|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [accent-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css4_pr_accent-color.asp) | Specifies an accent color for user-interface controls  The accent-color property specifies the accent color for user-interface controls like: <input type="checkbox">, <input type="radio">, <input type="range"> and <progress>.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | Default value. The browser choose the accent color |  | | color | Specifies the color to be used as the accent color. All legal color values can be used (rgb, hex, named-color, etc). For more information on legal values, read our [CSS Colors Tutorial](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_colors.asp) |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
|  |  |
| [align-content](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-content.asp) | Specifies the alignment between the lines inside a flexible container when the items do not use all available space  The align-content property modifies the behavior of the [flex-wrap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-wrap.asp) property. It is similar to [align-items](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-items.asp), but instead of aligning flex items, it aligns flex lines.  **Note:** There must be multiple lines of items for this property to have any effect!  **Tip:** Use the [justify-content](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_justify-content.asp) property to align the items on the main-axis (horizontally).   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | stretch | Default value. Lines stretch to take up the remaining space |  | | center | Lines are packed toward the center of the flex container |  | | flex-start | Lines are packed toward the start of the flex container |  | | flex-end | Lines are packed toward the end of the flex container |  | | space-between | Lines are evenly distributed in the flex container |  | | space-around | Lines are evenly distributed in the flex container, with half-size spaces on either end |  | | space-evenly | Lines are evenly distributed in the flex container, with equal space around them |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [align-items](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-items.asp) | Specifies the alignment for items inside a flexible container  **Tip:** Use the [align-self](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-self.asp) property of each item to override the align-items property.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | stretch | Default. Items are stretched to fit the container |  | | center | Items are positioned at the center of the container |  | | flex-start | Items are positioned at the beginning of the container |  | | flex-end | Items are positioned at the end of the container |  | | baseline | Items are positioned at the baseline of the container |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [align-self](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-self.asp) | Specifies the alignment for selected items inside a flexible container  **Note:** The align-self property overrides the flexible container's [align-items](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-items.asp) property.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | Default. The element inherits its parent container's align-items property, or "stretch" if it has no parent container |  | | stretch | The element is positioned to fit the container |  | | center | The element is positioned at the center of the container |  | | flex-start | The element is positioned at the beginning of the container |  | | flex-end | The element is positioned at the end of the container |  | | baseline | The element is positioned at the baseline of the container |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [all](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_all.asp) | Resets all properties (except unicode-bidi and direction)  The all property resets all properties, apart from unicode-bidi and direction, to their initial or inherited value.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | initial | Changes all the properties applied to the element or the element's parent to their initial value | | inherit | Changes all the properties applied to the element or the element's parent to their parent value | | unset | Changes all the properties applied to the element or the element's parent to their parent value if they are inheritable or to their initial value if not | |
| [animation](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation.asp) | A shorthand property for all the *animation-\** properties  The animation property is a shorthand property for:   * [animation-name](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-name.asp) * [animation-duration](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-duration.asp) * [animation-timing-function](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-timing-function.asp) * [animation-delay](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-delay.asp) * [animation-iteration-count](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-iteration-count.asp) * [animation-direction](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-direction.asp) * [animation-fill-mode](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-fill-mode.asp) * [animation-play-state](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-play-state.asp)   **Note:** Always specify the [animation-duration](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-duration.asp) property, otherwise the duration is 0, and will never be played.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | [*animation-name*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-name.asp) | Specifies the name of the keyframe you want to bind to the selector | | [*animation-duration*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-duration.asp) | Specifies how many seconds or milliseconds an animation takes to complete | | [*animation-timing-function*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-timing-function.asp) | Specifies the speed curve of the animation | | [*animation-delay*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-delay.asp) | Specifies a delay before the animation will start | | [*animation-iteration-count*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-iteration-count.asp) | Specifies how many times an animation should be played | | [*animation-direction*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-direction.asp) | Specifies whether or not the animation should play in reverse on alternate cycles | | [*animation-fill-mode*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-fill-mode.asp) | Specifies what values are applied by the animation outside the time it is executing | | [*animation-play-state*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-play-state.asp) | Specifies whether the animation is running or paused | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [animation-delay](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-delay.asp) | Specifies a delay for the start of an animation  The animation-delay value is defined in seconds (s) or milliseconds (ms).   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *time* | Optional. Defines the number of seconds (s) or milliseconds (ms) to wait before the animation will start. Default value is 0. Negative values are allowed. If you use negative values, the animation will start as if it had already been playing for N seconds/milliseconds. |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [animation-direction](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-direction.asp) | Specifies whether an animation should be played forwards, backwards or in alternate cycles   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | normal | Default value. The animation is played as normal (forwards) |  | | reverse | The animation is played in reverse direction (backwards) |  | | alternate | The animation is played forwards first, then backwards |  | | alternate-reverse | The animation is played backwards first, then forwards |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [animation-duration](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-duration.asp) | Specifies how long an animation should take to complete one cycle   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *time* | Specifies the length of time an animation should take to complete one cycle. This can be specified in seconds or milliseconds. Default value is 0, which means that no animation will occur |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [animation-fill-mode](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-fill-mode.asp) | Specifies a style for the element when the animation is not playing (before it starts, after it ends, or both)  CSS animations do not affect the element before the first keyframe is played or after the last keyframe is played. The animation-fill-mode property can override this behavior.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | none | Default value. Animation will not apply any styles to the element before or after it is executing | | forwards | The element will retain the style values that is set by the last keyframe (depends on animation-direction and animation-iteration-count) | | backwards | The element will get the style values that is set by the first keyframe (depends on animation-direction), and retain this during the animation-delay period | | both | The animation will follow the rules for both forwards and backwards, extending the animation properties in both directions | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [animation-iteration-count](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-iteration-count.asp) | Specifies the number of times an animation should be played   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *number* | A number that defines how many times an animation should be played. Default value is 1 |  | | infinite | Specifies that the animation should be played infinite times (for ever) |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [animation-name](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-name.asp) | Specifies a name for the @keyframes animation   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *keyframename* | Specifies the name of the keyframe you want to bind to the selector | | none | Default value. Specifies that there will be no animation (can be used to override animations coming from the cascade) | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [animation-play-state](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-play-state.asp) | Specifies whether the animation is running or paused  **Note:** Use this property in a JavaScript to pause an animation in the middle of a cycle.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | paused | Specifies that the animation is paused |  | | running | Default value. Specifies that the animation is running |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [animation-timing-function](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-timing-function.asp) | Specifies the speed curve of an animation  The speed curve defines the TIME an animation uses to change from one set of CSS styles to another.  The speed curve is used to make the changes smoothly.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | linear | The animation has the same speed from start to end |  | | ease | Default value. The animation has a slow start, then fast, before it ends slowly |  | | ease-in | The animation has a slow start |  | | ease-out | The animation has a slow end |  | | ease-in-out | The animation has both a slow start and a slow end |  | | step-start | Equivalent to steps(1, start) |  | | step-end | Equivalent to steps(1, end) |  | | steps(int,start|end) | Specifies a stepping function, with two parameters. The first parameter specifies the number of intervals in the function. It must be a positive integer (greater than 0). The second parameter, which is optional, is either the value "start" or "end", and specifies the point at which the change of values occur within the interval. If the second parameter is omitted, it is given the value "end" |  | | [cubic-bezier(*n*,*n*,*n*,*n*)](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_cubic-bezier.asp) | Define your own values in the cubic-bezier function Possible values are numeric values from 0 to 1 |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
|  |  |
|  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [backdrop-filter](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_backdrop-filter.asp) | Defines a graphical effect to the area behind an element  **Tip:** To see the effect, the element or its background must be at least partially transparent.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | Default value. No filter is applied to the backdrop |  | | filter | A space-separated list of filter-functions like:   * blur() * brightness() * contrast() * drop-shadow() * grayscale() * hue-rotate() * invert() * opacity() * sepia() * saturate()   or an url to an SVG filter that will be applied to the backdrop |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [backface-visibility](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_backface-visibility.asp) | Defines whether or not the back face of an element should be visible when facing the user  The back face of an element is a mirror image of the front face being displayed.  This property is useful when an element is rotated. It lets you choose if the user should see the back face or not.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | visible | Default value. The backside is visible |  | | hidden | The backside is not visible |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [background](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background.asp) | A shorthand property for all the background-\* properties  The background property is a shorthand property for:   * [background-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-color.asp) * [background-image](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-image.asp) * [background-position](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-position.asp) * [background-size](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-size.asp) * [background-repeat](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-repeat.asp) * [background-origin](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-origin.asp) * [background-clip](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-clip.asp) * [background-attachment](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-attachment.asp)   It does not matter if one of the values above are missing, e.g. background:#ff0000 url(smiley.gif); is allowed.   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | [*background-color*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-color.asp) | Specifies the background color to be used | 1 |  | | [*background-image*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-image.asp) | Specifies ONE or MORE background images to be used | 1 |  | | [*background-position*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-position.asp) | Specifies the position of the background images | 1 |  | | [*background-size*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-size.asp) | Specifies the size of the background images | 3 |  | | [*background-repeat*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-repeat.asp) | Specifies how to repeat the background images | 1 |  | | [*background-origin*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-origin.asp) | Specifies the positioning area of the background images | 3 |  | | [*background-clip*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-clip.asp) | Specifies the painting area of the background images | 3 |  | | [*background-attachment*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-attachment.asp) | Specifies whether the background images are fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page | 1 |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | 3 |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | 2 |  | |
| [background-attachment](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-attachment.asp) | Sets whether a background image scrolls with the rest of the page, or is fixed   |  |  | | --- | --- | | scroll | The background image will scroll with the page. This is default | | fixed | The background image will not scroll with the page | | local | The background image will scroll with the element's contents | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [background-blend-mode](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-blend-mode.asp) | Specifies the blending mode of each background layer (color/image)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | normal | This is default. Sets the blending mode to normal |  | | multiply | Sets the blending mode to multiply |  | | screen | Sets the blending mode to screen |  | | overlay | Sets the blending mode to overlay |  | | darken | Sets the blending mode to darken |  | | lighten | Sets the blending mode to lighten |  | | color-dodge | Sets the blending mode to color-dodge |  | | saturation | Sets the blending mode to saturation |  | | color | Sets the blending mode to color |  | | luminosity | Sets the blending mode to luminosity |  | |
| [background-clip](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-clip.asp) | Defines how far the background (color or image) should extend within an element   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | border-box | Default value. The background extends behind the border |  | | padding-box | The background extends to the inside edge of the border |  | | content-box | The background extends to the edge of the content box |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [background-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-color.asp) | Specifies the background color of an element  The background of an element is the total size of the element, including padding and border (but not the margin).  **Tip:** Use a background color and a text color that makes the text easy to read.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *color* | Specifies the background color. Look at [CSS Color Values](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp) for a complete list of possible color values. |  | | transparent | Specifies that the background color should be transparent. This is default |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [background-image](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-image.asp) | Specifies one or more background images for an element  By default, a background-image is placed at the top-left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.  **Tip:** The background of an element is the total size of the element, including padding and border (but not the margin).  **Tip:**Always set a [background-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-color.asp) to be used if the image is unavailable.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | url('*URL*') | The URL to the image. To specify more than one image, separate the URLs with a comma |  | | none | No background image will be displayed. This is default |  | | [conic-gradient()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_conic-gradient.asp) | Sets a conic gradient as the background image. Define at least two colors |  | | [linear-gradient()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_linear-gradient.asp) | Sets a linear gradient as the background image. Define at least two colors (top to bottom) |  | | [radial-gradient()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_radial-gradient.asp) | Sets a radial gradient as the background image. Define at least two colors (center to edges) |  | | [repeating-conic-gradient()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_repeating-conic-gradient.asp) | Repeats a conic gradient |  | | [repeating-linear-gradient()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_repeating-linear-gradient.asp) | Repeats a linear gradient |  | | [repeating-radial-gradient()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_repeating-radial-gradient.asp) | Repeats a radial gradient |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [background-origin](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-origin.asp) | Specifies the origin position of a background image  **Note:** This property has no effect if [background-attachment](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-attachment.asp) is "fixed".   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | padding-box | Default value. The background image starts from the upper left corner of the padding edge |  | | border-box | The background image starts from the upper left corner of the border |  | | content-box | The background image starts from the upper left corner of the content |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [background-position](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-position.asp) | Specifies the position of a background image  **Tip:**By default, a [background-image](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-image.asp) is placed at the top-left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.   |  | | --- | |  | | left top left center left bottom right top right center right bottom center top center center center bottom | If you only specify one keyword, the other value will be "center" |  | | *x% y%* | The first value is the horizontal position and the second value is the vertical. The top left corner is 0% 0%. The right bottom corner is 100% 100%. If you only specify one value, the other value will be 50%. Default value is: 0% 0% |  | | *xpos ypos* | The first value is the horizontal position and the second value is the vertical. The top left corner is 0 0. Units can be pixels (0px 0px) or any other [CSS units](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_units.asp). If you only specify one value, the other value will be 50%. You can mix % and positions |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [background-repeat](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-repeat.asp) | Sets if/how a background image will be repeated  By default, a [background-image](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-image.asp) is repeated both vertically and horizontally.  **Tip:**The background image is placed according to the [background-position](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-position.asp) property. If no background-position is specified, the image is always placed at the element's top left corner.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | repeat | The background image is repeated both vertically and horizontally.  The last image will be clipped if it does not fit. This is default |  | | repeat-x | The background image is repeated only horizontally |  | | repeat-y | The background image is repeated only vertically |  | | no-repeat | The background-image is not repeated. The image will only be shown once |  | | space | The background-image is repeated as much as possible without clipping. The first and last image is pinned to either side of the element, and whitespace is distributed evenly between the images |  | | round | The background-image is repeated and squished or stretched to fill the space (no gaps) |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [background-size](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-size.asp) | Specifies the size of the background images  There are four different syntaxes you can use with this property: the keyword syntax ("auto", "cover" and "contain"), the one-value syntax (sets the width of the image (height becomes "auto"), the two-value syntax (first value: width of the image, second value: height), and the multiple background syntax (separated with comma).   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | Default value. The background image is displayed in its original size |  | | length | Sets the width and height of the background image. The first value sets the width, the second value sets the height. If only one value is given, the second is set to "auto". |  | | percentage | Sets the width and height of the background image in percent of the parent element. The first value sets the width, the second value sets the height. If only one value is given, the second is set to "auto" |  | | cover | Resize the background image to cover the entire container, even if it has to stretch the image or cut a little bit off one of the edges |  | | contain | Resize the background image to make sure the image is fully visible |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border.asp) | A shorthand property for border-width, border-style and border-color  If border-color is omitted, the color applied will be the color of the text.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | [*border-width*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-width.asp) | Specifies the width of the border. Default value is "medium" |  | | [*border-style*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-style.asp) | Specifies the style of the border. Default value is "none" |  | | [*border-color*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-color.asp) | Specifies the color of the border. Default value is the color of the text |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-bottom](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom.asp) | A shorthand property for border-bottom-width, border-bottom-style and border-bottom-color  If border-bottom-color is omitted, the color applied will be the color of the text.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | [*border-bottom-width*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_width.asp) | Required. Specifies the width of the bottom border. Default value is "medium" |  | | [*border-bottom-style*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_style.asp) | Required. Specifies the style of the bottom border. Default value is "none" |  | | [*border-bottom-color*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_color.asp) | Optional. Specifies the color of the bottom border. Default value is the color of the text |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-bottom-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_color.asp) | Sets the color of the bottom border  **Note:** Always declare the [border-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-style.asp) or the [border-bottom-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_style.asp) property before the border-bottom-color property. An element must have a border before you can change the color.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *color* | Specifies the color of the bottom border. Look at [CSS Color Values](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp) for a complete list of possible color values. Default color is the current color of the element |  | | transparent | Specifies that the border color should be transparent |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-bottom-left-radius](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-bottom-left-radius.asp) | Defines the radius of the border of the bottom-left corner  **Tip:** This property allows you to add rounded borders to elements!   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length* | Defines the shape of the bottom-left corner. Default value is 0. |  | | *%* | Defines the shape of the bottom-left corner in % |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-bottom-right-radius](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-bottom-right-radius.asp) | Defines the radius of the border of the bottom-right corner  **Tip:** This property allows you to add rounded borders to elements!   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length* | Defines the shape of the bottom-right corner. Default value is 0. |  | | *%* | Defines the shape of the bottom-right corner in % |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-bottom-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_style.asp) | Sets the style of the bottom border   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | Specifies no border. This is default |  | | hidden | The same as "none", except in border conflict resolution for table elements |  | | dotted | Specifies a dotted border |  | | dashed | Specifies a dashed border |  | | solid | Specifies a solid border |  | | double | Specifies a double border |  | | groove | Specifies a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value |  | | ridge | Specifies a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value |  | | inset | Specifies a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value |  | | outset | Specifies a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-bottom-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_width.asp) | Sets the width of the bottom border  **Note:** Always declare the [border-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-style.asp) or the [border-bottom-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_style.asp) property before the border-bottom-width property. An element must have borders before you can change the width.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | medium | Specifies a medium bottom border. This is default |  | | thin | Specifies a thin bottom border |  | | thick | Specifies a thick bottom border |  | | *length* | Allows you to define the thickness of the bottom border. |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-collapse](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-collapse.asp) | Sets whether table borders should collapse into a single border or be separated   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | separate | Borders are separated; each cell will display its own borders. This is default. |  | | collapse | Borders are collapsed into a single border when possible (border-spacing and empty-cells properties have no effect) |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-color.asp) | Sets the color of the four borders  **If the border-color property has four values:**   * border-color: red green blue pink;   + top border is red   + right border is green   + bottom border is blue   + left border is pink   **If the border-color property has three values:**   * border-color: red green blue;   + top border is red   + right and left borders are green   + bottom border is blue   **If the border-color property has two values:**   * border-color: red green;   + top and bottom borders are red   + right and left borders are green   **If the border-color property has one value:**   * border-color: red;   + all four borders are red   **Note:** Always declare the [border-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-style.asp) property before the border-color property. An element must have borders before you can change the color.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *color* | Specifies the border color. Look at [CSS Color Values](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp) for a complete list of possible color values. Default color is the current color of the element |  | | transparent | Specifies that the border color should be transparent |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-image](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image.asp) | A shorthand property for all the border-image-\* properties  The border-image property allows you to specify an image to be used as the border around an element.  The border-image property is a shorthand property for:   * [border-image-source](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-source.asp) * [border-image-slice](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-slice.asp) * [border-image-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-width.asp) * [border-image-outset](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-outset.asp) * [border-image-repeat](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-repeat.asp)   Omitted values are set to their default values.