What’s a Style Attribute?

These are attributes that change the way our content look in the webpage.

What Style Attributes are there?

1 - Color: : We put the name of a color inside, Changing our content’s text color.

2 - Background-color: : We put the name of a color inside, Setting it as our content’s background.

3 - Background-image: url() : We put the name of an image file in the brace (“()”) of url, Setting it as our content’s background.

4 – Background-size: : We put two numbers along with a measuring unit inside,

The 1st number determines the width of the image that we set as the content’s background,

The 2nd image sets the height for the image that we set as the content’s background.

5 – Background-position: : We put two numbers along with a measuring unit inside,

The 1st changes the location of our content from left to right (positive value), or right to left (negative value),

The 2nd number changes the location of our content top to bottom (positive value), or bottom to top (negative value).

4 – filter: : We put special texts along with a brace and a number with a percent measuring unit in the brace inside,

With the special text Applying visual effects to our content,

And the number along with a measuring unit determining how intense the effect is.

4 - Background-repeat: : We put either a number or the “no-repeat” special text inside, The former determining how many times the image is repeated in order to fill the content’s background; And the latter causing there to be only one image filling the content’s background.

5 - Border(-right, left, top, bottom) : We put a number along with a measuring unit, Special Text and name of color inside, Which determine the line thickness, Line type and line color of the border surrounding our content.

6 – border-image: url() : Meant to be used alongside border: ,We put the name of an image inside, Setting it as our border.

7 - Border-top(, bottom)-left(, right)-radius: : We put a number along with a measuring unit inside, Rounding the corners of the border surrounding our content.

8 - Border-collapse: : We put special text inside, Which determines whether or not there’s distance between the borders of each cell at the table.

9 - Border-spacing: : In case there’s distance between the borders of each cell at the table (border-collapse: separate) We put a number along with a measuring inside, Which determines how much distance there’s between the borders of each cell at the table.

10 - Padding-left(, right, top, bottom): : We put a number along with a measuring unit inside, Which determines how much distance my content has from its borders.

11 - Margin-left(, right, top, bottom): : We put a number along with a measuring unit inside, Which determines how much distance our content has from the walls of the webpage.

12 - Display: : We put special text inside, Which determines the way our content is placed in the webpage.

13 - Flex-direction: : We put special text inside, Which determines the way axis our content is placed in.

14 - Justify-content: : We put special text inside, Which determines the way our content is aligned on the horizontal axis.

15 - Align-items: : We put special text inside, which determines the way our content are aligned on the vertical axis.

16 - Flex-wrap: : We put special text inside, Which determines whether our content are fitted into one row, Or multiple rows.

17 - Align-content: : Incase our content is placed into multiple axises, We put special text inside, which determines the way all our content are aligned on the vertical axis.

18 - Align-self: : We put special text inside, which determines the way ONE of our content in the axis is aligned.

19 – flex-basis: : We put a number along with a measuring unit inside, Setting the starting width (if flex-direction: row is applied to the parent tag) or height (if flex-direction: column is applied to the parent tag) of our content,

Before its height or width is either increased to fill the empty space of the parent tag,

or decreased to fit inside the parent tag.

20 – flex-grow: : We put a number inside, Which, When there’s space inside the parent tag, determines how much our content can increase either its height or width to fill the empty space.

21 - Flex-shrink: : I put a number inside which, When the parent tag is too small to fit our content, determines how much the height and width of our content is decreased in order to fit into the parent tag.

19 - Order: : We put a number inside, Which changes the order in which our is placed in the axis.

20 – grid-template-grid: : We put numbers along with a measuring unit inside, Which determine the width of each column inside our grid,

The quantity of the numbers determines the quantity of the columns inside our grid

21 – grid-template-row: : We put numbers along with a measuring unit inside, Which determine the height of each column inside our grid,

The quantity of the numbers determines the quantity of the row inside our grid.

20 - grid-column-start|end: : We put a number inside, Determining which grid column our content ends up in, From either the left columns (Lowest Value) to right columns (Highest Value) in the

grid-column-start: ,

Or right columns (Lowest Value) to left columns (Highest Value) in

grid-column-end: .

21 - grid-row-start|end : We put a number inside, Determining which grid row our content ends up in, From either the top row (Lowest Value) to bottom row (Highest Value) in the

grid-row-start: ,

Or bottom row (Lowest Value) to top row (Highest Value) in grid-row-end: .

