A CSS rule consists of a selector and a declaration block.

CSS Syntax



The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p {

color: red;

text-align: center;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>Hello World!</p>

<p>These paragraphs are styled with CSS.</p>

</body>

</html>

Hello World!

These paragraphs are styled with CSS

Example Explained

* p is a selector in CSS (it points to the HTML element you want to style: <p>).
* color is a property, and red is the property value
* text-align is a property, and center is the property value

## The CSS element Selector

The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p {

text-align: center;

color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>Every paragraph will be affected by the style.</p>

<p id="para1">Me too!</p>

<p>And me!</p>

</body>

</html>

Every paragraph will be affected by the style.

Me too!

And me!

## The CSS id Selector

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element.

The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!

To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

#para1 {

text-align: center;

color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p id="para1">Hello World!</p>

<p>This paragraph is not affected by the style.</p>

</body>

</html>

Hello World!

This paragraph is not affected by the style.

## The CSS class Selector

The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.

To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.center {

text-align: center;

color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1 class="center">Red and center-aligned heading</h1>

<p class="center">Red and center-aligned paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

# Red and center-aligned heading

Red and center-aligned paragraph.

You can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class.

### Example

In this example only <p> elements with class="center" will be red and center-aligned:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p.center {

text-align: center;

color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1 class="center">This heading will not be affected</h1>

<p class="center">This paragraph will be red and center-aligned.</p>

</body>

</html>

# This heading will not be affected

This paragraph will be red and center-aligned.

## The CSS Universal Selector

The universal selector (\*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

### Example

The CSS rule below will affect every HTML element on the page:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

\* {

text-align: center;

color: blue;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Hello world!</h1>

<p>Every element on the page will be affected by the style.</p>

<p id="para1">Me too!</p>

<p>And me!</p>

</body>

</html>

# Hello world!

Every element on the page will be affected by the style.

Me too!

And me!

## The CSS Grouping Selector

The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.

Look at the following CSS code (the h1, h2, and p elements have the same style definitions):

h1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}  
  
h2 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}  
  
p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}

It will be better to group the selectors, to minimize the code.

To group selectors, separate each selector with a comma.

Example

In this example we have grouped the selectors from the code above:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1, h2, p {

text-align: center;

color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Hello World!</h1>

<h2>Smaller heading!</h2>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

# Hello World!

## Smaller heading!

This is a paragraph.

Three Ways to Insert CSS

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

* External CSS
* Internal CSS
* Inline CSS

External CSS

With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file!

Each HTML page must include a reference to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element, inside the head section.

Example

External styles are defined within the <link> element, inside the <head> section of an HTML page:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

-<head>

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

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

# This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

An external style sheet can be written in any text editor, and must be saved with a .css extension.

The external .css file should not contain any HTML tags.

Here is how the "mystyle.css" file looks:

"mystyle.css"

body {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}  
  
h1 {  
  color: navy;  
  margin-left: 20px;  
}

## Internal CSS

An internal style sheet may be used if one single HTML page has a unique style.

The internal style is defined inside the <style> element, inside the head section.

### Example

Internal styles are defined within the <style> element, inside the <head> section of an HTML page:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {  
  background-color: linen;  
}  
  
h1 {  
  color: maroon;  
  margin-left: 40px;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

# This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

## Inline CSS

An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element.

To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property.

### Example

Inline styles are defined within the "style" attribute of the relevant element:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This is a heading</h1>

<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

# This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

## CSS Comments

Comments are used to explain the code, and may help when you edit the source code at a later date.

Comments are ignored by browsers.

A CSS comment is placed inside the <style> element, and starts with /\* and ends with \*/:

### Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

/\* This is a single-line comment \*/

p {

color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>Hello World!</p>

<p>This paragraph is styled with CSS.</p>

<p>CSS comments are not shown in the output.</p>

</body>

</html>

Hello World!