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | [*border-image-source*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-source.asp) | The path to the image to be used as a border |  | | [*border-image-slice*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-slice.asp) | How to slice the border image |  | | [*border-image-width*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-width.asp) | The width of the border image |  | | [*border-image-outset*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-outset.asp) | The amount by which the border image area extends beyond the border box |  | | [*border-image-repeat*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-repeat.asp) | Whether the border image should be repeated, rounded or stretched |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-image-outset](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-outset.asp) | Specifies the amount by which the border image area extends beyond the border box   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length* | A length unit specifying how far from the edges the border-image will appear. Default value is 0 |  | | *number* | Represent multiples of the corresponding border-width |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-image-repeat](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-repeat.asp) | Specifies whether the border image should be repeated, rounded or stretched   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | stretch | Default value. The image is stretched to fill the area |  | | repeat | The image is tiled (repeated) to fill the area |  | | round | The image is tiled (repeated) to fill the area. If it does not fill the area with a whole number of tiles, the image is rescaled so it fits |  | | space | The image is tiled (repeated) to fill the area. If it does not fill the area with a whole number of tiles, the extra space is distributed around the tiles |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-image-slice](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-slice.asp) | Specifies how to slice the border image   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *number* | The number(s) represent pixels for raster images or coordinates for vector images |  | | *%* | Percentages are relative to the height or width of the image |  | | fill | Causes the middle part of the image to be displayed |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-image-source](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-source.asp) | Specifies the path to the image to be used as a border   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | No image will be used |  | | *image* | The path to the image to be used as a border |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-image-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-width.asp) | Specifies the width of the border image  border-image-width: *number*|*%*|auto|initial|inherit;  **Note:** The border-image-width property can take from one to four values (top, right, bottom, and left sides). If the fourth value is omitted, it is the same as the second. If the third one is also omitted, it is the same as the first. If the second one is also omitted, it is the same as the first.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length* | A length unit (px) specifying the size of the border-width |  | | *number* | Default value 1. Represents multiples of the corresponding border-width |  | | *%* | Refers to the size of the border image area: the width of the area for horizontal offsets, the height for vertical offsets |  | | auto | If specified, the width is the intrinsic width or height of the corresponding image slice |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-left](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left.asp) | A shorthand property for all the border-left-\* properties  The border-left property is a shorthand property for (in the following order):   * [border-left-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_width.asp) * [border-left-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_style.asp) (required) * [border-left-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_color.asp)   If border-left-color is omitted, the color applied will be the color of the text.  border-left: *border-width* *border-style* *border-color*|initial|inherit;   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | [*border-left-width*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_width.asp) | Optional. Specifies the width of the left border. Default value is "medium" |  | | [*border-left-style*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_style.asp) | Required. Specifies the style of the left border. Default value is "none" |  | | [*border-left-color*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_color.asp) | Optional. Specifies the color of the left border. Default value is the color of the text |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-left-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_color.asp) | Sets the color of the left border  The border-left-color property sets the color of an element's left border.  **Note:** Always declare the [border-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-style.asp) or the [border-left-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_style.asp) property before the border-left-color property. An element must have a border before you can change the color.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *color* | Specifies the color of the left border. Look at [CSS Color Values](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp) for a complete list of possible color values. Default color is the current color of the element |  | | transparent | Specifies that the border color should be transparent |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-left-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_style.asp) | Sets the style of the left border  border-left-style: none|hidden|dotted|dashed|solid|double|groove|ridge|inset|outset|initial|inherit;   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | Specifies no border. This is default |  | | hidden | The same as "none", except in border conflict resolution for table elements |  | | dotted | Specifies a dotted border |  | | dashed | Specifies a dashed border |  | | solid | Specifies a solid border |  | | double | Specifies a double border |  | | groove | Specifies a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value |  | | ridge | Specifies a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value |  | | inset | Specifies a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value |  | | outset | Specifies a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-left-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_width.asp) | Sets the width of the left border  The border-left-width property sets the width of an element's left border.  **Note:** Always declare the [border-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-style.asp) or the [border-left-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_style.asp) property before the border-left-width property. An element must have borders before you can change the width.   |  | | --- | |  | | medium | Specifies a medium left border. This is default |  | | thin | Specifies a thin left border |  | | thick | Specifies a thick left border |  | | *length* | Allows you to define the thickness of the left border. |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-radius](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-radius.asp) | A shorthand property for the four border-\*-radius properties  The border-radius property defines the radius of the element's corners.  **Tip:** This property allows you to add rounded corners to elements!  This property can have from one to four values. Here are the rules:  **Four values - border-radius: 15px 50px 30px 5px;**(first value applies to top-left corner, second value applies to top-right corner, third value applies to bottom-right corner, and fourth value applies to bottom-left corner):  **Three values - border-radius: 15px 50px 30px;** (first value applies to top-left corner, second value applies to top-right and bottom-left corners, and third value applies to bottom-right corner):  **Two values - border-radius: 15px 50px;**(first value applies to top-left and bottom-right corners, and the second value applies to top-right and bottom-left corners):  **One value - border-radius: 15px;**(the value applies to all four corners, which are rounded equally:  border-radius: *1-4 length*|*%* / *1-4 length*|*%*|initial|inherit;  **Note:** The four values for each radius are given in the order top-left, top-right, bottom-right, bottom-left. If bottom-left is omitted it is the same as top-right. If bottom-right is omitted it is the same as top-left. If top-right is omitted it is the same as top-left.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length* | Defines the shape of the corners. Default value is 0. |  | | *%* | Defines the shape of the corners in % |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-right](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right.asp) | A shorthand property for all the border-right-\* properties  The border-right property is a shorthand property for (in the following order):   * [border-right-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_width.asp) * [border-right-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_style.asp) (required) * [border-right-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_color.asp)   If border-right-color is omitted, the color applied will be the color of the text.  border-right: *border-width* *border-style* *border-color*|initial|inherit;   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | [*border-right-width*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_width.asp) | Required. Specifies the width of the right border. Default value is "medium" |  | | [*border-right-style*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_style.asp) | Required. Specifies the style of the right border. Default value is "none" |  | | [*border-right-color*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_color.asp) | Optional. Specifies the color of the right border. Default value is the color of the text |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-right-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_color.asp) | Sets the color of the right border  The border-right-color property sets the color of an element's right border.  **Note:** Always declare the [border-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-style.asp) or the [border-right-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_style.asp) property before the border-right-color property. An element must have a border before you can change the color.  border-right-color: *color*|transparent|initial|inherit;   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *color* | Specifies the color of the right border. Look at [CSS Color Values](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp) for a complete list of possible color values. Default color is the current color of the element |  | | transparent | Specifies that the border color should be transparent |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-right-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_style.asp) | Sets the style of the right border  border-right-style: none|hidden|dotted|dashed|solid|double|groove|ridge|inset|outset|initial|inherit;   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | Specifies no border. This is default |  | | hidden | The same as "none", except in border conflict resolution for table elements |  | | dotted | Specifies a dotted border |  | | dashed | Specifies a dashed border |  | | solid | Specifies a solid border |  | | double | Specifies a double border |  | | groove | Specifies a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value |  | | ridge | Specifies a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value |  | | inset | Specifies a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value |  | | outset | Specifies a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-right-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_width.asp) | Sets the width of the right border  The border-right-width property sets the width of an element's right border.  **Note:** Always declare the [border-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-style.asp) or the [border-right-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_style.asp) property before the border-right-width property. An element must have borders before you can change the width.    border-right-width: medium|thin|thick|*length*|initial|inherit;   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | medium | Specifies a medium right border. This is default |  | | thin | Specifies a thin right border |  | | thick | Specifies a thick right border |  | | *length* | Allows you to define the thickness of the right border. |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-spacing](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-spacing.asp) | Sets the distance between the borders of adjacent cells **Note:** This property works only when [border-collapse](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-collapse.asp) is separate.  border-spacing: *length*|initial|inherit;   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length length* | Specifies the distance between the borders of adjacent cells in px, cm, etc. Negative values are not allowed.   * If one value is specified, it defines both the horizontal and vertical spacing between cells * If two values are specified, the first sets the horizontal spacing and the second sets the vertical spacing |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-style.asp) | Sets the style of the four borders  The border-style property sets the style of an element's four borders. This property can have from one to four values.  Examples:   * **border-style: dotted solid double dashed;**   + top border is dotted   + right border is solid   + bottom border is double   + left border is dashed * **border-style: dotted solid double;**   + top border is dotted   + right and left borders are solid   + bottom border is double * **border-style: dotted solid;**   + top and bottom borders are dotted   + right and left borders are solid * **border-style: dotted;**   + all four borders are dotted   border-style: none|hidden|dotted|dashed|solid|double|groove|ridge|inset|outset|initial|inherit;   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | Default value. Specifies no border |  | | hidden | The same as "none", except in border conflict resolution for table elements |  | | dotted | Specifies a dotted border |  | | dashed | Specifies a dashed border |  | | solid | Specifies a solid border |  | | double | Specifies a double border |  | | groove | Specifies a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value |  | | ridge | Specifies a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value |  | | inset | Specifies a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value |  | | outset | Specifies a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-top](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top.asp) | A shorthand property for border-top-width, border-top-style and border-top-color  The border-top shorthand property sets all the top border properties in one declaration.  The properties that can be set must be in the following order:   * [border-top-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_width.asp) * [border-top-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_style.asp) (required) * [border-top-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_color.asp)   If border-top-color is omitted, the color applied will be the color of the text.  border-top: *border-width* *border-style* *border-color*|initial|inherit;   |  | | --- | |  | | [*border-top-width*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_width.asp) | Required. Specifies the width of the top border. Default value is "medium" |  | | [*border-top-style*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_style.asp) | Required. Specifies the style of the top border. Default value is "none" |  | | [*border-top-color*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_color.asp) | Optional. Specifies the color of the top border. Default value is the color of the text |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-top-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_color.asp) | Sets the color of the top border  **Note:** Always declare the [border-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-style.asp) or the [border-top-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_style.asp) property before the border-top-color property. An element must have a border before you can change the color.    border-top-color: *color*|transparent|initial|inherit;   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *color* | Specifies the color of the top border. Look at [CSS Color Values](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp) for a complete list of possible color values. Default color is the current color of the element |  | | transparent | Specifies that the border color should be transparent |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-top-left-radius](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-top-left-radius.asp) | Defines the radius of the border of the top-left corner  **Tip:** This property allows you to add rounded borders to elements!  **Note:** If you set two values, the first one is for the top border, and the second one for the left border. If the second value is omitted, it is copied from the first. If either length is zero, the corner is square, not rounded.  border-top-left-radius: *length*|*%* [*length*|*%*]|initial|inherit;   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length* | Defines the shape of the top-left corner. |  | | *%* | Defines the shape of the top-left corner in % |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-top-right-radius](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-top-right-radius.asp) | Defines the radius of the border of the top-right corner  **Tip:** This property allow you to add rounded borders to elements!  **Note:** If you set two values, the first one is for the top border, and the second one for the right border. If the second value is omitted, it is copied from the first. If either length is zero, the corner is square, not rounded.  border-top-right-radius: *length*|*%* [*length*|*%*]|initial|inherit;   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length* | Defines the shape of the top-right corner. |  | | *%* | Defines the shape of the top-right corner in % |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-top-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_style.asp) | Sets the style of the top border  border-top-style: none|hidden|dotted|dashed|solid|double|groove|ridge|inset|outset|initial|inherit;   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | Specifies no border. This is default |  | | hidden | The same as "none", except in border conflict resolution for table elements |  | | dotted | Specifies a dotted border |  | | dashed | Specifies a dashed border |  | | solid | Specifies a solid border |  | | double | Specifies a double border |  | | groove | Specifies a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value |  | | ridge | Specifies a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value |  | | inset | Specifies a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value |  | | outset | Specifies a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-top-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_width.asp) | Sets the width of the top border  **Note:** Always declare the [border-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-style.asp) or the [border-top-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_style.asp) property before the border-top-width property. An element must have borders before you can change the width.    border-top-width: medium|thin|thick|*length*|initial|inherit;   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | medium | Specifies a medium top border. This is default |  | | thin | Specifies a thin top border |  | | thick | Specifies a thick top border |  | | *length* | Allows you to define the thickness of the top border. |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [border-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-width.asp) | Sets the width of the four borders  This property can have from one to four values.  Examples:   * **border-width: thin medium thick 10px;**   + top border is thin   + right border is medium   + bottom border is thick   + left border is 10px * **border-width: thin medium thick;**   + top border is thin   + right and left borders are medium   + bottom border is thick * **border-width: thin medium;**   + top and bottom borders are thin   + right and left borders are medium * **border-width: thin;**   + all four borders are thin   **Note:** Always declare the [border-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-style.asp) property before the border-width property. An element must have borders before you can set the width.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | medium | Specifies a medium border. This is default |  | | thin | Specifies a thin border |  | | thick | Specifies a thick border |  | | *length* | Allows you to define the thickness of the border. |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [bottom](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_bottom.asp) | Sets the elements position, from the bottom of its parent element  This property has no effect on non-positioned elements.   * If position: absolute; or position: fixed; - the bottom property sets the bottom edge of an element to a unit above/below the bottom edge of its nearest positioned ancestor. * If position: relative; - the bottom property makes the element's bottom edge to move above/below its normal position. * If position: sticky; - the bottom property behaves like its position is relative when the element is inside the viewport, and like its position is fixed when it is outside. * If position: static; - the bottom property has no effect.  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | Lets the browser calculate the bottom edge position. This is default |  | | *length* | Sets the bottom edge position in px, cm, etc. Negative values are allowed. |  | | *%* | Sets the bottom edge position in % of containing element. Negative values are allowed |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [box-decoration-break](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_box-decoration-break.asp) | Sets the behavior of the background and border of an element at page-break, or, for in-line elements, at line-break.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | slice | Default. Box decorations are applied to the element as a whole and break at the edges of the element fragments | | clone | Box decorations apply to each fragment of the element as if the fragments were individual elements. Borders wrap the four edges of each fragment of the element, and backgrounds are redrawn in full for each fragment | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [box-shadow](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_box-shadow.asp) | Attaches one or more shadows to an element  **Note:** To attach more than one shadow to an element, add a comma-separated list of shadows (see " Yourself" example below).   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | Default value. No shadow is displayed |  | | *h-offset* | Required. The horizontal offset of the shadow. A positive value puts the shadow on the right side of the box, a negative value puts the shadow on the left side of the box |  | | *v-offset* | Required. The vertical offset of the shadow. A positive value puts the shadow below the box, a negative value puts the shadow above the box |  | | *blur* | Optional. The blur radius. The higher the number, the more blurred the shadow will be |  | | *spread* | Optional. The spread radius. A positive value increases the size of the shadow, a negative value decreases the size of the shadow |  | | *color* | Optional. The color of the shadow. The default value is the text color. Look at [CSS Color Values](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp) for a complete list of possible color values.  **Note:** In Safari (on PC) the color parameter is required. If you do not specify the color, the shadow is not displayed at all. |  | | inset | Optional. Changes the shadow from an outer shadow (outset) to an inner shadow |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [box-sizing](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_box-sizing.asp) | Defines how the width and height of an element are calculated: should they include padding and borders, or not   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | content-box | Default. The width and height properties (and min/max properties) includes only the content. Border and padding are not included |  | | border-box | The width and height properties (and min/max properties) includes content, padding and border |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [break-after](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_break-after.asp) | Specifies whether or not a page-, column-, or region-break should occur after the specified element  The break-after property extends the CSS2 [page-break-after](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pageba.asp) property.  Using break-after, you can tell the browser to break the page, column, or region after the element the break-after property is applied to, or avoid the element to be split and span across two pages.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | auto | Default. Automatic page/column/region break after the element | | all | Always insert a page-break right after the principal box | | always | Always insert a page-break after the element | | avoid | Avoid a page/column/region break after the element | | avoid-column | Avoid a column-break after the element | | avoid-page | Avoid a page-break after the element | | avoid-region | Avoid a region-break after the element | | column | Always insert a column-break after the element | | left | Insert one or two page-breaks after the element so that the next page is formatted as a left page | | page | Always insert a page-break after the element | | recto | Insert one or two page-breaks after the principal box so that the next page is formatted as a recto page | | region | Always insert a region-break after the element | | right | Insert one or two page-breaks after the element so that the next page is formatted as a right page | | verso | Insert one or two page-breaks after the principal box so that the next page is formatted as a verso page | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [break-before](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_break-before.asp) | Specifies whether or not a page-, column-, or region-break should occur before the specified element  The break-before property extends the CSS2 [page-break-before](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pagebb.asp) property.  Using break-before, you can tell the browser to break the page, column, or region before the element the break-before property is applied to, or avoid the element to be split and span across two pages.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | auto | Default. Automatic page/column/region break before the element | | all | Always insert a page-break right before the principal box | | always | Always insert a page-break before the element | | avoid | Avoid a page/column/region break before the element | | avoid-column | Avoid a column-break before the element | | avoid-page | Avoid a page-break before the element | | avoid-region | Avoid a region-break before the element | | column | Always insert a column-break before the element | | left | Insert one or two page-breaks before the element so that the next page is formatted as a left page | | page | Always insert a page-break before the element | | recto | Insert one or two page-breaks before the principal box so that the next page is formatted as a recto page | | region | Always insert a region-break before the element | | right | Insert one or two page-breaks before the element so that the next page is formatted as a right page | | verso | Insert one or two page-breaks before the principal box so that the next page is formatted as a verso page | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [break-inside](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_break-inside.asp) | Specifies whether or not a page-, column-, or region-break should occur inside the specified element  The break-inside property extends then CSS2 [page-break-inside](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pagebi.asp) property.  With break-inside, you can tell the browser to avoid breaks inside images, code snippets, tables, and listst.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | auto | Default. Automatic page/column/region break inside the element | | avoid | Avoid a page/column/region break inside the element | | avoid-column | Avoid a column-break inside the element | | avoid-page | Avoid a page-break inside the element | | avoid-region | Avoid a region-break inside the element | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [caption-side](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_tab_caption-side.asp) | Specifies the placement of a table caption   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Value** | **Description** |  | | top | Puts the caption above the table. This is default |  | | bottom | Puts the caption below the table |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [caret-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_caret-color.asp) | Specifies the color of the cursor (caret) in inputs, textareas, or any element that is editable   |  |  | | --- | --- | | auto | Default. Browsers uses the currentColor for the caret | | color | Specifies a color to use for the caret. All legal color values can be used (rgb, hex, named-color, etc). For more information on legal values, read our [CSS Colors Tutorial](https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_colors.asp) | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [@charset](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_charset_rule.asp) | Specifies the character encoding used in the style sheet  The @charset rule must be the first element in the style sheet and not be preceded by any character. If several @charset rules are defined, only the first one is used. The @charset rule cannot be used inside a style attribute (on an HTML element), or inside the <style> element where the character set of the HTML page is relevant.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *charset* | Specifies the character encoding to use | |
