

# Cascading Style Sheets

CSS is the acronym for: 'Cascading Style Sheets'. **CSS** is an extension to basic HTML that allows you to **style** your web pages.

An example of a style change would be to make words bold. In standard HTML you would use the `<b>` tag like so:

`<b>`make me bold`</b>`

This works fine and there is nothing wrong with it, except that now if you wanted to say change all your text that you initially made bold to underlined, you would have to go to every spot in the page and change the tag. And it's not efficient and takes great effort and time . **So** we use CSS .

With CSS, you can create a custom style elsewhere and set all its properties, give it a unique name and then 'tag' your HTML to apply these stylistic properties:

`<p class="myNewStyle">`My CSS styled text`</p>`

**Note:** CSS can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways:

- **Inline** - by using the style attribute in HTML elements

`<p style="color:red">`My CSS styled text`</p>`

So if you have several `<p>` in your html and you want to decorate it with the same style ,you should go to every `<p>` and make inline style for it.

- **Internal** - by using a `<style>` element in the `<head>` section

```
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      p
      {
        color:red;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Web Design And Development</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

- **External** - by using an external CSS file

```
<html>
  <head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="index_style">
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Web Design And Development</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

**Note:** with `<link>` tag you must write two important attributes **"href"** which determines the path of this css sheet , and **"rel"** to determine type of this link.

To make a decoration with internal or external style ,you should determine which tag you want to style it.  
for example ,if I want to make the paragraphs in my html with specific color so :

```
<html>
  <head>
    <style>
      p
      {
        color:#09c;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Web Design And Development</p>
    <p>Web Design And Development</p>
    <p>Web Design And Development</p>
    <p>Web Design And Development</p>
    <p>Web Design And Development</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

"internal"

OR

```
p
{
    color:#09c;
}
```

"external"

---

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In this example we choose **<p>** which is known as **"Selector"** to be with color "#09c" .OK ,if we want specific **<p>** tags to be with font-size:20px and with background-color:#ccc ,we have 2 ways: go to every tag and write these properties or make a **"Class"** to include all properties together and assign it to these paragraphs .

```
<html>
  <head>
    <link href="index_style.css" rel="stylesheet">
  </head>
  <body>
    <p class="test">Web Design And Development</p>|
    <p>Web Design And Development</p>
    <p>Web Design And Development</p>
    <p class="test">Web Design And Development</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
p
{
    color: #09c;
}

.test
{
    font-size: 20px;
    background-color: #ccc;
}
```

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### **"Note"**

*code is performed in sequence form ex, if you wrote a background-color for tag <p> which has class test and repeat this background but with different color ,it will make overwrite on property background-color with the last color.*

```
<html>
  <head>
    <link href="index_style.css" rel="stylesheet">
  </head>
  <body>
    <p class="test">Web Design And Development</p>|
    <p>Web Design And Development</p>
    <p>Web Design And Development</p>
    <p class="test">Web Design And Development</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
p
{
    color: #09c;
}

.test
{
    font-size: 20px;
    background-color: #ccc;
    background-color: red;|
}
```

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**"Finally"** ,Ok what are **properties** which available in **CSS** ?

# CSS properties

## Background-color

## Background-image :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
background-image: url("paper.gif");
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Hello World!</h1>

<p>This page has an image as the background!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Hello World!

This page has an image as the background!

## Background-repeat:

العادی ان لو الصوره صغيره بيجاول يكرر الصور دى كذا مره عشان تملئ المساحه بتاعتك فنا ممكن اتحكم فى التكرار ده ممكن اصلا مظهرهش يكرر او ممكن اخليه يكرر فى اتجاه الطول او العرض

```
.test
{
background-repeat: |
}
```

- no-repeat
- repeat
- repeat-x
- repeat-y
- round
- space

## Background-attachment:

دى بتحددلى الصوره بتاعتي فالخلفيه بتكون ثابتة مهما طلعت ونزلت فالصفحة بتاعتي ولا تكون معايا وانا بتحرك تتحرك معايا

```
.test
{
background-attachment: |
}
```

- fixed
- inherit
- local
- scroll

## Background-position:

