

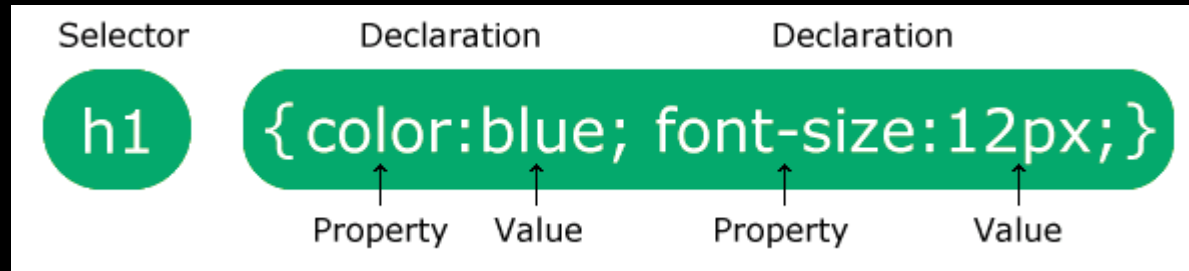
آموزش Css

رضا آواره

مباحث

HTML •

CSS Syntax



- ```
p {
 color: red;
 text-align: center;
}
```

HTML

# CSS Selectors

- The CSS element Selector
  - انتخاب یک تگ
  - ```
p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```
- The CSS id Selector
 - hash (#)
 - ```
#para1 {
 text-align: center;
 color: red;
}
```
- **Note:** An id name cannot start with a number!
- The CSS class Selector
  - period (.)
  - ```
.center {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```
- **Note:** A class name cannot start with a number!



HTML

CSS Selectors

- یک تگ در کلاس خاص
 - `p.center {`
 `text-align: center;`
 `color: red;`
 `}`
- The CSS Universal Selector
 - `selector (*)`
 - `* {`
 `text-align: center;`
 `color: blue;`
 `}`
- The CSS Grouping Selector
 - `h1, h2, p {`
 `text-align: center;`
 `color: red;`
 `}`

HTML

Insert CSS

External CSS •

`<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">` •

Internal CSS •

Inline CSS •

• اگر چند استایل موجود باشد ، آخری اجرا می شود

• ترتیب

• Inline style (inside an HTML element)

• External and internal style sheets (in the head section)

• Browser default

HTML

CSS Comments

starts with `/×` and ends with `×/` •

HTML

Color

• در html گفتیم

HTML

CSS Backgrounds

- `div {
background-color: green;
opacity: 0.3;
}`

`div {
background: rgba(0, 128, 0, 0.3) /× Green background
with 30% opacity ×/
}`

HTML

CSS background-image

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

HTML

background-repeat

background-repeat: repeat-x; •
background-repeat: repeat-y;
background-repeat: no-repeat;

HTML

background-position

- <!DOCTYPE html>
- <html>
- <head>
- <style>
- body{
- background-image: url("img_tree.png");
- background-repeat: no-repeat;
- background-position: right top;
- margin-right: 200px;
- }
- </style>
- </head>
- <body>
- <h1>Hello World!</h1>
- <p>W3Schools background no-repeat, set position example.</p>
- <p>Now the background image is only shown once, and positioned away from the text.</p>
- <p>In this example we have also added a margin on the right side, so the background image will never disturb the text.</p>
- </body>
- </html>

Hello World!

W3Schools background no-repeat, set position example.

Now the background image is only shown once, and positioned away from the text.

In this example we have also added a margin on the right side, so the background image will never disturb the text.



HTML

background-attachment

- بک گراند اسکرول بخورد یا خیر

HTML

- background-attachment: scroll; •

- background-attachment: fixed; •



خلاصه نویسی

- When using the shorthand property the order of the property values is:
- background-color
- background-image
- background-repeat
- background-attachment
- background-position
- ```
body {
 background: #ffffff url("img_tree.png") no-repeat right top;
}
```

