CSS Tutorial

<http://www.w3schools.com/css/>



CSS is a stylesheet language that describes the presentation of an HTML (or XML) document.

CSS describes how elements must be rendered on screen, on paper, or in other media.

This tutorial will teach you CSS from basic to advanced.

# Table des matières

[Table des matières 1](#_Toc433221868)

**Examples in Each Chapter**

This CSS tutorial contains hundreds of CSS examples.

With our online editor, you can edit the CSS, and click on a button to view the result.

**CSS Example**

body {  
    background-color: #d0e4fe;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    color: orange;  
    text-align: center;  
}  
  
p {  
    font-family: "Times New Roman";  
    font-size: 20px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_default)

**Click on the "Try it Yourself" button to see how it works.**

**CSS Examples**

Learn from 300 examples! With our editor, you can edit the CSS, and click on a button to view the result.

[Try-It-Yourself!](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_examples.asp)

**CSS Quiz Test**

Test your CSS skills at W3Schools!

[Start CSS Quiz!](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_quiz.asp)

**CSS References**

At W3Schools you will find complete CSS references of all properties and selectors with syntax, examples, browser support, and more.

[CSS Properties Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[CSS Selectors Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_selectors.asp)

[CSS Aural Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_ref_aural.asp)

[CSS Units](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_units.asp)

[CSS Color Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colornames.asp)

**Exam - Get Your Diploma!**

[](http://www.w3schools.com/cert/default.asp)

**W3Schools' Online Certification**

The perfect solution for professionals who need to balance work, family, and career building.

More than 10 000 certificates already issued!

[Get Your Certificate »](http://www.w3schools.com/cert/default.asp)

The [HTML Certificate](http://www.w3schools.com/cert/default.asp) documents your knowledge of HTML.

The [HTML5 Certificate](http://www.w3schools.com/cert/default.asp) documents your knowledge of advanced HTML5.

The [CSS Certificate](http://www.w3schools.com/cert/default.asp) documents your knowledge of advanced CSS.

The [JavaScript Certificate](http://www.w3schools.com/cert/default.asp) documents your knowledge of JavaScript and HTML DOM.

The [jQuery Certificate](http://www.w3schools.com/cert/default.asp) documents your knowledge of jQuery.

The [PHP Certificate](http://www.w3schools.com/cert/default.asp) documents your knowledge of PHP and SQL (MySQL).

The [XML Certificate](http://www.w3schools.com/cert/default.asp) documents your knowledge of XML, XML DOM and XSLT.

**CSS Introduction**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_syntax.asp)

**What is CSS?**

* **CSS** stands for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets
* CSS describes **how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media**
* CSS **saves a lot of work**. It can control the layout of multiple Web pages all at once
* External Style Sheets are stored in **CSS files**

**CSS Demo - One HTML Page - Multiple Styles!**

Here we will show one HTML page displayed with four different style sheets. Click on the "Stylesheet 1", "Stylesheet 2", "Stylesheet 3", "Stylesheet 4" links below to see the different styles:

**Why Use CSS?**

CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.

**CSS Solved a Big Problem**

HTML was NEVER intended to contain tags for formatting a web page. HTML was created to **describe the content** of a web page, like:

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

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

When tags like <font>, and color attributes were added to the HTML 3.2 specification, it started a nightmare for web developers. Development of large web sites, where fonts and color information were added to every single page, became a long and expensive process.

To solve this problem, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) created CSS. CSS was created to specify the document's style, not its content.

In HTML 4.0, and later, all formatting should be removed from the HTML page, and stored in separate CSS files.

**CSS Saves a Lot of Work!**

The style definitions are normally saved in external .css files.

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

**CSS Syntax**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_intro.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_selectors.asp)

**CSS Syntax**

A CSS rule set consists of a selector and a declaration block:



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 property name and a value, separated by a colon.

**CSS Example**

A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration groups are surrounded by curly braces:

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

To make the CSS code more readable, you can put one declaration on each line.

In the following example all <p> elements will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

**Example**

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

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_syntax1)

**CSS Comments**

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

A CSS comment starts with /\* and ends with \*/. Comments can also span multiple lines:

**Example**

p {  
    color: red;  
    /\* This is a single-line comment \*/  
    text-align: center;  
}  
  
/\* This is  
a multi-line  
comment \*/

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_syntax2)

**CSS Selectors**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_syntax.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_howto.asp)

**CSS Selectors**

CSS selectors allow you to select and manipulate HTML elements.

CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) HTML elements based on their id, class, type, attribute, and more.

**The element Selector**

The element selector selects elements based on the element name.

You can select all <p> elements on a page like this: (all <p> elements will be center-aligned, with a red text color)

**Example**

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

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_syntax_element)

**The id Selector**

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

An id should be unique within a page, so the id selector is used if you want to select a single, unique element.

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

The style rule below will be applied to the HTML element with id="para1":

**Example**

#para1 {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_syntax_id)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | Do **NOT** start an ID name with a number! |

**The class Selector**

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:

In the example below, all HTML elements with class="center" will be center-aligned:

**Example**

.center {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_syntax_class)

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

In the example below, all <p> elements with class="center" will be center-aligned:

**Example**

p.center {  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_syntax_element_class)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | Do **NOT** start a class name with a number! |

**Grouping Selectors**

If you have elements with the same style definitions, like this:

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

you can group the selectors, to minimize the code.

To group selectors, separate each selector with a comma.

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

**Example**

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

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_grouping)

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_selectors1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_selectors2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_selectors3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_selectors4)

**CSS How To...**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_selectors.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_background.asp)

When a browser reads a style sheet, it will format the document according to the information in the style sheet.

**Three Ways to Insert CSS**

There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

* External style sheet
* Internal style sheet
* Inline style

**External Style Sheet**

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

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

<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">  
</head>

An external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file should not contain any html tags. The style sheet file must be saved with a .css extension. An example of a style sheet file called "myStyle.css", is shown below:

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | Do not add a space between the property value and the unit (such as margin-left:20 px;). The correct way is: margin-left:20px; |

**Internal Style Sheet**

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

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

**Example**

<head>  
<style>  
body {  
    background-color: linen;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    color: maroon;  
    margin-left: 40px;  
}   
</style>  
</head>

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_howto_internal)

**Inline Styles**

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

An inline style loses many of the advantages of a style sheet (by mixing content with presentation). Use this method sparingly!

To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant tag. The style attribute can contain any CSS property. The example shows how to change the color and the left margin of a <h1> element:

**Example**

<h1 style="color:blue;margin-left:30px;">This is a heading.</h1>

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_howto_inline)

**Multiple Style Sheets**

If some properties have been defined for the same selector in different style sheets, the value will be inherited from the more specific style sheet.

For example, assume that an external style sheet has the following properties for the <h1> element:

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

then, assume that an internal style sheet also has the following property for the <h1> element:

h1 {  
    color: orange;      
}

If the page with the internal style sheet also links to the external style sheet the properties for the <h1> element will be:

color: orange;  
margin-left: 20px;

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_howto_multiple)

The left margin is inherited from the external style sheet and the color is replaced by the internal style sheet.

**Multiple Styles Will Cascade into One**

Styles can be specified:

* in an external CSS file
* inside the <head> section of an HTML page
* inside an HTML element

**Cascading order**

What style will be used when there is more than one style specified for an HTML element?

Generally speaking we can say that all the styles will "cascade" into a new "virtual" style sheet by the following rules, where number three has the highest priority:

1. Browser default
2. External and internal style sheets (in the head section)
3. Inline style (inside an HTML element)

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_howto_cascade)

So, an inline style (inside an HTML element) has the highest priority, which means that it will override a style defined inside the <head> tag, or in an external style sheet, or in a browser (a default value).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | **Note:** If the link to the external style sheet is placed below the internal style sheet in HTML <head>, the external style sheet will override the internal style sheet! |

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_howto1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_howto2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_howto3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_howto4)

**CSS Background**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_howto.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text.asp)

CSS background properties are used to define the background effects of an element.

CSS properties used for background effects:

* background-color
* background-image
* background-repeat
* background-attachment
* background-position

**Background Color**

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

The background color of a page is set like this:

**Example**

body {  
    background-color: #b0c4de;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-color_body)

With CSS, a color is most often specified by:

* a HEX value - like "#ff0000"
* an RGB value - like "rgb(255,0,0)"
* a color name - like "red"

Look at [CSS Color Values](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp) for a complete list of possible color values.

In the example below, the <h1>, <p>, and <div> elements have different background colors:

**Example**

h1 {  
    background-color: #6495ed;  
}  
  
p {  
    background-color: #e0ffff;  
}  
  
div {  
    background-color: #b0c4de;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-color_elements)

**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.

The background image for a page can be set like this:

**Example**

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

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-image)

Below is an example of a bad combination of text and background image. The text is almost not readable:

**Example**

body {  
    background-image: url("bgdesert.jpg");  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-image_bad)

**Background Image - Repeat Horizontally or Vertically**

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**

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

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-image_gradient1)

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

**Example**

body {  
    background-image: url("gradient\_bg.png");  
    background-repeat: repeat-x;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-image_gradient2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | **Note:** To repeat an image vertically set background-repeat: repeat-y; |

**Background Image - Set position and no-repeat**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | **Note:** When using a background image, use an image that does not disturb the text. |

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

**Example**

body {  
    background-image: url("img\_tree.png");  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-image_norepeat)

In the example above, the background image is shown in the same place as the text. We want to change the position of the image, so that it does not disturb the text too much.

The position of the image is specified by the background-position property:

**Example**

body {  
    background-image: url("img\_tree.png");  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-position: right top;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-image_position)

**Background - Shorthand property**

As you can see from the examples above, there are many properties to consider when dealing with backgrounds.

To shorten the code, it is also possible to specify all the properties in one single property. This is called a shorthand property.

The shorthand property for background is simply "background":

**Example**

body {  
    background: #ffffff url("img\_tree.png") no-repeat right top;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background_shorthand)

When using the shorthand property the order of the property values is:

* background-color
* background-image
* background-repeat
* background-attachment
* background-position

It does not matter if one of the property values is missing, as long as the ones that are present are in this order.

This example uses more advanced CSS. Take a look: [Advanced example](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background_shorthand2)

Examples

**More Examples**

[How to set a fixed background image](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-attachment)  
This example demonstrates how to set a fixed background image. The image will not scroll with the rest of the page.

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_background1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_background2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_background3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_background4)  [Exercise 5 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_background5)

**All CSS Background Properties**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [background](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background.asp) | Sets all the background properties in one declaration |
| [background-attachment](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-attachment.asp) | Sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page |
| [background-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-color.asp) | Sets the background color of an element |
| [background-image](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-image.asp) | Sets the background image for an element |
| [background-position](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-position.asp) | Sets the starting position of a background image |
| [background-repeat](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-repeat.asp) | Sets how a background image will be repeated |

**CSS Text**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_background.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_font.asp)

**text formatting**

This text is styled with some of the text formatting properties. The heading uses the text-align, text-transform, and color properties. The paragraph is indented, aligned, and the space between characters is specified. The underline is removed from the ["Try it yourself"](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text) link.

**Text Color**

The color property is used to set the color of the text.

With CSS, a color is most often specified by:

* a HEX value - like "#ff0000"
* an RGB value - like "rgb(255,0,0)"
* a color name - like "red"

Look at [CSS Color Values](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp) for a complete list of possible color values.

The default color for a page is defined in the body selector.

**Example**

body {  
    color: blue;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    color: #00ff00;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    color: rgb(255,0,0);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_color)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | **Note:** For W3C compliant CSS: If you define the color property, you must also define the background-color property. |

**Text Alignment**

The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text.

Text can be centered, or aligned to the left or right, or justified.

When text-align is set to "justify", each line is stretched so that every line has equal width, and the left and right margins are straight (like in magazines and newspapers).

**Example**

h1 {  
    text-align: center;  
}  
  
p.date {  
    text-align: right;  
}  
  
p.main {  
    text-align: justify;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-align_all)

**Text Decoration**

The text-decoration property is used to set or remove decorations from text.

The text-decoration property is mostly used to remove underlines from links for design purposes:

**Example**

a {  
    text-decoration: none;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-decoration_link)

It can also be used to decorate text:

**Example**

h1 {  
    text-decoration: overline;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    text-decoration: line-through;  
}  
  
h3 {  
    text-decoration: underline;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-decoration)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | **Note:** It is not recommended to underline text that is not a link, as this often confuses users. |

**Text Transformation**

The text-transform property is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text.

It can be used to turn everything into uppercase or lowercase letters, or capitalize the first letter of each word.

**Example**

p.uppercase {  
    text-transform: uppercase;  
}  
  
p.lowercase {  
    text-transform: lowercase;  
}  
  
p.capitalize {  
    text-transform: capitalize;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-transform)

**Text Indentation**

The text-indent property is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text.

**Example**

p {  
    text-indent: 50px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-indent)

Examples

**More Examples**

[Specify the space between characters](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_letter-spacing)  
This example demonstrates how to increase or decrease the space between characters.

[Specify the space between lines](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_line-height)  
This example demonstrates how to specify the space between the lines in a paragraph.

[Set the text direction of an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text_direction)  
This example demonstrates how to change the text direction of an element.

[Increase the white space between words](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text_word-spacing)  
This example demonstrates how to increase the white space between words in a paragraph.

[Disable text wrapping inside an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text_white-space)  
This example demonstrates how to disable text wrapping inside an element.

[Vertical alignment of an image](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_vertical-align)  
This example demonstrates how to set the vertical align of an image in a text.

[Add shadow to text](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-shadow)  
This example demonstrates how to add shadow to text.

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_text1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_text2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_text3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_text4)  [Exercise 5 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_text5)

**All CSS Text Properties**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_color.asp) | Sets the color of text |
| [direction](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_direction.asp) | Specifies the text direction/writing direction |
| [letter-spacing](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_letter-spacing.asp) | Increases or decreases the space between characters in a text |
| [line-height](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_line-height.asp) | Sets the line height |
| [text-align](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-align.asp) | Specifies the horizontal alignment of text |
| [text-decoration](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-decoration.asp) | Specifies the decoration added to text |
| [text-indent](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-indent.asp) | Specifies the indentation of the first line in a text-block |
| [text-shadow](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-shadow.asp) | Specifies the shadow effect added to text |
| [text-transform](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-transform.asp) | Controls the capitalization of text |
| [unicode-bidi](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_unicode-bidi.asp) | Used together with the [direction](http://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 |
| [vertical-align](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_vertical-align.asp) | Sets the vertical alignment of an element |
| [white-space](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_white-space.asp) | Specifies how white-space inside an element is handled |
| [word-spacing](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_word-spacing.asp) | Increases or decreases the space between words in a text |

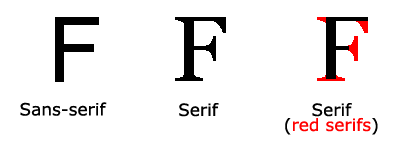
**CSS Font**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_link.asp)

CSS font properties define the font family, boldness, size, and the style of a text.

**Difference Between Serif and Sans-serif Fonts**



**CSS Font Families**

In CSS, there are two types of font family names:

* **generic family** - a group of font families with a similar look (like "Serif" or "Monospace")
* **font family** - a specific font family (like "Times New Roman" or "Arial")

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Generic family** | **Font family** | **Description** |
| Serif | Times New Roman Georgia | Serif fonts have small lines at the ends on some characters |
| Sans-serif | Arial Verdana | "Sans" means without - these fonts do not have the lines at the ends of characters |
| Monospace | Courier New Lucida Console | All monospace characters have the same width |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | **Note:** On computer screens, sans-serif fonts are considered easier to read than serif fonts. |

**Font Family**

The font family of a text is set with the font-family property.

The font-family property should hold several font names as a "fallback" system. If the browser does not support the first font, it tries the next font.

Start with the font you want, and end with a generic family, to let the browser pick a similar font in the generic family, if no other fonts are available.

**Note**: If the name of a font family is more than one word, it must be in quotation marks, like: "Times New Roman".

More than one font family is specified in a comma-separated list:

**Example**

p {  
    font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_font-family)

For more commonly used font combinations, look at our [Web Safe Font Combinations](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_websafe_fonts.asp).

**Font Style**

The font-style property is mostly used to specify italic text.

This property has three values:

* normal - The text is shown normally
* italic - The text is shown in italics
* oblique - The text is "leaning" (oblique is very similar to italic, but less supported)

**Example**

p.normal {  
    font-style: normal;  
}  
  
p.italic {  
    font-style: italic;  
}  
  
p.oblique {  
    font-style: oblique;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_font-style)

**Font Size**

The font-size property sets the size of the text.

Being able to manage the text size is important in web design. However, you should not use font size adjustments to make paragraphs look like headings, or headings look like paragraphs.

Always use the proper HTML tags, like <h1> - <h6> for headings and <p> for paragraphs.

The font-size value can be an absolute, or relative size.

Absolute size:

* Sets the text to a specified size
* Does not allow a user to change the text size in all browsers (bad for accessibility reasons)
* Absolute size is useful when the physical size of the output is known

Relative size:

* Sets the size relative to surrounding elements
* Allows a user to change the text size in browsers

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | **Note:** If you do not specify a font size, the default size for normal text, like paragraphs, is 16px (16px=1em). |

**Set Font Size With Pixels**

Setting the text size with pixels gives you full control over the text size:

**Example**

h1 {  
    font-size: 40px;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    font-size: 30px;  
}  
  
p {  
    font-size: 14px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_font-size_px)

**Tip:** If you use pixels, you can still use the zoom tool to resize the entire page.

**Set Font Size With Em**

To allow users to resize the text (in the browser menu), many developers use em instead of pixels.

The em size unit is recommended by the W3C.

1em is equal to the current font size. The default text size in browsers is 16px. So, the default size of 1em is 16px.

The size can be calculated from pixels to em using this formula: *pixels*/16=*em*

**Example**

h1 {  
    font-size: 2.5em; /\* 40px/16=2.5em \*/  
}  
  
h2 {  
    font-size: 1.875em; /\* 30px/16=1.875em \*/  
}  
  
p {  
    font-size: 0.875em; /\* 14px/16=0.875em \*/  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_font-size_em)

In the example above, the text size in em is the same as the previous example in pixels. However, with the em size, it is possible to adjust the text size in all browsers.

Unfortunately, there is still a problem with older versions of IE. The text becomes larger than it should when made larger, and smaller than it should when made smaller.

**Use a Combination of Percent and Em**

The solution that works in all browsers, is to set a default font-size in percent for the <body> element:

**Example**

body {  
    font-size: 100%;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    font-size: 2.5em;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    font-size: 1.875em;  
}  
  
p {  
    font-size: 0.875em;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_font-size_percent_em)

Our code now works great! It shows the same text size in all browsers, and allows all browsers to zoom or resize the text!

Examples

**More Examples**

[Set the boldness of the font](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_font-weight)  
This example demonstrates how to set the boldness of a font.

[Set the variant of the font](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_font-variant)  
This example demonstrates how to set the variant of a font.

[All the font properties in one declaration](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_font)  
This example demonstrates how to use the shorthand property for setting all of the font properties in one declaration.

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_font1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_font2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_font3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_font4)  [Exercise 5 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_font5)

**All CSS Font Properties**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [font](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font.asp) | Sets all the font properties in one declaration |
| [font-family](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-family.asp) | Specifies the font family for text |
| [font-size](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-size.asp) | Specifies the font size of text |
| [font-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-style.asp) | Specifies the font style for text |
| [font-variant](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-variant.asp) | Specifies whether or not a text should be displayed in a small-caps font |
| [font-weight](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_weight.asp) | Specifies the weight of a font |

**CSS Links**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_font.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_list.asp)

Links can be styled in different ways.

**Styling Links**

Links can be styled with any CSS property (e.g. color, font-family, background, etc.).

**Example**

a {  
    color: #FF0000;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_link_all)

In addition, links can be styled differently depending on what **state** they are in.

The four links states are:

* a:link - a normal, unvisited link
* a:visited - a link the user has visited
* a:hover - a link when the user mouses over it
* a:active - a link the moment it is clicked

**Example**

/\* unvisited link \*/  
a:link {  
    color: #FF0000;  
}  
  
/\* visited link \*/  
a:visited {  
    color: #00FF00;  
}  
  
/\* mouse over link \*/  
a:hover {  
    color: #FF00FF;  
}  
  
/\* selected link \*/  
a:active {  
    color: #0000FF;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_link)

When setting the style for several link states, there are some order rules:

* a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited
* a:active MUST come after a:hover

**Common Link Styles**

In the example above the link changes color depending on what state it is in.

Lets go through some of the other common ways to style links:

**Text Decoration**

The text-decoration property is mostly used to remove underlines from links:

**Example**

a:link {  
    text-decoration: none;  
}  
  
a:visited {  
    text-decoration: none;  
}  
  
a:hover {  
    text-decoration: underline;  
}  
  
a:active {  
    text-decoration: underline;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_link_decoration)

**Background Color**

The background-color property specifies the background color for links:

**Example**

a:link {  
    background-color: #B2FF99;  
}  
  
a:visited {  
    background-color: #FFFF85;  
}  
  
a:hover {  
    background-color: #FF704D;  
}  
  
a:active {  
    background-color: #FF704D;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_link_background)

Examples

**More Examples**

[Add different styles to hyperlinks](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_link2)  
This example demonstrates how to add other styles to hyperlinks.

[Advanced - Create link boxes](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_link_advanced)  
This example demonstrates a more advanced example where we combine several CSS properties to display links as boxes.

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_link1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_link2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_link3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_link4)

**CSS Lists**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_link.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_table.asp)

The CSS list properties allow you to:

* Set different list item markers for ordered lists
* Set different list item markers for unordered lists
* Set an image as the list item marker

**List**

In HTML, there are two types of lists:

* unordered lists (<ul>) - the list items are marked with bullets
* ordered lists (<ol>) - the list items are marked with numbers or letters

With CSS, lists can be styled further, and images can be used as the list item marker.