| [clear](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_clear.asp) | Specifies what should happen with the element that is next to a floating element  The clear property specifies what should happen with the element that is next to a floating element.  **Tip:** Also look at the [float](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_float.asp) property.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | Default. The element is not pushed below left or right floated elements |  | | 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 |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [clip](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_clip.asp) | Clips an absolutely positioned element  The clip property lets you specify a rectangle to clip an absolutely positioned element. The rectangle is specified as four coordinates, all from the top-left corner of the element to be clipped.  **Note:** The clip property does not work if "overflow:visible".  **Note:** The clip property is deprecated and will be replaced by the [clip-path](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_clip-path.asp) property in the future.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | No clipping will be applied. This is default |  | | *shape* | Clips an element. The only valid value is: rect (*top, right, bottom, left*) |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_color.asp) | Sets the color of text  **Tip:** Use a background color combined with a text color that makes the text easy to read.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *color* | Specifies the text color. Look at [CSS Color Values](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp) for a complete list of possible color values. |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [column-count](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-count.asp) | Specifies the number of columns an element should be divided into   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *number* | The optimal number of columns into which the content of the element will be flowed |  | | auto | Default value. The number of columns will be determined by other properties, like e.g. "column-width" |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [column-fill](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-fill.asp) | Specifies how to fill columns, balanced or not  **Tip:** If you add a height to a multi-column element, you can control how the content fills the columns. The content can be balanced or filled sequentially.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | balance | Default value. Fills each column with about the same amount of content, but will not allow the columns to be taller than the height (so, columns might be shorter than the height as the browser distributes the content evenly horizontally) |  | | auto | Fills each column until it reaches the height, and do this until it runs out of content (so, this value will not necessarily fill all the columns nor fill them evenly) |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [column-gap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-gap.asp) | Specifies the gap between the columns  **Note:** If there is a [column-rule](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule.asp) between columns, it will appear in the middle of the gap.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length* | A specified length that will set the gap between the columns |  | | normal | Default value. Specifies a normal gap between the columns. W3C suggests a value of 1em |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [column-rule](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule.asp) | A shorthand property for all the column-rule-\* properties  This property is a shorthand property for:   * [column-rule-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-width.asp) * [column-rule-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-style.asp) (required) * [column-rule-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-color.asp)   If column-rule-color is omitted, the color applied will be the color of the text.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | [*column-rule-width*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-width.asp) | Sets the width of the rule between columns. Default value is medium |  | | [*column-rule-style*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-style.asp) | Sets the style of the rule between columns. Default value is none |  | | [*column-rule-color*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-color.asp) | Sets the color of the rule between columns. Default value is the color of the element |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [column-rule-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-color.asp) | Specifies the color of the rule between columns   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *color* | Specifies the color of the rule. Look at [CSS Color Values](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp) for a complete list of possible color values |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [column-rule-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-style.asp) | Specifies the style of the rule between columns   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | Default value. Defines no rule |  | | hidden | Defines a hidden rule |  | | dotted | Defines a dotted rule |  | | dashed | Defines a dashed rule |  | | solid | Defines a solid rule |  | | double | Defines a double rule |  | | groove | Specifies a 3D grooved rule. The effect depends on the width and color values |  | | ridge | Specifies a 3D ridged rule. The effect depends on the width and color values |  | | inset | Specifies a 3D inset rule. The effect depends on the width and color values |  | | outset | Specifies a 3D outset rule. The effect depends on the width and color values |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [column-rule-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-width.asp) | Specifies the width of the rule between columns   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | medium | Default value. Defines a medium rule |  | | thin | Defines a thin rule |  | | thick | Defines a thick rule |  | | *length* | Specifies the width of the rule |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [column-span](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-span.asp) | Specifies how many columns an element should span across   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | Default value. The element should span across one column |  | | all | The element should span across all columns |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [column-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-width.asp) | Specifies the column width  The number of columns will be the minimum number of columns needed to show all the content across the element.  column-width is a flexible property. Think of column-width as a minimum width suggestion for the browser. Once the browser cannot fit at least two columns at your specified width then the columns will stop and drop into a single column.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | Default value. The column width will be determined by the browser |  | | *length* | A length that specifies the width of the columns. The number of columns will be the minimum number of columns needed to show all the content across the element. |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [columns](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_columns.asp) | A shorthand property for column-width and column-count  The columns property is a shorthand property for:   * [column-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-width.asp) * [column-count](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-count.asp)   The column-width part will define the minimum width for each column, while the column-count part will define the maximum number of columns. By using this property, the multi-column layout will automatically break down into a single column at narrow browser widths, without the need of media queries or other rules.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | Default value. Sets both the column-width and column-count to "auto" |  | | [*column-width*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-width.asp) | Defines the minimum width for each column |  | | [*column-count*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-count.asp) | Defines the maximum number of columns |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [content](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_content.asp) | Used with the :before and :after pseudo-elements, to insert generated content   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | normal | Default value. Sets the content, if specified, to normal, which default is "none" (which is nothing) |  | | none | Sets the content, if specified, to nothing |  | | counter | Sets the content as a counter |  | | attr*(attribute)* | Sets the content as one of the selector's attribute |  | | *string* | Sets the content to the text you specify |  | | open-quote | Sets the content to be an opening quote |  | | close-quote | Sets the content to be a closing quote |  | | no-open-quote | Removes the opening quote from the content, if specified |  | | no-close-quote | Removes the closing quote from the content, if specified |  | | url(*url*) | Sets the content to be some kind of media (an image, a sound, a video, etc.) |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [counter-increment](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_counter-increment.asp) | Increases or decreases the value of one or more CSS counters  The counter-increment property is usually used together with the [counter-reset](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_counter-reset.asp) property and the [content](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_content.asp) property.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | none | Default value. No counters will be incremented | | *id number* | The *id* defines which counter to increment. The *number* sets how much the counter will increment on each occurrence of the selector. The default increment is 1. Negative values are allowed. If *id* refers to a counter that has not been initialized by counter-reset, the default initial value is 0 | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [counter-reset](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_counter-reset.asp) | Creates or resets one or more CSS counters  The counter-reset property is usually used together with the [counter-increment](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_counter-increment.asp) property and the [content](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_content.asp) property.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | none | Default value. No counters will be reset | | *id number* | The *id* defines which counter to reset. The *number* sets the value the counter is reset to on each occurrence of the selector. The default number value is 0 | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [cursor](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_cursor.asp) | Specifies the mouse cursor to be displayed when pointing over an element   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | alias | The cursor indicates an alias of something is to be created |  | | all-scroll | The cursor indicates that something can be scrolled in any direction |  | | auto | Default. The browser sets a cursor |  | | cell | The cursor indicates that a cell (or set of cells) may be selected |  | | context-menu | The cursor indicates that a context-menu is available |  | | col-resize | The cursor indicates that the column can be resized horizontally |  | | copy | The cursor indicates something is to be copied |  | | crosshair | The cursor render as a crosshair |  | | default | The default cursor |  | | e-resize | The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved right (east) |  | | ew-resize | Indicates a bidirectional resize cursor |  | | grab | The cursor indicates that something can be grabbed |  | | grabbing | The cursor indicates that something can be grabbed |  | | help | The cursor indicates that help is available |  | | move | The cursor indicates something is to be moved |  | | n-resize | The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved up (north) |  | | ne-resize | The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved up and right (north/east) |  | | nesw-resize | Indicates a bidirectional resize cursor |  | | ns-resize | Indicates a bidirectional resize cursor |  | | nw-resize | The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved up and left (north/west) |  | | nwse-resize | Indicates a bidirectional resize cursor |  | | no-drop | The cursor indicates that the dragged item cannot be dropped here |  | | none | No cursor is rendered for the element |  | | not-allowed | The cursor indicates that the requested action will not be executed |  | | pointer | The cursor is a pointer and indicates a link |  | | progress | The cursor indicates that the program is busy (in progress) |  | | row-resize | The cursor indicates that the row can be resized vertically |  | | s-resize | The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved down (south) |  | | se-resize | The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved down and right (south/east) |  | | sw-resize | The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved down and left (south/west) |  | | text | The cursor indicates text that may be selected |  | | *URL* | A comma separated list of URLs to custom cursors.**Note:** Always specify a generic cursor at the end of the list, in case none of the URL-defined cursors can be used |  | | vertical-text | The cursor indicates vertical-text that may be selected |  | | w-resize | The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved left (west) |  | | wait | The cursor indicates that the program is busy |  | | zoom-in | The cursor indicates that something can be zoomed in |  | | zoom-out | The cursor indicates that something can be zoomed out |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [direction](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_direction.asp) | Specifies the text direction/writing direction  The direction property specifies the text direction/writing direction within a block-level element.  **Tip:** Use this property together with the [unicode-bidi](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_unicode-bidi.asp) property to set or return whether the text should be overridden to support multiple languages in the same document.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | ltr | Text direction goes from left-to-right. This is default |  | | rtl | Text direction goes from right-to-left |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [display](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_display.asp) | Specifies how a certain HTML element should be displayed  The display property specifies the display behavior (the type of rendering box) of an element.  In HTML, the default display property value is taken from the HTML specifications or from the browser/user default style sheet. The default value in XML is inline, including SVG elements.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | inline | Displays an element as an inline element (like <span>). Any height and width properties will have no effect |  | | block | Displays an element as a block element (like <p>). It starts on a new line, and takes up the whole width |  | | contents | Makes the container disappear, making the child elements children of the element the next level up in the DOM |  | | flex | Displays an element as a block-level flex container |  | | grid | Displays an element as a block-level grid container |  | | inline-block | Displays an element as an inline-level block container. The element itself is formatted as an inline element, but you can apply height and width values |  | | inline-flex | Displays an element as an inline-level flex container |  | | inline-grid | Displays an element as an inline-level grid container |  | | inline-table | The element is displayed as an inline-level table |  | | list-item | Let the element behave like a <li> element |  | | run-in | Displays an element as either block or inline, depending on context |  | | table | Let the element behave like a <table> element |  | | table-caption | Let the element behave like a <caption> element |  | | table-column-group | Let the element behave like a <colgroup> element |  | | table-header-group | Let the element behave like a <thead> element |  | | table-footer-group | Let the element behave like a <tfoot> element |  | | table-row-group | Let the element behave like a <tbody> element |  | | table-cell | Let the element behave like a <td> element |  | | table-column | Let the element behave like a <col> element |  | | table-row | Let the element behave like a <tr> element |  | | none | The element is completely removed |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [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  **Note:** This property has no effect if [border-collapse](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-collapse.asp) is "collapse".   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | show | Display borders on empty cells. This is default |  | | hide | Hide borders on empty cells |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [filter](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_filter.asp) | Defines effects (e.g. blurring or color shifting) on an element before the element is displayed   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | Default value. Specifies no effects |  | | blur(px) | Applies a blur effect to the image. A larger value will create more blur.  If no value is specified, 0 is used. |  | | brightness(%) | Adjusts the brightness of the image.  0% will make the image completely black. 100% (1) is default and represents the original image. Values over 100% will provide brighter results. |  | | contrast(%) | Adjusts the contrast of the image.  0% will make the image completely black. 100% (1) is default, and represents the original image. Values over 100% will provide results with more contrast. |  | | drop-shadow(h-shadow v-shadow blur spread color) | Applies a drop shadow effect to the image.  **Possible values:** h-shadow - Required. Specifies a pixel value for the horizontal shadow. Negative values place the shadow to the left of the image.  v-shadow - Required. Specifies a pixel value for the vertical shadow. Negative values place the shadow above the image.  blur - Optional. This is the third value, and must be in pixels. Adds a blur effect to the shadow. A larger value will create more blur (the shadow becomes bigger and lighter). Negative values are not allowed. If no value is specified, 0 is used (the shadow's edge is sharp).  spread - Optional. This is the fourth value, and must be in pixels. Positive values will cause the shadow to expand and grow bigger, and negative values will cause the shadow to shrink. If not specified, it will be 0 (the shadow will be the same size as the element). **Note:** Chrome, Safari and Opera, and maybe other browsers, do not support this 4th length; it will not render if added.  color - Optional. Adds a color to the shadow. If not specified, the color depends on the browser (often black).  An example of creating a red shadow, which is 8px big both horizontally and vertically, with a blur effect of 10px:  filter: drop-shadow(8px 8px 10px red);  **Tip:** This filter is similar to the [box-shadow](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_box-shadow.asp) property. |  | | grayscale(%) | Converts the image to grayscale.  0% (0) is default and represents the original image. 100% will make the image completely gray (used for black and white images).  **Note:** Negative values are not allowed. |  | | hue-rotate(deg) | Applies a hue rotation on the image. The value defines the number of degrees around the color circle the image samples will be adjusted. 0deg is default, and represents the original image.  **Note:** Maximum value is 360deg. |  | | invert(%) | Inverts the samples in the image.  0% (0) is default and represents the original image. 100% will make the image completely inverted.  **Note:** Negative values are not allowed. |  | | opacity(%) | Sets the opacity level for the image. The opacity-level describes the transparency-level, where:  0% is completely transparent. 100% (1) is default and represents the original image (no transparency).  **Note:** Negative values are not allowed. **Tip:** This filter is similar to the [opacity](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_opacity.asp) property. |  | | saturate(%) | Saturates the image.  0% (0) will make the image completely un-saturated. 100% is default and represents the original image. Values over 100% provides super-saturated results.  **Note:** Negative values are not allowed. |  | | sepia(%) | Converts the image to sepia.  0% (0) is default and represents the original image. 100% will make the image completely sepia.  **Note:** Negative values are not allowed. |  | | url() | The url() function takes the location of an XML file that specifies an SVG filter, and may include an anchor to a specific filter element. Example:  filter: url(svg-url#element-id) |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [flex](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex.asp) | A shorthand property for the flex-grow, flex-shrink, and the flex-basis properties  The flex property sets the flexible length on flexible items.  **Note:** If the element is not a flexible item, the flex property has no effect.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | [*flex-grow*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-grow.asp) | A number specifying how much the item will grow relative to the rest of the flexible items |  | | [*flex-shrink*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-shrink.asp) | A number specifying how much the item will shrink relative to the rest of the flexible items |  | | [*flex-basis*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-basis.asp) | The length of the item. Legal values: "auto", "inherit", or a number followed by "%", "px", "em" or any other length unit |  | | auto | Same as 1 1 auto. |  | | initial | Same as 0 1 auto. |  | | none | Same as 0 0 auto. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [flex-basis](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-basis.asp) | Specifies the initial length of a flexible item  **Note:** If the element is not a flexible item, the flex-basis property has no effect.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | number | A length unit, or percentage, specifying the initial length of the flexible item(s) |  | | auto | Default value. The length is equal to the length of the flexible item. If the item has no length specified, the length will be according to its content |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [flex-direction](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-direction.asp) | Specifies the direction of the flexible items  **Note:** If the element is not a flexible item, the flex-direction property has no effect.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | row | Default value. The flexible items are displayed horizontally, as a row |  | | row-reverse | Same as row, but in reverse order |  | | column | The flexible items are displayed vertically, as a column |  | | column-reverse | Same as column, but in reverse order |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [flex-flow](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-flow.asp) | A shorthand property for the flex-direction and the flex-wrap properties  **Note:** If the elements are not flexible items, the flex-flow property has no effect.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | flex-direction | Possible values:  row row-reverse column column-reverse initial inherit  Default value is "row".  Specifying the direction of the flexible items |  | | flex-wrap | Possible values:  nowrap wrap wrap-reverse initial inherit  Default value is "nowrap".  Specifying whether the flexible items should wrap or not |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [flex-grow](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-grow.asp) | Specifies how much the item will grow relative to the rest  The flex-grow property specifies how much the item will grow relative to the rest of the flexible items inside the same container.  **Note:** If the element is not a flexible item, the flex-grow property has no effect.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | number | A number specifying how much the item will grow relative to the rest of the flexible items. Default value is 0 |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [flex-shrink](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-shrink.asp) | Specifies how the item will shrink relative to the rest  The flex-shrink property specifies how the item will shrink relative to the rest of the flexible items inside the same container.  **Note:** If the element is not a flexible item, the flex-shrink property has no effect.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | number | A number specifying how much the item will shrink relative to the rest of the flexible items. Default value is 1 |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [flex-wrap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-wrap.asp) | Specifies whether the flexible items should wrap or not  **Note:** If the elements are not flexible items, the flex-wrap property has no effect.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | nowrap | Default value. Specifies that the flexible items will not wrap |  | | wrap | Specifies that the flexible items will wrap if necessary |  | | wrap-reverse | Specifies that the flexible items will wrap, if necessary, in reverse order |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [float](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_float.asp) | Specifies whether an element should float to the left, right, or not at all  **Note:** Absolutely positioned elements ignore the float property!  **Note:** Elements next to a floating element will flow around it. To avoid this, use the [clear](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_clear.asp) property or the clearfix hack (see example at the bottom of this page).   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | The element does not float, (will be displayed just where it occurs in the text). This is default |  | | left | The element floats to the left of its container |  | | right | The element floats the right of its container |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [font](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font.asp) | A shorthand property for the font-style, font-variant, font-weight, font-size/line-height, and the font-family properties  The font-size and font-family values are required. If one of the other values is missing, their default value are used.  **Note:** The line-height property sets the space between lines   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | [*font-style*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-style.asp) | Specifies the font style. Default value is "normal" |  | | [*font-variant*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-variant.asp) | Specifies the font variant. Default value is "normal" |  | | [*font-weight*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_weight.asp) | Specifies the font weight. Default value is "normal" |  | | [*font-size*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-size.asp)*/*[*line-height*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_line-height.asp) | Specifies the font size and the line-height. Default value is "normal" |  | | [*font-family*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-family.asp) | Specifies the font family. Default value depends on the browser |  | | caption | Uses the font that are used by captioned controls (like buttons, drop-downs, etc.) |  | | icon | Uses the font that are used by icon labels |  | | menu | Uses the fonts that are used by dropdown menus |  | | message-box | Uses the fonts that are used by dialog boxes |  | | small-caption | A smaller version of the caption font |  | | status-bar | Uses the fonts that are used by the status bar |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [@font-face](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_font-face_rule.asp) | A rule that allows websites to download and use fonts other than the "web-safe" fonts  In the @font-face rule you must first define a name for the font (e.g. myFirstFont), and then point to the font file.  To use the font for an HTML element, refer to the name of the font (myFirstFont) through the font-family property:  div {   font-family: myFirstFont; }   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | font-family | *name* | Required. Defines the name of the font. | | src | *URL* | Required. Defines the URL(s) where the font should be downloaded from | | font-stretch | normal condensed ultra-condensed extra-condensed semi-condensed expanded semi-expanded extra-expanded ultra-expanded | Optional. Defines how the font should be stretched. Default value is "normal" | | font-style | normal italic oblique | Optional. Defines how the font should be styled. Default value is "normal" | | font-weight | normal bold 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 | Optional. Defines the boldness of the font. Default value is "normal" | | unicode-range | *unicode-range* | Optional. Defines the range of unicode characters the font supports. Default value is "U+0-10FFFF" | |
| [font-family](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-family.asp) | Specifies the font family for text  The font-family property can hold several font names as a "fallback" system. If the browser does not support the first font, it tries the next font.  There are two types of font family names:   * **family-name** - The name of a font-family, like "times", "courier", "arial", etc. * **generic-family** - The name of a generic-family, like "serif", "sans-serif", "cursive", "fantasy", "monospace".   Start with the font you want, and always end with a generic family, to let the browser pick a similar font in the generic family, if no other fonts are available.  **Note:** Separate each value with a comma.  **Note:**If a font name contains white-space, it must be quoted. Single quotes must be used when using the "style" attribute in HTML.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *family-name / generic-family* | A prioritized list of font family names and/or generic family names |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [font-feature-settings](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_font-feature-settings.asp) | Allows control over advanced typographic features in OpenType fonts   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | normal | Default. Use the default settings to lay out text |  | | feature-value | Format: string [1|0|on|off] Always a string of 4 ASCII characters. |  | |
| @font-feature-values | Allows authors to use a common name in font-variant-alternate for feature activated differently in OpenType |
| [font-kerning](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_font-kerning.asp) | Controls the usage of the kerning information (how letters are spaced)  **Tip:** Kerning defines how letters are spaced.  **Note:** For fonts that do not include kerning data, this property will have no visible effect.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | Default. The browser determines whether font kerning should be applied or not |  | | normal | Specifies that font kerning is applied |  | | none | Specifies that font kerning is not applied |  | |
| font-language-override | Controls the usage of language-specific glyphs in a typeface |
| [font-size](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-size.asp) | Specifies the font size of text   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | medium | Sets the font-size to a medium size. This is default |  | | xx-small | Sets the font-size to an xx-small size |  | | x-small | Sets the font-size to an extra small size |  | | small | Sets the font-size to a small size |  | | large | Sets the font-size to a large size |  | | x-large | Sets the font-size to an extra large size |  | | xx-large | Sets the font-size to an xx-large size |  | | smaller | Sets the font-size to a smaller size than the parent element |  | | larger | Sets the font-size to a larger size than the parent element |  | | *length* | Sets the font-size to a fixed size in px, cm, etc. |  | | *%* | Sets the font-size to a percent of  the parent element's font size |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [font-size-adjust](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_font-size-adjust.asp) | Preserves the readability of text when font fallback occurs  When a font is not available, the browser uses the second specified font. This could result in a big change for the font size. To prevent this, use the font-size-adjust property.  All fonts have an "aspect value" which is the size-difference between the lowercase letter "x" and the uppercase letter "X".  When the browser knows the "aspect value" for the first selected font, the browser can figure out what font-size to use when displaying text with the second choice font.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *number* | Defines the aspect value to use | | none | Default value. No font size adjustment | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [font-stretch](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_font-stretch.asp) | Selects a normal, condensed, or expanded face from a font family  **Note:** Some fonts provide additional faces; condensed faces and expanded faces. For these fonts, you can use the font-stretch property to select a normal, condensed, or expanded font face.  **Note:** This property has no effect if the selected font does not offer condensed or expanded faces!   |  |  | | --- | --- | | ultra-condensed | Makes the text as narrow as it gets | | extra-condensed | Makes the text narrower than condensed, but not as narrow as ultra-condensed | | condensed | Makes the text narrower than semi-condensed, but not as narrow as extra-condensed | | semi-condensed | Makes the text narrower than normal, but not as narrow as condensed | | normal | Default value. No font stretching | | semi-expanded | Makes the text wider than normal, but not as wide as expanded | | expanded | Makes the text wider than semi-expanded, but not as wide as extra-expanded | | extra-expanded | Makes the text wider than expanded, but not as wide as ultra-expanded | | ultra-expanded | Makes the text as wide as it gets | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [font-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-style.asp) | Specifies the font style for text   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | normal | The browser displays a normal font style. This is default |  | | italic | The browser displays an italic font style |  | | oblique | The browser displays an oblique font style |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| font-synthesis | Controls which missing typefaces (bold or italic) may be synthesized by the browser |
| [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  In a small-caps font, all lowercase letters are converted to uppercase letters. However, the converted uppercase letters appears in a smaller font size than the original uppercase letters in the text.  The font-variant property specifies whether or not a text should be displayed in a small-caps font.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | normal | The browser displays a normal font. This is default |  | | small-caps | The browser displays a small-caps font |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| font-variant-alternates | Controls the usage of alternate glyphs associated to alternative names defined in @font-feature-values |