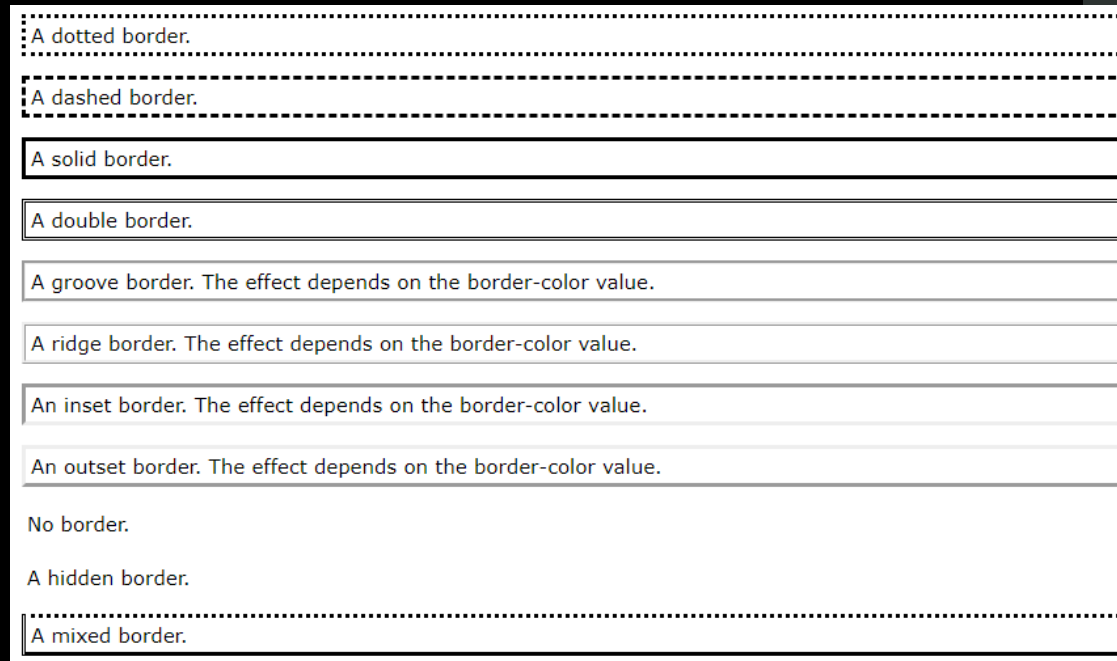
HTML



# CSS Border Style

- 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.mix {border-style: dotted dashed solid double;} •



HTML

# CSS Border Width

- border-width: 5px;  
border-width: medium;  
border-width: thick;
- p.one {  
border-style: solid;  
border-width: 5px 20px; /\* 5px top and bottom, 20px on the sides \*/  
}  
  
p.three {  
border-style: solid;  
border-width: 25px 10px 4px 35px; /\* 25px top, 10px right, 4px bottom  
and 35px left \*/  
}

HTML

# CSS Border Color

`border-color: blue;` •

`border-color: red green blue yellow;` / × red top, green right, blue bottom and yellow left × /

**HTML**

# CSS Border Sides

- `border-top-style: dotted;`  
`border-right-style: solid;`  
`border-bottom-style: dotted;`  
`border-left-style: solid;`
- If the `border-style` property has four values:
  - `border-style: dotted solid double dashed;`
  - top border is dotted
  - right border is solid
  - bottom border is double
  - left border is dashed
- If the `border-style` property has three values:
  - `border-style: dotted solid double;`
  - top border is dotted
  - right and left borders are solid
  - bottom border is double
- If the `border-style` property has two values:
  - `border-style: dotted solid;`
  - top and bottom borders are dotted
  - right and left borders are solid
- If the `border-style` property has one value:
  - `border-style: dotted;`
  - all four borders are dotted
- Example

HTML

# خلاصه نویسی

The border property is a shorthand property for the following individual border properties:

- border-width •
- border-style (required) •
- border-color •

HTML

# border-radius

border-radius: 5px; •

## HTML



# margin

- `margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px;`

- بالا راست پایین چپ

- `margin: auto;`  
وسط افقی
- ارث بری
- `div {  
border: 1px solid red;  
margin-left: 100px;  
}`

```
p.ex1 {
margin-left: inherit;
}
```

## HTML

• h1 {  
margin: 0 0 50px 0;  
}

h2 {  
margin: 20px 0 0 0;  
}

• مارجین بین ۷۰ نمیشود و ۵۰ میشود

HTML

# CSS Padding

- padding-top
  - padding-right
  - padding-bottom
  - padding-left
- 
- *length* - specifies a padding in px, pt, cm, etc.
  - % - specifies a padding in % of the width of the containing element
  - inherit - specifies that the padding should be inherited from the parent element
  - **Note:** Negative values are not allowed.