**Different List Item Markers**

The type of list item marker is specified with the list-style-type property:

**Example**

ul.a {  
    list-style-type: circle;  
}  
  
ul.b {  
    list-style-type: square;  
}  
  
ol.c {  
    list-style-type: upper-roman;  
}  
  
ol.d {  
    list-style-type: lower-alpha;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_list-style-type_ex)

Some of the values are for unordered lists, and some for ordered lists.

**An Image as The List Item Marker**

To specify an image as the list item marker, use the list-style-image property:

**Example**

ul {  
   list-style-image: url('sqpurple.gif');  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_list-style-image)

The example above does not display equally in all browsers. IE and Opera will display the image-marker a little bit higher than Firefox, Chrome, and Safari.

If you want the image-marker to be placed equally in all browsers, a crossbrowser solution is explained below.

**Crossbrowser Solution**

The following example displays the image-marker equally in all browsers:

**Example**

ul {  
    list-style-type: none;  
    padding: 0px;  
    margin: 0px;  
}  
  
ul li {  
    background-image: url(sqpurple.gif);  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-position: 0px center;   
    padding-left: 15px;   
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_list-style-image_crossbrow)

Example explained:

* For <ul>:
  + Set the list-style-type to none to remove the list item marker
  + Set both padding and margin to 0px (for cross-browser compatibility)
* For all <li> in <ul>:
  + Set the URL of the image, and show it only once (no-repeat)
  + Position the image where you want it (left 0px and vertical value: center)
  + Position the text in the list with padding-left

**List - Shorthand property**

The list-style property is a shorthand property. It is used to set all the list properties in one declaration:

**Example**

ul {  
    list-style: square inside url("sqpurple.gif");  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_list-style)

When using the shorthand property, the order of the property values are:

* list-style-type (if a list-style-image is specified, the value of this property will be displayed if the image for some reason cannot be displayed)
* list-style-position (specifies whether the list-item markers should appear inside or outside the content flow)
* list-style-image (specifies an image as the list item marker)

If one of the property values above are missing, the default value for the missing property will be inserted, if any.

Examples

**More Examples**

[All the different list-item markers for lists](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_list-style-type_all)  
This example demonstrates all the different list-item markers in CSS.

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_list1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_list2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_list3)

**All CSS List Properties**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [list-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style.asp) | Sets all the properties for a list in one declaration |
| [list-style-image](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-image.asp) | Specifies an image as the list-item marker |
| [list-style-position](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-position.asp) | Specifies if the list-item markers should appear inside or outside the content flow |
| [list-style-type](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-type.asp) | Specifies the type of list-item marker |

**CSS Tables**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_list.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_boxmodel.asp)

The look of an HTML table can be greatly improved with CSS:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Contact** | **Country** |
| Alfreds Futterkiste | Maria Anders | Germany |
| Berglunds snabbköp | Christina Berglund | Sweden |
| Centro comercial Moctezuma | Francisco Chang | Mexico |
| Ernst Handel | Roland Mendel | Austria |
| Island Trading | Helen Bennett | UK |
| Königlich Essen | Philip Cramer | Germany |
| Laughing Bacchus Winecellars | Yoshi Tannamuri | Canada |
| Magazzini Alimentari Riuniti | Giovanni Rovelli | Italy |
| North/South | Simon Crowther | UK |
| Paris spécialités | Marie Bertrand | France |
| The Big Cheese | Liz Nixon | USA |
| Vaffeljernet | Palle Ibsen | Denmark |

**Table Borders**

To specify table borders in CSS, use the border property.

The example below specifies a black border for <table>, <th>, and <td> elements:

**Example**

table, th, td {  
   border: 1px solid black;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_table_border)

Notice that the table in the example above has double borders. This is because both the table and the <th>/<td> elements have separate borders.

To display a single border for the table, use the border-collapse property.

**Collapse Borders**

The border-collapse property sets whether the table borders are collapsed into a single border or separated:

**Example**

table {  
    border-collapse: collapse;  
}  
  
table, th, td {  
    border: 1px solid black;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_table_border-collapse)

**Table Width and Height**

Width and height of a table is defined by the width and height properties.

The example below sets the width of the table to 100%, and the height of the <th> elements to 50px:

**Example**

table {  
    width: 100%;  
}  
  
th {  
    height: 50px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_table_width)

**Horizontal Text Alignment**

The text-align property sets the horizontal alignment, like left, right, or center.

By default, the text in <th> elements are center-aligned and the text in <td> elements are left-aligned.

The following example left-aligns the text in <th> elements:

**Example**

th {  
    text-align: left;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_table_align)

**Vertical Text Alignment**

The vertical-align property sets the vertical alignment, like top, bottom, or middle.

By default, the vertical alignment of text in a table is middle (for both <th> and <td> elements).

The following example sets the vertical text alignment to bottom for <td> elements:

**Example**

td {  
    height: 50px;  
    vertical-align: bottom;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_table_vertical-align)

**Table Padding**

To control the space between the border and content in a table, use the padding property on <td> and <th> elements:

**Example**

td {  
    padding: 15px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_table_padding)

**Table Color**

The example below specifies the color of the borders, and the text and background color of <th> elements:

**Example**

table, td, th {  
    border: 1px solid green;  
}  
  
th {  
    background-color: green;  
    color: white;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_table_color)

Examples

**More Examples**

[Make a fancy table](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_table_fancy)  
This example demonstrates how to create a fancy table.

[Set the position of the table caption](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_table_caption-side)  
This example demonstrates how to position the table caption.

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_table1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_table2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_table3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_table4)  [Exercise 5 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_table5)  [Exercise 6 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_table6)

**CSS Box Model**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_table.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp)

**The CSS Box Model**

All HTML elements can be considered as boxes. In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout.

The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around HTML elements, and it consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content.

The box model allows us to add a border around elements, and to define space between elements.

The image below illustrates the box model:



Explanation of the different parts:

* **Content** - The content of the box, where text and images appear
* **Padding** - Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent
* **Border** - A border that goes around the padding and content
* **Margin** - Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent

**Example**

div {  
    width: 300px;  
    padding: 25px;  
    border: 25px solid navy;  
    margin: 25px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_boxmodel)

**Width and Height of an Element**

In order to set the width and height of an element correctly in all browsers, you need to know how the box model works.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | **Important:** When you set the width and height properties of an element with CSS, you just set the width and height of the **content area**. To calculate the full size of an element, you must also add padding, borders and margins. |

Let's style a <div> element to have a total width of 350px:

**Example**

div {  
    width: 320px;  
    padding: 10px;  
    border: 5px solid gray;  
    margin: 0;   
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_boxmodel_width)

Let's do the math:  
320px (width)  
+ 20px (left + right padding)  
+ 10px (left + right border)  
+ 0px (left + right margin)  
= 350px

The total width of an element should be calculated like this:

Total element width = width + left padding + right padding + left border + right border + left margin + right margin

The total height of an element should be calculated like this:

Total element height = height + top padding + bottom padding + top border + bottom border + top margin + bottom margin

**Browsers Compatibility Issue**

Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, include padding and border in the width property.

To fix this problem, add a <!DOCTYPE html> to the HTML page.

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_boxmodel1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_boxmodel2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_boxmodel3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_boxmodel4)

**CSS Border**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_boxmodel.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_outline.asp)

**CSS Border Properties**

The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, size, and color of an element's border.

**Border Style**

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | **Note:** None of the border properties will have ANY effect unless the **border-style** property is set! |

**border-style values:**

none: Defines no border

dotted: Defines a dotted border

dashed: Defines a dashed border

solid: Defines a solid border

double: Defines two borders. The width of the two borders are the same as the border-width value

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

Try it yourself: [Set the style of the border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-style)

**Border Width**

The border-width property is used to set the width of the border.

The width is set in pixels, or by using one of the three pre-defined values: thin, medium, or thick.

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

**Example**

p.one {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-width: 5px;  
}  
  
p.two {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-width: medium;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-width)

**Border Color**

The border-color property is used to set the color of the border. The color can be set by:

* name - specify a color name, like "red"
* RGB - specify a RGB value, like "rgb(255,0,0)"
* Hex - specify a hex value, like "#ff0000"

You can also set the border color to "transparent".

If the border color is not set it is inherited from the color property of the element.

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

**Example**

p.one {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-color: red;  
}  
  
p.two {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-color: #98bf21;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-color1)

**Border - Individual sides**

In CSS it is possible to specify different borders for different sides:

**Example**

p {  
    border-top-style: dotted;  
    border-right-style: solid;  
    border-bottom-style: dotted;  
    border-left-style: solid;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-side)

The example above can also be set with a single property:

**Example**

p {  
    border-style: dotted solid;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-side2)

The border-style property can have from one to four values.

* **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

The border-style property is used in the example above. However, it also works with border-width and border-color.

**Border - Shorthand property**

As you can see from the examples above, there are many properties to consider when dealing with borders.

To shorten the code, it is also possible to specify all the individual border properties in one property. This is called a shorthand property.

The border property is a shorthand for the following individual border properties:

* border-width
* border-style (required)
* border-color

**Example**

p {  
    border: 5px solid red;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border)

Examples

**More Examples**

[All the top border properties in one declaration](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-top)  
This example demonstrates a shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the top border in one declaration.

[Set the style of the bottom border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-bottom-style)  
This example demonstrates how to set the style of the bottom border.

[Set the width of the left border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-left-width)  
This example demonstrates how to set the width of the left border.

[Set the color of the four borders](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-color)  
This example demonstrates how to set the color of the four borders. It can have from one to four colors.

[Set the color of the right border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-right-color)  
This example demonstrates how to set the color of the right border.

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_border1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_border2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_border3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_border4)

**All CSS Border Properties**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [border](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border.asp) | Sets all the border properties in one declaration |
| [border-bottom](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom.asp) | Sets all the bottom border properties in one declaration |
| [border-bottom-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_color.asp) | Sets the color of the bottom border |
| [border-bottom-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_style.asp) | Sets the style of the bottom border |
| [border-bottom-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_width.asp) | Sets the width of the bottom border |
| [border-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-color.asp) | Sets the color of the four borders |
| [border-left](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left.asp) | Sets all the left border properties in one declaration |
| [border-left-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_color.asp) | Sets the color of the left border |
| [border-left-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_style.asp) | Sets the style of the left border |
| [border-left-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_width.asp) | Sets the width of the left border |
| [border-right](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right.asp) | Sets all the right border properties in one declaration |
| [border-right-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_color.asp) | Sets the color of the right border |
| [border-right-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_style.asp) | Sets the style of the right border |
| [border-right-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_width.asp) | Sets the width of the right border |
| [border-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-style.asp) | Sets the style of the four borders |
| [border-top](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top.asp) | Sets all the top border properties in one declaration |
| [border-top-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_color.asp) | Sets the color of the top border |
| [border-top-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_style.asp) | Sets the style of the top border |
| [border-top-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_width.asp) | Sets the width of the top border |
| [border-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-width.asp) | Sets the width of the four borders |

**CSS Outlines**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_margin.asp)

An outline is a line that is drawn around elements (outside the borders) to make the element "stand out".

The outline properties specify the style, color, and width of an outline.

**Examples**

[Draw a line around an element (outline)](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_outline)  
This example demonstrates how to draw a line around an element, outside the border edge.

[Set the style of an outline](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_outline-style)  
This example demonstrates how to set the style of an outline.

[Set the color of an outline](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_outline-color)  
This example demonstrates how to set the color of an outline.

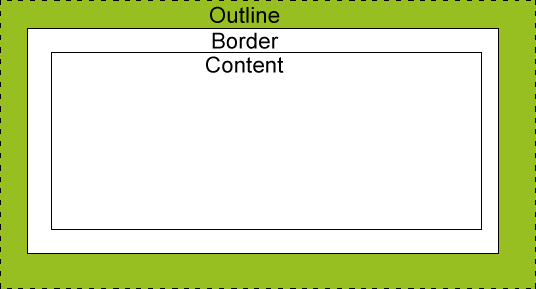
[Set the width of an outline](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_outline-width)  
This example demonstrates how to set the width of an outline.

**CSS Outline**

An outline is a line that is drawn around elements (outside the borders) to make the element "stand out".

However, the outline property is different from the border property.

The outline is not a part of an element's dimensions; the element's total width and height is not affected by the width of the outline.



**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_outline1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_outline2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_outline3)

**All CSS Outline Properties**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **Values** |
| [outline](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline.asp) | Sets all the outline properties in one declaration | *outline-color outline-style outline-width* inherit |
| [outline-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-color.asp) | Sets the color of an outline | *color\_name hex\_number rgb\_number* invert inherit |
| [outline-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-style.asp) | Sets the style of an outline | none dotted dashed solid double groove ridge inset outset inherit |
| [outline-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-width.asp) | Sets the width of an outline | thin medium thick *length* inherit |

**CSS Margin**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_outline.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_padding.asp)

The CSS margin properties define the space around elements.

**Margin**

The margin clears an area around an element (outside the border). The margin does not have a background color, and is completely transparent.

The top, right, bottom, and left margin can be changed independently using separate properties. A shorthand margin property can also be used, to change all margins at once.

**Possible Values**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| auto | The browser calculates a margin |
| *length* | Specifies a margin in px, pt, cm, etc. Default value is 0px |
| *%* | Specifies a margin in percent of the width of the containing element |
| inherit | Specifies that the margin should be inherited from the parent element |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | **Note:** It is also possible to use negative values, to overlap content. |

**Margin - Individual sides**

In CSS, it is possible to specify different margins for different sides of an element:

**Example**

p {  
    margin-top: 100px;  
    margin-bottom: 100px;  
    margin-right: 150px;  
    margin-left: 50px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_margin_sides)

**Margin - Shorthand property**

To shorten the code, it is possible to specify all the margin properties in one property. This is called a shorthand property.

The shorthand property for all the margin properties is "margin":

**Example**

p {  
    margin: 100px 50px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_margin_shorthand)

The margin property can have from one to four values.

* **margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px;** 
  + top margin is 25px
  + right margin is 50px
  + bottom margin is 75px
  + left margin is 100px
* **margin: 25px 50px 75px;**
  + top margin is 25px
  + right and left margins are 50px
  + bottom margin is 75px
* **margin: 25px 50px;**
  + top and bottom margins are 25px
  + right and left margins are 50px
* **margin: 25px;**
  + all four margins are 25px

Examples

**More Examples**

[Set the top margin of a text using a cm value](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_margin-top)  
This example demonstrates how to set the top margin of a text using a cm value.

[Set the bottom margin of a text using a percent value](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_margin-bottom_percent)  
This example demonstrates how to set the bottom margin in percent, relative to the width of the containing element.

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_margin1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_margin2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_margin3)

**All CSS Margin Properties**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [margin](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin.asp) | A shorthand property for setting the margin properties in one declaration |
| [margin-bottom](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-bottom.asp) | Sets the bottom margin of an element |
| [margin-left](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-left.asp) | Sets the left margin of an element |
| [margin-right](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-right.asp) | Sets the right margin of an element |
| [margin-top](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-top.asp) | Sets the top margin of an element |

**CSS Padding**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_margin.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_dimension.asp)

The CSS padding properties define the space between the element border and the element content.

**Padding**

The padding clears an area around the content (inside the border) of an element. The padding is affected by the background color of the element.

The top, right, bottom, and left padding can be changed independently using separate properties. A shorthand padding property can also be used, to change all paddings at once.

**Possible Values**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| *length* | Defines a fixed padding (in pixels, pt, em, etc.) |
| *%* | Defines a padding in % of the containing element |

**Padding - Individual sides**

In CSS, it is possible to specify different padding for different sides:

**Example**

p {  
    padding-top: 25px;  
    padding-right: 50px;  
    padding-bottom: 25px;  
    padding-left: 50px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_padding_sides)

**Padding - Shorthand property**

To shorten the code, it is possible to specify all the padding properties in one property. This is called a shorthand property.

The shorthand property for all the padding properties is "padding":

**Example**

p {  
    padding: 25px 50px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_padding_shorthand)

The padding property can have from one to four values.

* **padding: 25px 50px 75px 100px;** 
  + top padding is 25px
  + right padding is 50px
  + bottom padding is 75px
  + left padding is 100px
* **padding: 25px 50px 75px;**
  + top padding is 25px
  + right and left paddings are 50px
  + bottom padding is 75px
* **padding: 25px 50px;**
  + top and bottom paddings are 25px
  + right and left paddings are 50px
* **padding: 25px;**
  + all four paddings are 25px

Examples

**More Examples**

[All the padding properties in one declaration](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_padding)  
This example demonstrates a shorthand property for setting all of the padding properties in one declaration, can have from one to four values.

[Set the left padding](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_padding-left)  
This example demonstrates how to set the left padding of a <p> element.

[Set the right padding](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_padding-right)  
This example demonstrates how to set the right padding of a <p> element.

[Set the top padding](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_padding-top)  
This example demonstrates how to set the top padding of a <p> element.

[Set the bottom padding](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_padding-bottom)  
This example demonstrates how to set the bottom padding of a <p> element.

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_padding1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_padding2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_padding3)

**All CSS Padding Properties**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [padding](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding.asp) | A shorthand property for setting all the padding properties in one declaration |
| [padding-bottom](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-bottom.asp) | Sets the bottom padding of an element |
| [padding-left](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-left.asp) | Sets the left padding of an element |
| [padding-right](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-right.asp) | Sets the right padding of an element |
| [padding-top](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-top.asp) | Sets the top padding of an element |

**CSS Dimension**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_padding.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_display_visibility.asp)

The CSS dimension properties allow you to control the height and width of an element.

**Setting height and width**

The height and width properties are used to set the height and width of an element.

The height and width can be set to auto (this is default. Means that the browser calculates the height and width), or be specified in *length values*, like px, cm, etc., or in percent (%) of the containing block.

This <div> element has a height of 100 pixels and a width of 500 pixels.

**Note:** The height and width properties do not include padding, borders, or margins; they set the height/width of the area inside the padding, border, and margin of the element!

The following example shows a <div> element with a height of 100 pixels and a width of 500 pixels:

**Example**

div {  
    width: 500px;  
    height: 100px;  
    border: 3px solid #8AC007;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_height_width)

**Setting max-width**

The max-width property is used to set the maximum width of an element.

The max-width can be set to auto (this is default. Means that the browser calculates the height and width), or be specified in *length values*, like px, cm, etc., or in percent (%) of the containing block.

The problem with the <div> above occurs when the browser window is smaller than the width of the element. The browser then adds a horizontal scrollbar to the page.

Using max-width instead, in this situation, will improve the browser's handling of small windows.

**Tip:** Drag the browser window to smaller than 500px wide, to see the difference between the two divs!

This <div> element has a height of 100 pixels and a max-width of 500 pixels.

**Note:** The value of the max-width property overrides width.

The following example shows a <div> element with a height of 100 pixels and a max-width of 500 pixels:

**Example**

div {  
    max-width: 500px;  
    height: 100px;  
    border: 3px solid #8AC007;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_max_width)

Examples

**Try it Yourself - Examples**

[Set the height of elements](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_height)  
This example demonstrates how to set the height of different elements.

[Set the height of an image using percent](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_height_percent)  
This example demonstrates how to set the height of an element using a percent value.

[Set the width of an element using a pixel value](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_width)  
This example demonstrates how to set the width of an element using a pixel value.

[Set min-width and max-width of an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_max-width)  
This example demonstrates how to set a minimum width and a maximum width of an element using a pixel value.

[Set min-height and max-height of an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_max-height)  
This example demonstrates how to set a minimum height and a maximum height of an element using a pixel value.

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_dimension1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_dimension2)

**All CSS Dimension Properties**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [height](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_height.asp) | Sets the height of an element |
| [max-height](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-height.asp) | Sets the maximum height of an element |
| [max-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-width.asp) | Sets the maximum width of an element |
| [min-height](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_min-height.asp) | Sets the minimum height of an element |
| [min-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_min-width.asp) | Sets the minimum width of an element |
| [width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_width.asp) | Sets the width of an element |

**CSS Layout - The display Property**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_dimension.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_max-width.asp)

The display property is the most important CSS property for controlling layout.

**The display Property**

The display property specifies if/how an element is displayed.

Every HTML element has a default display value depending on what type of element it is. The default display value for most elements is block or inline.

**Block-level Elements**

A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

The <div> element is a block-level element.

Examples of block-level elements:

* <div>
* <h1> - <h6>
* <p>
* <form>
* <header>
* <footer>
* <section>

**Inline Elements**

An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

This is an inline <span> element inside a paragraph.

Examples of inline elements:

* <span>
* <a>
* <img>

**Display: none;**

display: none; is commonly used with JavaScript to hide and show elements without deleting and recreating them.

The <script> element use display: none; as its default.

**Override The Default Display Value**

As mentioned, every element has a default display value. However, you can override this.

Changing an inline element to a block element, or vice versa, can be useful for making the page look a specific way, and still follow the web standards.

A common example is making inline <li> elements for horizontal menus:

**Example**

li {  
    display: inline;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_display_inline_list)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | **Note:** Setting the display property of an element only changes **how the element is displayed**, NOT what kind of element it is. So, an inline element with display: block; is not allowed to have other block elements inside it. |

The following example displays <span> elements as block elements:

**Example**

span {  
    display: block;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_display_block)

**Hide an Element - display:none or visibility:hidden?**

Hiding an element can be done by setting the display property to none. The element will be hidden, and the page will be displayed as if the element is not there:

**Example**

h1.hidden {  
    display: none;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_display_none)

visibility:hidden; also hides an element.

However, the element will still take up the same space as before. The element will be hidden, but still affect the layout:

**Example**

h1.hidden {  
    visibility: hidden;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_visibility_hidden)

Examples

**More Examples**

[display: none; versus visibility: hidden;](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_display)  
This example demonstrates display: none; versus visibility: hidden;

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_display_visibility1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_display_visibility2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_display_visibility3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_display_visibility4)

**CSS Layout - width and max-width**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_display_visibility.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_positioning.asp)

**Using width, max-width and margin: auto;**

As mentioned in the previous chapter; a block-level element always takes up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can).

