# Css 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;  
}