HTML

# Padding and Element Width

- width property specifies the width of the element's content area. The content area is the portion inside the padding, border, and margin
- To keep the width at 300px, no matter the amount of padding, you can use the box-sizing property. This causes the element to maintain its width; if you increase the padding, the available content space will decrease.
- ```
div {  
  width: 300px;  
  padding: 25px;  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```

HTML

The height and width properties do not include padding, borders, or margins. It sets the height/width of the area inside the padding, border, and margin of the element. •

Important: When you set the width and height properties of an element with CSS, you just set the width and height of the **content area**. To calculate the full size of an element, you must also add padding, borders and margins. •

CSS height and width Values •

The height and width properties may have the following values: •

auto - This is default. The browser calculates the height and width •

length - Defines the height/width in px, cm etc. •

% - Defines the height/width in percent of the containing block •

initial - Sets the height/width to its default value •

inherit - The height/width will be inherited from its parent value •



HTML

HTML

<u>max-height</u>	Sets the maximum height of an element
<u>max-width</u>	Sets the maximum width of an element
<u>min-height</u>	Sets the minimum height of an element
<u>min-width</u>	Sets the minimum width of an element

CSS Box Model

box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content. The image below illustrates the box model:

Explanation of the different parts:

Content - The content of the box, where text and images appear

Padding - Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent

Border - A border that goes around the padding and content

Margin - Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent

HTML

CSS Outline

• خط بیرون border

• CSS Outline Style

- dotted - Defines a dotted outline
- dashed - Defines a dashed outline
- solid - Defines a solid outline
- double - Defines a double outline
- groove - Defines a 3D grooved outline
- ridge - Defines a 3D ridged outline
- inset - Defines a 3D inset outline
- outset - Defines a 3D outset outline
- none - Defines no outline
- hidden - Defines a hidden outline

HTML

CSS Outline Width

- thin (typically 1px)
- medium (typically 3px)
- thick (typically 5px)
- A specific size (in px, pt, cm, em, etc)
- **outline-color**
 - name - specify a color name, like "red"
 - HEX - specify a hex value, like "#ff0000"
 - RGB - specify a RGB value, like "rgb(255,0,0)"
 - HSL - specify a HSL value, like "hsl(0, 100%, 50%)"
 - invert - performs a color inversion (which ensures that the outline is visible, regardless of color background)
- خلاصه نویسی
 - outline-width
 - outline-style (required)
 - outline-color

outline-offset: 15px; •
فاصله و border و outline

HTML

text

- Text Color
 - رنگ متن
 - Note: For W3C compliant CSS: If you define the color property, you must also define the background-color
- The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.
 - left or right aligned, centered, or justified.
- Text Direction
 - ```
p {
 direction: rtl; (rtl,ltr)
 unicode-bidi: bidi-override;(معکوس کردن)
}
```

HTML

# text

## Vertical Alignment •

- vertical-align: baseline; •
- vertical-align: text-top; •
- vertical-align: text-bottom; •
- vertical-align: sub; •
- vertical-align: super; •

[Tryit Editor v3.6 \(w3schools.com\)](https://www.w3schools.com/tryit/tryit.asp?filename=tryhtml_css_vertical-align) •

## Text Decoration •

- text-decoration: none; •
- text-decoration: overline; •
- text-decoration: line-through; •
- text-decoration: underline; •

**This is heading 1**

~~This is heading 2~~

This is heading 3

# HTML

- Text Transformation
- `text-transform: uppercase;`
  - حروف بزرگ
- `text-transform: lowercase;`
  - حروف کوچک
- `text-transform: capitalize;`
  - حروف اول بزرگ
- `text-indent: 50px;`
  - تورفتگی خط اول
- `letter-spacing: 3px;`
  - فاصله بین حروف

HTML



# HTML

- line-height
- فاصله خطوط
- word-spacing: 10px;
- فاصله کلمات
- white-space: nowrap;
- Wrap content
- text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px red;
- حرکت افقی ، عمودی ، blur ، رنگ

# Generic Font Families

- In CSS there are five generic font families:
- **Serif** fonts have a small stroke at the edges of each letter. They create a sense of formality and elegance.
- **Sans-serif** fonts have clean lines (no small strokes attached). They create a modern and minimalistic look.
- **Monospace** fonts - here all the letters have the same fixed width. They create a mechanical look.
- **Cursive** fonts imitate human handwriting.
- **Fantasy** fonts are decorative/playful fonts.

| Generic Font Family | Examples of Font Names                              |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Serif               | Times New Roman<br>Georgia<br>Garamond              |
| Sans-serif          | Arial<br>Verdana<br>Helvetica                       |
| Monospace           | Courier New<br>Lucida Console<br>Monaco             |
| Cursive             | <i>Brush Script MT</i><br><i>Lucida Handwriting</i> |
| Fantasy             | Copperplate<br>Papyrus                              |

HTML

# Font Style

- normal - The text is shown normally
- italic - The text is shown in italics
- oblique - The text is "leaning" (oblique is very similar to italic, but less supported)
- شبیه italic ولی کمتر پشتیبانی می شود

HTML

# Font Weight

font-weight •

Bold •

Normal •

**HTML**

Font Variant •

Normal •

small-caps •

• حروف بزرگ می شوند

# Font Size

font-size: 40px; •  
Pixel •

HTML

font-size: 2.5em; /  $\times 40\text{px}/16=2.5\text{em} \times /$  •  
*pixels/16=em* •

Vw =viewport width •

Viewport is the browser window size. 1vw = 1% of viewport •  
width. If the viewport is 50cm wide, 1vw is 0.5cm.

Responsive size •

# Font google

[CSS Google Fonts \(w3schools.com\)](https://www.w3schools.com/css/google_fonts.php) •

## HTML

# خلاصه نویسی

- font-style •
- font-variant •
- font-weight •
- font-size/line-height •
- font-family •

Size ، family الزامی!

font: italic small-caps bold 12px/30px Georgia, serif; •

## HTML



# CSS Icons

## Font Awesome Icons •