22 - justify-self: : Meant to be used alongside the display: grid, We put special texts inside, Which determines the way our content is horizontally aligned inside its grid cell.

23 - Gap: : We put two numbers along with a measuring unit inside,

The first number determines the vertical distance our content have with each other,

The second the horizontal distance between our content.

24 - Height: : We put a number along with a measuring unit inside, Determining the height of our content.

25 - Width: : We put a number along with a measuring unit inside, Determining the width of our content.

26 - :hover {} : We put style attribute in the curled brace ({}) changing the way in which our content looks when the user touches it.

27 - Font-size: : We put a number along with a measuring unit or special text inside, Determining our content’s text size.

28 - Text-decoration: : We put special text inside, Determining the way in which our content’s text is decorated with lines.

29 – text-decoration-offset : We put a number along with a measuring unit inside, Changing how much distance our content’s text has from its line decoration.

30 – text-decoration-thickness : We put a number along with a measuring unit inside, Changing how thick our content’s text decoration is.

29 - List-style-type: : We put special text inside, Replacing the icon next to our list members.

30 - List-style-image: url() : We put the name of an image file in the brace (“()”) of url, Replacing the icon next to our list members.

31 - List-style-positon : We put special text inside, Which determines whether or not the icon next to our list members is considered as part of the list members, And are inside the list box by extension, Or not.

32 - Box-shadow: : Meant for the <div> tag, We put 4 numbers along with a measuring unit and the name of a color inside,

The 1st number determines the place of the shadow left to right,

The 2nd number determines the placed of the shadow top to bottom,

The 3rd number determines how blurry the shadow is,

The 4th number determines how much bigger the shadow is, In both height and width, than the <div> tag,

And the name of color determines the color of the shadow.

32 - Position: : We put special text inside, Which determines the way our content’s location behaves.

33 – top: , bottom: , left: , right: : We put a number along with a measuring unit inside, Changing the location of our content.

34 - Scroll-behavior: : Meant for the <html> tag, We put special text inside, Which determine the way in which our webpage scrolls.

35 - Scroll-padding: : We put a number along with a measuring unit inside, Changing how much distance our webpage has from its scrolling destination.

36 - Font-weight: : We put a number ranging from 100 to 900 or special text inside, Which determines the font thickness of our content’s text.

37 - @media only screen and () {} : We put special text, Number along with the “px” measuring unit, content’s tag(,class, id), style attributes inside.

We put the special text which determines the minimum of maximum width of our intended screen in the brace,

We put the number with the “px” measuring unit after the colons of the special text,

We put the content that we need to change in order for it to fit our intended screen, Or rather its tag, class or id name in the curled brace ({}),

We put the style attribute that allow us to change our content in any ay that’s needed in the curled brace ({}) of the content’s tag, class or id name.

38 - Float:”” : We put special text inside, Which determines the way other content flow off of my content.

39 - text-transform:”” : We put special text inside, Which determines the case of our content’s text.

40 - ::before {} : Meant for content affected by position: relative, We put style attributes inside, Adding parts to the left of our content.

41 - ::after {} : Meant for content affected by position: relative, We put style attributes inside, Adding parts to the right of our content.

42 - content: “ “ : Meant to be put inside the ::before {} and ::after {} style attributes, We put text inside, Adding it to our content.

43 - perspective: : Meant for the content’s organization tag, We put a number along with a measuring unit inside, Giving our content a feeling of 3D, By rotating their view of our content.

44 - Transform-style: : We put special text inside, Which determines whether our content’s location reacts to the location of 3D content/content with depth or not.

45 – transform-origin: : We put either two numbers along with a measuring unit, Or a special text inside, Determining our content’s pivot/anchor point.

45 - Transform: translateX(, Y, Z) (), Transform: translate() : We put a number along with a measuring unit inside, Changing the location of our content from either left to right (Positive Value), right to left (Negative Value) direction with translateX() and translate()’s 1st Number,

Or Top to bottom (Positive Value), Bottom to top (Negative Value) with translateY() and translate()’s 2nd Number,

Or Closer to screen (Positive Value), Farther away from the screen (Negative Value) with translateZ() and translate()’s 3rd Number.

46 - Transform: rotateX(, Y, Z) (), or Transform: rotate() : We put a number along with the “deg” measuring unit inside, Which rotates our content backward (Positive Value), forward (Negative Value) with rotateX(),

Or left (Positive Value), right (Negative Value) with rotateY(),

Or, Clockwise (Positive Value), Reverse Clockwise (Negative Value) with rotate() or rotate()).