| [font-variant-caps](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_font-variant-caps.asp) | Controls the usage of alternate glyphs for capital letters   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | normal | Deactivates the use of alternate glyphs |  | | small-caps | Displays small capitals |  | | all-small-caps | Displays small capitals for both upper and lowercase letters |  | | petite-caps | Displays petite capitals |  | | all-petite-caps | Displays petite capitals for both upper and lowercase letters |  | | unicase | Displays a mix of small capitals for uppercase letters with normal lowercase letters |  | | titling-caps | Displays titling capitals |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| font-variant-east-asian | Controls the usage of alternate glyphs for East Asian scripts (e.g Japanese and Chinese) |
| font-variant-ligatures | Controls which ligatures and contextual forms are used in textual content of the elements it applies to |
| font-variant-numeric | Controls the usage of alternate glyphs for numbers, fractions, and ordinal markers |
| font-variant-position | Controls the usage of alternate glyphs of smaller size positioned as superscript or subscript regarding the baseline of the font |
| [font-weight](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_weight.asp) | Specifies the weight of a font   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | normal | Defines normal characters. This is default |  | | bold | Defines thick characters |  | | bolder | Defines thicker characters |  | | lighter | Defines lighter characters |  | | 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 | Defines from thin to thick characters. 400 is the same as normal, and 700 is the same as bold |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [gap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_gap.asp) | A shorthand property for the row-gap and the column-gap properties  **Note:** The gap property was formerly known as [grid-gap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-gap.asp).   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | [row-gap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_row-gap.asp) | Sets the size of the gap between the rows in a grid layout |  | | [column-gap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-gap.asp) | Sets the size of the gap between the columns in a grid layout |  | |
| [grid](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid.asp) | A shorthand property for the grid-template-rows, grid-template-columns, grid-template-areas, grid-auto-rows, grid-auto-columns, and the grid-auto-flow properties   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | Default value. No specific sizing of the columns or rows |  | | *grid-template-rows / grid-template-columns* | Specifies the size(s) of the columns and rows |  | | *grid-template-areas* | Specifies the grid layout using named items |  | | *grid-template-rows / grid-auto-columns* | Specifies the size (height) of the rows, and the auto size of the columns |  | | *grid-auto-rows / grid-template-columns* | Specifies the auto size of the rows, and sets the grid-template-columns property |  | | *grid-template-rows / grid-auto-flow grid-auto-columns* | Specifies the size (height) of the rows, and how to place auto-placed items, and the auto size of the columns |  | | *grid-auto-flow grid-auto-rows / grid-template-columns* | Specifies how to place auto-placed items, and the auto size of the rows, and sets the grid-template-columns property |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. Read about [*inherit*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  | |
| [grid-area](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-area.asp) | Either specifies a name for the grid item, or this property is a shorthand property for the grid-row-start, grid-column-start, grid-row-end, and grid-column-end properties  The grid-area property can also be used to assign a name to a grid item. Named grid items can then be referenced to by the [grid-template-areas](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-template-areas.asp) property of the grid container. See examples below.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | [*grid-row-start*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-row-start.asp) | Specifies on which row to start displaying the item. |  | | [*grid-column-start*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-column-start.asp) | Specifies on which column to start displaying the item. |  | | [*grid-row-end*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-row-end.asp) | Specifies on which row-line to stop displaying the item, or how many rows to span. |  | | [*grid-column-end*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-column-end.asp) | Specifies on which column-line to stop displaying the item, or how many columns to span. |  | | itemname | Specifies a name for the grid item |  | |
| [grid-auto-columns](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-auto-columns.asp) | Specifies a default column size  The grid-auto-columns property sets a size for the columns in a grid container.  This property affects only columns with the size not set.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | Default value. The size of the columns is determined by the size of the container |  | | fit-content() |  |  | | max-content | Sets the size of each column depending on the largest item in the column |  | | min-content | Sets the size of each column depending on the smallest item in the column |  | | minmax(min.max) | Sets a size range greater than or equal to min and less than or equal to max |  | | *length* | Sets the size of the columns, by using a legal length value. |  | | % | Sets the size of the columns, by using a percent value |  | |
| [grid-auto-flow](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-auto-flow.asp) | Specifies how auto-placed items are inserted in the grid   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | row | Default value. Places items by filling each row |  | | column | Places items by filling each column |  | | dense | Place items to fill any holes in the grid |  | | row dense | Places items by filling each row, and fill any holes in the grid |  | | column dense | Places items by filling each column, and fill any holes in the grid |  | |
| [grid-auto-rows](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-auto-rows.asp) | Specifies a default row size  The grid-auto-rows property sets a size for the rows in a grid container.  This property affects only rows with the size not set.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | Default value. The size of the rows is determined by the size of the largest item in the row |  | | max-content | Sets the size of each row to depend on the largest item in the row |  | | min-content | Sets the size of each row to depend on the largest item in the row |  | | *length* | Sets the size of the rows, by using a legal length value. |  | |
| [grid-column](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-column.asp) | A shorthand property for the grid-column-start and the grid-column-end properties   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | [*grid-column-start*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-column-start.asp) | Specifies on which column to start displaying the item. |  | | [*grid-column-end*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-column-end.asp) | Specifies on which column-line to stop displaying the item, or how many columns to span. |  | |
| [grid-column-end](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-column-end.asp) | Specifies where to end the grid item   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | Default value. The item will span one column |  | | span n | Specifies the number of columns the item will span |  | | *column-line* | Specifies on which column to end the display of the item |  | |
| [grid-column-gap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-column-gap.asp) | Specifies the size of the gap between columns  **Note:** This property was renamed to [column-gap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-gap.asp) in CSS3.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | length | Any legal length value, like px or %. 0 is the default value. | |
| [grid-column-start](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-column-start.asp) | Specifies where to start the grid item   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | Default value. The item will be placed following the flow |  | | span n | Specifies the number of columns the item will span |  | | *column-line* | Specifies on which column to start the display of the item |  | |
| [grid-gap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-gap.asp) | A shorthand property for the grid-row-gap and grid-column-gap properties  **Note:** This property was renamed to [gap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_gap.asp) in CSS3.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | [grid-row-gap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-row-gap.asp) | Sets the size of the gap between the rows in a grid layout. 0 is the default value |  | | [grid-column-gap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-column-gap.asp) | Sets the size of the gap between the columns in a grid layout. 0 is the default value |  | |
| [grid-row](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-row.asp) | A shorthand property for the grid-row-start and the grid-row-end properties   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | [*grid-row-start*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-row-start.asp) | Specifies on which row to start displaying the item. |  | | [*grid-row-end*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-row-end.asp) | Specifies on which row-line to stop displaying the item, or how many rows to span. |  | |
| [grid-row-end](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-row-end.asp) | Specifies where to end the grid item   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | Default value. The item will span one row. |  | | span n | Specifies the number of rows the item will span. |  | | *row-line* | Specifies on which row to end the display of the item. |  | |
| [grid-row-gap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-row-gap.asp) | Specifies the size of the gap between rows  **Note:** This property was renamed to [row-gap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_row-gap.asp) in CSS3.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *length* | Any legal length value, like px or %. 0 is the default value | |
| [grid-row-start](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-row-start.asp) | Specifies where to start the grid item   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | Default value. The item will be placed by following the flow. |  | | *row-line* | Specifies on which row to start the display of the item. |  | |
| [grid-template](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-template.asp) | A shorthand property for the grid-template-rows, grid-template-columns and grid-areas properties   |  | | --- | |  | | none | Default value. No specific sizing of the columns or rows |  | | *grid-template rows / grid-template-columns* | Specifies the size(s) of the columns and rows |  | | *grid-template-areas* | Specifies the grid layout using named items |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. Read about [*inherit*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  | |
| [grid-template-areas](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-template-areas.asp) | Specifies how to display columns and rows, using named grid items  You can name grid items by using the [grid-area](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-area.asp) property, and then reference to the name in the grid-template-areas property.  Each area is defined by apostrophes. Use a period sign to refer to a grid item with no name.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | Default value. No named grid areas |  | | *itemnames* | A sequence that specifies how each columns and row should display |  | |
| [grid-template-columns](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-template-columns.asp) | Specifies the size of the columns, and how many columns in a grid layout  The values are a space separated list, where each value specifies the size of the respective column.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | Default value. Columns are created if needed |  | | auto | The size of the columns is determined by the size of the container and on the size of the content of the items in the column |  | | max-content | Sets the size of each column to depend on the largest item in the column |  | | min-content | Sets the size of each column to depend on the smallest item in the column |  | | *length* | Sets the size of the columns, by using a legal length value. |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [grid-template-rows](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-template-rows.asp) | Specifies the size of the rows in a grid layout  The values are a space-separated list, where each value specifies the height of the respective row.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | No size is set. Rows are created if needed |  | | auto | The size of the rows is determined by the size of the container, and on the size of the content of the items in the row |  | | max-content | Sets the size of each row to depend on the largest item in the row |  | | min-content | Sets the size of each row to depend on the smallest item in the row |  | | *length* | Sets the size of the rows, by using a legal length value. |  | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [hanging-punctuation](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_hanging-punctuation.asp) | Specifies whether a punctuation character may be placed outside the line box   |  |  | | --- | --- | | none | No punctuation mark may be placed outside the line box at the start or at the end of a full line of text | | first | Punctuation may hang outside the start edge of the first line | | last | Punctuation may hang outside the end edge of the last line | | allow-end | Punctuation may hang outside the end edge of all lines if the punctuation does not otherwise fit prior to justification | | force-end | Punctuation may hang outside the end edge of all lines. If justification is enabled on this line, then it will force the punctuation to hang | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [height](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_height.asp) | Sets the height of an element  The height of an element does not include padding, borders, or margins!  If height: auto; the element will automatically adjust its height to allow its content to be displayed correctly.  If height is set to a numeric value (like pixels, (r)em, percentages) then if the content does not fit within the specified height, it will overflow. How the container will handle the overflowing content is defined by the [overflow](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_overflow.asp) property.  **Note:** The [min-height](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_min-height.asp) and [max-height](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-height.asp) properties override the height property.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | The browser calculates the height. This is default |  | | *length* | Defines the height in px, cm, etc. |  | | *%* | Defines the height in percent of the containing block |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [hyphens](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_hyphens.asp) | Sets how to split words to improve the layout of paragraphs   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | Words are not hyphenated |  | | manual | Default. Words are only hyphenated at &hyphen; or &shy; (if needed) |  | | auto | Words are hyphenated where the algorithm is deciding (if needed) |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [image-rendering](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_image-rendering.asp) | Specifies the type of algorithm to use for image scaling  **Note:** This property has no effect on images that are not scaled.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | Let the browser choose the scaling algorithm. This is default |  | | smooth | Use an algorithm that smooth out the colors in the image |  | | high-quality | Same as smooth, but with a preference for higher-quality scaling |  | | crisp-edges | Use an algorithm that will preserve the contrast and edges in the image |  | | pixelated | If the image is scaled up, the nearest-neighbor algorithm is used, so the image will appear as being composed of large pixels. If the image is scaled down, it will be the same as auto |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [@import](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_import_rule.asp) | Allows you to import a style sheet into another style sheet  The @import rule allows you to import a style sheet into another style sheet.  The @import rule must be at the top of the document (but after any [@charset](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_charset_rule.asp) declaration).  The @import rule also supports media queries, so you can allow the import to be media-dependent.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *url*|*string* | A url or a string representing the location of the resource to import. The url may be absolute or relative | | *list-of-mediaqueries* | A comma-separated list of media queries conditioning the application of the CSS rules defined in the linked URL | |
| [isolation](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_isolation.asp) | Defines whether an element must create a new stacking content  **Note:** The isolation property is helpful when used with [background-blend-mode](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-blend-mode.asp) or mix-blend-mode.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | auto | Default. A new stacking context is created only if one of the properties applied to the element requires it | | isolate | A new stacking context must be created | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [justify-content](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_justify-content.asp) | Specifies the alignment between the items inside a flexible container when the items do not use all available space  **Tip:** Use the [align-items](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-items.asp) property to align the items vertically.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | flex-start | Default value. Items are positioned at the beginning of the container |  | | flex-end | Items are positioned at the end of the container |  | | center | Items are positioned in the center of the container |  | | space-between | Items will have space between them |  | | space-around | Items will have space before, between, and after them |  | | space-evenly | Items will have equal space around them |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [@keyframes](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-keyframes.asp) | Specifies the animation code  The animation is created by gradually changing from one set of CSS styles to another.  During the animation, you can change the set of CSS styles many times.  Specify when the style change will happen in percent, or with the keywords "from" and "to", which is the same as 0% and 100%. 0% is the beginning of the animation, 100% is when the animation is complete.  **Tip:** For best browser support, you should always define both the 0% and the 100% selectors.  **Note:** Use the animation properties to control the appearance of the animation, and also to bind the animation to selectors.  **Note:** The !important rule is ignored in a keyframe (See last example on this page).   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *animationname* | Required. Defines the name of the animation. | | *keyframes-selector* | Required. Percentage of the animation duration.  Legal values:  0-100% from (same as 0%) to (same as 100%)  **Note:** You can have many keyframes-selectors in one animation. | | *css-styles* | Required. One or more legal CSS style properties | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [left](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_left.asp) | Specifies the left position of a positioned element  The left property affects the horizontal position of a positioned element. This property has no effect on non-positioned elements.   * If position: absolute; or position: fixed; - the left property sets the left edge of an element to a unit to the left of the left edge of its nearest positioned ancestor. * If position: relative; - the left property sets the left edge of an element to a unit to the left/right of its normal position. * If position: sticky; - the left property behaves like its position is relative when the element is inside the viewport, and like its position is fixed when it is outside. * If position: static; - the left property has no effect.  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | Lets the browser calculate the left edge position. This is default |  | | *length* | Sets the left edge position in px, cm, etc. Negative values are allowed. |  | | *%* | Sets the left edge position in % of containing element. Negative values are allowed |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [letter-spacing](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_letter-spacing.asp) | Increases or decreases the space between characters in a text   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | normal | Defines normal space between characters. This is default |  | | *length* | Defines a length that is used as the space between characters (negative values are also allowed). |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| line-break | Specifies how/if to break lines |
| [line-height](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_line-height.asp) | Sets the line height  **Note:** Negative values are not allowed.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | normal | A normal line height. This is default |  | | *number* | A number that will be multiplied with the current font-size to set the line height |  | | *length* | A fixed line height in px, pt, cm, etc. |  | | *%* | A line height in percent of the current font size |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [list-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style.asp) | Sets all the properties for a list in one declaration  The list-style property is a shorthand for the following properties:   * [list-style-type](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-type.asp) * [list-style-position](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-position.asp) * [list-style-image](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-image.asp)   If one of the values are missing, the default value for that property will be used.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | [*list-style-type*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-type.asp) | Specifies the type of list-item marker. Default value is "disc" |  | | [*list-style-position*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-position.asp) | Specifies where to place the list-item marker. Default value is "outside" |  | | [*list-style-image*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-image.asp) | Specifies the type of list-item marker. Default value is "none" |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [list-style-image](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-image.asp) | Specifies an image as the list-item marker  **Note:**Always specify the [list-style-type](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-type.asp) property in addition. This property is used if the image for some reason is unavailable.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | No image will be displayed. Instead, the list-style-type property will define what type of list marker will be rendered. This is default |  | | url | The path to the image to be used as a list-item marker |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [list-style-position](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-position.asp) | Specifies the position of the list-item markers (bullet points)  The list-style-position property specifies the position of the list-item markers (bullet points).  list-style-position: outside; means that the bullet points will be outside the list item. The start of each line of a list item will be aligned vertically:   * Coffee - A brewed drink prepared from roasted coffee beans... * Tea * Coca-cola   list-style-position: inside; means that the bullet points will be inside the list item. As it is part of the list item, it will be part of the text and push the text at the start:   * Coffee - A brewed drink prepared from roasted coffee beans... * Tea * Coca-cola  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | inside | The bullet points will be inside the list item |  | | outside | The bullet points will be outside the list item. This is default |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [list-style-type](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-type.asp) | Specifies the type of list-item marker   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | disc | Default value. The marker is a filled circle |  | | armenian | The marker is traditional Armenian numbering |  | | circle | The marker is a circle |  | | cjk-ideographic | The marker is plain ideographic numbers |  | | decimal | The marker is a number |  | | decimal-leading-zero | The marker is a number with leading zeros (01, 02, 03, etc.) |  | | georgian | The marker is traditional Georgian numbering |  | | hebrew | The marker is traditional Hebrew numbering |  | | hiragana | The marker is traditional Hiragana numbering |  | | hiragana-iroha | The marker is traditional Hiragana iroha numbering |  | | katakana | The marker is traditional Katakana numbering |  | | katakana-iroha | The marker is traditional Katakana iroha numbering |  | | lower-alpha | The marker is lower-alpha (a, b, c, d, e, etc.) |  | | lower-greek | The marker is lower-greek |  | | lower-latin | The marker is lower-latin (a, b, c, d, e, etc.) |  | | lower-roman | The marker is lower-roman (i, ii, iii, iv, v, etc.) |  | | none | No marker is shown |  | | square | The marker is a square |  | | upper-alpha | The marker is upper-alpha (A, B, C, D, E, etc.) |  | | upper-greek | The marker is upper-greek |  | | upper-latin | The marker is upper-latin (A, B, C, D, E, etc.) |  | | upper-roman | The marker is upper-roman (I, II, III, IV, V, etc.) |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [margin](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin.asp) | Sets all the margin properties in one declaration  The margin property sets the margins for an element, and is a shorthand property for the following properties:   * [margin-top](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-top.asp) * [margin-right](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-right.asp) * [margin-bottom](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-bottom.asp) * [margin-left](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-left.asp)   **If the margin property has four values:**   * margin: 10px 5px 15px 20px;   + top margin is 10px   + right margin is 5px   + bottom margin is 15px   + left margin is 20px   **If the margin property has three values:**   * margin: 10px 5px 15px;   + top margin is 10px   + right and left margins are 5px   + bottom margin is 15px   **If the margin property has two values:**   * margin: 10px 5px;   + top and bottom margins are 10px   + right and left margins are 5px   **If the margin property has one value:**   * margin: 10px;   + all four margins are 10px   **Note:** Negative values are allowed.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length* | Specifies a margin in px, pt, cm, etc. Default value is 0. Negative values are allowed. |  | | *%* | Specifies a margin in percent of the width of the containing element |  | | auto | The browser calculates a margin |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [margin-bottom](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-bottom.asp) | Sets the bottom margin of an element  **Note:** Negative values are allowed.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length* | Specifies a fixed bottom margin in px, cm, em, etc. Default value is 0. Negative values are allowed. |  | | *%* | Specifies a bottom margin in percent of the width of the containing element |  | | auto | The browser calculates a bottom margin |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [margin-left](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-left.asp) | Sets the left margin of an element  **Note:** Negative values are allowed.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length* | Specifies a fixed left margin in px, pt, cm, etc. Default value is 0px. Negative values are allowed. |  | | *%* | Specifies a left margin in percent of the width of the containing element |  | | auto | The browser calculates a left margin |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [margin-right](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-right.asp) | Sets the right margin of an element  **Note:** Negative values are allowed   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length* | Specifies a fixed right margin in px, pt, cm, etc. Default value is 0px. |  | | *%* | Specifies a right margin in percent of the width of the containing element |  | | auto | The browser calculates a right margin |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [margin-top](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-top.asp) | Sets the top margin of an element  **Note:** Negative values are allowed.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length* | Specifies a fixed top margin in px, pt, cm, etc. Default value is 0px. Negative values are allowed. |  | | *%* | Specifies a top margin in percent of the width of the containing element |  | | auto | The browser calculates a top margin |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| mask | Hides parts of an element by masking or clipping an image at specific places |
| mask-clip | Specifies the mask area |
| mask-composite | Represents a compositing operation used on the current mask layer with the mask layers below it |