```
<script src="https://kit.fontawesome.com/yourcode.js" •
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
```

• بدون نیاز به دالود

• استفاده از نام کلاس

```
<i class="fas fa-cloud"></i> •
```

## Bootstrap Icons •

```
<link rel="stylesheet" •
href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/
css/bootstrap.min.css">
<i class="glyphicon glyphicon-cloud"></i> •
```

HTML

- a:link – a normal, unvisited link
- a:visited – a link the user has visited
- a:hover – a link when the user mouses over it
- a:active – a link the moment it is clicked

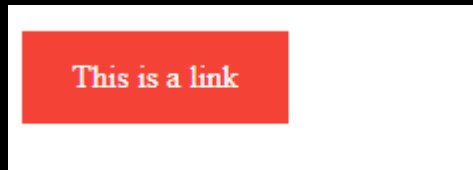
```
• /× unvisited link ×/
a:link {
 color: red;
}
/× visited link ×/
a:visited {
 color: green;
}
/× mouse over link ×/
a:hover {
 color: hotpink;
}
/× selected link ×/
a:active {
 color: blue;
}
```

- a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited
- a:active MUST come after a:hover

# CSS Links

HTML

# مثال



```
a:link, a:visited {
background-color: #f44336;
color: white;
padding: 14px 25px;
text-align: center;
text-decoration: none;
display: inline-block;
}
```