```
.test
{
  background-position: |
}
```

bottom  
center  
left  
right  
top

دی بتحدلی مکان الخلفیه بتاعتی یعنی ممکن متخدش المكان كله ممكن اخليها يمين بس او شمال  
وهكذا

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-image: url("img_tree.png");
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-position: right top;
}
</style>
```

### 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.



## background-clip:

دی بتحدلی الخلفیه بتاعتی هتملى انهى جزء من المحتوى بتاعها

## background-size:

دی بتحدد الحجم بتاع الصورة بتاعتی یعنی مثلا ممكن مخليش الصورة تملی المحتوى بتاعها  
ممكن اخليها ف جزء معين منها بس

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background: url("img_flwr.gif");
  background-size: 80px 60px;
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  padding-top: 40px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```



Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

فى المثال ده انا مخلتش الصورة تملی الصفحه كلها لأ انا خلتها تضر فى الجزء بس اللى من ٨٠  
ل ٦٠

## Border:

هو انى مثلا اعمل حدود للتاج بتاعى بحيث مثلا انه يكون مميز عن اللى موجود معاه وممكن اديله عرض و الشكل بتاعه واللون اللى هيتلون بيه او ممكن اكتبهم كلهم بالترتيب كده ورا بعض فسطر واحد

```
.test
{
    color:#09c;
    border-width: 3px;
    border-style: dashed;
    border-color: blue;
}
```

```
.test
{
    color:#09c;
    |
    border: 3px dashed blue;
}
```

==

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طب افرض انا مش عايزه الحدود دى من كل الاتجاهات مثلا عايزه من الشمال بس او من وهكذا فهلاقى فى مردو من ضمن الخواص انى اعمل الاتجاهات دى

```
.test
{
    color:#09c;

    border-top:| ;
    border-bottom: ;
    border-right: ;
    border-left: ;
}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    border: 2px solid #a1a1a1;
    padding: 10px 40px;
    background: #dddddd;
    width: 300px;
    border-radius: 25px;
}
```

The border-radius property allows you to add rounded corners to elements.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    border: 2px solid #a1a1a1;
    padding: 10px 40px;
    background: #dddddd;
    width: 300px;
    border-top-left-radius: 30%;
}
```

The border-radius property allows you to add rounded corners to elements.

**Color:** used the text-color for different elements.

**Cursor:** specifies the type of cursor to be displayed when pointing on an element.



**Display:**

دی بتحدد ازای العنصر بيججز المكان جنبه یعنی ممکن یكون **block** یعنی بیاخذ ال **width** كله و مبيسمحش لحد یجی جنبه و ممکن یكون **inline** ان مثلا ممکن **tag** تانی یجی جنب فانا ممکن اغیر ال **property** دی . مثلا زی ال **<h1>** کنا عرفین انه **block** یعنی بیاخذ ال **width** كله 100% فممکن ده میکنش مناسب لیا و عایزه اغیرها فممکن اخلیها **inline** عادی .

```
h1
{
  background-color: red;
  display: inline-block;
}

<body>
  <h1 class="test">Web Design And Development</h1>|
  <h1 class="test">Web Design And Development</h1>
  <h1 class="test">Web Design And Development</h1>
</body>
```

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**Float:**

هی بتعمل نفس الی بتعمله ال **display** بس الفرق ان ال **display** بین ال **tag** و ال **tag** بتعمل زی **space** کده طب افرض انا مش عایزه ال **space** دی فیستخدام ال **float** و ممکن یكون **right** یعنی یجو جنب بعض من الیمین و ممکن یكون **left**



```
h1
{
    background-color: red;
    float: left;
}
```

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بس العيب اللي فيها انها بتاثر على اللي بعدها بمعنى لو انا مثلا بعد ما خلصت دول وعزيزه اكتب

**<P>** فملاحظ ان ال **<p>** هتيجي هي كمان جنبهم طب احلها ازاي ؟ ب **property**

اسمها **clear**

```
<html>
<head>
<link href="index_style.css" rel="stylesheet">
<style>
h1
{
    background-color: red;
    float: left;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 class="test">Web Design And Development</h1>
<h1 class="test">Web Design And Development</h1>
<h1 class="test">Web Design And Development</h1>
<p>Hello World</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Hello World