Setting the width of a block-level element will prevent it from stretching out to the edges of its container. Then, you can set the margins to auto, to horizontally center the element within its container. The element will take up the specified width, and the remaining space will be split equally between the two margins:

This <div> element has a width of 500px, and margin set to auto.

**Note:** The problem with the <div> above occurs when the browser window is smaller than the width of the element. The browser then adds a horizontal scrollbar to the page.

Using max-width instead, in this situation, will improve the browser's handling of small windows. This is important when making a site usable on small devices:

This <div> element has a max-width of 500px, and margin set to auto.

**Tip:** Drag the browser window to smaller than 500px wide, to see the difference between the two divs!

Here is an example of the two divs above:

**Example**

div.ex1 {  
    width: 500px;  
    margin: auto;  
    border: 3px solid #8AC007;  
}  
  
div.ex2 {  
    max-width: 500px;  
    margin: auto;  
    border: 3px solid #8AC007;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_max-width)

**CSS Layout - The position Property**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_max-width.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_float.asp)

The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element (static, relative, fixed or absolute).

**The position Property**

The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element.

There are four different position values:

* static
* relative
* fixed
* absolute

Elements are then positioned using the top, bottom, left, and right properties. However, these properties will not work unless the position property is set first. They also work differently depending on the position value.

**position: static;**

HTML elements are positioned static by default.

Static positioned elements are not affected by the top, bottom, left, and right properties.

An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:

This <div> element has position: static;

Here is the CSS that is used:

**Example**

div.static {  
    position: static;  
    border: 3px solid #8AC007;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_position_static)

**position: relative;**

An element with position: relative; is positioned relative to its normal position.

Setting the top, right, bottom, and left properties of a relatively-positioned element will cause it to be adjusted away from its normal position. Other content will not be adjusted to fit into any gap left by the element.

This <div> element has position: relative;

Here is the CSS that is used:

**Example**

div.relative {  
    position: relative;  
    left: 30px;  
    border: 3px solid #8AC007;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_position_relative)

**position: fixed;**

An element with position: fixed; is positioned relative to the viewport, which means it always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled. The top, right, bottom, and left properties are used to position the element.

A fixed element does not leave a gap in the page where it would normally have been located.

Notice the fixed element in the lower-right corner of the page. Here is the CSS that is used:

**Example**

div.fixed {  
    position: fixed;  
    bottom: 0;  
    right: 0;  
    width: 300px;  
    border: 3px solid #8AC007;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_position_fixed)

This <div> element has position: fixed;

**position: absolute;**

An element with position: absolute; is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (instead of positioned relative to the viewport, like fixed).

However; if an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling.

**Note:** A "positioned" element is one whose position is anything except static.

Here is a simple example:

This <div> element has position: relative;

This <div> element has position: absolute;

Here is the CSS that is used:

**Example**

div.relative {  
    position: relative;  
    width: 400px;  
    height: 200px;  
    border: 3px solid #8AC007;  
}   
  
div.absolute {  
    position: absolute;  
    top: 80px;  
    right: 0;  
    width: 200px;  
    height: 100px;  
    border: 3px solid #8AC007;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_position_absolute)

**Overlapping Elements**

When elements are positioned, they can overlap other elements.

The z-index property specifies the stack order of an element (which element should be placed in front of, or behind, the others).

An element can have a positive or negative stack order:

**Example**

img {  
    position: absolute;  
    left: 0px;  
    top: 0px;  
    z-index: -1;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_zindex)

An element with greater stack order is always in front of an element with a lower stack order.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | **Note:** If two positioned elements overlap without a z-index specified, the element positioned last in the HTML code will be shown on top. |

Examples

**More Examples**

[Set the shape of an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_clip)  
This example demonstrates how to set the shape of an element. The element is clipped into this shape, and displayed.

[How to show overflow in an element using scroll](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_overflow)  
This example demonstrates how to set the overflow property to create a scroll bar when an element's content is too big to fit in a specified area.

[How to set the browser to automatically handle overflow](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_pos_overflow_auto)  
This example demonstrates how to set the browser to automatically handle overflow.

[Change the cursor](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_cursor)  
This example demonstrates how to change the cursor.

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_positioning1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_positioning2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_positioning3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_positioning4)  [Exercise 5 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_positioning5)

**All CSS Positioning Properties**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **Values** |
| [bottom](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_bottom.asp) | Sets the bottom margin edge for a positioned box | auto *length %* inherit |
| [clip](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_clip.asp) | Clips an absolutely positioned element | *shape* auto inherit |
| [cursor](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_cursor.asp) | Specifies the type of cursor to be displayed | *url* auto crosshair default pointer move e-resize ne-resize nw-resize n-resize se-resize sw-resize s-resize w-resize text wait help |
| [left](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_left.asp) | Sets the left margin edge for a positioned box | auto *length %* inherit |
| [overflow](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_overflow.asp) | Specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box | auto hidden scroll visible inherit |
| [position](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_position.asp) | Specifies the type of positioning for an element | absolute fixed relative static inherit |
| [right](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_right.asp) | Sets the right margin edge for a positioned box | auto *length %* inherit |
| [top](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_top.asp) | Sets the top margin edge for a positioned box | auto *length %* inherit |
| [z-index](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_z-index.asp) | Sets the stack order of an element | *number* auto inherit |

**CSS Layout - float and clear**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_positioning.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_inline-block.asp)

The float property specifies whether or not an element should float.

The clear property is used to control the behavior of floating elements.

**The float Property**

In its simplest use, the float property can be used to wrap text around images.

The following example specifies that an image should float to the right in a text:

**Example**

img {  
    float: right;  
    margin: 0 0 10px 10px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_layout_float)

**The clear Property**

The clear property is used to control the behavior of floating elements.

Elements after a floating element will flow around it. To avoid this, use the clear property.

The clear property specifies on which sides of an element floating elements are not allowed to float:

**Example**

div {  
    clear: left;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_layout_clear)

**The clearfix Hack - overflow: auto;**

If an element is taller than the element containing it, and it is floated, it will overflow outside of its container.

Then we can add overflow: auto; to the containing element to fix this problem:

**Example**

.clearfix {  
    overflow: auto;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_layout_clearfix)

**Web Layout Example**

It is common to do entire web layouts using the float property:

**Example**

div {  
    border: 3px solid blue;  
}  
  
.clearfix {  
    overflow: auto;  
}  
  
nav {  
    float: left;  
    width: 200px;  
    border: 3px solid #8AC007;  
}  
  
section {  
    margin-left: 206px;  
    border: 3px solid red;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_layout_float_ex)

Examples

**More Examples**

[An image with border and margins that floats to the right in a paragraph](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_float2)  
Let an image float to the right in a paragraph. Add border and margins to the image.

[An image with a caption that floats to the right](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_float3)  
Let an image with a caption float to the right.

[Let the first letter of a paragraph float to the left](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_float4)  
Let the first letter of a paragraph float to the left and style the letter.

[Creating a horizontal menu](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_float5)  
Use float with a list of hyperlinks to create a horizontal menu.

[Creating a homepage without tables](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_float6)  
Use float to create a homepage with a header, footer, left content and main content.

**All CSS Float Properties**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **Values** |
| [clear](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_clear.asp) | Specifies on which sides of an element where floating elements are not allowed to float | left right both none inherit |
| [float](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_float.asp) | Specifies whether or not an element should float | left right none inherit |

**CSS Layout - inline-block**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_float.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_align.asp)

**The inline-block Value**

It has been possible for a long time to create a grid of boxes that fills the browser width and wraps nicely (when the browser is resized), by using the float property.

However, the inline-block value of the display property makes this even easier.

inline-block elements are like inline elements but they can have a width and a height.

**Examples**

The old way - using float (notice that we also need to specify a clear property for the element after the floating boxes):

**Example**

.floating-box {  
    float: left;  
    width: 150px;  
    height: 75px;  
    margin: 10px;  
    border: 3px solid #8AC007;   
}  
  
.after-box {  
    clear: left;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_inline-block_old)

The same effect can be achieved by using the inline-block value of the display property (notice that no clear property is needed):

**Example**

.floating-box {  
    display: inline-block;  
    width: 150px;  
    height: 75px;  
    margin: 10px;  
    border: 3px solid #8AC007;   
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_inline-block)

**CSS Layout - Horizontal Align**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_inline-block.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_combinators.asp)

**In CSS, several properties can be used to align elements horizontally.**

**Center Align - Using margin**

Setting the width of a block-level element will prevent it from stretching out to the edges of its container. Use margin: auto;, to horizontally center an element within its container.

The element will then take up the specified width, and the remaining space will be split equally between the two margins:

**Example**

.center {  
    margin: auto;  
    width: 60%;  
    border:3px solid #8AC007;  
    padding: 10px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_align_container)

**Tip:** Center aligning has no effect if the width property is not set (or set to 100%).

**Tip:** For aligning text, see the [CSS Text](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text.asp) chapter.

**Left and Right Align - Using position**

One method of aligning elements is to use position: absolute;:

**Example**

.right {  
    position: absolute;  
    right: 0px;  
    width: 300px;  
    border:3px solid #8AC007;  
    padding: 10px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_align_pos)

**Note:** Absolute positioned elements are removed from the normal flow, and can overlap elements.

**Tip:** When aligning elements with position, always define margin and padding for the <body> element. This is to avoid visual differences in different browsers.

There is also a problem with IE8 and earlier, when using position. If a container element (in our case <div class="container">) has a specified width, and the !DOCTYPE declaration is missing, IE8 and earlier versions will add a 17px margin on the right side. This seems to be space reserved for a scrollbar. So, always set the !DOCTYPE declaration when using position:

**Example**

body {  
    margin: 0;  
    padding: 0;  
}  
  
.container {  
    position: relative;  
    width: 100%;  
}  
  
.right {  
    position: absolute;  
    right: 0px;  
    width: 300px;  
    background-color: #b0e0e6;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_align_pos_crossbrowser)

**Left and Right Align - Using float**

Another method of aligning elements is to use the float property:

**Example**

.right {  
    float: right;  
    width: 300px;  
    border:3px solid #8AC007;  
    padding: 10px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_align_float)

**Tip:** When aligning elements with float, always define margin and padding for the <body> element. This is to avoid visual differences in different browsers.

There is also a problem with IE8 and earlier, when using float. If the !DOCTYPE declaration is missing, IE8 and earlier versions will add a 17px margin on the right side. This seems to be space reserved for a scrollbar. So, always set the !DOCTYPE declaration when using float:

**Example**

body {  
    margin: 0;  
    padding: 0;  
}  
  
.right {  
    float: right;  
    width: 300px;  
    background-color: #b0e0e6;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_align_float_crossbrowser)

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_align1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_align2)

**CSS Combinators**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_align.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_classes.asp)

**CSS Combinators**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | A combinator is something that explains the relationship between the selectors. |

A CSS selector can contain more than one simple selector. Between the simple selectors, we can include a combinator.

There are four different combinators in CSS3:

* descendant selector
* child selector
* adjacent sibling selector
* general sibling selector

**Descendant Selector**

The descendant selector matches all elements that are descendants of a specified element.

The following example selects all <p> elements inside <div> elements:

**Example**

div p {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_element_element)

**Child Selector**

The child selector selects all elements that are the immediate children of a specified element.

The following example selects all <p> elements that are immediate children of a <div> element:

**Example**

div > p {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_element_gt)

**Adjacent Sibling Selector**

The adjacent sibling selector selects all elements that are the adjacent siblings of a specified element.

Sibling elements must have the same parent element, and "adjacent" means "immediately following".

The following example selects all <p> elements that are placed immediately after <div> elements:

**Example**

div + p {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_element_pluss)

**General Sibling Selector**

The general sibling selector selects all elements that are siblings of a specified element.

The following example selects all <p> elements that are siblings of <div> elements:

**Example**

div ~ p {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_element_tilde)

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_combinators1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_combinators2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_combinators3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_combinators4)

**CSS Pseudo-classes**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_combinators.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_elements.asp)

**What are Pseudo-classes?**

A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element.

For example, it can be used to:

* Style an element when a user mouses over it
* Style visited and unvisited links differently

**Syntax**

The syntax of pseudo-classes:

selector:pseudo-class {  
    property:value;  
}

**Anchor Pseudo-classes**

Links can be displayed in different ways:

**Example**

/\* unvisited link \*/  
a:link {  
    color: #FF0000;  
}  
  
/\* visited link \*/  
a:visited {  
    color: #00FF00;  
}  
  
/\* mouse over link \*/  
a:hover {  
    color: #FF00FF;  
}  
  
/\* selected link \*/  
a:active {  
    color: #0000FF;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_link)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | **Note:** a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited in the CSS definition in order to be effective! a:active MUST come after a:hover in the CSS definition in order to be effective! Pseudo-class names are not case-sensitive. |

**Pseudo-classes and CSS Classes**

Pseudo-classes can be combined with CSS classes:

**Example**

a.highlight:hover {  
    color: #ff0000;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_pseudo-class)

When you hover over the link in the example, it will change color.

**CSS - The :first-child Pseudo-class**

The :first-child pseudo-class matches a specified element that is the first child of another element.

**Match the first <p> element**

In the following example, the selector matches any <p> element that is the first child of any element:

**Example**

p:first-child {  
    color: blue;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_first-child1)

**Match the first <i> element in all <p> elements**

In the following example, the selector matches the first <i> element in all <p> elements:

**Example**

p i:first-child {  
    color: blue;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_first-child2)

**Match all <i> elements in all first child <p> elements**

In the following example, the selector matches all <i> elements in <p> elements that are the first child of another element:

**Example**

p:first-child i {  
    color: blue;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_first-child3)

**CSS - The :lang Pseudo-class**

The :lang pseudo-class allows you to define special rules for different languages.

In the example below, :lang defines the quotation marks for <q> elements with lang="no":

**Example**

<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
q:lang(no) {  
    quotes: "~" "~";  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
  
<body>  
<p>Some text <q lang="no">A quote in a paragraph</q> Some text.</p>  
</body>  
</html>

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_lang)

Examples

**More Examples**

[Add different styles to hyperlinks](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_link2)  
This example demonstrates how to add other styles to hyperlinks.

[Use of :focus](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_link_focus)  
This example demonstrates how to use the :focus pseudo-class.

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_pseudo_classes1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_pseudo_classes2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_pseudo_classes3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_pseudo_classes4)

**All CSS Pseudo Classes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Selector** | **Example** | **Example description** |
| [:active](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_active.asp) | a:active | Selects the active link |
| [:checked](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_checked.asp) | input:checked | Selects every checked <input> element |
| [:disabled](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_disabled.asp) | input:disabled | Selects every disabled <input> element |
| [:empty](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_empty.asp) | p:empty | Selects every <p> element that has no children |
| [:enabled](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_enabled.asp) | input:enabled | Selects every enabled <input> element |
| [:first-child](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstchild.asp) | p:first-child | Selects every <p> elements that is the first child of its parent |
| [:first-of-type](http://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 |
| [:focus](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_focus.asp) | input:focus | Selects the <input> element that has focus |
| [:hover](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_hover.asp) | a:hover | Selects links on mouse over |
| [:in-range](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_in-range.asp) | input:in-range | Selects <input> elements with a value within a specified range |
| [:invalid](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_invalid.asp) | input:invalid | Selects all <input> elements with an invalid value |
| [:lang(*language*)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_lang.asp) | p:lang(it) | Selects every <p> element with a lang attribute value starting with "it" |
| [:last-child](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_last-child.asp) | p:last-child | Selects every <p> elements that is the last child of its parent |
| [:last-of-type](http://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 |
| [:link](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_link.asp) | a:link | Selects all unvisited links |
| [:not(selector)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_not.asp) | :not(p) | Selects every element that is not a <p> element |
| [:nth-child(n)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-child.asp) | p:nth-child(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second child of its parent |
| [:nth-last-child(n)](http://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 |
| [:nth-last-of-type(n)](http://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 |
| [:nth-of-type(n)](http://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 |
| [:only-of-type](http://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 |
| [:only-child](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_only-child.asp) | p:only-child | Selects every <p> element that is the only child of its parent |
| [:optional](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_optional.asp) | input:optional | Selects <input> elements with no "required" attribute |
| [:out-of-range](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_out-of-range.asp) | input:out-of-range | Selects <input> elements with a value outside a specified range |
| [:read-only](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_read-only.asp) | input:read-only | Selects <input> elements with a "readonly" attribute specified |
| [:read-write](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_read-write.asp) | input:read-write | Selects <input> elements with no "readonly" attribute |
| [:required](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_required.asp) | input:required | Selects <input> elements with a "required" attribute specified |
| [:root](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_root.asp) | root | Selects the document's root element |
| [:target](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_target.asp) | #news:target | Selects the current active #news element (clicked on a URL containing that anchor name) |
| [:valid](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_valid.asp) | input:valid | Selects all <input> elements with a valid value |
| [:visited](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_visited.asp) | a:visited | Selects all visited links |

**All CSS Pseudo Elements**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Selector** | **Example** | **Example description** |
| [::after](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_after.asp) | p::after | Insert content after every <p> element |
| [::before](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_before.asp) | p::before | Insert content before every <p> element |
| [::first-letter](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstletter.asp) | p::first-letter | Selects the first letter of every <p> element |
| [::first-line](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstline.asp) | p::first-line | Selects the first line of every <p> element |
| [::selection](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_selection.asp) | p::selection | Selects the portion of an element that is selected by a user |

**CSS Pseudo-elements**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_classes.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_navbar.asp)

**What are Pseudo-Elements?**

A CSS pseudo-element is used to style specified parts of an element.

For example, it can be used to:

* Style the first letter, or line, of an element
* Insert content before, or after, the content of an element

**Syntax**

The syntax of pseudo-elements:

selector::pseudo-element {  
    property:value;  
}

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | **Notice the double colon notation - ::first-line** versus **:first-line**  The double colon replaced the single-colon notation for pseudo-elements in CSS3. This was an attempt from W3C to distinguish between **pseudo-classes** and **pseudo-elements**.  The single-colon syntax was used for both pseudo-classes and pseudo-elements in CSS2 and CSS1.  For backward compatibility, the single-colon syntax is acceptable for CSS2 and CSS1 pseudo-elements. |

**The ::first-line Pseudo-element**

The ::first-line pseudo-element is used to add a special style to the first line of a text.

The following example formats the first line of the text in all <p> elements:

**Example**

p::first-line {  
    color: #ff0000;  
    font-variant: small-caps;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_firstline)

**Note:** The ::first-line pseudo-element can only be applied to block-level elements.

The following properties apply to the ::first-line pseudo-element:

* font properties
* color properties
* background properties
* word-spacing
* letter-spacing
* text-decoration
* vertical-align
* text-transform
* line-height
* clear

**The ::first-letter Pseudo-element**

The ::first-letter pseudo-element is used to add a special style to the first letter of a text.

The following example formats the first letter of the text in all <p> elements:

**Example**

p::first-letter {  
    color: #ff0000;  
    font-size: xx-large;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_firstletter)

**Note:** The ::first-letter pseudo-element can only be applied to block-level elements.

The following properties apply to the ::first-letter pseudo- element:

* 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

**Pseudo-elements and CSS Classes**

Pseudo-elements can be combined with CSS classes:

**Example**

p.intro::first-letter {  
    color: #ff0000;  
    font-size:200%;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_pseudo-element)

The example above will display the first letter of paragraphs with class="intro", in red and in a larger size.

**Multiple Pseudo-elements**

Several pseudo-elements can also be combined.

In the following example, the first letter of a paragraph will be red, in an xx-large font size. The rest of the first line will be blue, and in small-caps. The rest of the paragraph will be the default font size and color:

**Example**

p::first-letter {  
    color: #ff0000;  
    font-size: xx-large;  
}  
  
p::first-line {  
    color: #0000ff;  
    font-variant: small-caps;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_firstline_letter)

**CSS - The ::before Pseudo-element**

The ::before pseudo-element can be used to insert some content before the content of an element.

The following example inserts an image before the content of each <h1> element:

**Example**

h1::before {  
    content: url(smiley.gif);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_before)

**CSS - The ::after Pseudo-element**

The ::after pseudo-element can be used to insert some content after the content of an element.

The following example inserts an image after the content of each <h1> element:

**Example**

h1::after {  
    content: url(smiley.gif);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_after)

**CSS - The ::selection Pseudo-element**

The ::selection pseudo-element matches the portion of an element that is selected by a user.

The following CSS properties can be applied to ::selection: color, background, cursor, and outline.