49 - Scale: : We put 3 number inside, The 1s multiplies our content’s width, The 2nd its height, And the 3rd its dimension.

50 - Transition: We put style attributes, Number with an “s” measuring unit, Special text, And a 2nd number with an “s” measuring unit.

The style attribute is the change we want to control the timing of,

The 1st number along with the “s” measuring unit determines how long it takes for the change to finish,

The special text determines the pace at which the change happens,

And the 2nd number along with an “s” measuring unit determines the brief pause before the change happens.

51 - @keyframes name of animation {} : We put a name, Numbers along with a percent (%) measuring unit, And style attributes inside.

The name we want to set for this custom series of changes, We put after @keyframes and before curled brace ({}), Separated by space of course,

The numbers along with the percent (%) measuring unit which determine the starting and ending point for the changes, We put in the curled brace ({}),

We put the style attributes that make the changes we want in the curled brace ({}) of the numbers along with the percent (%) measuring unit, In order to determine the starting and ending point of the changes

52 - animation: : We put a name, Number along with an “s” measuring unit, Special text, 2nd number along with an “s” measuring unit, A number or the “infinite” special text, 3rd special text.

The name calls the animation that we created with @keyframes,

The 1st Number along with an “s” measuring unit determines how long it take for the animation to play,

The 1st special text determines the pace at which the animation happens,

The 2nd Number along with an “s” measuring unit determines the pause before the change starts,

The 2nd special text determines how many times the image is repeated,

And the 3rd special text determines whether the animation starts at the beginning or at the end.

53 - z-index : Meant for content affected by position: (That doesn’t have the “static” special text), We put a number inside, Causing our content to end up on top (greater z-index: value) or below each other (lower z-index: value).

44 - Backface-visibility: : Meant to be applied to content affected by position: (Excluding the static special text) and z-index,

We put special text inside, Which determines whether or not the content placed at the back (3rd dimension) are visible to the user.

54 - @font-face {

Font-family: ;

Src: url();

} : We put a name and the name of a woff file (font file) inside, The name that we set for the font is put after the colon (:) of font-family: ,

We put name of the woff inside the brace of url.

55 - Direction: : We put special text inside, Determining the direction from which our text is written.

56 - Outline: : We put a number along with a measuring unit, Special text and name of color inside.

Determining the line thickness,

Line type,

And the color of the outline surrounding our content when the user clicks on it.

57 - Cursor: : We put special text inside, Changing the shape of the mouse cursor on the webpage.

58 - :checked : Meant for content that can be clicked on twice, We put style attributes inside, Changing our clickable content’s appearance when the user click on it.

59 - :focus : Meant for all clickable content, We put style attributes inside, Changing our clickable content’s appearance when the user click on it.

60 - Opacity: : We put a number, Ranging in value from 0 (complete transparency) to 1 (no transparency) inside, Determining how transparent our content becomes.

61 - @import url(); : Meant to be placed inside a CSS file, We put either the “./” or “../” navigation tags along with the name of a CSS file inside,

Depending on which navigation tags open the path we need, We end up put them inside the brace|()|,

We put the name of the CSS file we want to open a path to after the slash (/).

62 – overflow[-x|-y]: : Meant for organization tags, We put special text inside, Which determines the way the content that falls outside our organization tags is viewed.

While the special texts put inside overflow-x: determine the way that the content that fall out of the width of our organization tag are viewed.

The special text put inside overflow-y: determine the way the content fall outside the height of our organization tag are viewed,

63 - :root {} : We put a name and either a color code with a hashtag (#) glued to its left or the rgb of a color inside.

We put the name that we want to set for the added color in the curled brace ({}), With a double line (--) behind it, and a colon (:) along with a semi colon (;) after it.

We put the color code with a hashtag (#) glued to its left or the rgb of a color after the colon (:)

64 - Background: linear-gradient() : We put a special text/number along with the “deg” measuring unit, names of colors (Optionally with a number along with a percent measuring unit to their right) inside, Separated by the brief pause|,|symbol. The special text/ number along with the “deg” measuring unit determine the direction of the gradient, The names of colors determine the colors in the gradient, And the number along with the percent measuring unit beside them determine the ending point (The first color), And the starting point (Every other color) of the colors.