This paragraph is styled with CSS.

CSS comments are not shown in the output.

## CSS Background Color

You can set the background color for HTML elements:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>

<p style="background-color:Tomato;">

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

</p>

</body>

</html>

# Hello World

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

## CSS Text Color

You can set the color of text:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h3 style="color:Tomato;">Hello World</h3>

<p style="color:DodgerBlue;">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.</p>

<p style="color:MediumSeaGreen;">Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.</p>

</body>

</html>

### Hello World

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo co

## CSS Border Color

You can set the color of borders:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<h1 style="border: 2px solid Tomato;">Hello World</h1>

<h1 style="border: 2px solid DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>

<h1 style="border: 2px solid Violet;">Hello World</h1>

</body>

</html>

# Hello World

# Hello World

# Hello World

# **CSS Backgrounds**

The CSS background properties are used to add background effects for elements.

In these chapters, you will learn about the following CSS background properties:

* background-color
* background-image
* background-repeat
* background-attachment
* background-position
* background (shorthand property)

## CSS background-color

The background-color property specifies the background color of an element.

### Example

The background color of a page is set like this:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

body {

background-color: lightblue;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Hello World!</h1>

<p>This page has a light blue background color!</p>

</body>

</html>

# Hello World!

This page has a light blue background color! #all bg is light blue

You can set the background color for any HTML elements:

### Example

Here, the <h1>, <p>, and <div> elements will have different background colors:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1 {

background-color: green;

}

div {

background-color: lightblue;

}

p {

background-color: yellow;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>CSS background-color example!</h1>

<div>

This is a text inside a div element.

<p>This paragraph has its own background color.</p>

We are still in the div element.

</div>

</body>

</html>

# CSS background-color example!

This is a text inside a div element.

This paragraph has its own background color.

We are still in the div element.

## Opacity / Transparency

The opacity property specifies the opacity/transparency of an element. It can take a value from 0.0 - 1.0. The lower value, the more transparent:

### Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

div {

background-color: green;

}

div.first {

opacity: 0.1;

}

div.second {

opacity: 0.3;

}

div.third {

opacity: 0.6;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Transparent Boxes</h1>

<p>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:</p>

<div class="first">

<h1>opacity 0.1</h1>

</div>

<div class="second">

<h1>opacity 0.3</h1>

</div>

<div class="third">

<h1>opacity 0.6</h1>

</div>

<div>

<h1>opacity 1 (default)</h1>

</div>

</body>

</html>

# **Transparent Boxes**

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:

# opacity 0.1

# opacity 0.3

# opacity 0.6

# opacity 1 (default)

## CSS background-image

The background-image property specifies an image to use as the background of an element.

By default, the image is repeated so it covers the entire element.

### Example

Set the background image for a page:

**<!DOCTYPE html>**

**<html>**

**<head>**

**<style>**

**body {**

**background-image: url("paper.gif");**

**}**

**</style>**

**</head>**

**<body>**

**<h1>Hello World!</h1>**

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

**</body>**

**</html>**

# Hello World!

This page has an image as the background!

The background image can also be set for specific elements, like the <p> element:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p {

background-image: url("paper.gif");

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Hello World!</h1>

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

</body>

</html>

# Hello World!

This paragraph has an image as the background!

## CSS background-repeat

By default, the background-image property repeats an image both horizontally and vertically.

Some images should be repeated only horizontally or vertically, or they will look strange, like this:

### Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

body {

background-image: url("gradient\_bg.png");

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Hello World!</h1>

<p>Strange background image...</p>

</body>

</html>

# Hello World!

Strange background image...

if the image above is repeated only horizontally (background-repeat: repeat-x;), the background will look better:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

body {

background-image: url("gradient\_bg.png");

background-repeat: repeat-x;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Hello World!</h1>

<p>Here, a background image is repeated only horizontally!</p>

</body>

</html>

To repeat an image vertically, set background-repeat: repeat-y;

CSS background-repeat: no-repeat

Showing the background image only once is also specified by the background-repeat property:

Example

Show the background image only once:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

body {

background-image: url("img\_tree.png");

background-repeat: no-repeat;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Hello World!</h1>

<p>W3Schools background image example.</p>

<p>The background image only shows once, but it is disturbing the reader!</p>

</body>

</html>

## CSS background-position

The background-position property is used to specify the position of the background image.