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**Clear:**

ممکن تكون left لو انا عامله **float: left** و ممکن تكون **right** لو انا عامله

**float:right** و ممکن تكون **both** لو انا كنت عامله الاثنين .

```
<h1 class="test">Web Design And Development</h1>
<h1 class="test">Web Design And Development</h1>
<h1 class="test">Web Design And Development</h1>
<p style="clear:left"></p>
<p>Hello World</p>
```

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Hello World

## Font:

ده بيحددلى شكل الخط بتاعى سواء الطريقه **font-family** او الحجم **font-size** او السُمك بتاعها **font-weight**

---

## Web Design And Development

```
<html>
<head>
  <link href="index_style.css" rel="stylesheet">

  <style>
    p
    {
      font-family: fantasy;
      font-size: 20px;
      font-weight: 600;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <p class="test">Web Design And Development</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## Height , Width :

دول بيتحكموا فى الحيز اللى بياخدوا ال **.tag**

## Margin:

دى بستخدمها لما اكون عايزه ابعد ال **tag** بتاعى ده مثلا عن اللى بعده او مثلا ادليه مساحه من "بره" تفصل ما بينه و بين العنصر اللى بعده او اللى جنبه وهكذا

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[Click Click Me](#)

```

<html>
  <head>
    <link href="index_style.css" rel="stylesheet">
    <style>
      p
      {
        font-family: fantasy;
        font-size: 20px;
        font-weight: 600;
        background-color: red;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p class="test">Web Design And Development</p>
    <p class="test">Web Design And Development</p>
    <p class="test">Web Design And Development</p>
    <a href="#">Click</a>
    <a href="#">Click Me</a>
  </body>
</html>

```

*ولما استخدم ال margin*

## "Note"

المساحة اللى سببها دى غير مستخدمه يعنى مينفعش اكتب فيها او احط فيها صوره مثلا او اى

حاجه عشان كده ممكن اقول عليها **"dead space"**

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Click

Click Me

```

<html>
  <head>
    <link href="index_style.css" rel="stylesheet">
    <style>
      p
      {
        font-family: fantasy;
        font-size: 20px;
        font-weight: 600;
        background-color: red;
        margin-top: 100px;
      }
      a
      {
        margin-right: 200px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p class="test">Web Design And Development</p>
    <p class="test">Web Design And Development</p>
    <p class="test">Web Design And Development</p>
    <a href="#">Click</a>|
    <a href="#">Click Me</a>
  </body>
</html>

```

## Padding:

نفس فکړه ال **margin** "بالظبط" بس الفرق ان المساحه من "جوه" يعنى بتبقى **include** معايا فى ال **size** اللى واخده ال **element**



```
<html>
  <head>
    <link href="index_style.css" rel="stylesheet">
    <style>
      p
      {
        font-family: fantasy;
        font-size: 20px;
        font-weight: 600;
        background-color: red;
        padding-top: 100px;
      }
      a
      {
        padding-right: 200px;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p class="test">Web Design And Development</p>
    <p class="test">Web Design And Development</p>
    <p class="test">Web Design And Development</p>
    <a href="#">Click</a>
    <a href="#">Click Me</a>
  </body>
</html>
```

## Opacity:

دى بتخلى ال **color** بتاعى مثلا مش واضح اوى او مش مُركز والقيم بتاعته بتتراوح بين **1** وال **0** كل ما قربت لل **zero** بيقى كده بتخفيه خالص

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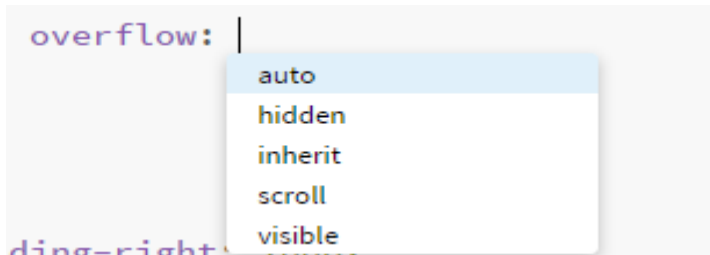
Click

Click Me