| [mask-image](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_mask-image.asp) | Specifies an image to be used as a mask layer for an element  **Tip:** Linear and radial gradients in CSS can also be used as the mask image.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Value** | **Description** | | none | This is default | | image | An image to use as the mask layer | | url | An url reference to an image or an SVG <mask> element | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [mask-mode](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_mask-mode.asp) | Specifies whether the mask layer image is treated as a luminance mask or as an alpha mask   |  |  | | --- | --- | | match-source | If the mask-image property is an image (an image URL or a gradient), set mask-mode to alpha. If the mask-image property is an SVG <mask> element, use the <mask> element's mask-type property. This is default. | | luminance | Use the luminance values of the mask image as the mask values | | alpha | Use the alpha values of the mask image as the mask values | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [mask-origin](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_mask-origin.asp) | Specifies the origin position (the mask position area) of a mask layer image   |  |  | | --- | --- | | border-box | The position is relative to the border box. This is default | | content-box | The position is relative to the content box | | padding-box | The position is relative to the padding box | | margin-box | The position is relative to the margin box | | fill-box | The position is relative to the object bounding box | | stroke-box | The position is relative to the stroke bounding box | | view-box | Use the nearest SVG viewport as reference box | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [mask-position](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_mask-position.asp) | Sets the starting position of a mask layer image (relative to the mask position area)  **Tip:**By default, a mask image is placed at the top-left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | left top left center left bottom right top right center right bottom center top center center center bottom | If you only specify one keyword, the other value will be "center" | | *x% y%* | The first value is the horizontal position and the second value is the vertical. The top left corner is 0% 0%. The right bottom corner is 100% 100%. If you only specify one value, the other value will be 50%. Default value is: 0% 0% | | *xpos ypos* | The first value is the horizontal position and the second value is the vertical. The top left corner is 0 0. Units can be pixels (0px 0px) or any other [CSS units](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_units.asp). If you only specify one value, the other value will be 50%. You can mix % and positions | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [mask-repeat](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_mask-repeat.asp) | Specifies how the mask layer image is repeated  By default, a mask image is repeated both vertically and horizontally.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | repeat | The mask image is repeated both vertically and horizontally. The last image will be clipped if it does not fit. This is default | | repeat-x | The mask image is repeated only horizontally | | repeat-y | The mask image is repeated only vertically | | space | The mask image is repeated as much as possible without clipping. The first and last image is pinned to either side of the element, and whitespace is distributed evenly between the images | | round | The mask image is repeated and squished or stretched to fill the space (no gaps) | | no-repeat | The mask image is not repeated. The image will only be shown once | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [mask-size](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_mask-size.asp) | Specifies the size of a mask layer image   |  |  | | --- | --- | | auto | This is default | | size | Specifies the size of the mask image in px, em, etc, or in % | | contain | Scales the mask image in a way that both its width and its height fit inside the container | | cover | Scales the mask image in a way that both its width and its height cover the container | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| mask-type | Specifies whether an SVG <mask> element is treated as a luminance mask or as an alpha mask |
| [max-height](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-height.asp) | Sets the maximum height of an element  If the content is larger than the maximum height, it will overflow. How the container will handle the overflowing content is defined by the [overflow](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_overflow.asp) property.  If the content is smaller than the maximum height, the max-height property has no effect.  **Note:** This prevents the value of the [height](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_height.asp) property from becoming larger than max-height. The value of the max-height property overrides the height property.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | No maximum height. This is default |  | | *length* | Defines the maximum height in px, cm, etc. |  | | *%* | Defines the maximum height in percent of the containing block |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [max-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-width.asp) | Sets the maximum width of an element  If the content is larger than the maximum width, it will automatically change the height of the element.  If the content is smaller than the maximum width, the max-width property has no effect.  **Note:** This prevents the value of the [width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_width.asp) property from becoming larger than max-width. The value of the max-width property overrides the width property.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | No maximum width. This is default |  | | *length* | Defines the maximum width in px, cm, etc. |  | | *%* | Defines the maximum width in percent of the containing block |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [@media](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_mediaquery.asp) | Sets the style rules for different media types/devices/sizes  Media queries can be used to check many things, such as:   * width and height of the viewport * width and height of the device * orientation (is the tablet/phone in landscape or portrait mode?) * resolution   Using media queries are a popular technique for delivering a tailored style sheet (responsive web design) to desktops, laptops, tablets, and mobile phones.  You can also use media queries to specify that certain styles are only for printed documents or for screen readers (mediatype: print, screen, or speech).  In addition to media types, there are also media features. Media features provide more specific details to media queries, by allowing to test for a specific feature of the user agent or display device. For example, you can apply styles to only those screens that are greater, or smaller, than a certain width.  meaning of the **not**, **only** and **and** keywords:  **not:** The not keyword inverts the meaning of an entire media query.  **only:** The only keyword prevents older browsers that do not support media queries with media features from applying the specified styles. **It has no effect on modern browsers.**  **and:** The and keyword combines a media feature with a media type or other media features.  They are all optional. However, if you use **not** or **only**, you must also specify a media type.  Media Types:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | all | Default. Used for all media type devices | | print | Used for printers | | screen | Used for computer screens, tablets, smart-phones etc. | | speech | Used for screenreaders that "reads" the page out loud |   Media Features:   |  |  | | --- | --- | | any-hover | Does any available input mechanism allow the user to hover over elements? (added in Media Queries Level 4) | | any-pointer | Is any available input mechanism a pointing device, and if so, how accurate is it? (added in Media Queries Level 4) | | aspect-ratio | The ratio between the width and the height of the viewport | | color | The number of bits per color component for the output device | | color-gamut | The approximate range of colors that are supported by the user agent and output device (added in Media Queries Level 4) | | color-index | The number of colors the device can display | | grid | Whether the device is a grid or bitmap | | height | The viewport height | | hover | Does the primary input mechanism allow the user to hover over elements? (added in Media Queries Level 4) | | inverted-colors | Is the browser or underlying OS inverting colors? (added in Media Queries Level 4) | | light-level | Current ambient light level (added in Media Queries Level 4) | | max-aspect-ratio | The maximum ratio between the width and the height of the display area | | max-color | The maximum number of bits per color component for the output device | | max-color-index | The maximum number of colors the device can display | | max-height | The maximum height of the display area, such as a browser window | | max-monochrome | The maximum number of bits per "color" on a monochrome (greyscale) device | | max-resolution | The maximum resolution of the device, using dpi or dpcm | | max-width | The maximum width of the display area, such as a browser window | | min-aspect-ratio | The minimum ratio between the width and the height of the display area | | min-color | The minimum number of bits per color component for the output device | | min-color-index | The minimum number of colors the device can display | | min-height | The minimum height of the display area, such as a browser window | | min-monochrome | The minimum number of bits per "color" on a monochrome (greyscale) device | | min-resolution | The minimum resolution of the device, using dpi or dpcm | | min-width | The minimum width of the display area, such as a browser window | | monochrome | The number of bits per "color" on a monochrome (greyscale) device | | orientation | The orientation of the viewport (landscape or portrait mode) | | overflow-block | How does the output device handle content that overflows the viewport along the block axis (added in Media Queries Level 4) | | overflow-inline | Can content that overflows the viewport along the inline axis be scrolled (added in Media Queries Level 4) | | pointer | Is the primary input mechanism a pointing device, and if so, how accurate is it? (added in Media Queries Level 4) | | resolution | The resolution of the output device, using dpi or dpcm | | scan | The scanning process of the output device | | scripting | Is scripting (e.g. JavaScript) available? (added in Media Queries Level 4) | | update | How quickly can the output device modify the appearance of the content (added in Media Queries Level 4) | | width | The viewport width | |
| [min-height](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_min-height.asp) | Sets the minimum height of an element  If the content is smaller than the minimum height, the minimum height will be applied.  If the content is larger than the minimum height, the min-height property has no effect.  **Note:** This prevents the value of the [height](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_height.asp) property from becoming smaller than min-height.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length* | Default value is 0. Defines the minimum height in px, cm, etc. |  | | *%* | Defines the minimum height in percent of the containing block |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [min-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_min-width.asp) | Sets the minimum width of an element  If the content is smaller than the minimum width, the minimum width will be applied.  If the content is larger than the minimum width, the min-width property has no effect.  **Note:** This prevents the value of the [width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_width.asp) property from becoming smaller than min-width.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length* | Default value is 0. Defines the minimum width in px, cm, etc. |  | | *%* | Defines the minimum width in percent of the containing block |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [mix-blend-mode](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_mix-blend-mode.asp) | Specifies how an element's content should blend with its direct parent background   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | normal | This is default. Sets the blending mode to normal |  | | multiply | Sets the blending mode to multiply |  | | screen | Sets the blending mode to screen |  | | overlay | Sets the blending mode to overlay |  | | darken | Sets the blending mode to darken |  | | lighten | Sets the blending mode to lighten |  | | color-dodge | Sets the blending mode to color-dodge |  | | color-burn | Sets the blending mode to color-burn |  | | difference | Sets the blending mode to difference |  | | exclusion | Sets the blending mode to exclusion |  | | hue | Sets the blending mode to hue |  | | saturation | Sets the blending mode to saturation |  | | color | Sets the blending mode to color |  | | luminosity | Sets the blending mode to luminosity |  | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [object-fit](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_object-fit.asp) | Specifies how the contents of a replaced element should be fitted to the box established by its used height and width  This property tells the content to fill the container in a variety of ways; such as "preserve that aspect ratio" or "stretch up and take up as much space as possible".   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | fill | This is default. The replaced content is sized to fill the element's content box. If necessary, the object will be stretched or squished to fit |  | | contain | The replaced content is scaled to maintain its aspect ratio while fitting within the element's content box |  | | cover | The replaced content is sized to maintain its aspect ratio while filling the element's entire content box. The object will be clipped to fit |  | | none | The replaced content is not resized |  | | scale-down | The content is sized as if none or contain were specified (would result in a smaller concrete object size) |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [object-position](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_object-position.asp) | Specifies the alignment of the replaced element inside its box   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | position | Specifies the position of the image or video inside its content box. First value controls the x-axis and the second value controls the y-axis. Can be a string (left, center or right), or a number (in px or %). Negative values are allowed |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [opacity](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_opacity.asp) | Sets the opacity level for an element  The opacity-level describes the transparency-level, where 1 is not transparent at all, 0.5 is 50% see-through, and 0 is completely transparent.  **Note:** When using the opacity property to add transparency to the background of an element, all of its child elements become transparent as well. This can make the text inside a fully transparent element hard to read. If you do not want to apply opacity to child elements, use RGBA color values instead (See "More Examples" below).   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *number* | Specifies the opacity. From 0.0 (fully transparent) to 1.0 (fully opaque) |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [order](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_order.asp) | Sets the order of the flexible item, relative to the rest of the flexible items inside the same container.  **Note:** If the element is not a flexible item, the order property has no effect.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | umber | Default value 0. Specifies the order for the flexible item |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [orphans](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_orphans.asp) | Sets the minimum number of lines that must be left at the bottom of a page or column  **Tip:** Also look at the [widows](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_widows.asp) property.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | integer | Specifies the minimum number of lines that must be left at the bottom of a page or column. Negative values are not allowed | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [outline](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline.asp) | A shorthand property for the outline-width, outline-style, and the outline-color properties  If outline-color is omitted, the color applied will be the color of the text.  **Note:** Outlines differ from [borders](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border.asp)! Unlike border, the outline is drawn outside the element's border, and may overlap other content. Also, the outline is NOT a part of the element's dimensions; the element's total width and height is not affected by the width of the outline.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | [*outline-width*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-width.asp) | Specifies the width of outline |  | | [*outline-style*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-style.asp) | Specifies the style of the outline |  | | [*outline-color*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-color.asp) | Specifies the color of the outline |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [outline-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-color.asp) | Sets the color of an outline  An outline is a line that is drawn around elements, outside the borders, to make the element "stand out".  The outline-color property specifies the color of an outline.  **Note:** Always declare the [outline-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-style.asp) property before the outline-color property. An element must have an outline before you change the color of it.  **Note:** Outlines differ from [borders](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border.asp)! Unlike border, the outline is drawn outside the element's border, and may overlap other content. Also, the outline is NOT a part of the element's dimensions; the element's total width and height is not affected by the width of the outline.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | invert | Performs a color inversion. This ensures that the outline is visible, regardless of color background. **Note:** Browsers are not required to support this value. |  | | *color* | Specifies the color of the outline. Look at [CSS Color Values](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp) for a complete list of possible color values. |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [outline-offset](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_outline-offset.asp) | Offsets an outline, and draws it beyond the border edge  The outline-offset property adds space between the outline and the edge or border of an element.  The space between an element and its outline is transparent.  Outlines differ from borders in three ways:   * An outline is a line drawn around elements, outside the border edge * An outline does not take up space * An outline may be non-rectangular  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length* | The distance the outline is outset from the border edge. Default value is 0 |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [outline-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-style.asp) | Sets the style of an outline  An outline is a line that is drawn around elements, outside the borders, to make the element "stand out".  The outline-style property specifies the style of an outline  **Note:** Outlines differ from [borders](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border.asp)! Unlike border, the outline is drawn outside the element's border, and may overlap other content. Also, the outline is NOT a part of the element's dimensions; the element's total width and height is not affected by the width of the outline.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | Specifies no outline. This is default |  | | hidden | Specifies a hidden outline |  | | dotted | Specifies a dotted outline |  | | dashed | Specifies a dashed outline |  | | solid | Specifies a solid outline |  | | double | Specifies a double outliner |  | | groove | Specifies a 3D grooved outline. The effect depends on the outline-color value |  | | ridge | Specifies a 3D ridged outline. The effect depends on the outline-color value |  | | inset | Specifies a 3D inset outline. The effect depends on the outline-color value |  | | outset | Specifies a 3D outset outline. The effect depends on the outline-color value |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [outline-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-width.asp) | Sets the width of an outline  The outline-width specifies the width of an outline.  **Note:** Always declare the [outline-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-style.asp) property before the outline-width property. An element must have an outline before you change the width of it.  **Note:** Outlines differ from [borders](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border.asp)! Unlike border, the outline is drawn outside the element's border, and may overlap other content. Also, the outline is NOT a part of the element's dimensions; the element's total width and height is not affected by the width of the outline.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | medium | Specifies a medium outline. This is default |  | | thin | Specifies a thin outline |  | | thick | Specifies a thick outline |  | | *length* | Allows you to define the thickness of the outline. |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [overflow](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_overflow.asp) | Specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box  This property specifies whether to clip content or to add scrollbars when an element's content is too big to fit in a specified area.  **Note:** The overflow property only works for block elements with a specified height.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | visible | The overflow is not clipped. It renders outside the element's box. This is default |  | | hidden | The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible. Content can be scrolled programmatically (e.g. by setting scrollLeft or scrollTo()) |  | | clip | The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible. Forbids scrolling, including programmatic scrolling. |  | | scroll | The overflow is clipped, but a scroll-bar is added to see the rest of the content |  | | auto | If overflow is clipped, a scroll-bar should be added to see the rest of the content |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [overflow-wrap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_overflow-wrap.asp) | Specifies whether or not the browser can break lines with long words, if they overflow the container   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | normal | Long words will not break, even if they overflow the container. This is default |  | | anywhere | Long words will break if they overflow the container |  | | break-word | Long words will break if they overflow the container |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [overflow-x](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_overflow-x.asp) | Specifies whether or not to clip the left/right edges of the content, if it overflows the element's content area  The overflow-x property specifies whether to clip the content, add a scroll bar, or display overflow content of a block-level element, when it overflows at the left and right edges.  **Tip:** Use the [overflow-y](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_overflow-y.asp) property to determine clipping at the top and bottom edges.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | visible | The content is not clipped, and it may be rendered outside the left and right edges. This is default |  | | hidden | The content is clipped - and no scrolling mechanism is provided |  | | scroll | The content is clipped and a scrolling mechanism is provided |  | | auto | Should cause a scrolling mechanism to be provided for overflowing boxes |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [overflow-y](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_overflow-y.asp) | Specifies whether or not to clip the top/bottom edges of the content, if it overflows the element's content area  The overflow-y property specifies whether to clip the content, add a scroll bar, or display overflow content of a block-level element, when it overflows at the top and bottom edges.  **Tip:** Use the [overflow-x](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_overflow-x.asp) property to determine clipping at the left and right edges.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | visible | The content is not clipped, and it may be rendered outside the content box. This is default |  | | hidden | The content is clipped - and no scrolling mechanism is provided |  | | scroll | The content is clipped and a scrolling mechanism is provided |  | | auto | Should cause a scrolling mechanism to be provided for overflowing boxes |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [padding](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding.asp) | A shorthand property for all the *padding-\** properties  An element's padding is the space between its content and its border.  The padding property is a shorthand property for:   * [padding-top](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-top.asp) * [padding-right](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-right.asp) * [padding-bottom](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-bottom.asp) * [padding-left](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-left.asp)   **Note:** Padding creates extra space within an element, while margin creates extra space around an element.  This property can have from one to four values.  **If the padding property has four values:**   * padding:10px 5px 15px 20px;   + top padding is 10px   + right padding is 5px   + bottom padding is 15px   + left padding is 20px   **If the padding property has three values:**   * padding:10px 5px 15px;   + top padding is 10px   + right and left padding are 5px   + bottom padding is 15px   **If the padding property has two values:**   * padding:10px 5px;   + top and bottom padding are 10px   + right and left padding are 5px   **If the padding property has one value:**   * padding:10px;   + all four paddings are 10px   **Note:** Negative values are not allowed.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length* | Specifies the padding in px, pt, cm, etc. Default value is 0. |  | | *%* | Specifies the padding in percent of the width of the containing element |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [padding-bottom](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-bottom.asp) | Sets the bottom padding of an element  The padding-bottom property sets the bottom padding (space) of an element.  **Note:** Negative values are not allowed.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length* | Specifies a fixed bottom padding in px, pt, cm, etc. Default value is 0. |  | | *%* | Specifies a bottom padding in percent of the width of the containing element |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [padding-left](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-left.asp) | Sets the left padding of an element  The padding-left property sets the left padding (space) of an element.  **Note:** Negative values are not allowed.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length* | Specifies a fixed left padding in px, pt, cm, etc. Default value is 0. |  | | *%* | Specifies a left padding in percent of the width of the containing element |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [padding-right](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-right.asp) | Sets the right padding of an element  The padding-right property sets the right padding (space) of an element.  **Note:** Negative values are not allowed.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length* | Specifies a fixed right padding in px, pt, cm, etc. Default value is 0. |  | | *%* | Specifies a right padding in percent of the width of the containing element |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [padding-top](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-top.asp) | Sets the top padding of an element  The padding-top property sets the top padding (space) of an element.  **Note:** Negative values are not allowed.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length* | Specifies a fixed top padding in px, pt, cm, etc. Default value is 0. |  | | *%* | Specifies a top padding in percent of the width of the containing element |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [page-break-after](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pageba.asp) | Sets the page-break behavior after an element  The page-break-after property adds a page-break after a specified element.  **Tip:** The properties: [page-break-before](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pagebb.asp), page-break-after and [page-break-inside](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pagebi.asp) help to define how a document should behave when printed.  **Note:** You cannot use this property on an empty <div> or on absolutely positioned elements.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | auto | Default. Automatic page-break | | always | Always insert a page-break after the element | | avoid | Avoid a page-break after the element (if possible) | | left | Insert page-break after the element so that the next page is formatted as a left page | | right | Insert page-break after the element so that the next page is formatted as a right page | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [page-break-before](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pagebb.asp) | Sets the page-break behavior before an element  **Tip:** The properties: page-break-before, [page-break-after](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pageba.asp) and [page-break-inside](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pagebi.asp) help to define how a document should behave when printed.  **Note:** You cannot use this property on an empty <div> or on absolutely positioned elements.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | auto | Default. Automatic page-breaks | | always | Always insert a page-break before the element | | avoid | Avoid page-break before the element (if possible) | | left | Insert page-break before the element so that the next page is formatted as a left page | | right | Insert page-break before the element so that the next page is formatted as a right page | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [page-break-inside](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pagebi.asp) | Sets the page-break behavior inside an element  **Tip:** The properties: [page-break-before](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pagebb.asp), [page-break-after](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pageba.asp) and page-break-inside help to define how a document should behave when printed.  **Note:** You cannot use this property on absolutely positioned elements.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | auto | Default. Automatic page-breaks | | avoid | Avoid page-break inside the element (if possible) | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [perspective](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_perspective.asp) | Gives a 3D-positioned element some perspective  The perspective property defines how far the object is away from the user. So, a lower value will result in a more intensive 3D effect than a higher value.  When defining the perspective property for an element, it is the CHILD elements that get the perspective view, NOT the element itself.  **Tip:** Also look at the [perspective-origin](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_perspective-origin.asp) property, which defines at which position the user is looking at the 3D object.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length* | How far the element is placed from the view |  | | none | Default value. Same as 0. The perspective is not set |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [perspective-origin](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_perspective-origin.asp) | Defines at which position the user is looking at the 3D-positioned element  When defining the perspective-origin property for an element, it is the CHILD elements that will get the effect, NOT the element itself.  **Note:** This property must be used in conjunction with the [perspective](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_perspective.asp) property!   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *x-axis* | Defining where the view is placed at the x-axis  Possible values:   * left * center * right * *length* * *%*   Default value: 50% |  | | *y-axis* | Defining where the view is placed at the y-axis  Possible values:   * top * center * bottom * *length* * *%*   Default value: 50% |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [pointer-events](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_pointer-events.asp) | Defines whether or not an element reacts to pointer events   |  |  | | --- | --- | | auto | The element reacts to pointer events, like :hover and click. This is default | | none | The element does not react to pointer events | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [position](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_position.asp) | Specifies the type of positioning method used for an element (static, relative, absolute or fixed)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | static | Default value. Elements render in order, as they appear in the document flow |  | | absolute | The element is positioned relative to its first positioned (not static) ancestor element |  | | fixed | The element is positioned relative to the browser window |  | | relative | The element is positioned relative to its normal position, so "left:20px" adds 20 pixels to the element's LEFT position |  | | sticky | The element is positioned based on the user's scroll position  A sticky element toggles between relative and fixed, depending on the scroll position. It is positioned relative until a given offset position is met in the viewport - then it "sticks" in place (like position:fixed).  **Note:** Not supported in IE/Edge 15 or earlier. Supported in Safari from version 6.1 with a -webkit- prefix. |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [quotes](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_quotes.asp) | Sets the type of quotation marks for embedded quotations   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | Specifies that the "open-quote" and "close-quote" values of the "content" property will not produce any quotation marks |  | | *string string string string* | Specifies which quotation marks to use. The first two values specifies the first level of quotation embedding, the next two values specifies the next level of quote embedding, etc |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [resize](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_resize.asp) | Defines if (and how) an element is resizable by the user  **Note:** The resize property does not apply to inline elements or to block elements where overflow="visible". So, make sure that overflow is set to "scroll", "auto", or "hidden".   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | Default value. The user cannot resize the element |  | | both | The user can resize both the height and width of the element |  | | horizontal | The user can resize the width of the element |  | | vertical | The user can resize the height of the element |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [right](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_right.asp) | Specifies the right position of a positioned element   * If position: absolute; or position: fixed; - the right property sets the right edge of an element to a unit to the right of the right edge of its nearest positioned ancestor. * If position: relative; - the right property sets the right edge of an element to a unit to the left/right of its normal position. * If position: sticky; - the right property behaves like its position is relative when the element is inside the viewport, and like its position is fixed when it is outside. * If position: static; - the right property has no effect.  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | Lets the browser calculate the right edge position. This is default |  | | *length* | Sets the right edge position in px, cm, etc. Negative values are allowed. |  | | *%* | Sets the right edge position in % of containing element. Negative values are allowed |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [row-gap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_row-gap.asp) | Specifies the gap between the grid rows  The row-gap property was formerly known as [grid-row-gap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-row-gap.asp).   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *length* | A specified length or % that will set the gap between the rows |  | | normal | Default value. Specifies a normal gap between the rows |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [scroll-behavior](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_scroll-behavior.asp) | Specifies whether to smoothly animate the scroll position in a scrollable box, instead of a straight jump   |  |  | | --- | --- | | auto | Allows a straight jump "scroll effect" between elements within the scrolling box. This is default | | smooth | Allows a smooth animated "scroll effect" between elements within the scrolling box. | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [tab-size](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_tab-size.asp) | Specifies the width of a tab character  In HTML, the tab character is usually displayed as a single space-character, except for some elements, like <textarea> and <pre>, and the result of the tab-size property will only be visible for those elements.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | number | The number of space-characters to be displayed for each tab-character. Default value is 8 |  | | length | The length of a tab-character. This property value is not supported in any of the major browsers |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [table-layout](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_tab_table-layout.asp) | Defines the algorithm used to lay out table cells, rows, and columns  **Tip:** The main benefit of table-layout: fixed; is that the table renders much faster. On large tables, users will not see any part of the table until the browser has rendered the whole table. So, if you use table-layout: fixed, users will see the top of the table while the browser loads and renders rest of the table. This gives the impression that the page loads a lot quicker!   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | Browsers use an automatic table layout algorithm. The column width is set by the widest unbreakable content in the cells. The content will dictate the layout |  | | fixed | Sets a fixed table layout algorithm. The table and column widths are set by the widths of table and col or by the width of the first row of cells. Cells in other rows do not affect column widths. If no widths are present on the first row, the column widths are divided equally across the table, regardless of content inside the cells |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [text-align](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-align.asp) | Specifies the horizontal alignment of text   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | left | Aligns the text to the left |  | | right | Aligns the text to the right |  | | center | Centers the text |  | | justify | Stretches the lines so that each line has equal width (like in newspapers and magazines) |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [text-align-last](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-align-last.asp) | Describes how the last line of a block or a line right before a forced line break is aligned when text-align is "justify"  Notice that the text-align-last property sets the alignment for all last lines within the selected element. So, if you have a <div> with three paragraphs in it, text-align-last will apply to the last line of EACH of the paragraphs. To use text-align-last on only the last paragraph in the container, you can use :last child, see example below.  **Note:** In Edge prior 79, the text-align-last property only works on text that has "text-align: justify".   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | Default value. The last line is justified and aligned left |  | | left | The last line is aligned to the left |  | | right | The last line is aligned to the right |  | | center | The last line is center-aligned |  | | justify | The last line is justified as the rest of the lines |  | | start | The last line is aligned at the beginning of the line (left if the text-direction is left-to-right, and right is the text-direction is right-to-left) |  | | end | The last line is aligned at the end of the line (right if the text-direction is left-to-right, and left is the text-direction is right-to-left) |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| text-combine-upright | Specifies the combination of multiple characters into the space of a single character |
| [text-decoration](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-decoration.asp) | Specifies the decoration added to text  The text-decoration property specifies the decoration added to text, and is a shorthand property for:   * text-decoration-line (required) * text-decoration-color * text-decoration-style * text-decoration-thickness  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | [text-decoration-line](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-line.asp) | Sets the kind of text decoration to use (like underline, overline, line-through) |  | | [text-decoration-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-color.asp) | Sets the color of the text decoration |  | | [text-decoration-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-style.asp) | Sets the style of the text decoration (like solid, wavy, dotted, dashed, double) |  | | [text-decoration-thickness](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-decoration-thickness.asp) | Sets the thickness of the decoration line |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [text-decoration-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-color.asp) | Specifies the color of the text-decoration  The text-decoration-color property specifies the color of the text-decoration (underlines, overlines, linethroughs).  **Tip:** Also look at the [text-decoration](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-decoration.asp) property, which is a short-hand property for text-decoration-line, text-decoration-style, text-decoration-color, and text-decoration-thickness.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | color | Specifies the color of the text-decoration |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [text-decoration-line](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-line.asp) | Specifies the type of line in a text-decoration  The text-decoration-line property sets the kind of text decoration to use (like underline, overline, line-through).  **Tip:** Also look at the [text-decoration](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-decoration.asp) property, which is a short-hand property for text-decoration-line, text-decoration-style, text-decoration-color, and text-decoration-thickness.  **Note:** You can also combine more than one value, like underline and overline to display lines both under and over the text.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | Default value. Specifies no line for the text-decoration |  | | underline | Specifies that a line will be displayed under the text |  | | overline | Specifies that a line will be displayed over the text |  | | line-through | Specifies that a line will be displayed through the text |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [text-decoration-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-style.asp) | Specifies the style of the line in a text decoration  The text-decoration-style property sets the style of the text decoration (like solid, wavy, dotted, dashed, double).  **Tip:** Also look at the [text-decoration](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-decoration.asp) property, which is a short-hand property for text-decoration-line, text-decoration-style, text-decoration-color, and text-decoration-thickness.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | solid | Default value. The line will display as a single line |  | | double | The line will display as a double line |  | | dotted | The line will display as a dotted line |  | | dashed | The line will display as a dashed line |  | | wavy | The line will display as a wavy line |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [text-decoration-thickness](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-decoration-thickness.asp) | Specifies the thickness of the decoration line   |  |  | | --- | --- | | auto | The browser chooses the thickness of the decoration line | | from-font | If a font file contains information about a preferred thickness, use that value. If not, behave as auto | | length/percentage | Specifies the thickness as a length or % | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [text-emphasis](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-emphasis.asp) | Applies emphasis marks to text  The text-emphasis property is a shorthand for setting text-emphasis-style and text-emphasis-color in one declaration.  **Tip:** The size of the emphasis symbol is about 50% of the size of the font.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | No emphasis marks are applied |  | | filled | The emphasis marks are filled with a solid color |  | | open | The emphasis marks are hollow |  | | dot | The emphasis marks are small circles |  | | circle | The emphasis marks are circles |  | | double-circle | The emphasis marks are double circles |  | | triangle | The emphasis marks are triangles |  | | sesame | The emphasis marks are sesames |  | | string | The emphasis marks are the given string (one character) |  | | color | Sets the color of the emphasis marks |  | |
| [text-indent](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-indent.asp) | Specifies the indentation of the first line in a text-block  **Note:** Negative values are allowed. The first line will be indented to the left if the value is negative.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *ength* | Defines a fixed indentation in px, pt, cm, em, etc. Default value is 0. |  | | *%* | Defines the indentation in % of the width of the parent element |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [text-justify](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-justify.asp) | Specifies the justification method used when text-align is "justify"   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | The browser determines the justification algorithm |  | | inter-word | Increases/Decreases the space between words |  | | inter-character | Increases/Decreases the space between characters |  | | none | Disables justification methods |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| text-orientation | Defines the orientation of the text in a line |
| [text-overflow](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-overflow.asp) | Specifies what should happen when text overflows the containing element  The text-overflow property specifies how overflowed content that is not displayed should be signaled to the user. It can be clipped, display an ellipsis (...), or display a custom string.  Both of the following properties are required for text-overflow:   * white-space: nowrap; * overflow: hidden;  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | clip | Default value. The text is clipped and not accessible |  | | ellipsis | Render an ellipsis ("...") to represent the clipped text |  | | *string* | Render the given string to represent the clipped text |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [text-shadow](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-shadow.asp) | Adds shadow to text  This property accepts a comma-separated list of shadows to be applied to the text.  **Note:** To add more than one shadow to the text, add a comma-separated list of shadows.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | *h-shadow* | Required. The position of the horizontal shadow. Negative values are allowed |  | | *v-shadow* | Required. The position of the vertical shadow. Negative values are allowed |  | | *blur-radius* | Optional. The blur radius. Default value is 0 |  | | *color* | Optional. The color of the shadow. Look at [CSS Color Values](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp) for a complete list of possible color values |  | | none | Default value. No shadow |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [text-transform](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-transform.asp) | Controls the capitalization of text   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | none | No capitalization. The text renders as it is. This is default |  | | capitalize | Transforms the first character of each word to uppercase |  | | uppercase | Transforms all characters to uppercase |  | | lowercase | Transforms all characters to lowercase |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| text-underline-position | Specifies the position of the underline which is set using the text-decoration property |
| [top](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_top.asp) | Specifies the top position of a positioned element  The top property affects the vertical position of a positioned element. This property has no effect on non-positioned elements.   * If position: absolute; or position: fixed; - the top property sets the top edge of an element to a unit above/below the top edge of its nearest positioned ancestor. * If position: relative; - the top property makes the element's top edge to move above/below its normal position. * If position: sticky; - the top property behaves like its position is relative when the element is inside the viewport, and like its position is fixed when it is outside. * If position: static; - the top property has no effect.  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | Lets the browser calculate the top edge position. This is default |  | | *length* | Sets the top edge position in px, cm, etc. Negative values are allowed. |  | | *%* | Sets the top edge position in % of containing element. Negative values are allowed |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [transform](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform.asp) | Applies a 2D or 3D transformation to an element  The transform property applies a 2D or 3D transformation to an element. This property allows you to rotate, scale, move, skew, etc., elements.   |  | | --- | |  | | none | Defines that there should be no transformation |  | | matrix(*n,n,n,n,n,n*) | Defines a 2D transformation, using a matrix of six values |  | | matrix3d (*n,n,n,n,n,n,n,n,n,n,n,n,n,n,n,n*) | Defines a 3D transformation, using a 4x4 matrix of 16 values |  | | translate(*x,y*) | Defines a 2D translation |  | | translate3d(*x,y,z*) | Defines a 3D translation |  | | translateX(*x*) | Defines a translation, using only the value for the X-axis |  | | translateY(*y*) | Defines a translation, using only the value for the Y-axis |  | | translateZ(*z*) | Defines a 3D translation, using only the value for the Z-axis |  | | scale(*x,y*) | Defines a 2D scale transformation |  | | scale3d(*x,y,z*) | Defines a 3D scale transformation |  | | scaleX(*x*) | Defines a scale transformation by giving a value for the X-axis |  | | scaleY(*y*) | Defines a scale transformation by giving a value for the Y-axis |  | | scaleZ(*z*) | Defines a 3D scale transformation by giving a value for the Z-axis |  | | rotate(*angle*) | Defines a 2D rotation, the angle is specified in the parameter |  | | rotate3d(*x,y,z,angle*) | Defines a 3D rotation |  | | rotateX(*angle*) | Defines a 3D rotation along the X-axis |  | | rotateY(*angle*) | Defines a 3D rotation along the Y-axis |  | | rotateZ(*angle*) | Defines a 3D rotation along the Z-axis |  | | skew(*x-angle,y-angle*) | Defines a 2D skew transformation along the X- and the Y-axis |  | | skewX(*angle*) | Defines a 2D skew transformation along the X-axis |  | | skewY(*angle*) | Defines a 2D skew transformation along the Y-axis |  | | perspective(*n*) | Defines a perspective view for a 3D transformed element |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [transform-origin](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform-origin.asp) | Allows you to change the position on transformed elements  2D transformations can change the x- and y-axis of an element. 3D transformations can also change the z-axis of an element.  To better understand the transform-origin property, [view a](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/trycss3_transform-origin_inuse.htm) .  **Note:** This property must be used together with the [transform](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform.asp) property.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *x-axis* | Defines where the view is placed at the x-axis. Possible values:   * left * center * right * *length* * *%* | | *y-axis* | Defines where the view is placed at the y-axis. Possible values:   * top * center * bottom * *length* * *%* | | *z-axis* | Defines where the view is placed at the z-axis (for 3D transformations). Possible values:   * *length* | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [transform-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform-style.asp) | Specifies how nested elements are rendered in 3D space  **Note:** This property must be used together with the [transform](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform.asp) property.  To better understand the transform-style property, [view a](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/trycss3_transform-style_inuse.htm) .   |  |  | | --- | --- | | flat | Specifies that child elements will NOT preserve its 3D position. This is default | | preserve-3d | Specifies that child elements will preserve its 3D position | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [transition](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition.asp) | A shorthand property for all the transition-\* properties  The transition property is a shorthand property for:   * [transition-property](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-property.asp) * [transition-duration](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-duration.asp) * [transition-timing-function](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-timing-function.asp) * [transition-delay](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-delay.asp)   **Note:** Always specify the [transition-duration](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-duration.asp) property, otherwise the duration is 0s, and the transition will have no effect.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | [*transition-property*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-property.asp) | Specifies the name of the CSS property the transition effect is for | | [*transition-duration*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-duration.asp) | Specifies how many seconds or milliseconds the transition effect takes to complete | | [*transition-timing-function*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-timing-function.asp) | Specifies the speed curve of the transition effect | | [*transition-delay*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-delay.asp) | Defines when the transition effect will start | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [transition-delay](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-delay.asp) | Specifies when the transition effect will start  The transition-delay value is defined in seconds (s) or milliseconds (ms).   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Value** | **Description** | | *time* | Specifies the number of seconds or milliseconds to wait before the transition effect will start | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [transition-duration](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-duration.asp) | Specifies how many seconds or milliseconds a transition effect takes to complete   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *time* | Specifies how many seconds or milliseconds a transition effect takes to complete. Default value is 0s, meaning there will be no effect | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [transition-property](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-property.asp) | Specifies the name of the CSS property the transition effect is for  The transition-property property specifies the name of the CSS property the transition effect is for (the transition effect will start when the specified CSS property changes).  **Tip:** A transition effect could typically occur when a user hover over an element.  **Note:** Always specify the [transition-duration](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-duration.asp) property, otherwise the duration is 0, and the transition will have no effect.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | none | No property will get a transition effect | | all | Default value. All properties will get a transition effect | | *property* | Defines a comma separated list of CSS property names the transition effect is for | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [transition-timing-function](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-timing-function.asp) | Specifies the speed curve of the transition effect  This property allows a transition effect to change speed over its duration.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | ease | Default value. Specifies a transition effect with a slow start, then fast, then end slowly (equivalent to cubic-bezier(0.25,0.1,0.25,1)) | | linear | Specifies a transition effect with the same speed from start to end (equivalent to cubic-bezier(0,0,1,1)) | | ease-in | Specifies a transition effect with a slow start (equivalent to cubic-bezier(0.42,0,1,1)) | | ease-out | Specifies a transition effect with a slow end (equivalent to cubic-bezier(0,0,0.58,1)) | | ease-in-out | Specifies a transition effect with a slow start and end (equivalent to cubic-bezier(0.42,0,0.58,1)) | | step-start | Equivalent to steps(1, start) | | step-end | Equivalent to steps(1, end) | | steps(int,start|end) | Specifies a stepping function, with two parameters. The first parameter specifies the number of intervals in the function. It must be a positive integer (greater than 0). The second parameter, which is optional, is either the value "start" or "end", and specifies the point at which the change of values occur within the interval. If the second parameter is omitted, it is given the value "end" | | [cubic-bezier(*n*,*n*,*n*,*n*)](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_cubic-bezier.asp) | Define your own values in the cubic-bezier function. Possible values are numeric values from 0 to 1 | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [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   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | normal | The element does not open an additional level of embedding. This is default |  | | embed | For inline elements, this value opens an additional level of embedding |  | | bidi-override | For inline elements, this creates an override. For block elements, this creates an override for inline-level descendants not within another block element |  | | isolate | The element is isolated from its siblings |  | | isolate-override |  |  | | plaintext |  |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [user-select](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_user-select.asp) | Specifies whether the text of an element can be selected  In web browsers, if you double-click on some text it will be selected/highlighted. This property can be used to prevent this.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | Default. Text can be selected if the browser allows it |  | | none | Prevent text selection |  | | text | The text can be selected by the user |  | | all | Text selection is made with one click instead of a double-click |  | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [vertical-align](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_vertical-align.asp) | Sets the vertical alignment of an element   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | baseline | The element is aligned with the baseline of the parent. This is default |  | | *length* | Raises or lower an element by the specified length. Negative values are allowed. |  | | % | Raises or lower an element by a percent of the "line-height" property. Negative values are allowed |  | | sub | The element is aligned with the subscript baseline of the parent |  | | super | The element is aligned with the superscript baseline of the parent |  | | top | The element is aligned with the top of the tallest element on the line |  | | text-top | The element is aligned with the top of the parent element's font |  | | middle | The element is placed in the middle of the parent element |  | | bottom | The element is aligned with the lowest element on the line |  | | text-bottom | The element is aligned with the bottom of the parent element's font |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [visibility](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_visibility.asp) | Specifies whether or not an element is visible  **Tip:** Hidden elements take up space on the page. Use the [display](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_display.asp) property to both hide and remove an element from the document layout!   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | visible | Default value. The element is visible |  | | hidden | The element is hidden (but still takes up space) |  | | collapse | Only for table rows (<tr>), row groups (<tbody>), columns (<col>), column groups (<colgroup>). This value removes a row or column, but it does not affect the table layout. The space taken up by the row or column will be available for other content.  If collapse is used on other elements, it renders as "hidden" |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [white-space](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_white-space.asp) | Specifies how white-space inside an element is handled   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | normal | Sequences of whitespace will collapse into a single whitespace. Text will wrap when necessary. This is default |  | | nowrap | Sequences of whitespace will collapse into a single whitespace. Text will never wrap to the next line. The text continues on the same line until a <br> tag is encountered |  | | pre | Whitespace is preserved by the browser. Text will only wrap on line breaks. Acts like the <pre> tag in HTML |  | | pre-line | Sequences of whitespace will collapse into a single whitespace. Text will wrap when necessary, and on line breaks |  | | pre-wrap | Whitespace is preserved by the browser. Text will wrap when necessary, and on line breaks |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [widows](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_widows.asp) | Sets the minimum number of lines that must be left at the top of a page or column  **Tip:** Also look at the [orphans](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_orphans.asp) property.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | integer | Specifies the minimum number of lines that must be left at the top of a page or column. Negative values are not allowed | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. | |
| [width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_width.asp) | Sets the width of an element  The width of an element does not include padding, borders, or margins!  **Note:** The [min-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_min-width.asp) and [max-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-width.asp) properties override the width property.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | Default value. The browser calculates the width |  | | *length* | Defines the width in px, cm, etc. |  | | *%* | Defines the width in percent of the containing block |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [word-break](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_word-break.asp) | Specifies how words should break when reaching the end of a line   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | normal | Default value. Uses default line break rules |  | | break-all | To prevent overflow, word may be broken at any character |  | | keep-all | Word breaks should not be used for Chinese/Japanese/Korean (CJK) text. Non-CJK text behavior is the same as value "normal" |  | | break-word | To prevent overflow, word may be broken at arbitrary points |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [word-spacing](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_word-spacing.asp) | Increases or decreases the space between words in a text  **Note:** Negative values are allowed.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | normal | Defines normal space between words (0.25em) . This is default |  | | *length* | Defines an additional space between words (in px, pt, cm, em, etc). Negative values are allowed. |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [word-wrap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_word-wrap.asp) | Allows long, unbreakable words to be broken and wrap to the next line   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | normal | Break words only at allowed break points. This is default |  | | break-word | Allows unbreakable words to be broken |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |
| [writing-mode](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_writing-mode.asp) | Specifies whether lines of text are laid out horizontally or vertically   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | horizontal-tb | Let the content flow horizontally from left to right, vertically from top to bottom |  | | vertical-rl | Let the content flow vertically from top to bottom, horizontally from right to left |  | | vertical-lr | Let the content flow vertically from top to bottom, horizontally from left to right |  | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [z-index](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_z-index.asp) | Sets the stack order of a positioned element  An element with greater stack order is always in front of an element with a lower stack order.  **Note:** z-index only works on positioned elements (position: absolute, position: relative, position: fixed, or position: sticky) and flex items (elements that are direct children of [display:flex](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_display.asp) elements).  **Note:** If two positioned elements overlap without a z-index specified, the element positioned last in the HTML code will be shown on top.     |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | auto | Sets the stack order equal to its parents. This is default |  | | *number* | Sets the stack order of the element. Negative numbers are allowed |  | | initial | Sets this property to its default value. |  | | inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. |  | |