### Example

Position the background image in the top-right corner:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

body {

background-image: url("img\_tree.png");

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-position: right top;

margin-right: 200px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Hello World!</h1>

<p>Here, the background image is only shown once. In addition it is positioned away from the text.</p>

<p>In this example we have also added a margin on the right side, so that the background image will not disturb the text.</p>

</body>

</html>

# Hello World!

Here, the background image is only shown once. In addition it is positioned away from the text.

In this example we have also added a margin on the right side, so that the background image will not disturb the text.

## CSS background-attachment

The background-attachment property specifies whether the background image should scroll or be fixed (will not scroll with the rest of the page):

### Example

Specify that the background image should be fixed:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

body {

background-image: url("img\_tree.png");

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-position: right top;

margin-right: 200px;

background-attachment: fixed;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>The background-attachment Property</h1>

<p>The background-attachment property specifies whether the background image should scroll or be fixed (will not scroll with the rest of the page).</p>

<p><strong>Tip:</strong> If you do not see any scrollbars, try to resize the browser window.</p>

<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>

<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>

<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>

<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>

</body>

</html>

### Example

Specify that the background image should scroll with the rest of the page:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

body {

background-image: url("img\_tree.png");

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-position: right top;

margin-right: 200px;

background-attachment: scroll;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>The background-attachment Property</h1>

<p>The background-attachment property specifies whether the background image should scroll or be fixed (will not scroll with the rest of the page).</p>

<p><strong>Tip:</strong> If you do not see any scrollbars, try to resize the browser window.</p>

<p>The background-image scrolls. Try to scroll down the page.</p>

<p>The background-image scrolls. Try to scroll down the page.</p>

<p>The background-image scrolls. Try to scroll down the page.</p>

<p>The background-image scrolls. Try to scroll down the page.</p>

<p>The background-image scrolls. Try to scroll down the page.</p>

</body>

</html>

## CSS Border Style

The border-style property specifies what kind of border to display.

The following values are allowed:

* dotted - Defines a dotted border
* dashed - Defines a dashed border
* solid - Defines a solid border
* double - Defines a double border
* groove - Defines a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value
* ridge - Defines a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value
* inset - Defines a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
* outset - Defines a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value
* none - Defines no border
* hidden - Defines a hidden border

The border-style property can have from one to four values (for the top border, right border, bottom border, and the left border).

### Example

Demonstration of the different border styles:

p.dotted {border-style: dotted;}  
p.dashed {border-style: dashed;}  
p.solid {border-style: solid;}  
p.double {border-style: double;}  
p.groove {border-style: groove;}  
p.ridge {border-style: ridge;}  
p.inset {border-style: inset;}  
p.outset {border-style: outset;}  
p.none {border-style: none;}  
p.hidden {border-style: hidden;}  
p.mix {border-style: dotted dashed solid double;}

Result:

A dotted border.

A dashed border.

A solid border.

A double border.

A groove border. The effect depends on the border-color value.

A ridge border. The effect depends on the border-color value.

An inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value.

An outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value.

No border.

A hidden border.

A mixed border.

## CSS Border Width

The border-width property specifies the width of the four borders.