```
a:hover, a:active {
background-color: red;
}
```

## HTML

# مثال

## HTML

- a.one:link {color:#ff0000;} •
- a.one:visited {color:#0000ff;} •
- a.one:hover {color:#ffcc00;} •
- a.two:link {color:#ff0000;} •
- a.two:visited {color:#0000ff;} •
- a.two:hover {font-size:150%;} •
- a.three:link {color:#ff0000;} •
- a.three:visited {color:#0000ff;} •
- a.three:hover {background:#66ff66;} •
- a.four:link {color:#ff0000;} •
- a.four:visited {color:#0000ff;} •
- a.four:hover {font-family:monospace;} •
- a.five:link {color:#ff0000;text-decoration:none;} •
- a.five:visited {color:#0000ff;text-decoration:none;} •
- a.five:hover {text-decoration:underline;} •

# شکل cursor

- <span style="cursor: auto">auto</span><br>  
<span style="cursor: crosshair">crosshair</span><br>  
  <span style="cursor: default">default</span><br>  
  <span style="cursor: e-resize">e-resize</span><br>  
    <span style="cursor: help">help</span><br>  
    <span style="cursor: move">move</span><br>  
    <span style="cursor: n-resize">n-resize</span><br>  
    <span style="cursor: ne-resize">ne-resize</span><br>  
  <span style="cursor: nw-resize">nw-resize</span><br>  
    <span style="cursor: pointer">pointer</span><br>  
    <span style="cursor: progress">progress</span><br>  
    <span style="cursor: s-resize">s-resize</span><br>  
    <span style="cursor: se-resize">se-resize</span><br>  
  <span style="cursor: sw-resize">sw-resize</span><br>  
    <span style="cursor: text">text</span><br>  
    <span style="cursor: w-resize">w-resize</span><br>  
    <span style="cursor: wait">wait</span>

HTML

# list

```
ul.a{
list-style-type: circle;
}
```

```
ul.b{
list-style-type: square;
}
```

```
ol.c{
list-style-type: lower-roman;
}
```

```
ol.d{
list-style-type: upper-alpha;
}
```

## HTML

# list

ایکن خاص

```
list-style-image: url('sqpurple.gif');
```

## HTML

```
list-style-position: inside;
outside
```

داخل یا خارج li



# list

## • خلاصه نویسی

- `list-style-type` (if a `list-style-image` is specified, the value of this property will be displayed if the image for some reason cannot be displayed)
- `list-style-position` (specifies whether the list-item markers should appear inside or outside the content flow)
- `list-style-image` (specifies an image as the list item marker)

HTML

# CSS Tables

## Table Borders •