CSS Functions Reference

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [attr()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_attr.asp) | Returns the value of an attribute of the selected element |
| [calc()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_calc.asp) | Allows you to perform calculations to determine CSS property values   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *expression* | Required. A mathematical expression. The result will be used as the value. The following operators can be used: + - \* / | |
| [conic-gradient()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_conic-gradient.asp) | Creates a conic gradient  The conic-gradient() function sets a conic gradient as the background image.  A conic gradient is a gradient with color transitions rotated around a center point.  To create a conic gradient you must define at least two color stops.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | from *angle* | Optional. The entire conic gradient is rotated by this angle. Default value is 0deg | | at *position* | Optional. Specifies the gradient center of the conic gradient. Default value is center | | *color degree, ..., color degree* | Color stops are the colors you want to render smooth transitions among. This value consists of a color value, followed by an optional stop position (a degree between 0 and 360 or a percent between 0% and 100%). | |
| [counter()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_counter.asp) | Returns the current value of the named counter   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *countername* | Required. The name of the counter (which is the same name used for the counter-reset and counter-increment properties) | | *counterstyle* | Optional. The style of the counter (can be a [list-style-type](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-type.asp) value) | |
| [cubic-bezier()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_cubic-bezier.asp) | Defines a Cubic Bezier curve  A Cubic Bezier curve is defined by four points P0, P1, P2, and P3. P0 and P3 are the start and the end of the curve and, in CSS these points are fixed as the coordinates are ratios. P0 is (0, 0) and represents the initial time and the initial state, P3 is (1, 1) and represents the final time and the final state.  The cubic-bezier() function can be used with the [animation-timing-function](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-timing-function.asp) property and the [transition-timing-function](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-timing-function.asp) property.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *x1,y1,x2,y2* | Required. Numeric values. x1 and x2 must be a number from 0 to 1 | |
| [hsl()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_hsl.asp) | Defines colors using the Hue-Saturation-Lightness model (HSL)  HSL stands for hue, saturation, and lightness - and represents a cylindrical-coordinate representation of colors.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *hue* | Defines a degree on the color wheel (from 0 to 360) - 0 (or 360) is red, 120 is green, 240 is blue | | *saturation* | Defines the saturation; 0% is a shade of gray and 100% is the full color (full saturation) | | *lightness* | Defines the lightness; 0% is black, 50% is normal, and 100% is white | |
| [hsla()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_hsla.asp) | Defines colors using the Hue-Saturation-Lightness-Alpha model (HSLA)  HSLA color values are an extension of HSL color values with an alpha channel - which specifies the opacity of the color.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *hue* | Defines a degree on the color circle (from 0 to 360) - 0 (or 360) is red, 120 is green, 240 is blue | | *saturation* | Defines the saturation; 0% is a shade of gray and 100% is the full color (full saturation) | | *lightness* | Defines the lightness; 0% is black, 50% is normal, and 100% is white | | *alpha* | Defines the opacity as a number between 0.0 (fully transparent) and 1.0 (fully opaque) | |
| [linear-gradient()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_linear-gradient.asp) | Creates a linear gradient  To create a linear gradient you must define at least two color stops. Color stops are the colors you want to render smooth transitions among. You can also set a starting point and a direction (or an angle) along with the gradient effect.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *direction* | Defines a starting point and a direction (or an angle) along with the gradient effect. | | *color-stop1, color-stop2,...* | Color stops are the colors you want to render smooth transitions among. This value consists of a color value, followed by an optional stop position (a percentage between 0% and 100% or a length along the gradient axis). | |
| [max()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_max.asp) | Uses the largest value, from a comma-separated list of values, as the property value   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *value1*, *value2*, ... | Required. A list of comma-separated values - where the largest value is chosen | |
| [min()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_min.asp) | Uses the smallest value, from a comma-separated list of values, as the property value   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *value1*, *value2*, ... | Required. A list of comma-separated values - where the smallest value is chosen | |
| [radial-gradient()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_radial-gradient.asp) | Creates a radial gradient  The radial-gradient() function sets a radial gradient as the background image.  A radial gradient is defined by its center.  To create a radial gradient you must define at least two color stops.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *shape* | Defines the shape of the gradient. Possible values:   * ellipse (default) * circle | | *size* | Defines the size of the gradient. Possible values:   * farthest-corner (default) * closest-side * closest-corner * farthest-side | | *position* | Defines the position of the gradient. Default is "center" | | *start-color, ..., last-color* | Color stops are the colors you want to render smooth transitions among. This value consists of a color value, followed by an optional stop position (a percentage between 0% and 100% or a length along the gradient axis). | |
| [repeating-conic-gradient()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_repeating-conic-gradient.asp) | Repeats a conic gradient   |  |  | | --- | --- | | from *angle* | Optional. The entire conic gradient is rotated by this angle. Default value is 0deg | | at *position* | Optional. Specifies the gradient center of the conic gradient. Default value is center | | *color degree, ..., color degree* | Color stops are the colors you want to render smooth transitions among. This value consists of a color value, followed by an optional stop position (a degree between 0 and 360 or a percent between 0% and 100%). | |
| [repeating-linear-gradient()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_repeating-linear-gradient.asp) | Repeats a linear gradient   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *angle* | Defines an angle of direction for the gradient. From 0deg to 360deg. Default is 180deg. | | *side-or-corner* | Defines the position of the starting-point of the gradient line. It consists of two keywords: the first one indicates the horizontal side, left or right, and the second one the vertical side, top or bottom. The order is not relevant and each of the keyword is optional. | | *color-stop1, color-stop2,...* | Color stops are the colors you want to render smooth transitions among. This value consists of a color value, followed by an optional stop position (a percentage between 0% and 100% or a length along the gradient axis). | |
| [repeating-radial-gradient()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_repeating-radial-gradient.asp) | Repeats a radial gradient   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *shape* | Defines the shape of the gradient. Possible values:   * ellipse (default) * circle | | *size* | Defines the size of the gradient. Possible values:   * farthest-corner (default) * closest-side * closest-corner * farthest-side | | *position* | Defines the position of the gradient. Default is "center" | | *start-color, ..., last-color* | Color stops are the colors you want to render smooth transitions among. This value consists of a color value, followed by an optional stop position (a percentage between 0% and 100% or a length along the gradient axis). | |
| [rgb()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_rgb.asp) | Defines colors using the Red-Green-Blue model (RGB)  An RGB color value is specified with: rgb(red, green, blue). Each parameter defines the intensity of that color and can be an integer between 0 and 255 or a percentage value (from 0% to 100%).  For example, the rgb(0,0,255) value is rendered as blue, because the blue parameter is set to its highest value (255) and the others are set to 0.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *red* | Defines the intensity of red as an integer between 0 and 255, or as a percentage value between 0% and 100% | | *green* | Defines the intensity of green as an integer between 0 and 255, or as a percentage value between 0% and 100% | | *blue* | Defines the intensity of blue as an integer between 0 and 255, or as a percentage value between 0% and 100% | |
| [rgba()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_rgba.asp) | Defines colors using the Red-Green-Blue-Alpha model (RGBA)  RGBA color values are an extension of RGB color values with an alpha channel - which specifies the opacity of the color.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *red* | Defines the intensity of red as an integer between 0 and 255, or as a percentage value between 0% and 100% | | *green* | Defines the intensity of green as an integer between 0 and 255, or as a percentage value between 0% and 100% | | *blue* | Defines the intensity of blue as an integer between 0 and 255, or as a percentage value between 0% and 100% | | *alpha* | Defines the opacity as a number between 0.0 (fully transparent) and 1.0 (fully opaque) | |
| [var()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_var.asp) | Inserts the value of a custom property   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *name* | Required. The variable name (must start with two dashes) | | *value* | Optional. The fallback value (used if the variable is not found) | |

# CSS Animatable

Some CSS properties are animatable, meaning that they can be used in animations and transitions.

Animatable properties can change gradually from one value to another, like size, numbers, percentage and color.

|  |
| --- |
| [background](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background.asp) |
| [background-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-color.asp) |
| [background-position](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-position.asp) |
| [background-size](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-size.asp) |
| [border](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border.asp) |
| [border-bottom](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom.asp) |
| [border-bottom-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_color.asp) |
| [border-bottom-left-radius](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-bottom-left-radius.asp) |
| [border-bottom-right-radius](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-bottom-right-radius.asp) |
| [border-bottom-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_width.asp) |
| [border-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-color.asp) |
| [border-left](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left.asp) |
| [border-left-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_color.asp) |
| [border-left-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_width.asp) |
| [border-right](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right.asp) |
| [border-right-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_color.asp) |
| [border-right-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_width.asp) |
| [border-spacing](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-spacing.asp) |
| [border-top](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top.asp) |
| [border-top-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_color.asp) |
| [border-top-left-radius](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-top-left-radius.asp) |
| [border-top-right-radius](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-top-right-radius.asp) |
| [border-top-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_width.asp) |
| [bottom](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_bottom.asp) |
| [box-shadow](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_box-shadow.asp) |
| [clip](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_clip.asp) |
| [color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_color.asp) |
| [column-count](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-count.asp) |
| [column-gap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-gap.asp) |
| [column-rule](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule.asp) |
| [column-rule-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-color.asp) |
| [column-rule-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-width.asp) |
| [column-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-width.asp) |
| [columns](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_columns.asp) |
| [filter](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_filter.asp) |
| [flex](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex.asp) |
| [flex-basis](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-basis.asp) |
| [flex-grow](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-grow.asp) |
| [flex-shrink](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-shrink.asp) |
| [font](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font.asp) |
| [font-size](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-size.asp) |
| [font-size-adjust](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_font-size-adjust.asp) |
| [font-stretch](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_font-stretch.asp) |
| [font-weight](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_weight.asp) |
| [grid](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid.asp) |
| [grid-area](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-area.asp) |
| [grid-auto-columns](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-auto-columns.asp) |
| [grid-auto-flow](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-auto-flow.asp) |
| [grid-auto-rows](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-auto-rows.asp) |
| [grid-column](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-column.asp) |
| [grid-column-end](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-column-end.asp) |
| [grid-column-gap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-column-gap.asp) |
| [grid-column-start](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-column-start.asp) |
| [grid-gap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-gap.asp) |
| [grid-row](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-row.asp) |
| [grid-row-end](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-row-end.asp) |
| [grid-row-gap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-row-gap.asp) |
| [grid-row-start](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-row-start.asp) |
| [grid-template](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-template.asp) |
| [grid-template-areas](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-template-areas.asp) |
| [grid-template-columns](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-template-columns.asp) |
| [grid-template-rows](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_grid-template-rows.asp) |
| [height](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_height.asp) |
| [left](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_left.asp) |
| [letter-spacing](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_letter-spacing.asp) |
| [line-height](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_line-height.asp) |
| [margin](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin.asp) |
| [margin-bottom](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-bottom.asp) |
| [margin-left](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-left.asp) |
| [margin-right](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-right.asp) |
| [margin-top](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-top.asp) |
| [max-height](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-height.asp) |
| [max-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-width.asp) |
| [min-height](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_min-height.asp) |
| [min-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_min-width.asp) |
| [object-position](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_object-position.asp) |
| [opacity](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_opacity.asp) |
| [order](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_order.asp) |
| [outline](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline.asp) |
| [outline-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-color.asp) |
| [outline-offset](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_outline-offset.asp) |
| [outline-width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-width.asp) |
| [padding](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding.asp) |
| [padding-bottom](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-bottom.asp) |
| [padding-left](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-left.asp) |
| [padding-right](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-right.asp) |
| [padding-top](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-top.asp) |
| [perspective](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_perspective.asp) |
| [perspective-origin](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_perspective-origin.asp) |
| [right](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_right.asp) |
| [text-decoration-color](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-color.asp) |
| [text-indent](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-indent.asp) |
| [text-shadow](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-shadow.asp) |
| [top](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_top.asp) |
| [transform](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform.asp) |
| [transform-origin](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform-origin.asp) |
| [vertical-align](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_vertical-align.asp) |
| [visibility](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_visibility.asp) |
| [width](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_width.asp) |
| [word-spacing](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_word-spacing.asp) |
| [z-index](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_z-index.asp) |

# CSS Aural Reference

Aural style sheets use a combination of speech synthesis and sound effects to make the user listen to information, instead of reading information.

Aural presentation can be used:

* by blind people
* to help users learning to read
* to help users who have reading problems
* for home entertainment
* in the car
* by print-impaired communities

The aural presentation converts the document to plain text and feed this to a screen reader (a program that reads all the characters on the screen).

An example of an Aural style sheet:

h1, h2, h3, h4 {  
  voice-family: male;  
  richness: 80;  
  cue-before: url("beep.au")  
}

The example above will make the speech synthesizer play a sound, then speak the headers in a very rich male voice.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| azimuth | Sets where the sound should come from | *angle* left-side far-left left center-left center center-right right far-right right-side behind leftwards rightwards | 2 |
| cue | Sets the cue properties in one declaration | *cue-before cue-after* | 2 |
| cue-after | Specifies a sound to be played after speaking an element's content | none *url* | 2 |
| cue-before | Specifies a sound to be played before speaking an element's content | none *url* | 2 |
| elevation | Sets where the sound should come from | angle below level above higher lower | 2 |
| pause | Sets the pause properties in one declaration | *pause-before pause-after* | 2 |
| pause-after | Specifies a pause after speaking an element's content | *time %* | 2 |
| pause-before | Specifies a pause before speaking an element's content | *time %* | 2 |
| pitch | Specifies the speaking voice | *frequency* x-low low medium high x-high | 2 |
| pitch-range | Specifies the variation in the speaking voice. (Monotone voice or animated voice?) | *number* | 2 |
| play-during | Specifies a sound to be played while speaking an element's content | auto none *url* mix repeat | 2 |
| richness | Specifies the richness of the speaking voice. (Rich voice or thin voice?) | *number* | 2 |
| speak | Specifies whether content will render aurally | normal none spell-out | 2 |
| speak-header | Specifies how to handle table headers. Should the headers be spoken before every cell, or only before a cell with a different header than the previous cell | always once | 2 |
| speak-numeral | Specifies how to speak numbers | digits continuous | 2 |
| speak-punctuation | Specifies how to speak punctuation characters | none code | 2 |
| speech-rate | Specifies the speed of the speaking | *number* x-slow slow medium fast x-fast faster slower | 2 |
| stress | Specifies the "stress" in the speaking voice | *number* | 2 |
| voice-family | Specifies the voice family of the speaking | *specific-voice generic-voice* | 2 |
| volume | Specifies the volume of the speaking | *number %* silent x-soft soft medium loud x-loud | 2 |

# CSS Web Safe Fonts

The following fonts are the best web safe fonts for HTML and CSS:

* Arial (sans-serif): Arial is the most widely used font for both online and printed media. Arial is also the default font in Google Docs.

Arial is one of the safest web fonts, and it is available on all major operating systems.

* Verdana (sans-serif): Verdana is a very popular font. Verdana is easily readable even for small font sizes.
* Helvetica (sans-serif): The Helvetica font is loved by designers. It is suitable for many types of business.
* Tahoma (sans-serif): The Tahoma font has less space between the characters.
* Trebuchet MS (sans-serif): Trebuchet MS was designed by Microsoft in 1996. Use this font carefully. Not supported by all mobile operating systems.
* Times New Roman (serif): Times New Roman is one of the most recognizable fonts in the world. It looks professional and is used in many newspapers and "news" websites. It is also the primary font for Windows devices and applications.
* Georgia (serif): Georgia is an elegant serif font. It is very readable at different font sizes, so it is a good candidate for mobile-responsive design.
* Garamond (serif): Garamond is a classical font used for many printed books. It has a timeless look and good readability.
* Courier New (monospace): Courier New is the most widely used monospace serif font. Courier New is often used with coding displays, and many email providers use it as their default font. Courier New is also the standard font for movie screenplays.
* Brush Script MT (cursive): The Brush Script MT font was designed to mimic handwriting. It is elegant and sophisticated, but can be hard to read. Use it carefully.

# **Note:** Before you publish your website, always check how your fonts appear on different browsers and devices, and always use [fallback fonts](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_fonts_fallbacks.asp)!

# **Tip:** Also check out all available [Google Fonts](https://www.w3schools.com/howto/howto_google_fonts.asp) and how to use them.

# CSS Units

CSS has several different units for expressing a length.

Many CSS properties take "length" values, such as width, margin, padding, font-size, etc.

**Length** is a number followed by a length unit, such as 10px, 2em, etc.

**Note:** A whitespace cannot appear between the number and the unit. However, if the value is 0, the unit can be omitted.

For some CSS properties, negative lengths are allowed.

There are two types of length units: **absolute** and **relative**.

## **Absolute Lengths**

The absolute length units are fixed and a length expressed in any of these will appear as exactly that size.

Absolute length units are not recommended for use on screen, because screen sizes vary so much. However, they can be used if the output medium is known, such as for print layout.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| cm | centimeters |
| mm | millimeters |
| in | inches (1in = 96px = 2.54cm) |
| px \* | pixels (1px = 1/96th of 1in)  \* Pixels (px) are relative to the viewing device. For low-dpi devices, 1px is one device pixel (dot) of the display. For printers and high resolution screens 1px implies multiple device pixels. |
| pt | points (1pt = 1/72 of 1in) |
| pc | picas (1pc = 12 pt) |

## **Relative Lengths**

Relative length units specify a length relative to another length property. Relative length units scale better between different rendering medium.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| em | Relative to the font-size of the element (2em means 2 times the size of the current font) |  |
| ex | Relative to the x-height of the current font (rarely used) |  |
| ch | Relative to the width of the "0" (zero) |  |
| rem | Relative to font-size of the root element |  |
| vw | Relative to 1% of the width of the viewport\* |  |
| vh | Relative to 1% of the height of the viewport\* |  |
| vmin | Relative to 1% of viewport's\* smaller dimension |  |
| vmax | Relative to 1% of viewport's\* larger dimension |  |
| % | Relative to the parent element |  |

**Tip:** The em and rem units are practical in creating perfectly scalable layout!  
\* Viewport = the browser window size. If the viewport is 50cm wide, 1vw = 0.5cm.