The width can be set as a specific size (in px, pt, cm, em, etc) or by using one of the three pre-defined values: thin, medium, or thick:

### Example

Demonstration of the different border widths:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p.one {

border-style: solid;

border-width: 5px;

}

p.two {

border-style: solid;

border-width: medium;

}

p.three {

border-style: dotted;

border-width: 2px;

}

p.four {

border-style: dotted;

border-width: thick;

}

p.five {

border-style: double;

border-width: 15px;

}

p.six {

border-style: double;

border-width: thick;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>The border-width Property</h2>

<p>This property specifies the width of the four borders:</p>

<p class="one">Some text.</p>

<p class="two">Some text.</p>

<p class="three">Some text.</p>

<p class="four">Some text.</p>

<p class="five">Some text.</p>

<p class="six">Some text.</p>

<p><b>Note:</b> The "border-width" property does not work if it is used alone.

Always specify the "border-style" property to set the borders first.</p>

</body>

</html>

## The border-width Property

This property specifies the width of the four borders:

Some text.

Some text.

Some text.

Some text.

Some text.

Some text.

**Note:** The "border-width" property does not work if it is used alone. Always specify the "border-style" property to set the borders first.

## CSS Border - Individual Sides

From the examples on the previous pages, you have seen that it is possible to specify a different border for each side.

In CSS, there are also properties for specifying each of the borders (top, right, bottom, and left):

### Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p {

border-top-style: dotted;

border-right-style: solid;

border-bottom-style: dotted;

border-left-style: solid;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Individual Border Sides</h2>

<p>2 different border styles.</p>

</body>

</html>

## Individual Border Sides

2 different border styles.

the border-style property has four values:

* **border-style: dotted solid double dashed;**
  + top border is dotted
  + right border is solid
  + bottom border is double
  + left border is dashed

If the border-style property has three values:

* **border-style: dotted solid double;**
  + top border is dotted
  + right and left borders are solid
  + bottom border is double

If the border-style property has two values:

* **border-style: dotted solid;**
  + top and bottom borders are dotted
  + right and left borders are solid

If the border-style property has one value:

* **border-style: dotted;**
  + all four borders are dotted

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

body {

text-align: center;

}

/\* Four values \*/

p.four {

border-style: dotted solid double dashed;

}

/\* Three values \*/

p.three {

border-style: dotted solid double;

}

/\* Two values \*/

p.two {

border-style: dotted solid;

}

/\* One value \*/

p.one {

border-style: dotted;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Individual Border Sides</h2>

<p class="four">4 different border styles.</p>

<p class="three">3 different border styles.</p>

<p class="two">2 different border styles.</p>

<p class="one">1 border style.</p>

</body>

</html>

## Individual Border Sides

4 different border styles.

3 different border styles.

2 different border styles.

1 border style.

## CSS Rounded Borders

The border-radius property is used to add rounded borders to an element:

Normal border

Round border

Rounder border

Roundest border

!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p.normal {

border: 2px solid red;

padding: 5px;

}

p.round1 {

border: 2px solid red;

border-radius: 5px;

padding: 5px;

}

p.round2 {

border: 2px solid red;

border-radius: 8px;

padding: 5px;

}

p.round3 {

border: 2px solid red;

border-radius: 12px;

padding: 5px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>The border-radius Property</h2>

<p>This property is used to add rounded borders to an element:</p>

<p class="normal">Normal border</p>

<p class="round1">Round border</p>

<p class="round2">Rounder border</p>

<p class="round3">Roundest border</p>

</body>

</html>

# **CSS Icons**

# Icons can easily be added to your HTML page, by using an icon library.

**How To Add Icons**

The simplest way to add an icon to your HTML page, is with an icon library, such as Font Awesome.

Add the name of the specified icon class to any inline HTML element (like <i> or <span>).

All the icons in the icon libraries below, are scalable vectors that can be customized with CSS (size, color, shadow, etc.)