```
table, th, td {
border: 1px solid black;
}
```

**HTML**

## Full-Width Table •

width: 100% •

## Collapse Table Borders •

border-collapse: collapse; •

## Width and Height •

طول و عرض عناصر •

## Alignment •

text-align: center; •

vertical-align: bottom; •

th, td در top, bottom, or middle •

# CSS Tables

Hoverable Table •

`tr:hover {background-color: #f5f5f5;}` •

یک درمیان •

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

Responsive شدن •

`<div style="overflow-x:auto;">` •

HTML

# HTML

- `display: none;`
- مخفی کردن
- تغییر حالت `block` ، `inline`
- ```
li {  
  display: inline;  
}
```
- `display: block;`
- `display: none` or `visibility: hidden`?
- None کلا حذف و فضا آزاد
- Hidden نمایش نمی دهد ولی فضا اشغال

width and max-width

- width: 500px;
- اگر صفحه کوچکتر شود scroll
- max-width: 500px;

HTML

position:

- Static
 - جایگاه بر اساس ترتیب کد
- Relative
 - با top, right, bottom, and left نسبت به جایگاهش فاصله میگیرد
 - `position: relative;`
`left: 30px;`
- Fixed
 - ثابت حتی با اسکرول
 - `position: fixed;`
`bottom: 0;`
`right: 0;`
- Absolute
 - نسبت به نزدیکترین div
- Sticky
 - `position: sticky;`
`top: 35px;`

وقتی در اسکرول به ۳۵ برسد fix میشود

HTML

Z-index

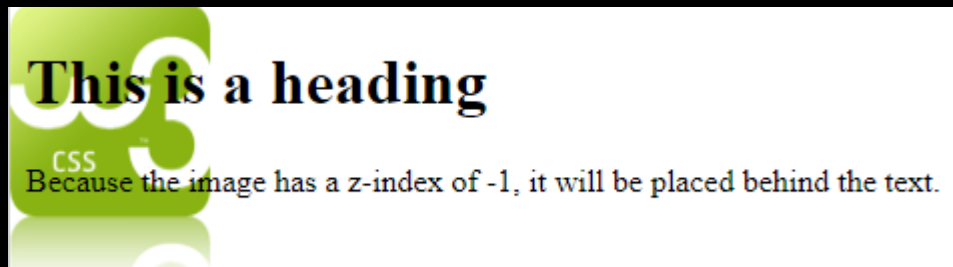
• ترتیب روی هم قرار گرفتن

position: absolute; •

left: 0px; •

top: 0px; •

z-index: -1; •



HTML

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_image_text_center •

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_image_text_top_left •

Overflow

- visible - Default. The overflow is not clipped. The content renders outside the element's box

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.

- hidden - The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible

You can use the overflow property when you want to have better control of the layout. The overflow

- 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

• مانند auto ولی اگر نیاز باشد نوار اضافه میکند

- The overflow property only works for block elements with a specified height

HTML

overflow-x and overflow-y

• تمرین

HTML

float

• HTML گفته شد

• مثال جالب

• https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_layout_float3

HTML

clear

• Float را حذف و المان را پایین می برد

• none - The element is not pushed below left or right floated elements. This is default

• left - The element is pushed below left floated elements

• right - The element is pushed below right floated elements

• both - The element is pushed below both left and right floated elements

• inherit - The element inherits the clear value from its parent

HTML

The clearfix Hack

https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_float_clear.asp •

HTML

What is box-sizing?

You can easily create three floating boxes side by side. •
However, when you add something that enlarges the width of each box (e.g. padding or borders), the box will break. The box-sizing property allows us to include the padding and border in the box's total width (and height), making sure that the padding stays inside of the box and that it does not break.

HTML

مثالها

https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_float_examples.asp

HTML

display: inline-block

Compared to display: inline, the major difference is that display: inline-block allows to set a width and height on the element. •

Also, with display: inline-block, the top and bottom margins/paddings are respected, but with display: inline they are not. •

Compared to display: block, the major difference is that display: inline-block does not add a line-break after the element, so the element can sit next to other elements. •

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_inline-block_span1 •

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_inline-block_nav •

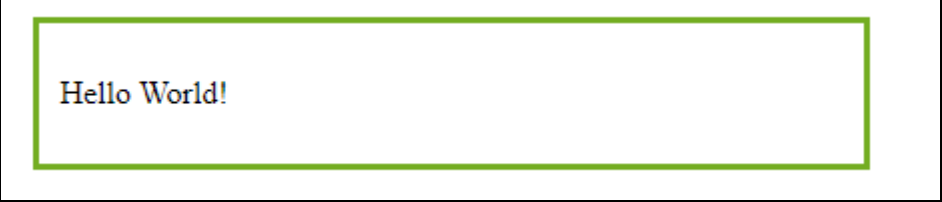
HTML

Horizontal & Vertical Align

To horizontally center a block element (like <div>), use margin: auto; •

```
.center {  
  margin: auto;  
  width: 60%;  
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
  padding: 10px;  
}
```

```
<div class="center">  
  <p>Hello World!</p>  
</div>
```



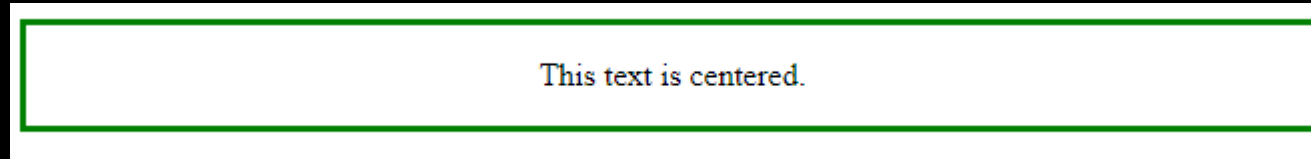
Hello World!



HTML

Center Align Text

```
.center {  
  text-align: center;  
  border: 3px solid green;  
}
```



```
<div class="center">  
  <p>This text is centered.</p>  
</div>
```

HTML

Center an Image