The following example makes the selected text red on a yellow background:

**Example**

::selection {  
    color: red;   
    background: yellow;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_selection)

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_pseudo_elements1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_pseudo_elements2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_pseudo_elements3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_pseudo_elements4)

**All CSS Pseudo Elements**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Selector** | **Example** | **Example description** |
| [::after](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_after.asp) | p::after | Insert something after the content of each <p> element |
| [::before](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_before.asp) | p::before | Insert something before the content of each <p> element |
| [::first-letter](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstletter.asp) | p::first-letter | Selects the first letter of each <p> element |
| [::first-line](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstline.asp) | p::first-line | Selects the first line of each <p> element |
| [::selection](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_selection.asp) | p::selection | Selects the portion of an element that is selected by a user |

**All CSS Pseudo Classes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Selector** | **Example** | **Example description** |
| [:active](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_active.asp) | a:active | Selects the active link |
| [:checked](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_checked.asp) | input:checked | Selects every checked <input> element |
| [:disabled](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_disabled.asp) | input:disabled | Selects every disabled <input> element |
| [:empty](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_empty.asp) | p:empty | Selects every <p> element that has no children |
| [:enabled](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_enabled.asp) | input:enabled | Selects every enabled <input> element |
| [:first-child](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstchild.asp) | p:first-child | Selects every <p> elements that is the first child of its parent |
| [:first-of-type](http://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 |
| [:focus](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_focus.asp) | input:focus | Selects the <input> element that has focus |
| [:hover](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_hover.asp) | a:hover | Selects links on mouse over |
| [:in-range](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_in-range.asp) | input:in-range | Selects <input> elements with a value within a specified range |
| [:invalid](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_invalid.asp) | input:invalid | Selects all <input> elements with an invalid value |
| [:lang(*language*)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_lang.asp) | p:lang(it) | Selects every <p> element with a lang attribute value starting with "it" |
| [:last-child](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_lastchild.asp) | p:last-child | Selects every <p> elements that is the last child of its parent |
| [:last-of-type](http://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 |
| [:link](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_link.asp) | a:link | Selects all unvisited links |
| [:not(selector)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_not.asp) | :not(p) | Selects every element that is not a <p> element |
| [:nth-child(n)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-child.asp) | p:nth-child(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second child of its parent |
| [:nth-last-child(n)](http://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 |
| [:nth-last-of-type(n)](http://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 |
| [:nth-of-type(n)](http://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 |
| [:only-of-type](http://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 |
| [:only-child](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_only-child.asp) | p:only-child | Selects every <p> element that is the only child of its parent |
| [:optional](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_optional.asp) | input:optional | Selects <input> elements with no "required" attribute |
| [:out-of-range](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_out-of-range.asp) | input:out-of-range | Selects <input> elements with a value outside a specified range |
| [:read-only](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_read-only.asp) | input:read-only | Selects <input> elements with a "readonly" attribute specified |
| [:read-write](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_read-write.asp) | input:read-write | Selects <input> elements with no "readonly" attribute |
| [:required](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_required.asp) | input:required | Selects <input> elements with a "required" attribute specified |
| [:root](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_root.asp) | root | Selects the document's root element |
| [:target](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_target.asp) | #news:target | Selects the current active #news element (clicked on a URL containing that anchor name) |
| [:valid](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_valid.asp) | input:valid | Selects all <input> elements with a valid value |
| [:visited](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_visited.asp) | a:visited | Selects all visited links |

**CSS Navigation Bar**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_elements.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_image_gallery.asp)

**Demo: Navigation Bar**

* [Home](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_navbar.asp)
* [News](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_navbar.asp)
* [Articles](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_navbar.asp)
* [Forum](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_navbar.asp)
* [Contact](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_navbar.asp)
* [About](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_navbar.asp)

**Navigation Bars**

Having easy-to-use navigation is important for any web site.

With CSS you can transform boring HTML menus into good-looking navigation bars.

**Navigation Bar = List of Links**

A navigation bar needs standard HTML as a base.

In our examples we will build the navigation bar from a standard HTML list.

A navigation bar is basically a list of links, so using the <ul> and <li> elements makes perfect sense:

**Example**

<ul>  
  <li><a href="default.asp">Home</a></li>  
  <li><a href="news.asp">News</a></li>  
  <li><a href="contact.asp">Contact</a></li>  
  <li><a href="about.asp">About</a></li>  
</ul>

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_navbar_basic_html)

Now let's remove the bullets and the margins and padding from the list:

**Example**

ul {  
    list-style-type: none;  
    margin: 0;  
    padding: 0;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_navbar_basic_css)

Example explained:

* list-style-type: none; - Removes the bullets. A navigation bar does not need list markers
* Setting margins and padding to 0 to remove browser default settings

The code in the example above is the standard code used in both vertical, and horizontal navigation bars.

**Vertical Navigation Bar**

To build a vertical navigation bar we only need to style the <a> elements, in addition to the code above:

**Example**

a {  
    display: block;  
    width: 60px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_navbar_vertical)

Example explained:

* display: block; - Displaying the links as block elements makes the whole link area clickable (not just the text), and it allows us to specify the width
* width: 60px; - Block elements take up the full width available by default. We want to specify a 60 pixels width

**Tip:** Also take a look at our [fully styled vertical navigation bar example](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_navbar_vertical_advanced).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | **Note:** Always specify the width for <a> elements in a vertical navigation bar. If you omit the width, IE6 can produce unexpected results. |

**Horizontal Navigation Bar**

There are two ways to create a horizontal navigation bar. Using **inline** or **floating** list items.

Both methods work fine, but if you want the links to be the same size, you have to use the floating method.

**Inline List Items**

One way to build a horizontal navigation bar is to specify the <li> elements as inline, in addition to the "standard" code above:

**Example**

li {  
    display: inline;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_navbar_horizontal)

Example explained:

* display: inline; - By default, <li> elements are block elements. Here, we remove the line breaks before and after each list item, to display them on one line

**Floating List Items**

In the example above the links have different widths.

For all the links to have an equal width, float the <li> elements and specify a width for the <a> elements:

**Example**

li {  
    float: left;  
}  
  
a {  
    display: block;  
    width: 60px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_navbar_horizontal_float)

Example explained:

* float: left; - use float to get block elements to slide next to each other
* display: block; - Displaying the links as block elements makes the whole link area clickable (not just the text), and it allows us to specify the width
* width: 60px; - Since block elements take up the full width available, they cannot float next to each other. We specify the width of the links to 60 pixels

**Tip:** Also take a look at our [fully styled horizontal navigation bar example](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_navbar_horizontal_float_advanced).

**CSS Image Gallery**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_navbar.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_image_transparency.asp)

CSS can be used to create an image gallery.

[](http://www.w3schools.com/css/klematis_big.htm)

Add a description of the image here

[](http://www.w3schools.com/css/klematis2_big.htm)

Add a description of the image here

[](http://www.w3schools.com/css/klematis3_big.htm)

Add a description of the image here

[](http://www.w3schools.com/css/klematis4_big.htm)

Add a description of the image here

**Image Gallery**

The following image gallery is created with CSS:

**Example**

<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
div.img {  
    margin: 5px;  
    padding: 5px;  
    border: 1px solid #0000ff;  
    height: auto;  
    width: auto;  
    float: left;  
    text-align: center;  
}  
  
div.img img {  
    display: inline;  
    margin: 5px;  
    border: 1px solid #ffffff;  
}  
  
div.img a:hover img {  
    border:1px solid #0000ff;  
}  
  
div.desc {  
    text-align: center;  
    font-weight: normal;  
    width: 120px;  
    margin: 5px;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<div class="img">  
  <a target="\_blank" href="klematis\_big.htm">  
    <img src="klematis\_small.jpg" alt="Klematis" width="110" height="90">  
  </a>  
  <div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>  
</div>  
<div class="img">  
  <a target="\_blank" href="klematis2\_big.htm">  
    <img src="klematis2\_small.jpg" alt="Klematis" width="110" height="90">  
  </a>  
  <div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>  
</div>  
<div class="img">  
  <a target="\_blank" href="klematis3\_big.htm">  
    <img src="klematis3\_small.jpg" alt="Klematis" width="110" height="90">  
  </a>  
  <div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>  
</div>  
<div class="img">  
  <a target="\_blank" href="klematis4\_big.htm">  
    <img src="klematis4\_small.jpg" alt="Klematis" width="110" height="90">  
  </a>  
  <div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>  
</div>  
  
</body>  
</html>

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_image_gallery)

**CSS Image Opacity / Transparency**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_image_gallery.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_image_sprites.asp)

Creating transparent images with CSS is easy.

The CSS opacity property is a part of the CSS3 recommendation.

**Example 1 - Creating a Transparent Image**

The CSS3 property for transparency is opacity.

First we will show you how to create a transparent image with CSS.

Regular image:



The same image with transparency:



Look at the following CSS:

**Example**

img {  
    opacity: 0.4;  
    filter: alpha(opacity=40); /\* For IE8 and earlier \*/  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_image_opacity)

The opacity property can take a value from 0.0 - 1.0. The lower value, the more transparent.

IE8 and earlier use filter:alpha(opacity=x). The x can take a value from 0 - 100. A lower value makes the element more transparent.

**Example 2 - Image Transparency - Hover Effect**

Mouse over the images:



The CSS looks like this:

**Example**

img {  
    opacity: 0.4;  
    filter: alpha(opacity=40); /\* For IE8 and earlier \*/  
}  
  
img:hover {  
    opacity: 1.0;  
    filter: alpha(opacity=100); /\* For IE8 and earlier \*/  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_image_transparency)

The first CSS block is similar to the code in Example 1. In addition, we have added what should happen when a user hovers over one of the images. In this case we want the image to NOT be transparent when the user hovers over it. The CSS for this is opacity:1;.

When the mouse pointer moves away from the image, the image will be transparent again.

**Example 3 - Text in Transparent Box**

This is some text that is placed in the transparent box.

The source code looks like this:

**Example**

<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
div.background {  
    background: url(klematis.jpg) repeat;  
    border: 2px solid black;  
}  
  
div.transbox {  
    margin: 30px;  
    background-color: #ffffff;  
    border: 1px solid black;  
    opacity: 0.6;  
    filter: alpha(opacity=60); /\* For IE8 and earlier \*/  
}  
  
div.transbox p {  
    margin: 5%;  
    font-weight: bold;  
    color: #000000;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<div class="background">  
  <div class="transbox">  
    <p>This is some text that is placed in the transparent box.</p>  
  </div>  
</div>  
  
</body>  
</html>

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_transparency)

First, we create a <div> element (class="background") with a background image, and a border. Then we create another <div> (class="transbox") inside the first <div>. The <div class="transbox"> have a background color, and a border - the div is transparent. Inside the transparent <div>, we add some text inside a <p> element.

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_image_transparency1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_image_transparency2)

**CSS Image Sprites**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_image_transparency.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_attribute_selectors.asp)

**Image Sprites**

An image sprite is a collection of images put into a single image.

A web page with many images can take a long time to load and generates multiple server requests.

Using image sprites will reduce the number of server requests and save bandwidth.

**Image Sprites - Simple Example**

Instead of using three separate images, we use this single image ("img\_navsprites.gif"):

navigation images

With CSS, we can show just the part of the image we need.

In the following example the CSS specifies which part of the "img\_navsprites.gif" image to show:

**Example**

#home {  
    width: 46px;  
    height: 44px;  
    background: url(img\_navsprites.gif) 0 0;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sprites_img)

**Example explained:**

* <img id="home" src="img\_trans.gif"> - Only defines a small transparent image because the src attribute cannot be empty. The displayed image will be the background image we specify in CSS
* width: 46px; height: 44px; - Defines the portion of the image we want to use
* background: url(img\_navsprites.gif) 0 0; - Defines the background image and its position (left 0px, top 0px)

This is the easiest way to use image sprites, now we want to expand it by using links and hover effects.

**Image Sprites - Create a Navigation List**

We want to use the sprite image ("img\_navsprites.gif") to create a navigation list.

We will use an HTML list, because it can be a link and also supports a background image:

**Example**

#navlist {  
    position: relative;  
}  
  
#navlist li {  
    margin: 0;  
    padding: 0;  
    list-style: none;  
    position: absolute;  
    top: 0;  
}  
  
#navlist li, #navlist a {  
    height: 44px;  
    display: block;  
}  
  
#home {  
    left: 0px;  
    width: 46px;  
    background: url('img\_navsprites.gif') 0 0;  
}  
  
#prev {  
    left: 63px;  
    width: 43px;  
    background: url('img\_navsprites.gif') -47px 0;  
}  
  
#next {  
    left: 129px;  
    width: 43px;  
    background: url('img\_navsprites.gif') -91px 0;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sprites_nav)

**Example explained:**

* #navlist {position:relative;} - position is set to relative to allow absolute positioning inside it
* #navlist li {margin:0;padding:0;list-style:none;position:absolute;top:0;} - margin and padding is set to 0, list-style is removed, and all list items are absolute positioned
* #navlist li, #navlist a {height:44px;display:block;} - the height of all the images are 44px

Now start to position and style for each specific part:

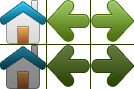
* #home {left:0px;width:46px;} - Positioned all the way to the left, and the width of the image is 46px
* #home {background:url(img\_navsprites.gif) 0 0;} - Defines the background image and its position (left 0px, top 0px)
* #prev {left:63px;width:43px;} - Positioned 63px to the right (#home width 46px + some extra space between items), and the width is 43px.
* #prev {background:url('img\_navsprites.gif') -47px 0;} - Defines the background image 47px to the right (#home width 46px + 1px line divider)
* #next {left:129px;width:43px;}- Positioned 129px to the right (start of #prev is 63px + #prev width 43px + extra space), and the width is 43px.
* #next {background:url('img\_navsprites.gif') -91px 0;} - Defines the background image 91px to the right (#home width 46px + 1px line divider + #prev width 43px + 1px line divider )

**Image Sprites - Hover Effect**

Now we want to add a hover effect to our navigation list.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | **Tip:** The :hover selector can be used on all elements, not only on links. |

Our new image ("img\_navsprites\_hover.gif") contains three navigation images and three images to use for hover effects:



Because this is one single image, and not six separate files, there will be **no loading delay** when a user hovers over the image.

We only add three lines of code to add the hover effect:

**Example**

#home a:hover {  
    background: url('img\_navsprites\_hover.gif') 0 -45px;  
}  
  
#prev a:hover {  
    background: url('img\_navsprites\_hover.gif') -47px -45px;  
}  
  
#next a:hover {  
    background: url('img\_navsprites\_hover.gif') -91px -45px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sprites_hover_nav)

Example explained:

* #home a:hover {background: transparent url('img\_navsprites\_hover.gif') 0 -45px;} - For all three hover images we specify the same background position, only 45px further down
* **CSS Attribute Selectors**
* [« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_image_sprites.asp)
* [Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_intro.asp)
* **Style HTML Elements With Specific Attributes**
* It is possible to style HTML elements that have specific attributes or attribute values.
* **CSS [attribute] Selector**
* The [attribute] selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute.
* The following example selects all <a> elements with a target attribute:
* **Example**
* a[target] {  
      background-color: yellow;  
  }
* [Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_attribute)
* **CSS [attribute="value"] Selector**
* The [attribute="value"] selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute and value.
* The following example selects all <a> elements with a target="\_blank" attribute:
* **Example**
* a[target="\_blank"] {   
      background-color: yellow;  
  }
* [Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_attribute_value)
* **CSS [attribute~="value"] Selector**
* The [attribute~="value"] selector is used to select elements with an attribute value containing a specified word.
* The following example selects all elements with a title attribute that contains a space-separated list of words, one of which is "flower":
* **Example**
* [title~="flower"] {  
      border: 5px solid yellow;  
  }
* [Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_attribute_value2)
* The example above will match elements with title="flower", title="summer flower", and title="flower new", but not title="my-flower" or title="flowers".
* **CSS [attribute|="value"] Selector**
* The [attribute|="value"] selector is used to select elements with the specified attribute starting with the specified value.
* The following example selects all elements with a class attribute value that begins with "top":
* **Note:** The value has to be a whole word, either alone, like class="top", or followed by a hyphen( - ), like class="top-text"!
* **Example**
* [class|="top"] {  
      background: yellow;  
  }
* [Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_attribute_hyphen)
* **CSS [attribute^="value"] Selector**
* The [attribute^="value"] selector is used to select elements whose attribute value begins with a specified value.
* The following example selects all elements with a class attribute value that begins with "top":
* **Note:** The value does not have to be a whole word!
* **Example**
* [class^="top"] {  
      background: yellow;  
  }
* [Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_attribute_start)
* **CSS [attribute$="value"] Selector**
* The [attribute$="value"] selector is used to select elements whose attribute value ends with a specified value.
* The following example selects all elements with a class attribute value that ends with "test":
* **Note:** The value does not have to be a whole word!
* **Example**
* [class$="test"] {  
      background: yellow;  
  }
* [Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_attribute_end)
* **CSS [attribute\*="value"] Selector**
* The [attribute\*="value"] selector is used to select elements whose attribute value contains a specified value.
* The following example selects all elements with a class attribute value that contains "te":
* **Note:** The value does not have to be a whole word!
* **Example**
* [class\*="te"] {  
      background: yellow;  
  }
* [Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_attribute_contain)
* **Styling Forms**
* The attribute selectors can be useful for styling forms without class or ID:
* **Example**
* input[type="text"] {  
      width: 150px;  
      display: block;  
      margin-bottom: 10px;  
      background-color: yellow;  
  }  
    
  input[type="button"] {  
      width: 120px;  
      margin-left: 35px;  
      display: block;  
  }
* [Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_attselector_form)
* **Test Yourself with Exercises!**
* [Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_attribute_selectors1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_attribute_selectors2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_attribute_selectors3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_attribute_selectors4)  [Exercise 5 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_attribute_selectors5)  [Exercise 6 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_attribute_selectors6)
* **More Examples of CSS Selectors**
* Use our [CSS Selector Tester](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/trysel.asp) to demonstrate the different selectors.
* For a complete reference of all the CSS selectors, please go to our [CSS Selectors Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_selectors.asp).

**CSS3 Introduction**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_attribute_selectors.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_borders.asp)



CSS3 is the latest standard for CSS.

CSS3 is completely backwards-compatible with earlier versions of CSS.

This section teaches you about the new features in CSS3!

**CSS3 Modules**

CSS3 has been split into "modules". It contains the "old CSS specification" (which has been split into smaller pieces). In addition, new modules are added.

Some of the most important CSS3 modules are:

* Selectors
* Box Model
* Backgrounds and Borders
* Image Values and Replaced Content
* Text Effects
* 2D/3D Transformations
* Animations
* Multiple Column Layout
* User Interface

**CSS3 Recommendation**

Most of the CSS3 Modules are W3C Recommendations, and most of the new CSS3 properties are already implemented in modern browsers.

**CSS3 Rounded Corners**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_intro.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_border_images.asp)

**CSS3 Rounded Corners**

With the CSS3 border-radius property, you can give any element "rounded corners".

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-radius | 9.0 | 5.0 4.0 -webkit- | 4.0 3.0 -moz- | 5.0 3.1 -webkit- | 10.5 |

**CSS3 border-radius Property**

With CSS3, you can give any element "rounded corners", by using the border-radius property.

Here are three examples:

1. Rounded corners for an element with a specified background color:

Rounded corners!

2. Rounded corners for an element with a border:

Rounded corners!

3. Rounded corners for an element with a background image:

Rounded corners!

Here is the code:

**Example**

#rcorners1 {  
    border-radius: 25px;  
    background: #8AC007;  
    padding: 20px;   
    width: 200px;  
    height: 150px;   
}  
  
#rcorners2 {  
    border-radius: 25px;  
    border: 2px solid #8AC007;  
    padding: 20px;   
    width: 200px;  
    height: 150px;   
}  
  
#rcorners3 {  
    border-radius: 25px;  
    background: url(paper.gif);  
    background-position: left top;  
    background-repeat: repeat;  
    padding: 20px;   
    width: 200px;  
    height: 150px;   
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-radius)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | **Tip:** The border-radius property is actually a shorthand property for the border-top-left-radius, border-top-right-radius, border-bottom-right-radius and border-bottom-left-radius properties. |

**CSS3 border-radius - Specify Each Corner**

If you specify only one value for the border-radius property, this radius will be applied to all 4 corners.

However, you can specify each corner separately if you wish. Here are the rules:

* **Four values:** first value applies to top-left, second value applies to top-right, third value applies to bottom-right, and fourth value applies to bottom-left corner
* **Three values:** first value applies to top-left, second value applies to top-right and bottom-left, and third value applies to bottom-right
* **Two values:** first value applies to top-left and bottom-right corner, and the second value applies to top-right and bottom-left corner
* **One value:** all four corners are rounded equally

Here are three examples:

1. Four values - border-radius: 15px 50px 30px 5px:

2. Three values - border-radius: 15px 50px 30px:

3. Two values - border-radius: 15px 50px:

Here is the code:

**Example**

#rcorners4 {  
    border-radius: 15px 50px 30px 5px;  
    background: #8AC007;  
    padding: 20px;   
    width: 200px;  
    height: 150px;   
}  
  
#rcorners5 {  
    border-radius: 15px 50px 30px;  
    background: #8AC007;  
    padding: 20px;   
    width: 200px;  
    height: 150px;   
}  
  
#rcorners6 {  
    border-radius: 15px 50px;  
    background: #8AC007;  
    padding: 20px;   
    width: 200px;  
    height: 150px;   
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-radius2)

You could also create elliptical corners:

**Example**

#rcorners7 {  
    border-radius: 50px/15px;  
    background: #8AC007;  
    padding: 20px;   
    width: 200px;  
    height: 150px;   
}  
  
#rcorners8 {  
    border-radius: 15px/50px;  
    background: #8AC007;  
    padding: 20px;   
    width: 200px;  
    height: 150px;   
}  
  
#rcorners9 {  
    border-radius: 50%;  
    background: #8AC007;  
    padding: 20px;   
    width: 200px;  
    height: 150px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-radius3)

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_borders1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_borders2)

**CSS3 Rounded Corners Properties**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [border-radius](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-radius.asp) | A shorthand property for setting all the four border-\*-\*-radius properties |
| [border-top-left-radius](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-top-left-radius.asp) | Defines the shape of the border of the top-left corner |
| [border-top-right-radius](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-top-right-radius.asp) | Defines the shape of the border of the top-right corner |
| [border-bottom-right-radius](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-bottom-right-radius.asp) | Defines the shape of the border of the bottom-right corner |
| [border-bottom-left-radius](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-bottom-left-radius.asp) | Defines the shape of the border of the bottom-left corner |

**CSS3 Border Images**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_borders.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_backgrounds.asp)

**CSS3 Border Images**

With the CSS3 border-image property, you can set an image to be used as the border around an element.

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz-, or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-image | 11.0 | 16.0 4.0 -webkit- | 15.0 3.5 -moz- | 6.0 3.1 -webkit- | 15.0 11.0 -o- |

**CSS3 border-image Property**

The CSS3 border-image property allows you to specify an image to be used instead of the normal border around an element.

The property has three parts:

1. The image to use as the border
2. Where to slice the image
3. Define whether the middle sections should be repeated or stretched

We will use the following image (called "border.png"):



The border-image property takes the image and slices it into nine sections, like a tic-tac-toe board. It then places the corners at the corners, and the middle sections are repeated or stretched as you specify.

**Note:** For border-image to work, the element also needs the border property set!

Here, the middle sections of the image are repeated to create the border:

An image as a border!