# PX to EM Conversion

<https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_pxtoemconversion.asp>

# CSS Colors

All modern browsers support the following 140 color names (click on a color name, or a hex value, to view the color as the background-color along with different text colors):

<https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors.asp>

# CSS Default Values Reference

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| a:link | color: (internal value); text-decoration: underline; cursor: auto; |  |
| a:visited | color: (internal value); text-decoration: underline; cursor: auto; |  |
| a:link:active | color: (internal value); |  |
| a:visited:active | color: (internal value); |  |
| abbr | None. |  |
| address | display: block; font-style: italic; |  |
| area | display: none; |  |
| article | display: block; |  |
| aside | display: block; |  |
| audio | None. |  |
| b | font-weight: bold; |  |
| base | None. |  |
| bdi | None. |  |
| bdo | unicode-bidi: bidi-override; |  |
| blockquote | display: block; margin-top: 1em; margin-bottom: 1em; margin-left: 40px; margin-right: 40px; |  |
| body | display: block; margin: 8px; |  |
| body:focus | outline: none; |  |
| br | None. |  |
| button | None |  |
| canvas | None. |  |
| caption | display: table-caption; text-align: center; |  |
| cite | font-style: italic; |  |
| code | font-family: monospace; |  |
| col | display: table-column; |  |
| colgroup | display: table-column-group |  |
| datalist | display: none; |  |
| dd | display: block; margin-left: 40px; |  |
| del | text-decoration: line-through; |  |
| details | display: block; |  |
| dfn | font-style: italic; |  |
| dialog | None. |  |
| div | display: block; |  |
| dl | display: block; margin-top: 1em; margin-bottom: 1em; margin-left: 0; margin-right: 0; |  |
| dt | display: block; |  |
| em | font-style: italic; |  |
| embed:focus | outline: none; |  |
| fieldset | display: block; margin-left: 2px; margin-right: 2px; padding-top: 0.35em; padding-bottom: 0.625em; padding-left: 0.75em; padding-right: 0.75em; border: 2px groove (internal value); |  |
| figcaption | display: block; |  |
| figure | display: block; margin-top: 1em; margin-bottom: 1em; margin-left: 40px; margin-right: 40px; |  |
| footer | display: block; |  |
| form | display: block; margin-top: 0em; |  |
| h1 | display: block; font-size: 2em; margin-top: 0.67em; margin-bottom: 0.67em; margin-left: 0; margin-right: 0; font-weight: bold; |  |
| h2 | display: block; font-size: 1.5em; margin-top: 0.83em; margin-bottom: 0.83em; margin-left: 0; margin-right: 0; font-weight: bold; |  |
| h3 | display: block; font-size: 1.17em; margin-top: 1em; margin-bottom: 1em; margin-left: 0; margin-right: 0; font-weight: bold; |  |
| h4 | display: block; margin-top: 1.33em; margin-bottom: 1.33em; margin-left: 0; margin-right: 0; font-weight: bold; |  |
| h5 | display: block; font-size: .83em; margin-top: 1.67em; margin-bottom: 1.67em; margin-left: 0; margin-right: 0; font-weight: bold; |  |
| h6 | display: block; font-size: .67em; margin-top: 2.33em; margin-bottom: 2.33em; margin-left: 0; margin-right: 0; font-weight: bold; |  |
| head | display: none; |  |
| header | display: block; |  |
| hr | display: block; margin-top: 0.5em; margin-bottom: 0.5em; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-style: inset; border-width: 1px; |  |
| html | display: block; |  |
| html:focus | outline: none; |  |
| i | font-style: italic; |  |
| iframe:focus | outline: none; |  |
| iframe[seamless] | display: block; |  |
| img | display: inline-block; |  |
| input | None. |  |
| ins | text-decoration: underline; |  |
| kbd | font-family: monospace; |  |
| label | cursor: default; |  |
| legend | display: block; padding-left: 2px; padding-right: 2px; border: none; |  |
| li | display: list-item; |  |
| link | display: none; |  |
| main | None. |  |
| map | display: inline; |  |
| mark | background-color: yellow; color: black; |  |
| menu | display: block; list-style-type: disc; margin-top: 1em; margin-bottom: 1em; margin-left: 0; margin-right: 0; padding-left: 40px; |  |
| menuitem | None. |  |
| meta | None. |  |
| meter | None. |  |
| nav | display: block; |  |
| noscript | None. |  |
| object:focus | outline: none; |  |
| ol | display: block; list-style-type: decimal; margin-top: 1em; margin-bottom: 1em; margin-left: 0; margin-right: 0; padding-left: 40px; |  |
| optgroup | None. |  |
| option | None. |  |
| output | display: inline; |  |
| p | display: block; margin-top: 1em; margin-bottom: 1em; margin-left: 0; margin-right: 0; |  |
| param | display: none; |  |
| picture | None. |  |
| pre | display: block; font-family: monospace; white-space: pre; margin: 1em 0; |  |
| progress | None. |  |
| q | display: inline; |  |
| q::before | content: open-quote; |  |
| q::after | content: close-quote; |  |
| rp | None. |  |
| rt | line-height: normal; |  |
| ruby | None. |  |
| s | text-decoration: line-through; |  |
| samp | font-family: monospace; |  |
| script | display: none; |  |
| section | display: block; |  |
| select | None. |  |
| small | font-size: smaller; |  |
| source | None. |  |
| span | None. |  |
| strike | text-decoration: line-through; |  |
| strong | font-weight: bold; |  |
| style | display: none; |  |
| sub | vertical-align: sub; font-size: smaller; |  |
| summary | display: block; |  |
| sup | vertical-align: super; font-size: smaller; |  |
| table | display: table; border-collapse: separate; border-spacing: 2px; border-color: gray; |  |
| tbody | display: table-row-group; vertical-align: middle; border-color: inherit; |  |
| td | display: table-cell; vertical-align: inherit; |  |
| template | None. |  |
| textarea | None. |  |
| tfoot | display: table-footer-group; vertical-align: middle; border-color: inherit; |  |
| th | display: table-cell; vertical-align: inherit; font-weight: bold; text-align: center; |  |
| thead | display: table-header-group; vertical-align: middle; border-color: inherit; |  |
| time | None. |  |
| title | display: none; |  |
| tr | display: table-row; vertical-align: inherit; border-color: inherit; |  |
| track | None. |  |
| u | text-decoration: underline; |  |
| ul | display: block; list-style-type: disc; margin-top: 1em; margin-bottom: 1 em; margin-left: 0; margin-right: 0; padding-left: 40px; |  |
| var | font-style: italic; |  |
| video | None. |  |
| wbr | None. |  |

# CSS Entities

## **Complete CSS Entity Reference**

If you use CSS to display any of these characters in HTML, you can use the CSS entity found in the table below.

# <https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_entities.asp>

# CSS Selector Reference

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [.*class*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_class.asp) | .intro | Selects all elements with class="intro"  The *.class* selector selects elements with a specific class attribute.  To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class.  You can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class. To do this, start with the element name, then write the period (.) character, followed by the name of the class (look at Example 1 below).  HTML elements can also refer to more than one class (look at Example 2 below). |
| .class1.class2 | .name1.name2 | Selects all elements with both name1 and name2 set within its class attribute |
| .class1 .class2 | .name1 .name2 | Selects all elements with name2 that is a descendant of an element with name1 |
| [#*id*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_id.asp) | #firstname | Selects the element with id="firstname"  The #*id* selector styles the element with the specified id. |
| [\*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_all.asp) | \* | Selects all elements  The \* selector selects all elements.  The \* selector can also select all elements inside another element (See "More Examples"). |
| [*element*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element.asp) | p | Selects all <p> elements  The *element* selector selects all elements with the specified element name. |
| [*element.class*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_class.asp) | p.intro | Selects all <p> elements with class="intro"  The *element.class* selector is used to select the specified element with the the specified class. |
| [*element,element*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_comma.asp) | div, p | Selects all <div> elements and all <p> elements  To style several elements with the same style, separate each element name with a comma. |
| [*element* *element*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_element.asp) | div p | Selects all <p> elements inside <div> elements  The *element element* selector is used to select elements inside elements. |
| [*element*>*element*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_gt.asp) | div > p | Selects all <p> elements where the parent is a <div> element  The *element>element* selector is used to select elements with a specific parent.  **Note:** Elements that are not directly a child of the specified parent, are not selected. |
| [*element*+*element*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_pluss.asp) | div + p | Selects the first <p> element that is placed immediately after <div> elements  The *element+element* selector is used to select an element that is directly after another specific element. |
| [*element1*~*element2*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_gen_sibling.asp) | p ~ ul | Selects every <ul> element that is preceded by a <p> element  The *element1*~*element2* selector matches occurrences of *element2* that are preceded by *element1*.  Both elements must have the same parent, but *element2* does not have to be immediately preceded by *element1*. |
| [[*attribute*]](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_attribute.asp) | [target] | Selects all elements with a target attribute  The [*attribute*] selector is used to select elements with the specified attribute. |
| [[*attribute*=*value*]](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_attribute_value.asp) | [target=\_blank] | Selects all elements with target="\_blank"  The [*attribute*=*value*] selector is used to select elements with the specified attribute and value.  The [*attribute*~=*value*] selector is used to select elements with an attribute value containing a specified word. |
| [[*attribute*~=*value*]](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_attribute_value_contains.asp) | [title~=flower] | Selects all elements with a title attribute containing the word "flower"  The [*attribute*~=*value*] selector is used to select elements with an attribute value containing a specified word. |
| [[*attribute*|=*value*]](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_attribute_value_lang.asp) | [lang|=en] | Selects all elements with a lang attribute value equal to "en" or starting with "en-"  The [*attribute*|=*value*] selector is used to select elements with the specified attribute starting with the specified value.  **Note:** The value has to be a whole word, either alone, like lang="en", or followed by a hyphen( - ), like lang="en-us". |
| [[*attribute*^=*value*]](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_attr_begin.asp) | a[href^="https"] | Selects every <a> element whose href attribute value begins with "https"  The [*attribute*^=*value*] selector matches every element whose *attribute* value begins with a specified *value*. |
| [[*attribute*$=*value*]](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_attr_end.asp) | a[href$=".pdf"] | Selects every <a> element whose href attribute value ends with ".pdf"  The [*attribute*$=*value*] selector matches every element whose *attribute* value ends with a specified *value*. |
| [[*attribute*\*=*value*]](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_attr_contain.asp) | a[href\*="w3schools"] | Selects every <a> element whose href attribute value contains the substring "w3schools"  The [*attribute\**=*value*] selector matches every element whose *attribute* value containing a specified *value*. |
| [:active](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_active.asp) | a:active | Selects the active link  The :active selector is used to select and style the active link.  A link becomes active when you click on it.  **Tip:** The :active selector can be used on all elements, not only links.  **Tip:** Use the [:link](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_link.asp) selector to style links to unvisited pages, the [:visited](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_visited.asp) selector to style links to visited pages, and the [:hover](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_hover.asp) selector to style links when you mouse over them.  **Note:** :active MUST come after :hover (if present) in the CSS definition in order to be effective! |
| [::after](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_after.asp) | p::after | Insert something after the content of each <p> element  The ::after selector inserts something after the content of each selected element(s).  Use the [content](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_content.asp) property to specify the content to insert.  Use the [::before](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_before.asp) selector to insert something before the content. |
| [::before](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_before.asp) | p::before | Insert something before the content of each <p> element  The ::before selector inserts something before the content of each selected element(s).  Use the [content](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_content.asp) property to specify the content to insert.  Use the [::after](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_after.asp) selector to insert something after the content. |
| [:checked](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_checked.asp) | input:checked | Selects every checked <input> element  The :checked selector matches every checked <input> element (only for radio buttons and checkboxes) and <option> element. |
| [:default](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_default.asp) | input:default | Selects the default <input> element  The :default selector selects the default form element in a group of related elements.  The :default selector can only be used on <button>, <input type="checkbox">, <input type="radio">, and <option> elements |
| [:disabled](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_disabled.asp) | input:disabled | Selects every disabled <input> element  The :disabled selector matches every disabled element (mostly used on form elements). |
| [:empty](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_empty.asp) | p:empty | Selects every <p> element that has no children (including text nodes)  The :empty selector matches every element that has no children (including text nodes) |
| [:enabled](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_enabled.asp) | input:enabled | Selects every enabled <input> element  The :enabled selector matches every enabled element (mostly used on form elements). |
| [:first-child](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstchild.asp) | p:first-child | Selects every <p> element that is the first child of its parent  The :first-child selector is used to select the specified selector, only if it is the first child of its parent. |
| [::first-letter](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstletter.asp) | p::first-letter | Selects the first letter of every <p> element  The ::first-letter selector is used to add a style to the first letter of the specified selector.  **Note:** The following properties can be used with ::first-letter:   * font properties * color properties * background properties * margin properties * padding properties * border properties * text-decoration * vertical-align (only if float is 'none') * text-transform * line-height * float * clear   **Note:** The ::first-letter selector can only be used with block-level elements. |
| [::first-line](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstline.asp) | p::first-line | Selects the first line of every <p> element  The ::first-line selector is used to add a style to the first line of the specified selector.  **Note:** The following properties can be used with ::first-line:   * font properties * color properties * background properties * word-spacing * letter-spacing * text-decoration * vertical-align * text-transform * line-height * clear   **Note:** The ::first-line selector can only be used with block-level elements. |
| [:first-of-type](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_first-of-type.asp) | p:first-of-type | Selects every <p> element that is the first <p> element of its parent  The :first-of-type selector matches every element that is the first child, of a particular type, of its parent.  **Tip:** This is the same as :nth-of-type(1). |
| [:focus](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_focus.asp) | input:focus | Selects the input element which has focus  The :focus selector is used to select the element that has focus.  **Tip:** The :focus selector is allowed on elements that accept keyboard events or other user inputs. |
| [:fullscreen](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_fullscreen.asp) | :fullscreen | Selects the element that is in full-screen mode  The :fullscreen selector is used to select the element(s) that is in full-screen mode. |
| [:hover](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_hover.asp) | a:hover | Selects links on mouse over  The :hover selector is used to select elements when you mouse over them.  **Tip:** The :hover selector can be used on all elements, not only on links.  **Tip:** Use the [:link](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_link.asp) selector to style links to unvisited pages, the [:visited](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_visited.asp) selector to style links to visited pages, and the [:active](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_active.asp) selector to style the active link.  **Note:** :hover MUST come after :link and :visited (if they are present) in the CSS definition, in order to be effective! |
| [:in-range](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_in-range.asp) | input:in-range | Selects input elements with a value within a specified range  The :in-range selector selects all elements with a value that is within a specified range.  **Note:** The :in-range selector only works for input elements with min and/or max attributes!  **Tip:** Use the [:out-of-range](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_out-of-range.asp) selector to select all elements with a value that is outside a specified range. |
| [:indeterminate](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_indeterminate.asp) | input:indeterminate | Selects input elements that are in an indeterminate state  The :indeterminate selector selects form elements that are in an indeterminate state.  The :indeterminate selector can only be used on <input type="checkbox">, <input type="radio">, and <progress> elements.  **Note:** Checkboxes cannot be indeterminate with HTML - it is a property of the checkbox object, which can be set to **true** by JavaScript.  Radio buttons are indeterminate when all radio buttons with the same name value in the form are unchecked. |
| [:invalid](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_invalid.asp) | input:invalid | Selects all input elements with an invalid value  The :invalid selector selects form elements with a value that does not validate according to the element's settings.  **Note:** The :invalid selector only works for form elements with limitations, such as input elements with min and max attributes, email fields without a legal email, or number fields without a numeric value, etc.  **Tip:** Use the [:valid](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_valid.asp) selector to select form elements with a value that validates according to the element's settings. |
| [:lang(*language*)](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_lang.asp) | p:lang(it) | Selects every <p> element with a lang attribute equal to "it" (Italian)  The :lang() selector is used to select elements with a lang attribute with the specified value.  **Note:** The lang attribute value is most often a two-letter language code, like lang="fr" (for French), or two language codes combined, like lang="fr-ca" (for Canadian French). |
| [:last-child](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_last-child.asp) | p:last-child | Selects every <p> element that is the last child of its parent  The :last-child selector matches every element that is the last child of its parent.  **Tip:** p:last-child is equal to p:nth-last-child(1). |
| [:last-of-type](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_last-of-type.asp) | p:last-of-type | Selects every <p> element that is the last <p> element of its parent  The :last-of-type selector matches every element that is the last child, of a particular type, of its parent.  **Tip:** This is the same as :nth-last-of-type(1). |
| [:link](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_link.asp) | a:link | Selects all unvisited links  The :link selector is used to select unvisited links.  **Note:** The :link selector does not style links you have already visited.  **Tip:** Use the [:visited](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_visited.asp) selector to style links to visited pages, the [:hover](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_hover.asp) selector to style links when you mouse over them, and the [:active](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_active.asp) selector to style links when you click on them. |
| [::marker](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_marker.asp) | ::marker | Selects the markers of list items  The ::marker selector selects the marker of a list item.  This selector works on any element set to [display:list-item](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_display.asp). |
| [:not(*selector*)](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_not.asp) | :not(p) | Selects every element that is not a <p> element  The :not(*selector*) selector matches every element that is NOT the specified element/selector |
| [:nth-child(*n*)](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-child.asp) | p:nth-child(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second child of its parent  The :nth-child(*n*) selector matches every element that is the *n*th child of its parent.  *n* can be a number, a keyword (odd or even), or a formula (like *an* + *b*).  **Tip:** Look at the [:nth-of-type()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-of-type.asp) selector to select the element that is the *n*th child, **of the same type (tag name)**, of its parent. |
| [:nth-last-child(*n*)](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-last-child.asp) | p:nth-last-child(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second child of its parent, counting from the last child  The :nth-last-child(*n*) selector matches every element that is the *n*th child, regardless of type, of its parent, counting from the last child.  *n* can be a number, a keyword, or a formula.  **Tip:** Look at the [:nth-last-of-type()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-last-of-type.asp) selector to select the element that is the *n*th child,**of a specified type**, of its parent, counting from the last child. |
| [:nth-last-of-type(*n*)](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-last-of-type.asp) | p:nth-last-of-type(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second <p> element of its parent, counting from the last child  The :nth-last-of-type(*n*) selector matches every element that is the *n*th child, of a particular type, of its parent, counting from the last child.  *n* can be a number, a keyword, or a formula.  **Tip:** Look at the [:nth-last-child()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-last-child.asp) selector to select the element that is the *n*th child, **regardless of type**, of its parent, counting from the last child. |
| [:nth-of-type(*n*)](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-of-type.asp) | p:nth-of-type(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second <p> element of its parent  The :nth-of-type(*n*) selector matches every element that is the *n*th child, of the same type (tag name), of its parent.  *n* can be a number, a keyword (odd or even), or a formula (like *an* + *b*).  **Tip:** Look at the [:nth-child()](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-child.asp) selector to select the element that is the *n*th child, **regardless of type**, of its parent. |
| [:only-of-type](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_only-of-type.asp) | p:only-of-type | Selects every <p> element that is the only <p> element of its parent  The :only-of-type selector matches every element that is the only child of its type, of its parent. |
| [:only-child](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_only-child.asp) | p:only-child | Selects every <p> element that is the only child of its parent  The :only-child selector matches every element that is the only child of its parent. |
| [:optional](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_optional.asp) | input:optional | Selects input elements with no "required" attribute  The :optional selector selects form elements which are optional.  Form elements with no required attribute are defined as optional.  **Note:** The :optional selector only applies to the form elements: input, select and textarea.  **Tip:** Use the [:required](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_required.asp) selector to select form elements which are required. |
| [:out-of-range](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_out-of-range.asp) | input:out-of-range | Selects input elements with a value outside a specified range  The :out-of-range selector selects all elements with a value that is outside a specified range.  **Note:** The :out-of-range selector only works for input elements with min and/or max attributes!  **Tip:** Use the [:in-range](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_in-range.asp) selector to select all elements with a value that is within a specified range. |
| [::placeholder](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_placeholder.asp) | input::placeholder | Selects input elements with the "placeholder" attribute specified  The ::placeholder selector selects form elements with placeholder text, and let you style the placeholder text.  The placeholder text is set with the placeholder attribute, which specifies a hint that describes the expected value of an input field.  **Tip:** The default color of the placeholder text is light grey in most browsers. |
| [:read-only](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_read-only.asp) | input:read-only | Selects input elements with the "readonly" attribute specified  The :read-only selector selects elements which are "readonly".  Form elements with a "readonly" attribute are defined as "readonly". |
| [:read-write](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_read-write.asp) | input:read-write | Selects input elements with the "readonly" attribute NOT specified  The :read-write selector selects form elements which are "readable" and "writeable".  Form elements with no "readonly" attribute, and no "disabled" attribute are defined as "read-" and "write-able". |
| [:required](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_required.asp) | input:required | Selects input elements with the "required" attribute specified  The :required selector selects form elements which are required.  Form elements with a required attribute are defined as required.  **Note:** The :required selector only applies to the form elements: input, select and textarea.  **Tip:** Use the [:optional](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_optional.asp) selector to select form elements which are optional. |
| [:root](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_root.asp) | :root | Selects the document's root element  The :root selector matches the document's root element.  In HTML, the root element is always the html element.  The ::selection selector matches the portion of an element that is selected by a user.  Only a few CSS properties can be applied to the ::selection selector: color, background, cursor, and outline. |
| [::selection](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_selection.asp) | ::selection | Selects the portion of an element that is selected by a user  The ::selection selector matches the portion of an element that is selected by a user.  Only a few CSS properties can be applied to the ::selection selector: color, background, cursor, and outline. |
| [:target](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_target.asp) | #news:target | Selects the current active #news element (clicked on a URL containing that anchor name)  URLs with an # followed by an anchor name link to a certain element within a document. The element being linked to is the target element.  The :target selector can be used to style the current active target element. |
| [:valid](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_valid.asp) | input:valid | Selects all input elements with a valid value  The :valid selector selects form elements with a value that validates according to the element's settings.  **Note:** The :valid selector only works for form elements with limitations, such as input elements with min and max attributes, email fields with a legal email, or number fields with a numeric value, etc.  **Tip:** Use the [:invalid](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_invalid.asp) selector to select form elements with a value that does not validate according to the element's settings. |
| [:visited](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_visited.asp) | a:visited | Selects all visited links  The :visited selector is used to select visited links.  **Tip:** Use the [:link](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_link.asp) selector to style links to unvisited pages, the [:hover](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_hover.asp) selector to style links when you mouse over them, and the [:active](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_active.asp) selector to style links when you click on them.  Browsers limits the styles that can be set for a:visited links, due to security issues.  Allowed styles are:   * color * background-color * border-color (and border-color for separate sides) * outline color * column-rule-color * the color parts of fill and stroke   All other styles are inherited from a:link. |