CSS Glossary

Here you have a list over the terms that are used in CSS.

Animation

A method to add motion and changes over time in CSS properties.

Example: @keyframes example { from {background-color: red;} to {background-color: yellow;} }

Background

Used to set background properties like color, image, position, and repeat.

Example: background: #ffffff url('image.jpg') no-repeat right top;

Border

Used to define the borders around an element, including style, width, and color.

Example: border: 1px solid black;

Box Model

Refers to the box properties of an element, including margin, border, padding, and the content itself.

Example: margin: 10px; border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;

Box Shadow

Used to add shadow effects around an element.

Example: box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #888888;

Class

An attribute used to assign style rules to one or more HTML elements.

Example: <div class="example"></div>

Color

Used to define the color of text in an element.

Example: color: blue;

Display

Defines how an element is displayed on a webpage (block, inline, flex, grid, etc.).

Example: display: block;

Flexbox

A layout method used to arrange elements in a flexible container.

Example: display: flex;

Float

Used to place an element to the left or right, allowing text and inline elements to wrap around it.

Example: float: left;

Font

Properties related to fonts, such as type, size, weight, and style.

Example: font-family: Arial, sans-serif; font-size: 16px;

Grid

A layout method used to create complex and responsive grid-based layouts.

Example: display: grid;

Height

Sets the height of an element.

Example: height: 100px;

ID

A unique identifier used to assign style rules to a specific HTML element.

Example: <div id="example"></div>

Margin

Sets the outer space around an element.

Example: margin: 20px;

Padding

Sets the inner space within an element between the content and its border.

Example: padding: 10px;

Position

Used to specify how an element is positioned in the document (static, relative, absolute, fixed, sticky).

Example: position: absolute;

Pseudo-class

A keyword added to a selector that specifies a special state of the selected element.

Example: a:hover { color: red; }

Pseudo-element

Used to style specific parts of an element, such as the first letter or first line.

Example: p::first-line { font-weight: bold; }

Responsive Design

An approach to web design that makes webpages adapt and function well on all devices and screen sizes.

Example: @media (max-width: 600px) { .example { font-size: 12px; } }

Selector

Used to select the HTML element(s) to be styled.

Example: p { color: red; }

Text Shadow

Used to add shadow effects to text.

Example: text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px gray;

Transition

Used to add a smooth transition between two different states of an element.

Example: transition: background-color 0.5s ease;