```
img {  
  display: block;  
  margin-left: auto;  
  margin-right: auto;  
}
```

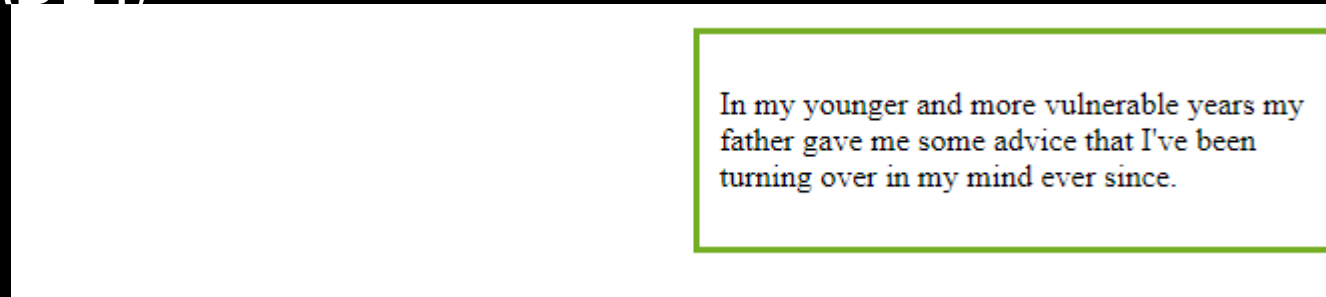
```

```

HTML

Left and Right Align - Using position

```
.right {  
  position: absolute;  
  right: 0px;  
  width: 300px;  
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
  padding: 10px;  
}
```

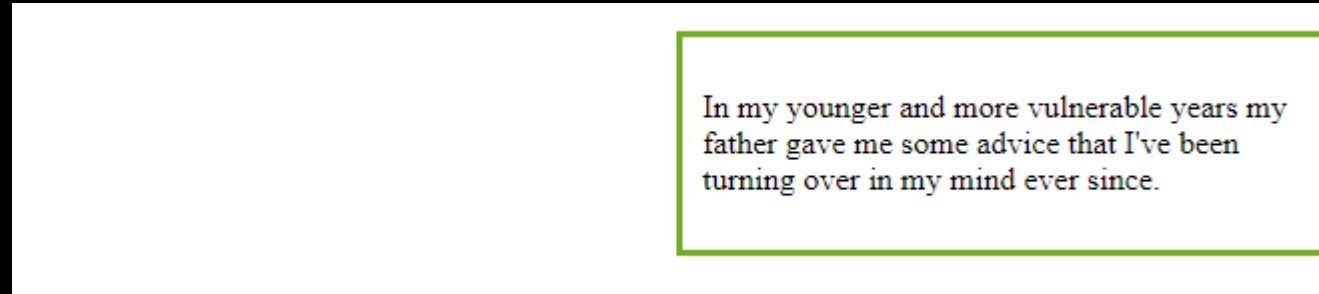


```
<div class="right">  
  <p>In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me  
  some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since.</p>  
</div>
```

HTML

Left and Right Align - Using float

```
.right {  
  float: right;  
  width: 300px;  
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
  padding: 10px;  
}
```



```
<div class="right">  
  <p>In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me  
  some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since.</p>  
</div>
```

HTML

clearfix

Without Clearfix

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et dictum interdum...



With Clearfix

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et dictum interdum...



HTML

https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_layout_clearfix2

Center Vertically – Using padding

padding: 70px 0; •
Padding بالا و پایین

HTML

To center both vertically and horizontally, use padding •
and text-align: center:

```
.center { •  
    padding: 70px 0;  
    border: 3px solid green;  
    text-align: center;  
}
```

مثالهای بیشتر وسط نوشتن

https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_align.asp •

HTML

نکاتی درباره selector ها

descendant selector (space) •

div p { •

div P های داخل

Child Selector (>) •

div > p { •

<div> •

<p>Paragraph 1 in the div.</p> •

<p>Paragraph 2 in the div.</p> •

<section><p>Paragraph 3 in the div.</p></section> <!-- not Child but
Descendant --> •

<p>Paragraph 4 in the div.</p> •

</div> •

<p>Paragraph 5. Not in a div.</p> •



HTML

نکاتی درباره selector ها

• Adjacent Sibling Selector (+)

div + p { •

• P که دقیقا بعد div بسته

• General Sibling Selector (~)

div ~ p { •

• همه p هایی که بعد div

HTML

- selector:pseudo-class {
property: value;
}

CSS Pseudo-classes

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p{
display: none;
background-color: yellow;
padding: 20px;
}
div:hover p{
display: block;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>Hover over me to show the p element
<p>Tada! Here I am!</p>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

HTML

CSS Pseudo-classes

- `p:first-child` {
 - اولین فرزند
- `p i:first-child` {
 - اولین `i` داخل `p`
- `p:first-child i` {
 - همه `i` های داخل اولین `p`
- `:lang` {
 - قانون زبانهای مختلف
- `<style>` {
 - `q:lang(no)` {
 - `quotes: "~" "~" "~" "~"`
 - `</style>`
 - `</head>`
 - `<body>`

`<p>Some text <q lang="no">A quote in a paragraph</q> Some text.</p>`

HTML

CSS Pseudo-elements

```
selector::pseudo-element {  
    property: value;  
}
```

HTML

p::first-line { •

• به اولین خط

p::first-letter { •

اولین کلمه

h1::before { •

content: url(smiley.gif);
}

• محتوا قبلش (after بعدش)

CSS Pseudo-elements

```
::marker {  
  color: red;  
  font-size: 23px;  
}
```

• مارک‌های لیست‌ها

```
::selection {  
  color: red;  
  background: yellow;  
}
```

• انتخاب شده توسط کاربر

• مثال‌های دیگر

• https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_elements.asp

HTML

مثال های navbar

https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_navbar.asp •

HTML

مثال های بیشتر

https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_dropdowns.asp •

https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_image_gallery.asp •

https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_image_sprites.asp •

HTML

CSS Attribute Selectors

- `a[target]` {
 - تگ a که target دارد
- `a[target="_blank"]` {
 - تگ a که target با مقدار خاص دارد
- `[attribute~="value"]` {
 - شامل کلمه خاص باشد

• https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_attribute_selectors.asp

HTML

Form styles

https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_form.asp •

HTML

https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_website_layout.asp •

HTML

https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_units.asp •

```
#myid {  
background-color: blue !important;  
}
```

• خیلی مهممهمم

flex

```
.flex-container {  
  display: flex;  
  background-color: DodgerBlue;  
}
```

```
.flex-container > div {  
  background-color: #f1f1f1;  
  margin: 10px;  
  padding: 20px;  
  font-size: 30px;  
}
```

```
<div class="flex-container"> •  
  <div>1</div>  
  <div>2</div>  
  <div>3</div>  
  </div>
```

HTML

direction

```
.flex-container { •  
  display: flex;  
  flex-direction: column;  
}
```

```
flex-direction: column-reverse; •  
flex-direction: row;  
flex-direction: row-reverse;  
flex-wrap: wrap;
```

HTML

justify

```
.flex-container { •  
  display: flex;  
  justify-content: center;  
}
```

```
justify-content: flex-start; •  
justify-content: flex-end;  
justify-content: space-around;  
justify-content: space-between;
```

HTML

Perfect Centering

```
.flex-container { •  
  display: flex;  
  height: 300px;  
justify-content: center;  
align-items: center;  
}
```

HTML

order

```
<div class="flex-container"> •  
<div style="order: 3">1</div>  
<div style="order: 2">2</div>  
<div style="order: 4">3</div>  
<div style="order: 1">4</div>  
</div>
```

HTML

size

```
<div class="flex-container"> •  
  <div style="flex-grow: 1">1</div>  
  <div style="flex-grow: 1">2</div>  
  <div style="flex-grow: 8">3</div>  
  </div>
```

```
<div class="flex-container"> •  
  <div>1</div>  
  <div>2</div>  
  <div style="flex-basis: 200px">3</div>  
  <div>4</div>  
  </div>
```

HTML

responsive

```
.flex-container { •  
  display: flex;  
  flex-direction: row;  
}
```

HTML

/× Responsive layout - makes a one column layout instead of a two-column layout ×/
@media (max-width: 800px) {
 .flex-container {
 flex-direction: column;
 }
}