# googleCss links

<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">  
</head>

An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element.

To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.

The example below shows how to change the color and the left margin of a <h1> element:

**Example**

<h1 style="color:blue;margin-left:30px;">This is a heading</h1>

# Backgrounds

body {  
    background-image: url("paper.gif");  
}

If the image above is repeated only horizontally (background-repeat: repeat-x;), the background will look better:

**Example**

body {  
    background-image: url("gradient\_bg.png");  
    background-repeat: repeat-x;  
}

Showing the background image only once is also specified by the background-repeat property:

**Example**

body {  
    background-image: url("img\_tree.png");  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}

The position of the image is specified by the background-position property:

**Example**

body {  
    background-image: url("img\_tree.png");  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-position: right top;  
}

To specify that the background image should be fixed (will not scroll with the rest of the page), use the background-attachment property:

**Example**

body {  
    background-image: url("img\_tree.png");  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-position: right top;  
    background-attachment: fixed;  
}

The shorthand property for background is background:

**Example**

body {  
    background: #ffffff url("img\_tree.png") no-repeat right top;  
}

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [background](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background.asp) | Sets all the background properties in one declaration |
| [background-attachment](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-attachment.asp) | Sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page |
| [background-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-color.asp) | Sets the background color of an element |
| [background-image](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-image.asp) | Sets the background image for an element |
| [background-position](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-position.asp) | Sets the starting position of a background image |
| [background-repeat](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-repeat.asp) | Sets how a background image will be repeated |

# Border

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

The following values are allowed:

* dotted - Defines a dotted border
* dashed - Defines a dashed border
* solid - Defines a solid border
* double - Defines a double border
* groove - Defines a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value
* ridge - Defines a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value
* inset - Defines a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
* outset - Defines a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
* none - Defines no border
* hidden - Defines a hidden border

p {  
    border: 5px solid red;  
}

# Margin

CSS has properties for specifying the margin for each side of an element:

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

If the margin property has four values:

* **margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px;**
  + top margin is 25px
  + right margin is 50px
  + bottom margin is 75px
  + left margin is 100px
* You can set the margin property to auto to horizontally center the element within its container.
* The element will then take up the specified width, and the remaining space will be split equally between the left and right margins:
* div {  
      width: 300px;  
      margin: auto;  
      border: 1px solid red;  
  }

Inherit

You can set the margin property to auto to horizontally center the element within its container.

The element will then take up the specified width, and the remaining space will be split equally between the left and right margins:

div {  
    width: 300px;  
    margin: auto;  
    border: 1px solid red;  
}

Top and bottom margins of elements are sometimes collapsed into a single margin that is equal to the largest of the two margins.

This does not happen on left and right margins! Only top and bottom margins!

# Padding

CSS has properties for specifying the padding for each side of an element:

* padding-top
* padding-right
* padding-bottom
* padding-left

# Heigth and width

div {  
    height: 200px;  
    width: 50%;  
    background-color: powderblue;  
}

The max-width property is used to set the maximum width of an element.

div {  
    max-width: 500px;  
    height: 100px;  
    background-color: powderblue;  
}

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [height](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_height.asp) | Sets the height of an element |
| [max-height](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-height.asp) | Sets the maximum height of an element |
| [max-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-width.asp) | Sets the maximum width of an element |
| [min-height](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_min-height.asp) | Sets the minimum height of an element |
| [min-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_min-width.asp) | Sets the minimum width of an element |
| [width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_width.asp) | Sets the width of an element |

# Box model

div {  
    width: 320px;  
    padding: 10px;  
    border: 5px solid gray;  
    margin: 0;   
}

[Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_boxmodel_width)

Here is the math:

320px (width)  
+ 20px (left + right padding)  
+ 10px (left + right border)  
+ 0px (left + right margin)  
**= 350px**