Here is the code:

**Example**

#borderimg {  
    border: 10px solid transparent;  
    padding: 15px;  
    -webkit-border-image: url(border.png) 30 round; /\* Safari 3.1-5 \*/  
    -o-border-image: url(border.png) 30 round; /\* Opera 11-12.1 \*/  
    border-image: url(border.png) 30 round;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-image)

Here, the middle sections of the image are stretched to create the border:

An image as a border!

Here is the code:

**Example**

#borderimg {  
    border: 10px solid transparent;  
    padding: 15px;  
    -webkit-border-image: url(border.png) 30 stretch; /\* Safari 3.1-5 \*/  
    -o-border-image: url(border.png) 30 stretch; /\* Opera 11-12.1 \*/  
    border-image: url(border.png) 30 stretch;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-image2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | **Tip:** The border-image property is actually a shorthand property for the border-image-source, border-image-slice, border-image-width, border-image-outset and border-image-repeat properties. |

**CSS3 border-image - Different Slice Values**

Different slice values completely changes the look of the border:

Example 1:

border-image: url(border.png) 50 round;

Example 2:

border-image: url(border.png) 20% round;

Example 3:

border-image: url(border.png) 30% round;

Here is the code:

**Example**

#borderimg1 {  
    border: 10px solid transparent;  
    padding: 15px;  
    -webkit-border-image: url(border.png) 50 round; /\* Safari 3.1-5 \*/  
    -o-border-image: url(border.png) 50 round; /\* Opera 11-12.1 \*/  
    border-image: url(border.png) 50 round;  
}  
  
#borderimg2 {  
    border: 10px solid transparent;  
    padding: 15px;  
    -webkit-border-image: url(border.png) 20% round; /\* Safari 3.1-5 \*/  
    -o-border-image: url(border.png) 20% round; /\* Opera 11-12.1 \*/  
    border-image: url(border.png) 20% round;  
}  
  
#borderimg3 {  
    border: 10px solid transparent;  
    padding: 15px;  
    -webkit-border-image: url(border.png) 30% round; /\* Safari 3.1-5 \*/  
    -o-border-image: url(border.png) 30% round; /\* Opera 11-12.1 \*/  
    border-image: url(border.png) 30% round;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-image3)

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_border_images1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_border_images2)

**CSS3 Border Properties**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [border-image](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image.asp) | A shorthand property for setting all the border-image-\* properties |
| [border-image-source](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-source.asp) | Specifies the path to the image to be used as a border |
| [border-image-slice](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-slice.asp) | Specifies how to slice the border image |
| [border-image-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-width.asp) | Specifies the widths of the border image |
| [border-image-outset](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-outset.asp) | Specifies the amount by which the border image area extends beyond the border box |
| [border-image-repeat](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-repeat.asp) | Specifies whether the border image should be repeated, rounded or stretched |

**CSS3 Backgrounds**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_border_images.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_colors.asp)

**CSS3 Backgrounds**

CSS3 contains a few new background properties, which allow greater control of the background element.

In this chapter you will learn how to add multiple background images to one element.

You will also learn about the following new CSS3 properties:

* background-size
* background-origin
* background-clip

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz-, or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| background-image (with multiple backgrounds) | 9.0 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 11.5 |
| background-size | 9.0 | 4.0 1.0 -webkit- | 4.0 3.6 -moz- | 4.1 3.0 -webkit- | 10.5 10.0 -o- |
| background-origin | 9.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 10.5 |
| background-clip | 9.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 10.5 |

**CSS3 Multiple Backgrounds**

CSS3 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):

**Example**

#example1 {  
    background-image: url(img\_flwr.gif), url(paper.gif);  
    background-position: right bottom, left top;  
    background-repeat: no-repeat, repeat;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_background_multiple)

Multiple background images can be specified using either the individual background properties (as above) or the background shorthand property.

The following example uses the background shorthand property (same result as example above):

**Example**

#example1 {  
    background: url(img\_flwr.gif) right bottom no-repeat, url(paper.gif) left top repeat;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_background_multiple2)

**CSS3 Background Size**

The CSS3 background-size property allows you to specify the size of background images.

Before CSS3, the size of a background image was the actual size of the image. CSS3 allows us to re-use background images in different contexts.

The size can be specified in lengths, percentages, or by using one of the two keywords: contain or cover.

The following example resizes a background image to much smaller than the original image (using pixels):

Original background image:

**Lorem Ipsum Dolor**

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.

Resized background image:

**Lorem Ipsum Dolor**

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.

Here is the code:

**Example**

#div1 {  
    background: url(img\_flower.jpg);  
    background-size: 100px 80px;  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_background-size)

The two other possible values for background-size are contain and cover.

The contain keyword scales the background image to be as large as possible (but both its width and its height must fit inside the content area). As such, depending on the proportions of the background image and the background positioning area, there may be some areas of the background which are not covered by the background image.

The cover keyword scales the background image so that the content area is completely covered by the background image (both its width and height are equal to or exceed the content area). As such, some parts of the background image may not be visible in the background positioning area.

The following example illustrates the use of contain and cover:

**Example**

#div1 {  
    background: url(img\_flower.jpg);  
    background-size: contain;  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}  
#div2 {  
    background: url(img\_flower.jpg);  
    background-size: cover;  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_background-size_contain)

**Define Sizes of Multiple Background Images**

The background-size property also accepts multiple values for background size (using a comma-separated list), when working with multiple backgrounds.

The following example has three background images specified, with different background-size value for each image:

**Example**

#example1 {  
    background: url(img\_flwr.gif) left top no-repeat, url(img\_flwr.gif) right bottom no-repeat, url(paper.gif) left top repeat;  
    background-size: 50px, 130px, auto;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_background_multiple3)

**Full Size Background Image**

Now we want to have a background image on a website that covers the entire browser window at all times.

The requirements are as follows:

* Fill the entire page with the image (no white space)
* Scale image as needed
* Center image on page
* Do not cause scrollbars

The following example shows how to do it; Use the html element (the html element is always at least the height of the browser window). Then set a fixed and centered background on it. Then adjust its size with the background-size property:

**Example**

html {  
    background: url(img\_flower.jpg) no-repeat center center fixed;   
    background-size: cover;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_background_full)

**CSS3 background-origin Property**

The CSS3 background-origin property specifies where the background image is positioned.

The property takes three different values:

* border-box - the background image starts from the upper left corner of the border
* padding-box - (default) the background image starts from the upper left corner of the padding edge
* content-box - the background image starts from the upper left corner of the content

The following example illustrates the background-origin property:

**Example**

#example1 {  
    border: 10px solid black;  
    padding:35px;  
    background:url(img\_flwr.gif);  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-origin: content-box;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_background-origin)

**CSS3 background-clip Property**

The CSS3 background-clip property specifies the painting area of the background.

The property takes three different values:

* border-box - (default) the background is painted to the outside edge of the border
* padding-box - the background is painted to the outside edge of the padding
* content-box - the background is painted within the content box

The following example illustrates the background-clip property:

**Example**

#example1 {  
    border: 10px dotted black;  
    padding:35px;  
    background: yellow;  
    background-clip: content-box;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_background-clip)

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_backgrounds1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_backgrounds2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_backgrounds3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_backgrounds4)  [Exercise 5 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_backgrounds5)

**CSS3 Background Properties**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [background](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background.asp) | A shorthand property for setting all the background properties in one declaration |
| [background-clip](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-clip.asp) | Specifies the painting area of the background |
| [background-image](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-image.asp) | Specifies one or more background images for an element |
| [background-origin](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-origin.asp) | Specifies where the background image(s) is/are positioned |
| [background-size](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-size.asp) | Specifies the size of the background image(s) |

**CSS3 Colors**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_backgrounds.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_gradients.asp)

**CSS3 Colors**

CSS supports color names, hexadecimal and RGB colors.

In addition, CSS3 also introduces:

* RGBA colors
* HSL colors
* HSLA colors
* opacity

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports CSS3 color values/property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Color value/Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| RGBA, HSL, and HSLA | 9.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 10.1 |
| opacity | 9.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 10.1 |

**RGBA Colors**

RGBA color values are an extension of RGB color values with an alpha channel - which specifies the opacity for a color.

An RGBA color value is specified with: rgba(red, green, blue, alpha). The alpha parameter is a number between 0.0 (fully transparent) and 1.0 (fully opaque).

rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.2);

rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.4);

rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.6);

rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.8);

The following example defines different RGBA colors:

**Example**

#p1 {background-color: rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.3);}  /\* red with opacity \*/  
#p2 {background-color: rgba(0, 255, 0, 0.3);}  /\* green with opacity \*/  
#p3 {background-color: rgba(0, 0, 255, 0.3);}  /\* blue with opacity \*/

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_color_rgba)

**HSL Colors**

HSL stands for Hue, Saturation and Lightness.

An HSL color value is specified with: hsl(hue, saturation, lightness).

1. Hue is a degree on the color wheel (from 0 to 360):
   * 0 (or 360) is red
   * 120 is green
   * 240 is blue
2. Saturation is a percentage value: 100% is the full color.
3. Lightness is also a percentage; 0% is dark (black) and 100% is white.

hsl(0, 100%, 30%);

hsl(0, 100%, 50%);

hsl(0, 100%, 70%);

hsl(0, 100%, 90%);

The following example defines different HSL colors:

**Example**

#p1 {background-color: hsl(120, 100%, 50%);}  /\* green \*/  
#p2 {background-color: hsl(120, 100%, 75%);}  /\* light green \*/  
#p3 {background-color: hsl(120, 100%, 25%);}  /\* dark green \*/  
#p4 {background-color: hsl(120, 60%, 70%);}   /\* pastel green \*/

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_color_hsl)

**HSLA Colors**

HSLA color values are an extension of HSL color values with an alpha channel - which specifies the opacity for a color.

An HSLA color value is specified with: hsla(hue, saturation, lightness, alpha), where the alpha parameter defines the opacity. The alpha parameter is a number between 0.0 (fully transparent) and 1.0 (fully opaque).

hsla(0, 100%, 30%, 0.3);

hsla(0, 100%, 50%, 0.3);

hsla(0, 100%, 70%, 0.3);

hsla(0, 100%, 90%, 0.3);

The following example defines different HSLA colors:

**Example**

#p1 {background-color: hsla(120, 100%, 50%, 0.3);}  /\* green with opacity \*/  
#p2 {background-color: hsla(120, 100%, 75%, 0.3);}  /\* light green with opacity \*/  
#p3 {background-color: hsla(120, 100%, 25%, 0.3);}  /\* dark green with opacity \*/  
#p4 {background-color: hsla(120, 60%, 70%, 0.3);}   /\* pastel green with opacity \*/

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_color_hsla)

**Opacity**

The CSS3 opacity property sets the opacity for a specified RGB value.

The opacity property value must be a number between 0.0 (fully transparent) and 1.0 (fully opaque).

rgb(255, 0, 0);opacity:0.2;

rgb(255, 0, 0);opacity:0.4;

rgb(255, 0, 0);opacity:0.6;

rgb(255, 0, 0);opacity:0.8;

Notice that the text above will also be opaque.

The following example shows different RGB values with opacity:

**Example**

#p1 {background-color:rgb(255,0,0);opacity:0.6;}  /\* red with opacity \*/  
#p2 {background-color:rgb(0,255,0);opacity:0.6;}  /\* green with opacity \*/  
#p3 {background-color:rgb(0,0,255);opacity:0.6;}  /\* blue with opacity \*/

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_color_opacity)

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_colors1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_colors2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_colors3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_colors4)

**CSS3 Gradients**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_colors.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_shadows.asp)

Linear gradient

CSS3 gradients let you display smooth transitions between two or more specified colors.

Earlier, you had to use images for these effects. However, by using CSS3 gradients you can reduce download time and bandwidth usage. In addition, elements with gradients look better when zoomed, because the gradient is generated by the browser.

CSS3 defines two types of gradients:

* **Linear Gradients (goes down/up/left/right/diagonally)**
* **Radial Gradients (defined by their center)**

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz-, or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| linear-gradient | 10.0 | 26.0 10.0 -webkit- | 16.0 3.6 -moz- | 6.1 5.1 -webkit- | 12.1 11.1 -o- |
| radial-gradient | 10.0 | 26.0 10.0 -webkit- | 16.0 3.6 -moz- | 6.1 5.1 -webkit- | 12.1 11.6 -o- |
| repeating-linear-gradient | 10.0 | 26.0 10.0 -webkit- | 16.0 3.6 -moz- | 6.1 5.1 -webkit- | 12.1 11.1 -o- |
| repeating-radial-gradient | 10.0 | 26.0 10.0 -webkit- | 16.0 3.6 -moz- | 6.1 5.1 -webkit- | 12.1 11.6 -o- |

**CSS3 Linear Gradients**

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.

**Example of Linear Gradient:**



**Syntax**

background: linear-gradient(*direction*, *color-stop1*, *color-stop2, ...*);

**Linear Gradient - Top to Bottom (this is default)**

The following example shows a linear gradient that starts at the top. It starts red, transitioning to blue:

**Example**

A linear gradient from top to bottom:

#grad {  
  background: -webkit-linear-gradient(red, blue); /\* For Safari 5.1 to 6.0 \*/  
  background: -o-linear-gradient(red, blue); /\* For Opera 11.1 to 12.0 \*/  
  background: -moz-linear-gradient(red, blue); /\* For Firefox 3.6 to 15 \*/  
  background: linear-gradient(red, blue); /\* Standard syntax \*/  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-linear)

**Linear Gradient - Left to Right**

The following example shows a linear gradient that starts from the left. It starts red, transitioning to blue:

**Example**

A linear gradient from left to right:

#grad {  
  background: -webkit-linear-gradient(left, red , blue); /\* For Safari 5.1 to 6.0 \*/  
  background: -o-linear-gradient(right, red, blue); /\* For Opera 11.1 to 12.0 \*/  
  background: -moz-linear-gradient(right, red, blue); /\* For Firefox 3.6 to 15 \*/  
  background: linear-gradient(to right, red , blue); /\* Standard syntax \*/  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-linear_ltr)

**Linear Gradient - Diagonal**

You can make a gradient diagonally by specifying both the horizontal and vertical starting positions.

The following example shows a linear gradient that starts at top left (and goes to bottom right). It starts red, transitioning to blue:

**Example**

A linear gradient that starts at top left (and goes to bottom right):

#grad {  
  background: -webkit-linear-gradient(left top, red , blue); /\* For Safari 5.1 to 6.0 \*/  
  background: -o-linear-gradient(bottom right, red, blue); /\* For Opera 11.1 to 12.0 \*/  
  background: -moz-linear-gradient(bottom right, red, blue); /\* For Firefox 3.6 to 15 \*/  
  background: linear-gradient(to bottom right, red , blue); /\* Standard syntax \*/  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-linear_diagonal)

**Using Angles**

If you want more control over the direction of the gradient, you can define an angle, instead of the predefined directions (to bottom, to top, to right, to left, to bottom right, etc.).

**Syntax**

background: linear-gradient(*angle*, *color-stop1*, *color-stop2*);

The angle is specified as an angle between a horizontal line and the gradient line, going counter-clockwise. In other words, 0deg creates a bottom to top gradient, while 90deg generates a left to right gradient.

The following example shows how to use angles on linear gradients:

**Example**

A linear gradient with a specified angle:

#grad {  
  background: -webkit-linear-gradient(180deg, red, blue); /\* For Safari 5.1 to 6.0 \*/  
  background: -o-linear-gradient(180deg, red, blue); /\* For Opera 11.1 to 12.0 \*/  
  background: -moz-linear-gradient(180deg, red, blue); /\* For Firefox 3.6 to 15 \*/  
  background: linear-gradient(180deg, red, blue); /\* Standard syntax \*/  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-linear_angles)

**Using Multiple Color Stops**

The following example shows how to set multiple color stops:

**Example**

A linear gradient from top to bottom with multiple color stops:

#grad {  
  background: -webkit-linear-gradient(red, green, blue); /\* For Safari 5.1 to 6.0 \*/  
  background: -o-linear-gradient(red, green, blue); /\* For Opera 11.1 to 12.0 \*/  
  background: -moz-linear-gradient(red, green, blue); /\* For Firefox 3.6 to 15 \*/  
  background: linear-gradient(red, green, blue); /\* Standard syntax \*/  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-linear_cs)

The following example shows how to create a linear gradient with the color of the rainbow and some text:

**Example**

#grad {  
  /\* For Safari 5.1 to 6.0 \*/  
  background: -webkit-linear-gradient(left,red,orange,yellow,green,blue,indigo,violet);  
  /\* For Opera 11.1 to 12.0 \*/  
  background: -o-linear-gradient(left,red,orange,yellow,green,blue,indigo,violet);  
  /\* For Fx 3.6 to 15 \*/  
  background: -moz-linear-gradient(left,red,orange,yellow,green,blue,indigo,violet);  
  /\* Standard syntax \*/  
  background: linear-gradient(to right, red,orange,yellow,green,blue,indigo,violet);   
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-linear_rainbow)

**Using Transparency**

CSS3 gradients also support transparency, which can be used to create fading effects.

To add transparency, we use the rgba() function to define the color stops. The last parameter in the rgba() function can be a value from 0 to 1, and it defines the transparency of the color: 0 indicates full transparency, 1 indicates full color (no transparency).

The following example shows a linear gradient that starts from the left. It starts fully transparent, transitioning to full color red:

**Example**

A linear gradient from left to right, with transparency:

#grad {  
  background: -webkit-linear-gradient(left,rgba(255,0,0,0),rgba(255,0,0,1)); /\*Safari 5.1-6\*/  
  background: -o-linear-gradient(right,rgba(255,0,0,0),rgba(255,0,0,1)); /\*Opera 11.1-12\*/  
  background: -moz-linear-gradient(right,rgba(255,0,0,0),rgba(255,0,0,1)); /\*Fx 3.6-15\*/  
  background: linear-gradient(to right, rgba(255,0,0,0), rgba(255,0,0,1)); /\*Standard\*/  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-linear_trans)

**Repeating a linear-gradient**

The repeating-linear-gradient() function is used to repeat linear gradients:

**Example**

A repeating linear gradient:

#grad {  
  /\* Safari 5.1 to 6.0 \*/  
  background: -webkit-repeating-linear-gradient(red, yellow 10%, green 20%);  
  /\* Opera 11.1 to 12.0 \*/  
  background: -o-repeating-linear-gradient(red, yellow 10%, green 20%);  
  /\* Firefox 3.6 to 15 \*/  
  background: -moz-repeating-linear-gradient(red, yellow 10%, green 20%);  
  /\* Standard syntax \*/  
  background: repeating-linear-gradient(red, yellow 10%, green 20%);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-linear_repeating)

**CSS3 Radial Gradients**

A radial gradient is defined by its center.

To create a radial gradient you must also define at least two color stops.

**Example of Radial Gradient:**



**Syntax**

background: radial-gradient(*shape size* at *position, start-color, ..., last-color*);

By default, shape is ellipse, size is farthest-corner, and position is center.

**Radial Gradient - Evenly Spaced Color Stops (this is default)**

**Example**

A radial gradient with evenly spaced color stops:

#grad {  
  background: -webkit-radial-gradient(red, green, blue); /\* Safari 5.1 to 6.0 \*/  
  background: -o-radial-gradient(red, green, blue); /\* For Opera 11.6 to 12.0 \*/  
  background: -moz-radial-gradient(red, green, blue); /\* For Firefox 3.6 to 15 \*/  
  background: radial-gradient(red, green, blue); /\* Standard syntax \*/  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-radial)

**Radial Gradient - Differently Spaced Color Stops**

**Example**

A radial gradient with differently spaced color stops:

#grad {  
  background: -webkit-radial-gradient(red 5%, green 15%, blue 60%); /\* Safari 5.1-6.0 \*/  
  background: -o-radial-gradient(red 5%, green 15%, blue 60%); /\* For Opera 11.6-12.0 \*/  
  background: -moz-radial-gradient(red 5%, green 15%, blue 60%); /\* For Firefox 3.6-15 \*/  
  background: radial-gradient(red 5%, green 15%, blue 60%); /\* Standard syntax \*/  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-radial2)

**Set Shape**

The shape parameter defines the shape. It can take the value circle or ellipse. The default value is ellipse.

**Example**

A radial gradient with the shape of a circle:

#grad {  
  background: -webkit-radial-gradient(circle, red, yellow, green); /\* Safari \*/  
  background: -o-radial-gradient(circle, red, yellow, green); /\* Opera 11.6 to 12.0 \*/  
  background: -moz-radial-gradient(circle, red, yellow, green); /\* Firefox 3.6 to 15 \*/  
  background: radial-gradient(circle, red, yellow, green); /\* Standard syntax \*/  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-radial_shape)

**Use of Different Size Keywords**

The size parameter defines the size of the gradient. It can take four values:

* **closest-side**
* **farthest-side**
* **closest-corner**
* **farthest-corner**

**Example**

A radial gradient with different size keywords:

#grad1 {  
  /\* Safari 5.1 to 6.0 \*/  
  background: -webkit-radial-gradient(60% 55%, closest-side,blue,green,yellow,black);   
  /\* For Opera 11.6 to 12.0 \*/  
  background: -o-radial-gradient(60% 55%, closest-side,blue,green,yellow,black);  
  /\* For Firefox 3.6 to 15 \*/  
  background: -moz-radial-gradient(60% 55%, closest-side,blue,green,yellow,black);  
  /\* Standard syntax \*/  
  background: radial-gradient(closest-side at 60% 55%,blue,green,yellow,black);  
}  
  
#grad2 {  
  /\* Safari 5.1 to 6.0 \*/  
  background: -webkit-radial-gradient(60% 55%, farthest-side,blue,green,yellow,black);  
  /\* Opera 11.6 to 12.0 \*/   
  background: -o-radial-gradient(60% 55%, farthest-side,blue,green,yellow,black);  
  /\* For Firefox 3.6 to 15 \*/  
  background: -moz-radial-gradient(60% 55%, farthest-side,blue,green,yellow,black);  
  /\* Standard syntax \*/  
  background: radial-gradient(farthest-side at 60% 55%,blue,green,yellow,black);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-radial_size)

**Repeating a radial-gradient**

The repeating-radial-gradient() function is used to repeat radial gradients:

**Example**

A repeating radial gradient:

#grad {  
  /\* For Safari 5.1 to 6.0 \*/  
  background: -webkit-repeating-radial-gradient(red, yellow 10%, green 15%);  
  /\* For Opera 11.6 to 12.0 \*/  
  background: -o-repeating-radial-gradient(red, yellow 10%, green 15%);  
  /\* For Firefox 3.6 to 15 \*/  
  background: -moz-repeating-radial-gradient(red, yellow 10%, green 15%);  
  /\* Standard syntax \*/  
  background: repeating-radial-gradient(red, yellow 10%, green 15%);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-radial_repeating)

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_gradients1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_gradients2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_gradients3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_gradients4)  [Exercise 5 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_gradients5)  [Exercise 6 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_gradients6)  [Exercise 7 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_gradients7)

**CSS3 Shadow Effects**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_gradients.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_text_effects.asp)

With CSS3 you can create shadow effects!