## Font Awesome Icons

To use the Font Awesome icons, go to [fontawesome.com](https://fontawesome.com/), sign in, and get a code to add in the <head> section of your HTML page:

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

**Note:** No downloading or installation is required

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title>Font Awesome Icons</title>

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

<script src="https://kit.fontawesome.com/a076d05399.js" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>

<!--Get your own code at fontawesome.com-->

</head>

<body>

<h1>Font Awesome icon library</h1>

<p>Some Font Awesome icons:</p>

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

<i class="fas fa-heart"></i>

<i class="fas fa-car"></i>

<i class="fas fa-file"></i>

<i class="fas fa-bars"></i>

<p>Styled Font Awesome icons (size and color):</p>

<i class="fas fa-cloud" style="font-size:24px;"></i>

<i class="fas fa-cloud" style="font-size:36px;"></i>

<i class="fas fa-cloud" style="font-size:48px;color:red;"></i>

<i class="fas fa-cloud" style="font-size:60px;color:lightblue;"></i>

</body>

</html>

**Hoverable Dropdown**

Move the mouse over the text below to open the dropdown content.

Mouse over me

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.dropdown

{

position: relative;

display: inline-block;

}

.dropdown-content

{

display: none;

position: absolute;

background-color: #f9f9f9;

min-width: 160px;

box-shadow: 0px 8px 16px 0px rgba(0,0,0,0.2);

padding: 12px 16px;

}

.dropdown:hover .dropdown-content

{

display: block;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Hoverable Dropdown</h2>

<p>Move the mouse over the text below to open the dropdown content.</p>

<div class="dropdown">

<span>Mouse over me</span>

<div class="dropdown-content">

<p>Hello World!</p>

</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

Dropdown Menu

Create a dropdown menu that allows the user to choose an option from a list:

This example is similar to the previous one, except that we add links inside the dropdown box and style them to fit a styled dropdown button:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.dropbtn

{

background-color: #4CAF50;

color: white;

padding: 16px;

font-size: 16px;

border: none;

cursor: pointer;

}

.dropdown

{

position: relative;

display: inline-block;

}

.dropdown-content

{

display: none;

position: absolute;

background-color: #f9f9f9;

min-width: 160px;

box-shadow: 0px 8px 16px 0px rgba(0,0,0,0.2);

}

.dropdown-content a

{

color: black;

padding: 12px 16px;

text-decoration: none;

display: block;

}

.dropdown-content a:hover {background-color: #f1f1f1}

.dropdown:hover .dropdown-content {

display: block;

}

.dropdown:hover .dropbtn {

background-color: #3e8e41;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Dropdown Menu</h2>

<p>Move the mouse over the button to open the dropdown menu.</p>

<div class="dropdown">

<button class="dropbtn">Dropdown</button>

<div class="dropdown-content">

<a href="#">Link 1</a>

<a href="#">Link 2</a>

<a href="#">Link 3</a>

</div>

</div>

<p><strong>Note:</strong> We use href="#" for test links. In a real web site this would be URLs.</p>

</body>

</html>

### Dropdown Image

How to add an image and other content inside the dropdown box.

<html>

<head>

<style>

.dropdown {

position: relative;

display: inline-block;

}

.dropdown-content {

display: none;

position: absolute;

background-color: #f9f9f9;

min-width: 160px;

box-shadow: 0px 8px 16px 0px rgba(0,0,0,0.2);

}

.dropdown:hover .dropdown-content {

display: block;

}

.desc {

padding: 15px;

text-align: center;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Dropdown Image</h2>

<p>Move the mouse over the image below to open the dropdown content.</p>

<div class="dropdown">

<img src="img\_5terre.jpg" alt="Cinque Terre" width="100" height="50">

<div class="dropdown-content">

<img src="img\_5terre.jpg" alt="Cinque Terre" width="300" height="200">

<div class="desc">Beautiful Cinque Terre</div>

</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

**Dropdown Image**

Move the mouse over the image below to open the dropdown content.