```
<style>
  p
  {
      background-color: red;
      opacity: 0.5;
      padding-top: 100px;
  }
  a
  {
      padding-right: 200px;
  }
</style>
```

## Overflow:

دی مثلا لو انا محدده **size** معین لل `<div>` مثلا وجواه `<p>` کثیر جدا لدرجه انها خرجه عن ال `div` ده من خلالها بقى ساعتها اقدر اقول اخفى الزیاده دی او ال `<div>` ببقی **scroll** عشان اعرف اقراه کله ولا ایه .



## Position:

ده انا بقدر من خلاله اغیر مکان ال `<tag>` بتاعی فی الصفحة مثلا لو عايزاه مثلا بیعد من ال **top** مقدار معین ومن ال **left** بردو مقدار معین ولیه **3 values** ممکن عملهم

*Position : relative;*

*Position : absolute;*

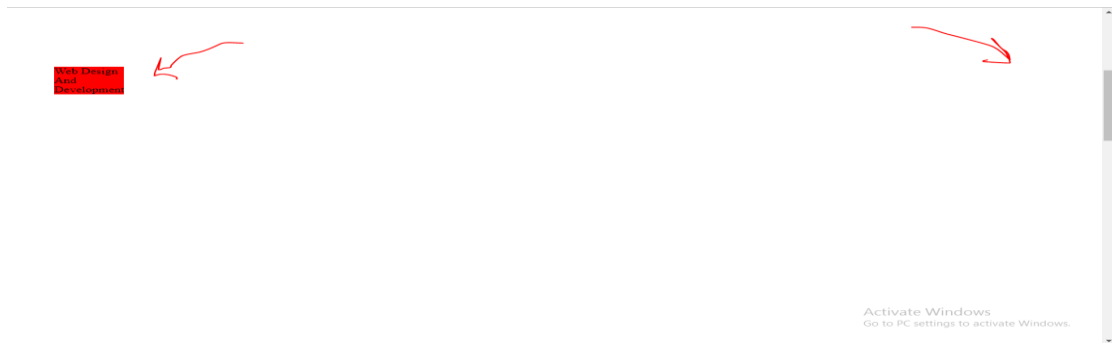
ال **position** الاولانى بيحددلى انا هبعد **top** و **left** مثلا بالنسبه لايه فمثلا لو عندى **<div>** ده ال **parent** وجواه **<div>** ده ال **child** فانا عايزه احرك ال **child** ده بالنسبه لل **parent** بتاعه فبخط لل **parent** ده

**Position: relative** ويحط لل **child** , **position: absolute** , واديله ال **top** وال **left** بتاعه مثلا

```
<style>
  .forDiv
  {
    position: relative;
    width: 500px;
    height: 500px;
    background-color: yellow;
  }
  p
  {
    background-color: red;
    position: absolute;
    top: 50px;
    left: 50px;
  }
</style>
```

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فى بقى نوع تالت اللى هى ال **fixed** ده بعمل مثلا **<div>** و بديله ال **top** او ال **left** او ال **bottom** او ال **right** وبديله برىو **position : fixed** وده بيخلي ال **<div>** ده ثابت فى مكانوا مهما عملت **scroll** لل **page** بتاعتي



```
<style>
  .forDiv
  {
    position: fixed;
    top: 50px;
    right: 60px;
    background-color: yellow;
  }

  body
  {
    height: 3000px;
  }
</style>
```

## Text-align:

ده بيحددلي لما اكتب الكلام مثلا يكون فين يعني يبدأ من ال **left** ولا ال **right** ولا ال **center**

```
body
{
  height: 3000px;
  text-align: |
}

p
{
  background-color: red;
}
```

## Text-decoration:

```
body
{
  height: 3000px;
  text-decoration: |
}
```

- inherit
- line-through
- none
- overline
- underline

### *z-index:*

ده بيتعامل على ان الشاشة بتاعتك **3D** و بيدى اولويه لحاجه انها تظهر الاول يعنى ممكن مثلا حاجتين يكونوا فنفس المكان فوق بعض و انا عايزه الحاجه اللى تحت دى هي اللى تكون فوق الاولى فبديها **z-index** كبير بحيث تظهر فوقها.

### *List-style-type:*

ده بيحدد الترقيم بتاع ال **list** بتاعتى

```
list-style-type: |
```

- armenian
- circle
- decimal
- decimal-leading-zero
- disc
- georgian
- inherit
- lower-alpha

# End Of CSS Properties