom: 10px;
  background-color: yellow;
}

input[type=button] {
  width: 120px;
  margin-left: 35px;
  display: block;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Styling Forms</h2>

<form name="input" action="" method="get">
  Firstname:<input type="text" name="Name" value="Peter" size="20">
  Lastname:<input type="text" name="Name" value="Griffin" size="20">
  <input type="button" value="Example Button">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    text-shadow: 3px 3px 5px #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>
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>
div {
    background-color: #eee;
    width: 200px;
    height: 80px;
    border: 4px dotted black;
    overflow:scroll;
}
</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>
```