### Dropdown Navbar

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

ul {

list-style-type: none;

margin: 0;

padding: 0;

overflow: hidden;

background-color: #333;

}

li {

float: left;

}

li a, .dropbtn {

display: inline-block;

color: white;

text-align: center;

padding: 14px 16px;

text-decoration: none;

}

li a:hover, .dropdown:hover .dropbtn {

background-color: red;

}

li.dropdown {

display: inline-block;

}

.dropdown-content {

display: none;

position: absolute;

background-color: #f9f9f9;

min-width: 160px;

box-shadow: 0px 8px 16px 0px rgba(0,0,0,0.2);

z-index: 1;

}

.dropdown-content a {

color: black;

padding: 12px 16px;

text-decoration: none;

display: block;

text-align: left;

}

.dropdown-content a:hover {background-color: #f1f1f1;}

.dropdown:hover .dropdown-content {

display: block;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<ul>

<li><a href="#home">Home</a></li>

<li><a href="#news">News</a></li>

<li class="dropdown">

<a href="javascript:void(0)" class="dropbtn">Dropdown</a>

<div class="dropdown-content">

<a href="#">Link 1</a>

<a href="#">Link 2</a>

<a href="#">Link 3</a>

</div>

</li>

</ul>

<h3>Dropdown Menu inside a Navigation Bar</h3>

<p>Hover over the "Dropdown" link to see the dropdown menu.</p>

</body>

</html>

* [Home](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dropdown_navbar2#home)
* [News](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dropdown_navbar2#news)
* [Dropdown](javascript:void(0))

### Dropdown Menu inside a Navigation Bar

Hover over the "Dropdown" link to see the dropdown menu.

## Image Gallery

The following image gallery is created with CSS:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

div.gallery {

margin: 5px;

border: 1px solid #ccc;

float: left;

width: 180px;

}

div.gallery:hover {

border: 1px solid #777;

}

div.gallery img {

width: 100%;

height: auto;

}

div.desc {

padding: 15px;

text-align: center;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="gallery">

<a target="\_blank" href="img\_5terre.jpg">

<img src="img\_5terre.jpg" alt="Cinque Terre" width="600" height="400">

</a>

<div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>

</div>

<div class="gallery">

<a target="\_blank" href="img\_forest.jpg">

<img src="img\_forest.jpg" alt="Forest" width="600" height="400">

</a>

<div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>

</div>

<div class="gallery">

<a target="\_blank" href="img\_lights.jpg">

<img src="img\_lights.jpg" alt="Northern Lights" width="600" height="400">

</a>

<div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>

</div>

<div class="gallery">

<a target="\_blank" href="img\_mountains.jpg">

<img src="img\_mountains.jpg" alt="Mountains" width="600" height="400">

</a>

<div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

## Website Layout

A website is often divided into headers, menus, content and a footer:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

\* {

box-sizing: border-box;

}

body {

font-family: Arial;

padding: 10px;

background: #f1f1f1;

}

/\* Header/Blog Title \*/

.header {

padding: 30px;

text-align: center;

background: white;

}

.header h1 {

font-size: 50px;

}

/\* Style the top navigation bar \*/

.topnav {

overflow: hidden;

background-color: #333;

}

/\* Style the topnav links \*/

.topnav a {

float: left;

display: block;

color: #f2f2f2;

text-align: center;

padding: 14px 16px;

text-decoration: none;

}

/\* Change color on hover \*/

.topnav a:hover {

background-color: #ddd;

color: black;

}

/\* Create two unequal columns that floats next to each other \*/

/\* Left column \*/

.leftcolumn {

float: left;

width: 75%;

}

/\* Right column \*/

.rightcolumn {

float: left;

width: 25%;

background-color: #f1f1f1;

padding-left: 20px;

}

/\* Fake image \*/

.fakeimg {

background-color: #aaa;

width: 100%;

padding: 20px;

}

/\* Add a card effect for articles \*/

.card {

background-color: white;

padding: 20px;

margin-top: 20px;