# Text

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_color.asp) | Sets the color of text |
| [direction](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_direction.asp) | Specifies the text direction/writing direction |
| [letter-spacing](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_letter-spacing.asp) | Increases or decreases the space between characters in a text |
| [line-height](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_line-height.asp) | Sets the line height |
| [text-align](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-align.asp) | Specifies the horizontal alignment of text |
| [text-decoration](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-decoration.asp) | Specifies the decoration added to text |
| [text-indent](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-indent.asp) | Specifies the indentation of the first line in a text-block |
| [text-shadow](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-shadow.asp) | Specifies the shadow effect added to text |
| [text-transform](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-transform.asp) | Controls the capitalization of text |
| [text-overflow](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-overflow.asp) | Specifies how overflowed content that is not displayed should be signaled to the user |
| [unicode-bidi](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_unicode-bidi.asp) | Used together with the [direction](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_direction.asp) property to set or return whether the text should be overridden to support multiple languages in the same document |
| [vertical-align](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_vertical-align.asp) | Sets the vertical alignment of an element |
| [white-space](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_white-space.asp) | Specifies how white-space inside an element is handled |
| [word-spacing](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_word-spacing.asp) | Increases or decreases the space between words in a text |

div {  
    text-align: justify;  
}

The text-decoration property is used to set or remove decorations from text.

The value text-decoration: none; is often used to remove underlines from links:

a {  
    text-decoration: none;  
}

The other text-decoration values are used to decorate text:

h1 {  
    text-decoration: overline;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    text-decoration: line-through;  
}  
  
h3 {  
    text-decoration: underline;  
}

The text-transform property is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text.

It can be used to turn everything into uppercase or lowercase letters, or capitalize the first letter of each word:

p.uppercase {  
    text-transform: uppercase;  
}  
  
p.lowercase {  
    text-transform: lowercase;  
}  
  
p.capitalize {  
    text-transform: capitalize;  
}

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

p.small {  
    line-height: 0.8;  
}  
  
p.big {  
    line-height: 1.8;  
}

The text-indent property is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text:

p {  
    text-indent: 50px;  
}

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

The following example demonstrates how to increase or decrease the space between characters:

h1 {  
    letter-spacing: 3px;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    letter-spacing: -3px;  
}

The direction property is used to change the text direction of an element:

p {  
    direction: rtl;  
}

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

The following example demonstrates how to increase or decrease the space between words:

h1 {  
    word-spacing: 10px;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    word-spacing: -5px;  
}

The text-shadow property adds shadow to text.

The following example specifies the position of the horizontal shadow (3px), the position of the vertical shadow (2px) and the color of the shadow (red):

h1 {  
    text-shadow: 3px 2px red;  
}

# Font

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [font](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font.asp) | Sets all the font properties in one declaration |
| [font-family](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-family.asp) | Specifies the font family for text |
| [font-size](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-size.asp) | Specifies the font size of text |
| [font-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-style.asp) | Specifies the font style for text |
| [font-variant](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-variant.asp) | Specifies whether or not a text should be displayed in a small-caps font |
| [font-weight](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_weight.asp) | Specifies the weight of a font |

# Icons

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<i class="fa fa-cloud"></i>  
<i class="fa fa-heart"></i>  
<i class="fa fa-car"></i>  
<i class="fa fa-file"></i>  
<i class="fa fa-bars"></i>  
  
</body>  
</html>

# Lists

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [list-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style.asp) | Sets all the properties for a list in one declaration |
| [list-style-image](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-image.asp) | Specifies an image as the list-item marker |
| [list-style-position](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-position.asp) | Specifies if the list-item markers should appear inside or outside the content flow |
| [list-style-type](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-type.asp) | Specifies the type of list-item marker |

# Tables

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [border](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border.asp) | Sets all the border properties in one declaration |
| [border-collapse](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-collapse.asp) | Specifies whether or not table borders should be collapsed |
| [border-spacing](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-spacing.asp) | Specifies the distance between the borders of adjacent cells |
| [caption-side](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_tab_caption-side.asp) | Specifies the placement of a table caption |
| [empty-cells](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_tab_empty-cells.asp) | Specifies whether or not to display borders and background on empty cells in a table |
| [table-layout](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_tab_table-layout.asp) | Sets the layout algorithm to be used for a table |

tr:hover {background-color: #f5f5f5}

For zebra-striped tables, use the nth-child() selector and add a background-color to all even (or odd) table rows:

tr:nth-child(even) {background-color: #f2f2f2}

Add a container element (like <div>) with overflow-x:auto around the <table> element to make it responsive:

<div style="overflow-x:auto;">

# Display

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [display](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_display.asp) | Specifies how an element should be displayed |
| [visibility](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_visibility.asp) | Specifies whether or not an element should be visible |

A common example is making inline <li> elements for horizontal menus:

li {  
    display: inline;  
}

The following example displays <span> elements as block elements:

span {  
    display: block;  
}

# Max-width

**Tip:** Resize the browser window to less than 500px wide, to see the difference between the two divs!

Here is an example of the two divs above:

div.ex1 {  
    width: 500px;  
    margin: auto;  
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}  
  
div.ex2 {  
    max-width: 500px;  
    margin: auto;  
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;

# Position

There are four different position values:

* static
* relative
* fixed
* absolute

HTML elements are positioned static by default.

Static positioned elements are not affected by the top, bottom, left, and right properties.

An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:

This <div> element has position: static;

Here is the CSS that is used:

div.static {  
    position: static;  
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}

An element with position: relative; is positioned relative to its normal position.

Setting the top, right, bottom, and left properties of a relatively-positioned element will cause it to be adjusted away from its normal position. Other content will not be adjusted to fit into any gap left by the element.

This <div> element has position: relative;

Here is the CSS that is used:

div.relative {  
    position: relative;  
    left: 30px;  
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}

An element with position: fixed; is positioned relative to the viewport, which means it always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled. The top, right, bottom, and left properties are used to position the element.

A fixed element does not leave a gap in the page where it would normally have been located.

Notice the fixed element in the lower-right corner of the page. Here is the CSS that is used:

div.fixed {  
    position: fixed;  
    bottom: 0;  
    right: 0;  
    width: 300px;  
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}

An element with position: absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (instead of positioned relative to the viewport, like fixed).

However; if an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling.

**Note:** A "positioned" element is one whose position is anything except static.

Here is a simple example:

This <div> element has position: relative;

This <div> element has position: absolute;

Here is the CSS that is used:

div.relative {  
    position: relative;  
    width: 400px;  
    height: 200px;  
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}   
  
div.absolute {  
    position: absolute;  
    top: 80px;  
    right: 0;  
    width: 200px;  
    height: 100px;  
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}

# Z-index

When elements are positioned, they can overlap other elements.

The z-index property specifies the stack order of an element (which element should be placed in front of, or behind, the others).

An element can have a positive or negative stack order:

Because the image has a z-index of -1, it will be placed behind the text.

img {  
    position: absolute;  
    left: 0px;  
    top: 0px;  
    z-index: -1;  
}

# Top Left Right Bottom

.topright {

position: absolute;

top: 8px;

right: 16px;

font-size: 18px;

}

.bottomright {

position: absolute;

bottom: 8px;

right: 16px;

font-size: 18px;

}

img {

width: 100%;

height: auto;

opacity: 0.3;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Image Text</h2>

<p>Add some text to an image in the bottom right corner:</p>

<div class="container">

<img src="trolltunga.jpg" alt="Norway" width="1000" height="300">

<div class="bottomright">Bottom Right</div>

</div>

# Overflow

The overflow property has the following values:

* visible - Default. The overflow is not clipped. It 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, but a scrollbar is added to see the rest of the content
* auto - If overflow is clipped, a scrollbar should be added to see the rest of the content

div {  
    overflow-x: hidden; /\* Hide horizontal scrollbar \*/  
    overflow-y: scroll; /\* Add vertical scrollbar \*/  
}

# Float

In its simplest use, the float property can be used to wrap text around images.

The following example specifies that an image should float to the right in a text:

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

The clear property is used to control the behavior of floating elements.

Elements after a floating element will flow around it. To avoid this, use the clear property.

The clear property specifies on which sides of an element floating elements are not allowed to float:

div {  
    clear: left;  
}

If an element is taller than the element containing it, and it is floated, it will overflow outside of its container.

Then we can add overflow: auto; to the containing element to fix this problem:

.clearfix {  
    overflow: auto;  
}