**CSS3 Shadow Effects**

With CSS3 you can add shadow to text and to elements.

In this chapter you will learn about the following properties:

* text-shadow
* box-shadow

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specifies the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| text-shadow | 10.0 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 9.5 |
| box-shadow | 9.0 | 10.0 4.0 -webkit- | 4.0 3.5 -moz- | 5.1 3.1 -webkit- | 10.5 |

**CSS3 Text Shadow**

The CSS3 text-shadow property applies shadow to text.

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

**Text shadow effect!**

**Example**

h1 {  
    text-shadow: 2px 2px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-shadow1)

Next, add a color to the shadow:

**Text shadow effect!**

**Example**

h1 {  
    text-shadow: 2px 2px red;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-shadow2)

Then, add a blur effect to the shadow:

**Text shadow effect!**

**Example**

h1 {  
    text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px red;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-shadow3)

The following example shows a white text with black shadow:

**Text shadow effect!**

**Example**

h1 {  
    color: white;  
    text-shadow: 2px 2px 4px #000000;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-shadow4)

The following example shows a red neon glow shadow:

**Text shadow effect!**

**Example**

h1 {  
    text-shadow: 0 0 3px #FF0000;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-shadow5)

**Multiple Shadows**

To add more than one shadow to the text, you can add a comma-separated list of shadows.

The following example shows a red and blue neon glow shadow:

**Text shadow effect!**

**Example**

h1 {  
    text-shadow: 0 0 3px #FF0000, 0 0 5px #0000FF;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-shadow6)

The following example shows a white text with black, blue, and darkblue shadow:

**Text shadow effect!**

**Example**

h1 {  
    color: white;  
    text-shadow: 1px 1px 2px black, 0 0 25px blue, 0 0 5px darkblue;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-shadow7)

**CSS3 box-shadow Property**

The CSS3 box-shadow property applies shadow to elements.

In its simplest use, you only specify the horizontal shadow and the vertical shadow:

This is a yellow <div> element with a black box-shadow

**Example**

div {  
    box-shadow: 10px 10px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_box-shadow)

Next, add a color to the shadow:

This is a yellow <div> element with a grey box-shadow

**Example**

div {  
    box-shadow: 10px 10px grey;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_box-shadow2)

Next, add a blur effect to the shadow:

This is a yellow <div> element with a blurred, grey box-shadow

**Example**

div {  
    box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px grey;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_box-shadow3)

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_shadows1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_shadows2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_shadows3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_shadows4)  [Exercise 5 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_shadows5)

**CSS3 Shadow Properties**

The following table lists the CSS3 shadow properties:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [box-shadow](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_box-shadow.asp) | Adds one or more shadows to an element |
| [text-shadow](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-shadow.asp) | Adds one or more shadows to a text |

**CSS3 Text**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_shadows.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_fonts.asp)

**CSS3 Text**

CSS3 contains several new text features.

In this chapter you will learn about the following text properties:

* text-overflow
* word-wrap
* word-break

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| text-overflow | 6.0 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 3.1 | 11.0 9.0 -o- |
| word-wrap | 5.5 | 23.0 | 3.5 | 6.1 | 12.1 |
| word-break | 5.5 | 4.0 | 15.0 | 3.1 | 15.0 |

**CSS3 Text Overflow**

The CSS3 text-overflow property specifies how overflowed content that is not displayed should be signaled to the user.

It can be clipped:

This is some long text that will not fit in the box

or it can be rendered as an ellipsis (...):

This is some long text that will not fit in the box

The CSS code is as follows:

**Example**

p.test1 {  
    white-space: nowrap;   
    width: 200px;   
    border: 1px solid #000000;  
    overflow: hidden;  
    text-overflow: clip;   
}  
  
p.test2 {  
    white-space: nowrap;   
    width: 200px;   
    border: 1px solid #000000;  
    overflow: hidden;  
    text-overflow: ellipsis;   
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-overflow)

The following example shows how you can display the overflowed content when hovering over the element:

**Example**

div.test:hover {  
    text-overflow: inherit;  
    overflow: visible;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-overflow_hover)

**CSS3 Word Wrapping**

The CSS3 word-wrap property allows long words to be able to be broken and wrap onto the next line.

If a word is too long to fit within an area, it expands outside:

This paragraph contains a very long word: thisisaveryveryveryveryveryverylongword. The long word will break and wrap to the next line.

The word-wrap property allows you to force the text to wrap - even if it means splitting it in the middle of a word:

This paragraph contains a very long word: thisisaveryveryveryveryveryverylongword. The long word will break and wrap to the next line.

The CSS code is as follows:

**Example**

Allow long words to be able to be broken and wrap onto the next line:

p {  
    word-wrap: break-word;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_word-wrap)

**CSS3 Word Breaking**

The CSS3 word-break property specifies line breaking rules.

This paragraph contains some text. This line will-break-at-hyphens.

This paragraph contains some text. The lines will break at any character.

The CSS code is as follows:

**Example**

p.test1 {  
    word-break: keep-all;  
}  
  
p.test2 {  
    word-break: break-all;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_word-break)

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_text_effects1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_text_effects2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_text_effects3)

**CSS3 Text Properties**

The following table lists the new CSS3 text properties:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [text-align-last](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-align-last.asp) | Specifies how to align the last line of a text |
| [text-emphasis](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-emphasis.asp) | A shorthand for setting text-emphasis-style and text-emphasis-color in one declaration |
| [text-justify](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-justify.asp) | Specifies how justified text should be aligned and spaced |
| [text-overflow](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-overflow.asp) | Specifies how overflowed content that is not displayed should be signaled to the user |
| [word-break](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_word-break.asp) | Specifies line breaking rules for non-CJK scripts |
| [word-wrap](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_word-wrap.asp) | Allows long words to be able to be broken and wrap onto the next line |

**CSS3 Web Fonts**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_text_effects.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_2dtransforms.asp)

With CSS3, web designers are no longer forced to use only web-safe fonts

**CSS3 Web Fonts - The @font-face Rule**

Web fonts allow Web designers to use fonts that are not installed on the user's computer.

When you have found/bought the font you wish to use, just include the font file on your web server, and it will be automatically downloaded to the user when needed.

Your "own" fonts are defined within the CSS3 @font-face rule.

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| @font-face | 9.0 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 10.0 |

**Different Font Formats**

**TrueType Fonts (TTF)**

TrueType is a font standard developed in the late 1980s, by Apple and Microsoft. TrueType is the most common font format for both the Mac OS and Microsoft Windows operating systems.

**OpenType Fonts (OTF)**

OpenType is a format for scalable computer fonts. It was built on TrueType, and is a registered trademark of Microsoft. OpenType fonts are used commonly today on the major computer platforms.

**The Web Open Font Format (WOFF)**

WOFF is a font format for use in web pages. It was developed in 2009, and is now a W3C Recommendation. WOFF is essentially OpenType or TrueType with compression and additional metadata. The goal is to support font distribution from a server to a client over a network with bandwidth constraints.

**The Web Open Font Format (WOFF 2.0)**

TrueType/OpenType font that provides better compression than WOFF 1.0.

**SVG Fonts/Shapes**

SVG fonts allow SVG to be used as glyphs when displaying text. The SVG 1.1 specification define a font module that allows the creation of fonts within an SVG document. You can also apply CSS to SVG documents, and the @font-face rule can be applied to text in SVG documents.

**Embedded OpenType Fonts (EOT)**

EOT fonts are a compact form of OpenType fonts designed by Microsoft for use as embedded fonts on web pages.

**Browser Support for Font Formats**

The numbers in the table specifies the first browser version that fully supports the font format.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Font format** |  |  |  |  |  |
| TTF/OTF | 9.0\* | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 10.0 |
| WOFF | 9.0 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 11.1 |
| WOFF2 | Not supported | 36.0 | 35.0\* | Not supported | 26.0 |
| SVG | Not supported | 4.0 | Not supported | 3.2 | 9.0 |
| EOT | 6.0 | Not supported | Not supported | Not supported | Not supported |

\*IE: The font format only works when set to be "installable".

\*Firefox: Not supported by default, but can be enabled (need to set a flag to "true" to use WOFF2).

**Using The Font You Want**

In the CSS3 @font-face rule you must first define a name for the font (e.g. myFirstFont), and then point to the font file.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | **Tip:** Always use lowercase letters for the font URL. Uppercase letters can give unexpected results in IE. |

To use the font for an HTML element, refer to the name of the font (myFirstFont) through the font-family property:

**Example**

@font-face {  
    font-family: myFirstFont;  
    src: url(sansation\_light.woff);  
}  
  
div {  
    font-family: myFirstFont;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_font-face_rule)

**Using Bold Text**

You must add another @font-face rule containing descriptors for bold text:

**Example**

@font-face {  
    font-family: myFirstFont;  
    src: url(sansation\_bold.woff);  
    font-weight: bold;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_font-face_rule_bold)

The file "sansation\_bold.woff" is another font file, that contains the bold characters for the Sansation font.

Browsers will use this whenever a piece of text with the font-family "myFirstFont" should render as bold.

This way you can have many @font-face rules for the same font.

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_fonts1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_fonts2)

**CSS3 Font Descriptors**

The following table lists all the font descriptors that can be defined inside the @font-face rule:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Descriptor** | **Values** | **Description** |
| font-family | *name* | Required. Defines a name for the font |
| src | *URL* | Required. Defines the URL of the font file |
| 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 is "normal" |
| font-style | normal italic oblique | Optional. Defines how the font should be styled. Default is "normal" |
| font-weight | normal bold 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 | Optional. Defines the boldness of the font. Default is "normal" |
| unicode-range | *unicode-range* | Optional. Defines the range of UNICODE characters the font supports. Default is "U+0-10FFFF" |

**CSS3 2D Transforms**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_fonts.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_3dtransforms.asp)

**CSS3 Transforms**

CSS3 transforms allow you to translate, rotate, scale, and skew elements.

A transformation is an effect that lets an element change shape, size and position.

CSS3 supports 2D and 3D transformations.

Mouse over the elements below to see the difference between a 2D and a 3D transformation:

2D rotate

3D rotate

**Browser Support for 2D Transforms**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -ms-, -webkit-, -moz-, or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| transform | 10.0 9.0 -ms- | 36.0 4.0 -webkit- | 16.0 3.5 -moz- | 3.2 -webkit- | 23.0 15.0 -webkit- 12.1 10.5 -o- |
| transform-origin (two-value syntax) | 10.0 9.0 -ms- | 36.0 4.0 -webkit- | 16.0 3.5 -moz- | 3.2 -webkit- | 23.0 15.0 -webkit- 12.1 10.5 -o- |

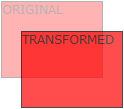
**CSS3 2D Transforms**

In this chapter you will learn about the following 2D transformation methods:

* translate()
* rotate()
* scale()
* skewX()
* skewY()
* matrix()

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Note** | **Tip:** You will learn about 3D transformations in the next chapter. |

**The translate() Method**



The translate() method moves an element from its current position (according to the parameters given for the X-axis and the Y-axis).

The following example moves the <div> element 50 pixels to the right, and 100 pixels down from its current position:

**Example**

div {  
    -ms-transform: translate(50px,100px); /\* IE 9 \*/  
    -webkit-transform: translate(50px,100px); /\* Safari \*/  
    transform: translate(50px,100px);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_translate)

**The rotate() Method**



The rotate() method rotates an element clockwise or counter-clockwise according to a given degree.

The following example rotates the <div> element clockwise with 20 degrees:

**Example**

div {  
    -ms-transform: rotate(20deg); /\* IE 9 \*/  
    -webkit-transform: rotate(20deg); /\* Safari \*/  
    transform: rotate(20deg);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_rotate)

Using negative values will rotate the element counter-clockwise.

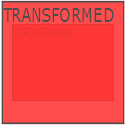
The following example rotates the <div> element counter-clockwise with 20 degrees:

**Example**

div {  
    -ms-transform: rotate(-20deg); /\* IE 9 \*/  
    -webkit-transform: rotate(-20deg); /\* Safari \*/  
    transform: rotate(-20deg);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_rotate2)

**The scale() Method**



The scale() method increases or decreases the size of an element (according to the parameters given for the width and height).

The following example increases the <div> element to be two times of its original width, and three times of its original height:

**Example**

div {  
    -ms-transform: scale(2,3); /\* IE 9 \*/  
    -webkit-transform: scale(2,3); /\* Safari \*/  
    transform: scale(2,3);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_scale)

The following example decreases the <div> element to be half of its original width and height:

**Example**

div {  
    -ms-transform: scale(0.5,0.5); /\* IE 9 \*/  
    -webkit-transform: scale(0.5,0.5); /\* Safari \*/  
    transform: scale(0.5,0.5);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_scale2)

**The skewX() Method**

The skewX() method skews an element along the X-axis by the given angle.

The following example skews the <div> element 20 degrees along the X-axis:

**Example**

div {  
    -ms-transform: skewX(20deg); /\* IE 9 \*/  
    -webkit-transform: skewX(20deg); /\* Safari \*/  
    transform: skewX(20deg);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_skewx)

**The skewY() Method**

The skewY() method skews an element along the Y-axis by the given angle.

The following example skews the <div> element 20 degrees along the Y-axis:

**Example**

div {  
    -ms-transform: skewY(20deg); /\* IE 9 \*/  
    -webkit-transform: skewY(20deg); /\* Safari \*/  
    transform: skewY(20deg);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_skewy)

**The skew() Method**

The skew() method skews an element along the X and Y-axis by the given angles.

The following example skews the <div> element 20 degrees along the X-axis, and 10 degrees along the Y-axis:

**Example**

div {  
    -ms-transform: skew(20deg, 10deg); /\* IE 9 \*/  
    -webkit-transform: skew(20deg, 10deg); /\* Safari \*/  
    transform: skew(20deg, 10deg);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_skew)

If the second parameter is not specified, it has a zero value. So, the following example skews the <div> element 20 degrees along the X-axis:

**Example**

div {  
    -ms-transform: skew(20deg); /\* IE 9 \*/  
    -webkit-transform: skew(20deg); /\* Safari \*/  
    transform: skew(20deg);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_skew2)

**The matrix() Method**



The matrix() method combines all the 2D transform methods into one.

The matrix() method take six parameters, containing mathematic functions, which allows you to rotate, scale, move (translate), and skew elements:

**Example**

div {  
    -ms-transform: matrix(1, -0.3, 0, 1, 0, 0); /\* IE 9 \*/  
    -webkit-transform: matrix(1, -0.3, 0, 1, 0, 0); /\* Safari \*/  
    transform: matrix(1, -0.3, 0, 1, 0, 0);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_matrix1)

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_2dtransforms1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_2dtransforms2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_2dtransforms3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_2dtransforms4)

**CSS3 Transform Properties**

The following table lists all the 2D transform properties:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [transform](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform.asp) | Applies a 2D or 3D transformation to an element |
| [transform-origin](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform-origin.asp) | Allows you to change the position on transformed elements |

**2D Transform Methods**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Function** | **Description** |
| matrix(*n,n,n,n,n,n*) | Defines a 2D transformation, using a matrix of six values |
| translate(*x,y*) | Defines a 2D translation, moving the element along the X- and the Y-axis |
| translateX(*n*) | Defines a 2D translation, moving the element along the X-axis |
| translateY(*n*) | Defines a 2D translation, moving the element along the Y-axis |
| scale(*x,y*) | Defines a 2D scale transformation, changing the elements width and height |
| scaleX(*n*) | Defines a 2D scale transformation, changing the element's width |
| scaleY(*n*) | Defines a 2D scale transformation, changing the element's height |
| rotate(*angle*) | Defines a 2D rotation, the angle is specified in the parameter |
| 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 |

**CSS3 3D Transforms**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_2dtransforms.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_transitions.asp)

**CSS3 3D Transforms**

CSS3 allows you to format your elements using 3D transformations.

Mouse over the elements below to see the difference between a 2D and a 3D transformation:

2D rotate

3D rotate

**Browser Support for 3D Transforms**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz-, or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| transform | 10.0 | 36.0 12.0 -webkit- | 16.0 10.0 -moz- | 4.0 -webkit- | 23.0 15.0 -webkit- |
| transform-origin (three-value syntax) | 10.0 | 36.0 12.0 -webkit- | 16.0 10.0 -moz- | 4.0 -webkit- | 23.0 15.0 -webkit- |
| transform-style | 11.0 | 36.0 12.0 -webkit- | 16.0 10.0 -moz- | 4.0 -webkit- | 23.0 15.0 -webkit- |
| perspective | 10.0 | 36.0 12.0 -webkit- | 16.0 10.0 -moz- | 4.0 -webkit- | 23.0 15.0 -webkit- |
| perspective-origin | 10.0 | 36.0 12.0 -webkit- | 16.0 10.0 -moz- | 4.0 -webkit- | 23.0 15.0 -webkit- |
| backface-visibility | 10.0 | 36.0 12.0 -webkit- | 16.0 10.0 -moz- | 4.0 -webkit- | 23.0 15.0 -webkit- |

**CSS3 3D Transforms**

In this chapter you will learn about the following 3D transformation methods:

* rotateX()
* rotateY()
* rotateZ()

**The rotateX() Method**



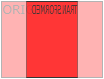
The rotateX() method rotates an element around its X-axis at a given degree:

**Example**

div {  
    -webkit-transform: rotateX(150deg); /\* Safari \*/  
    transform: rotateX(150deg);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_rotateX)

**The rotateY() Method**



The rotateY() method rotates an element around its Y-axis at a given degree:

**Example**

div {  
    -webkit-transform: rotateY(130deg); /\* Safari \*/  
    transform: rotateY(130deg);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_rotateY)

**The rotateZ() Method**

The rotateZ() method rotates an element around its Z-axis at a given degree:

**Example**

div {  
    -webkit-transform: rotateZ(90deg); /\* Safari \*/  
    transform: rotateZ(90deg);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_rotateZ)

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_3dtransforms1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_3dtransforms2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_3dtransforms3)

**CSS3 Transform Properties**

The following table lists all the 3D transform properties:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [transform](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform.asp) | Applies a 2D or 3D transformation to an element |
| [transform-origin](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform-origin.asp) | Allows you to change the position on transformed elements |
| [transform-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform-style.asp) | Specifies how nested elements are rendered in 3D space |
| [perspective](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_perspective.asp) | Specifies the perspective on how 3D elements are viewed |
| [perspective-origin](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_perspective-origin.asp) | Specifies the bottom position of 3D elements |
| [backface-visibility](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_backface-visibility.asp) | Defines whether or not an element should be visible when not facing the screen |

**3D Transform Methods**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Function** | **Description** |
| 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 |
| translate3d(*x,y,z*) | Defines a 3D translation |
| translateX(*x*) | Defines a 3D translation, using only the value for the X-axis |
| translateY(*y*) | Defines a 3D translation, using only the value for the Y-axis |
| translateZ(*z*) | Defines a 3D translation, using only the value for the Z-axis |
| scale3d(*x,y,z*) | Defines a 3D scale transformation |
| scaleX(*x*) | Defines a 3D scale transformation by giving a value for the X-axis |
| scaleY(*y*) | Defines a 3D 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 |
| 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 |
| perspective(*n*) | Defines a perspective view for a 3D transformed element |

**CSS3 Transitions**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_3dtransforms.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_animations.asp)

**CSS3 Transitions**

CSS3 transitions allows you to change property values smoothly (from one value to another), over a given duration.

**Example:** Mouse over the element below to see a CSS3 transition effect

CSS3  
Transition

**Browser Support for Transitions**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz-, or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| transition | 10.0 | 26.0 4.0 -webkit- | 16.0 4.0 -moz- | 6.1 3.1 -webkit- | 12.1 10.5 -o- |
| transition-delay | 10.0 | 26.0 4.0 -webkit- | 16.0 4.0 -moz- | 6.1 3.1 -webkit- | 12.1 10.5 -o- |
| transition-duration | 10.0 | 26.0 4.0 -webkit- | 16.0 4.0 -moz- | 6.1 3.1 -webkit- | 12.1 10.5 -o- |
| transition-property | 10.0 | 26.0 4.0 -webkit- | 16.0 4.0 -moz- | 6.1 3.1 -webkit- | 12.1 10.5 -o- |
| transition-timing-function | 10.0 | 26.0 4.0 -webkit- | 16.0 4.0 -moz- | 6.1 3.1 -webkit- | 12.1 10.5 -o- |

**How to Use CSS3 Transitions?**

To create a transition effect, you must specify two things:

* the CSS property you want to add an effect to
* the duration of the effect

**Note:** If the duration part is not specified, the transition will have no effect, because the default value is 0.

The following example shows a 100px \* 100px red <div> element. The <div> element has also specified a transition effect for the width property, with a duration of 2 seconds:

**Example**

div {  
    width: 100px;  
    height: 100px;  
    background: red;  
    -webkit-transition: width 2s; /\* Safari \*/  
    transition: width 2s;  
}

The transition effect will start when the specified CSS property (width) changes value.