}

/\* Clear floats after the columns \*/

.row::after {

content: "";

display: table;

clear: both;

}

/\* Footer \*/

.footer {

padding: 20px;

text-align: center;

background: #ddd;

margin-top: 20px;

}

/\* Responsive layout - when the screen is less than 800px wide, make the two columns stack on top of each other instead of next to each other \*/

@media screen and (max-width: 800px) {

.leftcolumn, .rightcolumn {

width: 100%;

padding: 0;

}

}

/\* Responsive layout - when the screen is less than 400px wide, make the navigation links stack on top of each other instead of next to each other \*/

@media screen and (max-width: 400px) {

.topnav a {

float: none;

width: 100%;

}

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="header">

<h1>My Website</h1>

<p>Resize the browser window to see the effect.</p>

</div>

<div class="topnav">

<a href="#">Link</a>

<a href="#">Link</a>

<a href="#">Link</a>

<a href="#" style="float:right">Link</a>

</div>

<div class="row">

<div class="leftcolumn">

<div class="card">

<h2>TITLE HEADING</h2>

<h5>Title description, Dec 7, 2017</h5>

<div class="fakeimg" style="height:200px;">Image</div>

<p>Some text..</p>

<p>Sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco.</p>

</div>

<div class="card">

<h2>TITLE HEADING</h2>

<h5>Title description, Sep 2, 2017</h5>

<div class="fakeimg" style="height:200px;">Image</div>

<p>Some text..</p>

<p>Sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco.</p>

</div>

</div>

<div class="rightcolumn">

<div class="card">

<h2>About Me</h2>

<div class="fakeimg" style="height:100px;">Image</div>

<p>Some text about me in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim..</p>

</div>

<div class="card">

<h3>Popular Post</h3>

<div class="fakeimg"><p>Image</p></div>

<div class="fakeimg"><p>Image</p></div>

<div class="fakeimg"><p>Image</p></div>

</div>

<div class="card">

<h3>Follow Me</h3>

<p>Some text..</p>

</div>

</div>

</div>

<div class="footer">

<h2>Footer</h2>

</div>

</body>

</html>

# My Website

Resize the browser window to see the effect.

[LinkLinkLinkLink](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_website_layout_blog)

## TITLE HEADING

##### Title description, Dec 7, 2017

Image

Some text..

Sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco.

## TITLE HEADING

##### Title description, Sep 2, 2017

Image

Some text..

Sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco.

## About Me

Image

Some text about me in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim..

### Popular Post

Image

Image

Image

### Follow Me

Some text..

## Footer

## CSS Image Reflections

The box-reflect property is used to create an image reflection.

The value of the box-reflect property can be: below, above, left , or right.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

img {

-webkit-box-reflect: below;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>CSS Image Reflection</h1>

<p>Show the reflection below the image:</p>

<img src="img\_tree.png">

</body>

</html>

## CSS Multiple Backgrounds

CSS allows you to add multiple background images for an element, through the background-image property.

The different background images are separated by commas, and the images are stacked on top of each other, where the first image is closest to the viewer.

The following example has two background images, the first image is a flower (aligned to the bottom and right) and the second image is a paper background (aligned to the top-left corner):

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

#example1 {

background-image: url(img\_flwr.gif), url(paper.gif);

background-position: right bottom, left top;

background-repeat: no-repeat, repeat;

padding: 15px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Multiple Backgrounds</h1>

<p>The following div element has two background images:</p>

<div id="example1">

<h1>Lorem Ipsum Dolor</h1>

<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.</p>

<p>Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.</p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

# Multiple Backgrounds

The following div element has two background images:

## CSS Text Shadow

The CSS text-shadow property applies shadow to text.

In its simplest use, you only specify the horizontal shadow (2px) and the vertical shadow (2px):

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1 {

text-shadow: 2px 2px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Text-shadow effect!</h1>

</body>

</html>

# Text-shadow effect!