Now, let us specify a new value for the width property when a user mouses over the <div> element:

**Example**

div:hover {  
    width: 300px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transition1)

Notice that when the cursor mouses out of the element, it will gradually change back to its original style.

**Change Several Property Values**

The following example adds a transition effect for both the width and height property, with a duration of 2 seconds for the width and 4 seconds for the height:

**Example**

div {  
    -webkit-transition: width 2s, height 4s; /\* Safari \*/  
    transition: width 2s, height 4s;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transition2)

**Specify the Speed Curve of the Transition**

The transition-timing-function property specifies the speed curve of the transition effect.

The transition-timing-function property can have the following values:

* ease - specifies a transition effect with a slow start, then fast, then end slowly (this is default)
* linear - specifies a transition effect with the same speed from start to end
* ease-in - specifies a transition effect with a slow start
* ease-out - specifies a transition effect with a slow end
* ease-in-out - specifies a transition effect with a slow start and end
* cubic-bezier(n,n,n,n) - lets you define your own values in a cubic-bezier function

The following example shows the some of the different speed curves that can be used:

**Example**

#div1 {transition-timing-function: linear;}  
#div2 {transition-timing-function: ease;}  
#div3 {transition-timing-function: ease-in;}  
#div4 {transition-timing-function: ease-out;}  
#div5 {transition-timing-function: ease-in-out;}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transition_speed)

**Delay the Transition Effect**

The transition-delay property specifies a delay (in seconds) for the transition effect.

The following example has a 1 second delay before starting:

**Example**

div {  
    -webkit-transition-delay: 1s; /\* Safari \*/  
    transition-delay: 1s;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transition_delay)

**Transition + Transformation**

The following example also adds a transformation to the transition effect:

**Example**

div {  
    -webkit-transition: width 2s, height 2s, -webkit-transform 2s; /\* Safari \*/  
    transition: width 2s, height 2s, transform 2s;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transition_transform)

**More Transition Examples**

The CSS3 transition properties can be specified one by one, like this:

**Example**

div {  
    transition-property: width;  
    transition-duration: 2s;  
    transition-timing-function: linear;  
    transition-delay: 1s;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transition4)

or by using the shorthand property transition:

**Example**

div {  
    transition: width 2s linear 1s;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transition5)

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_transitions1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_transitions2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_transitions3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_transitions4)  [Exercise 5 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_transitions5)

**CSS3 Transition Properties**

The following table lists all the transition properties:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [transition](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition.asp) | A shorthand property for setting the four transition properties into a single property |
| [transition-delay](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-delay.asp) | Specifies a delay (in seconds) for the transition effect |
| [transition-duration](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-duration.asp) | Specifies how many seconds or milliseconds a transition effect takes to complete |
| [transition-property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-property.asp) | Specifies the name of the CSS property the transition effect is for |
| [transition-timing-function](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-timing-function.asp) | Specifies the speed curve of the transition effect |

**CSS3 Animations**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_transitions.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_multiple_columns.asp)

**CSS3 Animations**

CSS3 animations allows animation of most HTML elements without using JavaScript or Flash!

CSS3  
Animation

**Browser Support for Animations**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz-, or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| @keyframes | 10.0 | 43.0 4.0 -webkit- | 16.0 5.0 -moz- | 9.0 4.0 -webkit- | 30.0 15.0 -webkit- 12.0 -o- |
| animation | 10.0 | 43.0 4.0 -webkit- | 16.0 5.0 -moz- | 9.0 4.0 -webkit- | 30.0 15.0 -webkit- 12.0 -o- |

**What are CSS3 Animations?**

An animation lets an element gradually change from one style to another.

You can change as many CSS properties you want, as many times you want.

To use CSS3 animation, you must first specify some keyframes for the animation.

Keyframes hold what styles the element will have at certain times.

**The @keyframes Rule**

When you specify CSS styles inside the @keyframes rule, the animation will gradually change from the current style to the new style at certain times.

To get an animation to work, you must bind the animation to an element.

The following example binds the "example" animation to the <div> element. The animation will lasts for 4 seconds, and it will gradually change the background-color of the <div> element from "red" to "yellow":

**Example**

/\* The animation code \*/  
@keyframes example {  
    from {background-color: red;}  
    to {background-color: yellow;}  
}  
  
/\* The element to apply the animation to \*/  
div {  
    width: 100px;  
    height: 100px;  
    background-color: red;  
    animation-name: example;  
    animation-duration: 4s;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation1)

**Note:** If the animation-duration property is not specified, the animation will have no effect, because the default value is 0.

In the example above we have specified when the style will change by using the keywords "from" and "to" (which represents 0% (start) and 100% (complete)).

It is also possible to use percent. By using percent, you can add as many style changes as you like.

The following example will change the background-color of the <div> element when the animation is 25% complete, 50% complete, and again when the animation is 100% complete:

**Example**

/\* The animation code \*/  
@keyframes example {  
    0%   {background-color: red;}  
    25%  {background-color: yellow;}  
    50%  {background-color: blue;}  
    100% {background-color: green;}  
}  
  
/\* The element to apply the animation to \*/  
div {  
    width: 100px;  
    height: 100px;  
    background-color: red;  
    animation-name: example;  
    animation-duration: 4s;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation2)

The following example will change both the background-color and the position of the <div> element when the animation is 25% complete, 50% complete, and again when the animation is 100% complete:

**Example**

/\* The animation code \*/  
@keyframes example {  
    0%   {background-color: red; left:0px; top:0px;}  
    25%  {background-color: yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}  
    50%  {background-color: blue; left:200px; top:200px;}  
    75%  {background-color: green; left:0px; top:200px;}  
    100% {background-color: red; left:0px; top:0px;}  
}  
  
/\* The element to apply the animation to \*/  
div {  
    width: 100px;  
    height: 100px;  
    position: relative;  
    background-color: red;  
    animation-name: example;  
    animation-duration: 4s;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation3)

**Delay an Animation**

The animation-delay property specifies a delay for the start of an animation.

The following example has a 2 seconds delay before starting the animation:

**Example**

div {  
    width: 100px;  
    height: 100px;  
    position: relative;  
    background-color: red;  
    animation-name: example;  
    animation-duration: 4s;  
    animation-delay: 2s;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation_delay)

**Set How Many Times an Animation Should Run**

The animation-iteration-count property specifies the number of times an animation should run.

The following example will run the animation 3 times before it stops:

**Example**

div {  
    width: 100px;  
    height: 100px;  
    position: relative;  
    background-color: red;  
    animation-name: example;  
    animation-duration: 4s;  
    animation-iteration-count: 3;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation_count)

The following example uses the value "infinite" to make the animation continue for ever:

**Example**

div {  
    width: 100px;  
    height: 100px;  
    position: relative;  
    background-color: red;  
    animation-name: example;  
    animation-duration: 4s;  
    animation-iteration-count: infinite;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation_count2)

**Run Animation in Reverse Direction or Alternate Cycles**

The animation-direction property is used to let an animation run in reverse direction or alternate cycles.

The following example will run the animation in reverse direction:

**Example**

div {  
    width: 100px;  
    height: 100px;  
    position: relative;  
    background-color: red;  
    animation-name: example;  
    animation-duration: 4s;  
    animation-iteration-count: 3;  
    animation-direction: reverse;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation_direction)

The following example uses the value "alternate" to make the animation first run forward, then backward, then forward:

**Example**

div {  
    width: 100px;  
    height: 100px;  
    position: relative;  
    background-color: red;  
    animation-name: example;  
    animation-duration: 4s;  
    animation-iteration-count: 3;  
    animation-direction: alternate;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation_direction2)

**Specify the Speed Curve of the Animation**

The animation-timing-function property specifies the speed curve of the animation.

The animation-timing-function property can have the following values:

* ease - specifies an animation with a slow start, then fast, then end slowly (this is default)
* linear - specifies an animation with the same speed from start to end
* ease-in - specifies an animation with a slow start
* ease-out - specifies an animation with a slow end
* ease-in-out - specifies an animation with a slow start and end
* cubic-bezier(n,n,n,n) - lets you define your own values in a cubic-bezier function

The following example shows the some of the different speed curves that can be used:

**Example**

#div1 {animation-timing-function: linear;}  
#div2 {animation-timing-function: ease;}  
#div3 {animation-timing-function: ease-in;}  
#div4 {animation-timing-function: ease-out;}  
#div5 {animation-timing-function: ease-in-out;}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation_speed)

**Animation Shorthand Property**

The example below uses six of the animation properties:

**Example**

div {  
    animation-name: example;  
    animation-duration: 5s;  
    animation-timing-function: linear;  
    animation-delay: 2s;  
    animation-iteration-count: infinite;  
    animation-direction: alternate;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation4)

The same animation effect as above can be achieved by using the shorthand animation property:

**Example**

div {  
    animation: example 5s linear 2s infinite alternate;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation5)

**Test Yourself with Exercises!**

[Exercise 1 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_animations1)  [Exercise 2 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_animations2)  [Exercise 3 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_animations3)  [Exercise 4 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_animations4)  [Exercise 5 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_animations5)  [Exercise 6 »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_animations6)

**CSS3 Animation Properties**

The following table lists the @keyframes rule and all the animation properties:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [@keyframes](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-keyframes.asp) | Specifies the animation code |
| [animation](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation.asp) | A shorthand property for setting all the animation properties (except animation-play-state and animation-fill-mode) |
| [animation-delay](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-delay.asp) | Specifies a delay for the start of an animation |
| [animation-direction](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-direction.asp) | Specifies whether an animation should play in reverse direction or alternate cycles |
| [animation-duration](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-duration.asp) | Specifies how many seconds or milliseconds an animation takes to complete one cycle |
| [animation-fill-mode](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-fill-mode.asp) | Specifies a style for the element when the animation is not playing (when it is finished, or when it has a delay) |
| [animation-iteration-count](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-iteration-count.asp) | Specifies the number of times an animation should be played |
| [animation-name](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-name.asp) | Specifies the name of the @keyframes animation |
| [animation-play-state](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-play-state.asp) | Specifies whether the animation is running or paused |
| [animation-timing-function](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-timing-function.asp) | Specifies the speed curve of the animation |

**CSS3 Multiple Columns**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_animations.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_user_interface.asp)

**CSS3 Multi-column Layout**

The CSS3 multi-column layout allows easy definition of multiple columns of text - just like in newspapers:

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. Duis autem vel eum iriure dolor in hendrerit in vulputate velit esse molestie consequat, vel illum dolore eu feugiat nulla facilisis at vero eros et accumsan et iusto odio dignissim qui blandit praesent luptatum zzril delenit augue duis dolore te feugait nulla facilisi. Nam liber tempor cum soluta nobis eleifend option congue nihil imperdiet doming id quod mazim placerat facer possim assum.

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| column-count | 10.0 | 4.0 -webkit- | 2.0 -moz- | 3.1 -webkit- | 15.0 -webkit- 11.1 |
| column-gap | 10.0 | 4.0 -webkit- | 2.0 -moz- | 3.1 -webkit- | 15.0 -webkit- 11.1 |
| column-rule | 10.0 | 4.0 -webkit- | 2.0 -moz- | 3.1 -webkit- | 15.0 -webkit- 11.1 |
| column-rule-color | 10.0 | 4.0 -webkit- | 2.0 -moz- | 3.1 -webkit- | 15.0 -webkit 11.1 |
| column-rule-style | 10.0 | 4.0 -webkit- | 2.0 -moz- | 3.1 -webkit- | 15.0 -webkit 11.1 |
| column-rule-width | 10.0 | 4.0 -webkit- | 2.0 -moz- | 3.1 -webkit- | 15.0 -webkit 11.1 |
| column-width | 10.0 | 4.0 -webkit- | 2.0 -moz- | 3.1 -webkit- | 15.0 -webkit 11.1 |

**CSS3 Multi-column Properties**

In this chapter you will learn about the following multi-column properties:

* column-count
* column-gap
* column-rule-style
* column-rule-width
* column-rule-color
* column-rule
* column-span
* column-width

**CSS3 Create Multiple Columns**

The column-count property specifies the number of columns an element should be divided into.

The following example will divide the text in the <div> element into 3 columns:

**Example**

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-count)

**CSS3 Specify the Gap Between Columns**

The column-gap property specifies the gap between the columns.

The following example specifies a 40 pixels gap between the columns:

**Example**

div {  
    -webkit-column-gap: 40px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-gap: 40px; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-gap: 40px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-gap)

**CSS3 Column Rules**

The column-rule-style property specifies the style of the rule between columns:

**Example**

div {  
    -webkit-column-rule-style: solid; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-rule-style: solid; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-rule-style: solid;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-rule-style)

The column-rule-width property specifies the width of the rule between columns:

**Example**

div {  
    -webkit-column-rule-width: 1px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-rule-width: 1px; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-rule-width: 1px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-rule-width)

The column-rule-color property specifies the color of the rule between columns:

**Example**

div {  
    -webkit-column-rule-color: lightblue; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-rule-color: lightblue; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-rule-color: lightblue;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-rule-color)

The column-rule property is a shorthand property for setting all the column-rule-\* properties above.

The following example sets the width, style, and color of the rule between columns:

**Example**

div {  
    -webkit-column-rule: 1px solid lightblue; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-rule: 1px solid lightblue; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-rule: 1px solid lightblue;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-rule)

**Specify How Many Columns an Element Should Span**

The column-span property specifies how many columns an element should span across.

The following example specifies that the <h2> element should span across all columns:

**Example**

h2 {  
    -webkit-column-span: all; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    column-span: all;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-span)

**Specify The Column Width**

The column-width property specifies a suggested, optimal width for the columns.

The following example specifies that the suggested, optimal width for the columns should be 100px:

**Example**

div {  
    -webkit-column-width: 100px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    column-width: 100px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-width)

**CSS3 Multi-columns Properties**

The following table lists all the multi-columns properties:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [column-count](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-count.asp) | Specifies the number of columns an element should be divided into |
| [column-fill](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-fill.asp) | Specifies how to fill columns |
| [column-gap](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-gap.asp) | Specifies the gap between the columns |
| [column-rule](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule.asp) | A shorthand property for setting all the column-rule-\* properties |
| [column-rule-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-color.asp) | Specifies the color of the rule between columns |
| [column-rule-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-style.asp) | Specifies the style of the rule between columns |
| [column-rule-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-width.asp) | Specifies the width of the rule between columns |
| [column-span](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-span.asp) | Specifies how many columns an element should span across |
| [column-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-width.asp) | Specifies a suggested, optimal width for the columns |
| [columns](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_columns.asp) | A shorthand property for setting column-width and column-count |

**CSS3 User Interface**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_multiple_columns.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_box-sizing.asp)

**CSS3 User Interface**

CSS3 has new user interface features such as resizing elements, outlines, and box sizing.

In this chapter you will learn about the following user interface properties:

* resize
* outline-offset

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| resize | Not supported | 4.0 | 5.0 4.0 -moz- | 4.0 | 15.0 |
| outline-offset | Not supported | 4.0 | 5.0 4.0 -moz- | 4.0 | 9.5 |

**CSS3 Resizing**

The resize property specifies whether or not an element should be resizable by the user.

This div element is resizable by the user (works in Chrome, Firefox, Safari and Opera).

The following example lets the user resize only the width of a <div> element:

**Example**

div {  
    resize: horizontal;  
    overflow: auto;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_resize_width)

The following example lets the user resize only the height of a <div> element:

**Example**

div {  
    resize: vertical;  
    overflow: auto;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_resize_height)

The following example lets the user resize both the height and the width of a <div> element:

**Example**

div {  
    resize: both;  
    overflow: auto;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_resize)

**CSS3 Outline Offset**

The outline-offset property adds space between an outline and the edge or border of an element.

Outlines differ from borders in two ways:

* An outline is a line drawn around elements, outside the border edge
* An outline do not take up space
* An outline may be non-rectangular

This div has an outline 15px outside the border edge.

The following example uses the outline-offset property to add a 15px space between the border and the outline:

**Example**

div {  
    border: 1px solid black;  
    outline: 1px solid red;  
    outline-offset: 15px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_outline-offset)

**CSS3 User Interface Properties**

The following table lists all the user interface properties:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [box-sizing](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_box-sizing.asp) | Allows you to include the padding and border in an element's total width and height |
| [nav-down](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-down.asp) | Specifies where to navigate when using the arrow-down navigation key |
| [nav-index](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-index.asp) | Specifies the tabbing order for an element |
| [nav-left](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-left.asp) | Specifies where to navigate when using the arrow-left navigation key |
| [nav-right](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-right.asp) | Specifies where to navigate when using the arrow-right navigation key |
| [nav-up](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-up.asp) | Specifies where to navigate when using the arrow-up navigation key |
| [outline-offset](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_outline-offset.asp) | Adds space between an outline and the edge or border of an element |
| [resize](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_resize.asp) | Specifies whether or not an element is resizable by the user |

**CSS3 Box Sizing**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_user_interface.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_flexbox.asp)

**CSS3 Box Sizing**

The CSS3 box-sizing property allows us to include the padding and border in an element's total width and height.

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| box-sizing | 8.0 | 10.0 4.0 -webkit- | 29.0 2.0 -moz- | 5.1 3.1 -webkit- | 9.5 |

**Without the CSS3 box-sizing Property**

By default, the width and height of an element is calculated like this:

width + padding + border = actual width of an element  
height + padding + border = actual height of an element

This means: When you set the width/height of an element, the element often appear bigger than you have set (because the element's border and padding are added to the element's specified width/height).

The following illustration shows two <div> elements with the same specified width and height:

This div is smaller (width is 300px and height is 100px).

This div is bigger (width is also 300px and height is 100px).

The two <div> elements above end up with different sizes in the result (because div2 has a padding specified):

**Example**

.div1 {  
    width: 300px;  
    height: 100px;  
    border: 1px solid blue;   
}  
  
.div2 {  
    width: 300px;  
    height: 100px;  
    padding: 50px;  
    border: 1px solid red;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_box-sizing_old)

So, for a long time web developers have specified a smaller width value than they wanted, because they had to subtract out the padding and borders.

With CSS3, the box-sizing property solves this problem.

**With the CSS3 box-sizing Property**

The CSS3 box-sizing property allows us to include the padding and border in an element's total width and height.

If you set box-sizing: border-box; on an element padding and border are included in the width and height:

Both divs are the same size now!

Hooray!

Here is the same example as above, with box-sizing: border-box; added to both <div> elements:

**Example**

.div1 {  
    width: 300px;  
    height: 100px;  
    border: 1px solid blue;  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
}  
  
.div2 {  
    width: 300px;  
    height: 100px;  
    padding: 50px;  
    border: 1px solid red;  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_box-sizing_new)

Since the result of using the box-sizing: border-box; is so much better, many developers want all elements on their pages to work this way.

The code below ensures that all elements are sized in this more intuitive way. Many browsers already use box-sizing: border-box; for many form elements (but not all - which is why inputs and textareas look different at width: 100%;).

Applying this to all elements is safe and wise:

**Example**

\* {  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_box-sizing_all)

**CSS3 Flexible Box**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_box-sizing.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_mediaqueries.asp)

**CSS3 Flexbox**

Flexible boxes, or flexbox, is a new layout mode in CSS3.

Use of flexbox ensures that elements behave predictably when the page layout must accommodate different screen sizes and different display devices.

For many applications, the flexible box model provides an improvement over the block model in that it does not use floats, nor do the flex container's margins collapse with the margins of its contents.

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the feature.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Basic support (single-line flexbox) | 11.0 | 29.0 21.0 -webkit- | 22.0 18.0 -moz- | 6.1 -webkit- | 12.1 -webkit- |
| Multi-line flexbox | 11.0 | 29.0 21.0 -webkit- | 28.0 | 6.1 -webkit- | 17.0 15.0 -webkit- 12.1 |

**CSS3 Flexbox Concepts**

Flexbox consists of flex containers and flex items.

A flex container is declared by setting the display property of an element to either flex (rendered as a block) or inline-flex (rendered as inline).

Inside a flex container there is one or more flex items.

**Note:** Everything outside a flex container and inside a flex item is rendered as usual. Flexbox defines how flex items are laid out inside a flex container.

Flex items are positioned inside a flex container along a flex line. By default there is only one flex line per flex container.

The following example shows three flex items. They are positioned by default: along the horizontal flex line, from left to right:

**Example**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>   
.flex-container {  
    display: -webkit-flex;  
    display: flex;  
    width: 400px;  
    height: 250px;  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
}  
  
.flex-item {  
    background-color: cornflowerblue;  
    width: 100px;  
    height: 100px;  
    margin: 10px;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<div class="flex-container">  
  <div class="flex-item">flex item 1</div>  
  <div class="flex-item">flex item 2</div>  
  <div class="flex-item">flex item 3</div>   
</div>  
  
</body>  
</html>

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_flexline)

It is also possible to change the direction of the flex line.

If we set the direction property to rtl (right-to-left), the text is drawn right to left, and also the flex line changes direction, which will change the page layout:

**Example**

body {  
    direction: rtl;  
}  
  
.flex-container {  
    display: -webkit-flex;  
    display: flex;  
    width: 400px;  
    height: 250px;  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
}  
  
.flex-item {  
    background-color: cornflowerblue;  
    width: 100px;  
    height: 100px;  
    margin: 10px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_flexline_rtl)

**Flex Direction**

The flex-direction property specifies the direction of the flexible items inside the flex container. The default value of flex-direction is row (left-to-right, top-to-bottom).

The other values are as follows:

* row-reverse - If the writing-mode (direction) is left to right, the flex items will be laid out right to left
* column - If the writing system is horizontal, the flex items will be laid out vertically
* column-reverse - Same as column, but reversed

The following example shows the result of using the row-reverse value:

**Example**

.flex-container {  
    display: -webkit-flex;  
    display: flex;  
    -webkit-flex-direction: row-reverse;  
    flex-direction: row-reverse;  
    width: 400px;  
    height: 250px;  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_direction_row-reverse)

The following example shows the result of using the column value:

**Example**

.flex-container {  
    display: -webkit-flex;  
    display: flex;  
    -webkit-flex-direction: column;  
    flex-direction: column;  
    width: 400px;  
    height: 250px;  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_direction_column)

The following example shows the result of using the column-reverse value:

**Example**

.flex-container {  
    display: -webkit-flex;  
    display: flex;  
    -webkit-flex-direction: column-reverse;  
    flex-direction: column-reverse;  
    width: 400px;  
    height: 250px;  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_direction_column-reverse)

**The justify-content Property**

The justify-content property horizontally aligns the flexible container's items when the items do not use all available space on the main-axis.

The possible values are as follows:

* 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 at the center of the container
* space-between - Items are positioned with space between the lines
* space-around - Items are positioned with space before, between, and after the lines

The following example shows the result of using the flex-end value:

**Example**

.flex-container {  
    display: -webkit-flex;  
    display: flex;  
    -webkit-justify-content: flex-end;  
    justify-content: flex-end;  
    width: 400px;  
    height: 250px;  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_justify_flex-end)

The following example shows the result of using the center value:

**Example**

.flex-container {  
    display: -webkit-flex;  
    display: flex;  
    -webkit-justify-content: center;  
    justify-content: center;  
    width: 400px;  
    height: 250px;  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_justify_center)

The following example shows the result of using the space-between value:

**Example**

.flex-container {  
    display: -webkit-flex;  
    display: flex;  
    -webkit-justify-content: space-between;  
    justify-content: space-between;  
    width: 400px;  
    height: 250px;  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_justify_space-between)

The following example shows the result of using the space-around value:

**Example**

.flex-container {  
    display: -webkit-flex;  
    display: flex;  
    -webkit-justify-content: space-around;  
    justify-content: space-around;  
    width: 400px;  
    height: 250px;  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_justify_space-around)

**The align-items Property**

The align-items property vertically aligns the flexible container's items when the items do not use all available space on the cross-axis.

The possible values are as follows:

* stretch - Default value. Items are stretched to fit the container
* flex-start - Items are positioned at the top of the container
* flex-end - Items are positioned at the bottom of the container
* center - Items are positioned at the center of the container (vertically)
* baseline - Items are positioned at the baseline of the container

The following example shows the result of using the stretch value (this is the default value):

**Example**

.flex-container {  
    display: -webkit-flex;  
    display: flex;  
    -webkit-align-items: stretch;  
    align-items: stretch;  
    width: 400px;  
    height: 250px;  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_align_stretch)

The following example shows the result of using the flex-start value:

**Example**

.flex-container {  
    display: -webkit-flex;  
    display: flex;  
    -webkit-align-items: flex-start;  
    align-items: flex-start;  
    width: 400px;  
    height: 250px;  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_align_flex-start)

The following example shows the result of using the flex-end value:

**Example**

.flex-container {  
    display: -webkit-flex;  
    display: flex;  
    -webkit-align-items: flex-end;  
    align-items: flex-end;  
    width: 400px;  
    height: 250px;  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_align_flex-end)

The following example shows the result of using the center value:

**Example**

.flex-container {  
    display: -webkit-flex;  
    display: flex;  
    -webkit-align-items: center;  
    align-items: center;  
    width: 400px;  
    height: 250px;  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_align_center)

The following example shows the result of using the baseline value:

**Example**

.flex-container {  
    display: -webkit-flex;  
    display: flex;  
    -webkit-align-items: baseline;  
    align-items: baseline;  
    width: 400px;  
    height: 250px;  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_align_baseline)

**The flex-wrap Property**

The flex-wrap property specifies whether the flex items should wrap or not, if there is not enough room for them on one flex line.

The possible values are as follows:

* nowrap - Default value. The flexible items will not wrap
* wrap - The flexible items will wrap if necessary
* wrap-reverse - The flexible items will wrap, if necessary, in reverse order

The following example shows the result of using the nowrap value (this is the default value):

**Example**

.flex-container {  
    display: -webkit-flex;  
    display: flex;  
    -webkit-flex-wrap: nowrap;  
    flex-wrap: nowrap;  
    width: 300px;  
    height: 250px;  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_nowrap)

The following example shows the result of using the wrap value:

**Example**

.flex-container {  
    display: -webkit-flex;  
    display: flex;  
    -webkit-flex-wrap: wrap;  
    flex-wrap: wrap;  
    width: 300px;  
    height: 250px;  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_wrap)

The following example shows the result of using the wrap-reverse value:

**Example**

.flex-container {  
    display: -webkit-flex;  
    display: flex;  
    -webkit-flex-wrap: wrap-reverse;  
    flex-wrap: wrap-reverse;  
    width: 300px;  
    height: 250px;  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_wrap-reverse)

**The align-content Property**

The align-content property modifies the behavior of the flex-wrap property. It is similar to align-items, but instead of aligning flex items, it aligns flex lines.

The possible values are as follows:

* stretch - Default value. Lines stretch to take up the remaining space
* flex-start - Lines are packed toward the start of the flex container
* flex-end - Lines are packed toward the end of the flex container
* center - Lines are packed toward the center 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

The following example shows the result of using the center value:

**Example**

.flex-container {  
    display: -webkit-flex;  
    display: flex;  
    -webkit-flex-wrap: wrap;  
    flex-wrap: wrap;  
    -webkit-align-content: center;  
    align-content: center;  
    width: 300px;  
    height: 300px;  
    background-color: lightgrey;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_align-content)

**Flex Item Properties**

**Ordering**

The order property specifies the order of a flexible item relative to the rest of the flexible items inside the same container:

**Example**

.flex-item {  
    background-color: cornflowerblue;  
    width: 100px;  
    height: 100px;  
    margin: 10px;  
}  
  
.first {  
    -webkit-order: -1;  
    order: -1;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_order)

**Margin**

Setting margin: auto; will absorb extra space. It can be used to push flex items into different positions.

In the following example we set margin-right: auto; on the first flex item. This will cause all the extra space to be absorbed to the right of that element:

**Example**

.flex-item {  
    background-color: cornflowerblue;  
    width: 75px;  
    height: 75px;  
    margin: 10px;  
}  
  
.flex-item:first-child {  
    margin-right: auto;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_margin)

**Perfect Centering**

In the following example we will solve an almost daily problem: perfect centering.

It is very easy with flexbox. Setting margin: auto; will make the item perfectly centered in both axis:

**Example**

.flex-item {  
    background-color: cornflowerblue;  
    width: 75px;  
    height: 75px;  
    margin: auto;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_margin2)

**align-self**

The align-self property of flex items overrides the flex container's align-items property for that item. It has the same possible values as the align-items property.

The following example sets different align-self values to each flex item:

**Example**

.flex-item {  
    background-color: cornflowerblue;  
    width: 60px;  
    min-height: 100px;  
    margin: 10px;  
}  
  
.item1 {  
    -webkit-align-self: flex-start;  
    align-self: flex-start;  
}  
.item2 {  
    -webkit-align-self: flex-end;  
    align-self: flex-end;  
}  
  
.item3 {  
    -webkit-align-self: center;  
    align-self: center;  
}  
  
.item4 {  
    -webkit-align-self: baseline;  
    align-self: baseline;  
}  
  
.item5 {  
    -webkit-align-self: stretch;  
    align-self: stretch;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_align-self)

**flex**

The flex property specifies the length of the flex item, relative to the rest of the flex items inside the same container.

In the following example, the first flex item will consume 2/4 of the free space, and the other two flex items will consume 1/4 of the free space each:

**Example**

.flex-item {  
    background-color: cornflowerblue;  
    margin: 10px;  
}  
  
.item1 {  
    -webkit-flex: 2;  
    flex: 2;  
}  
  
.item2 {  
    -webkit-flex: 1;  
    flex: 1;  
}  
  
.item3 {  
    -webkit-flex: 1;  
    flex: 1;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_flex_number)

Examples

**More Examples**

[Create a responsive website with flexbox](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_website)  
This example demonstrates how to create a responsive website layout with flexbox.

**CSS3 Flexbox Properties**

The following table lists the CSS properties used with flexbox:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [display](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_display.asp) | Specifies the type of box used for an HTML element |
| [flex-direction](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-direction.asp) | Specifies the direction of the flexible items inside a flex container |
| [justify-content](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_justify-content.asp) | Horizontally aligns the flex items when the items do not use all available space on the main-axis |
| [align-items](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-items.asp) | Vertically aligns the flex items when the items do not use all available space on the cross-axis |
| [flex-wrap](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-wrap.asp) | Specifies whether the flex items should wrap or not, if there is not enough room for them on one flex line |
| [align-content](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-content.asp) | Modifies the behavior of the flex-wrap property. It is similar to align-items, but instead of aligning flex items, it aligns flex lines |
| [flex-flow](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-flow.asp) | A shorthand propert for flex-direction and flex-wrap |
| [order](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_order.asp) | Specifies the order of a flexible item relative to the rest of the flex items inside the same container |
| [align-self](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-self.asp) | Used on flex items. Overrides the container's align-items property |
| [flex](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex.asp) | Specifies the length of a flex item, relative to the rest of the flex items inside the same container |

**CSS3 Media Queries**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_flexbox.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_mediaqueries_ex.asp)

**CSS2 Introduced Media Types**

The @media rule, introduced in CSS2, made it possible to define different style rules for different media types.

Examples: You could have one set of style rules for computer screens, one for printers, one for handheld devices, one for television-type devices, and so on.

Unfortunately these media types never got a lot of support by devices, other than the print media type.

**CSS3 Introduces Media Queries**

Media queries in CSS3 extend the CSS2 media types idea: Instead of looking for a type of device, they look at the capability of the device.

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 to tablets, iPhone, and Androids.

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specifies the first browser version that fully supports the @media rule.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Rule** |  |  |  |  |  |
| @media | 21 | 9 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 9 |

**Media Query Syntax**

A media query consists of a media type and can contain one or more expressions, which resolve to either true or false.

@media not|only *mediatype* and(*expressions*) { *CSS-Code;*}

The result of the query is true if the specified media type matches the type of device the document is being displayed on and all expressions in the media query are true. When a media query is true, the corresponding style sheet or style rules are applied, following the normal cascading rules.

Unless you use the not or only operators, the media type is optional and the all type will be implied.

You can also have different stylesheets for different media:

<link rel="stylesheet" media="*mediatype* and|not|only (*expressions*)" href="*print.css*">

**CSS3 Media Types**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| all | 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 Queries Simple Examples**

One way to use media queries is to have an alternate CSS section right inside your style sheet.

The following example changes the background-color to lightgreen if the viewport is 480 pixels wide or wider (if the viewport is less than 480 pixels, the background-color will be pink):

**Example**

@media screen and (min-width: 480px) {  
    body {  
        background-color: lightgreen;  
    }  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_media_queries1)

The following example shows a menu that will float to the left of the page if the viewport is 480 pixels wide or wider (if the viewport is less than 480 pixels, the menu will be on top of the content):

**Example**

@media screen and (min-width: 480px) {  
    #leftsidebar {width: 200px; float: left;}  
    #main {margin-left:216px;}  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_media_queries2)

**CSS3 @media Reference**

For a full overview of all the media types and features/expressions, please look at the [@media](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_mediaquery.asp) rule in our CSS reference.

**CSS3 Media Queries - Examples**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_mediaqueries.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_intro.asp)

**CSS3 Media Queries - More Examples**

Let us look at some more examples of using media queries.

We will start with a list of names which function as email links. The HTML is:

**Example 1**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
ul {  
    list-style-type: none;  
}  
  
ul li a {  
    color: green;  
    text-decoration: none;  
    padding: 3px;   
    display: block;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<ul>  
  <li><a data-email="johndoe@example.com" href="mailto:johndoe@example.com">John Doe</a></li>  
  <li><a data-email="marymoe@example.com" href="mailto:marymoe@example.com">Mary Moe</a></li>  
  <li><a data-email="amandapanda@example.com" href="mailto:amandapanda@example.com">Amanda Panda</a></li>  
</ul>  
  
</body>  
</html>

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_mediaqueries_ex1)

Notice the data-email attribute. In HTML5, we can use attributes prefixed with data- to store information. We will use the data- attribute later.

**Width from 520 to 699px - Apply an email icon to each link**

When the browser's width is between 520 and 699px, we will apply an email icon to each email link:

**Example 2**

@media screen and (max-width: 699px) and (min-width: 520px) {  
    ul li a {  
        padding-left: 30px;  
        background: url(email-icon.png) left center no-repeat;  
    }  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_mediaqueries_ex2)

**Width from 700 to 1000px - Preface the links with a text**

When the browser's width is between from 700 to 1000px, we will preface each email link with the text "Email: ":

**Example 3**

@media screen and (max-width: 1000px) and (min-width: 700px) {  
    ul li a:before {  
        content: "Email: ";  
        font-style: italic;  
        color: #666666;  
    }  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_mediaqueries_ex3)

**Width above 1001px - Apply email address to links**

When the browser's width is above 1001px, we will append the email address to the links.

We will use the value of the data- attribute to add the email address after the person's name:

**Example 4**

@media screen and (min-width: 1001px) {  
    ul li a:after {  
        content: " (" attr(data-email) ")";  
        font-size: 12px;  
        font-style: italic;  
        color: #666666;  
    }  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_mediaqueries_ex4)

**Width above 1151px - Add icon as we used before**

For browser widths above 1151px, we will again add the icon as we used before.

Here, we do not have to write an additional media query block, we can just append an additional media query to our already existing one using a comma (this will behave like an OR operator):

**Example 5**

@media screen and (max-width: 699px) and (min-width: 520px), (min-width: 1151px) {  
    ul li a {  
        padding-left: 30px;  
        background: url(email-icon.png) left center no-repeat;  
    }  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_mediaqueries_ex5)

Examples

**More Examples**

[Use the list of email links on a sidebar in a web page](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_mediaqueries_ex6)  
This example puts the list of email links into the left sidebar of a webpage.

**Responsive Web Design - Introduction**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_mediaqueries_ex.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_viewport.asp)

**What is Responsive Web Design?**

Responsive web design makes your web page look good on all devices.

Responsive web design uses only HTML and CSS.

Responsive web design is not a program or a JavaScript.

**Designing For The Best Experience For All Users**

Web pages can be viewed using many different devices: desktops, tablets, and phones. Your web page should look good, and be easy to use, regardless of the device.

Web pages should not leave out information to fit smaller devices, but rather adapt its content to fit any device:

**  
Desktop**

**  
Tablet**

**  
Phone**

It is called responsive web design when you use CSS and HTML to resize, hide, shrink, enlarge, or move the content to make it look good on any screen.

**Responsive Web Design - The Viewport**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_intro.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_grid.asp)

**What is The Viewport?**

The viewport is the user's visible area of a web page.

The viewport varies with the device, and will be smaller on a mobile phone than on a computer screen.

Before tablets and mobile phones, web pages were designed only for computer screens, and it was common for web pages to have a static design and a fixed size.

Then, when we started surfing the internet using tablets and mobile phones, fixed size web pages were too large to fit the viewport. To fix this, browsers on those devices scaled down the entire web page to fit the screen.

This was not perfect, but a quick fix.

**Setting The Viewport**

HTML5 introduced a method to let web designers take control over the viewport, through the <meta> tag.

You should include the following <meta> viewport element in all your web pages:

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

A <meta> viewport element gives the browser instructions on how to control the page's dimensions and scaling.

The width=device-width part sets the width of the page to follow the screen-width of the device (which will vary depending on the device).

The initial-scale=1.0 part sets the initial zoom level when the page is first loaded by the browser.

Here is an example of a web page *without* the viewport meta tag, and the same web page *with* the viewport meta tag:

**Tip:** If you are browsing this page with a phone or a tablet, you can click on the two links to see the difference.

[[](http://www.w3schools.com/css/example_withoutviewport.htm)  
  
**Without the viewport meta tag**](http://www.w3schools.com/css/example_withoutviewport.htm)

[[](http://www.w3schools.com/css/example_withviewport.htm)  
  
**With the viewport meta tag**](http://www.w3schools.com/css/example_withviewport.htm)

**Size Content to The Viewport**

Users are used to scroll websites vertically on both desktop and mobile devices - but not horizontally!

So, if the user is forced to scroll horizontally, or zoom out, to see the whole web page it results in a poor user experience.

Some additional rules to follow:

**1. Do NOT use large fixed width elements -** For example, if an image is displayed at a width wider than the viewport it can cause the viewport to scroll horizontally. Remember to adjust this content to fit within the width of the viewport.

**2. Do NOT let the content rely on a particular viewport width to render well** - Since screen dimensions and width in CSS pixels vary widely between devices, content should not rely on a particular viewport width to render well.

**3. Use CSS media queries to apply different styling for small and large screens** - Setting large absolute CSS widths for page elements, will cause the element to be too wide for the viewport on a smaller device. Instead, consider using relative width values, such as width: 100%. Also, be careful of using large absolute positioning values. It may cause the element to fall outside the viewport on small devices.

**Responsive Web Design - Grid-View**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_viewport.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_mediaqueries.asp)

**What is a Grid-View?**

Many web pages are based on a grid-view, which means that the page is divided into columns:

Using a grid-view is very helpful when designing web pages. It makes it easier to place elements on the page.

A responsive grid-view often has 12 columns, and has a total width of 100%, and will shrink and expand as you resize the browser window.

[Responsive Grid View](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryresponsive_grid.htm)

**Building a Responsive Grid-View**

Lets start building a responsive grid-view.

First ensure that all HTML elements have the box-sizing property set to border-box. This makes sure that the padding and border are included in the total width and height of the elements.

Add the following code in your CSS:

\* {  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
}

Read more about the box-sizing property in our [CSS3 Box Sizing](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_box-sizing.asp) chapter.

The following example shows a simple responsive web page, with two columns:

**Example**

.menu {  
    width: 25%;  
    float: left;  
}  
.main {  
    width: 75%;  
    float: left;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=tryresponsive_webpage)

The example above is fine if the web page only contains two columns.

However, we want to use a responsive grid-view with 12 columns, to have more control over the web page.

First we must calculate the percentage for one column: 100% / 12 columns = 8.33%.

Then we make one class for each of the 12 columns, class="col-" and a number defining how many columns the section should span:

**CSS:**

.col-1 {width: 8.33%;}  
.col-2 {width: 16.66%;}  
.col-3 {width: 25%;}  
.col-4 {width: 33.33%;}  
.col-5 {width: 41.66%;}  
.col-6 {width: 50%;}  
.col-7 {width: 58.33%;}  
.col-8 {width: 66.66%;}  
.col-9 {width: 75%;}  
.col-10 {width: 83.33%;}  
.col-11 {width: 91.66%;}  
.col-12 {width: 100%;}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=tryresponsive_cols)

 All these columns should be floating to the left, and have a padding of 15px:

**CSS:**

[class\*="col-"] {  
    float: left;  
    padding: 15px;  
    border: 1px solid red;  
}

Each row should be wrapped in a <div>. The number of columns inside a row should allways add up to 12:

**HTML:**

<div class="row">  
  <div class="col-3">...</div>  
  <div class="col-9">...</div>  
</div>

The columns inside a row are all floating to the left, and are therefore taken out of the flow of the page, and other elements will be placed as if the columns does not exist. To prevent this, we will add a style that clears the flow:

**CSS:**

.row:after {  
    content: "";  
    clear: both;  
    display: block;  
}

We also want to add some styles and colors to make it look better:

**Example**

html {  
    font-family: "Lucida Sans", sans-serif;  
}  
.header {  
    background-color: #9933cc;  
    color: #ffffff;  
    padding: 15px;  
}  
.menu ul {  
    list-style-type: none;  
    margin: 0;  
    padding: 0;  
}  
.menu li {  
    padding: 8px;  
    margin-bottom: 7px;  
    background-color :#33b5e5;  
    color: #ffffff;  
    box-shadow: 0 1px 3px rgba(0,0,0,0.12), 0 1px 2px rgba(0,0,0,0.24);  
}  
.menu li:hover {  
    background-color: #0099cc;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=tryresponsive_styles)

Notice that the webpage in the example does not look good when you resize the browser window to a very small width. In the next chapter you will learn how to fix that.

**Responsive Web Design - Media Queries**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_grid.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_images.asp)

**What is a Media Query?**

Media query is a CSS technique introduced in CSS3.

It uses the @media rule to include a block of CSS properties only if a certain condition is true.

**Example**

If the browser window is smaller than 500px, the background color will change to lightblue:

@media only screen and (max-width: 500px) {  
    body {  
        background-color: lightblue;  
    }  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=tryresponsive_mediaquery)

**Add a Breakpoint**

Earlier in this tutorial we made a web page with rows and columns, and it was responsive, but it did not look good on a small screen.

Media queries can help with that. We can add a breakpoint where certain parts of the design will behave differently on each side of the breakpoint.

**  
Desktop**

**  
Phone**

Use a media query to add a breakpoint at 768px:

**Example**

When the screen (browser window) gets smaller than 768px, each column should have a width of 100%:

/\* For desktop: \*/  
.col-1 {width: 8.33%;}  
.col-2 {width: 16.66%;}  
.col-3 {width: 25%;}  
.col-4 {width: 33.33%;}  
.col-5 {width: 41.66%;}  
.col-6 {width: 50%;}  
.col-7 {width: 58.33%;}  
.col-8 {width: 66.66%;}  
.col-9 {width: 75%;}  
.col-10 {width: 83.33%;}  
.col-11 {width: 91.66%;}  
.col-12 {width: 100%;}  
  
@media only screen and (max-width: 768px) {  
    /\* For mobile phones: \*/  
    [class\*="col-"] {  
        width: 100%;  
    }  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=tryresponsive_breakpoints)

**Always Design for Mobile First**

Mobile First means designing for mobile before designing for desktop or any other device (This will make the page display faster on smaller devices).

This means that we must make some changes in our CSS.

Instead of changing styles when the width gets *smaller* than 768px, we should change the design when the width gets *larger* than 768px. This will make our design Mobile First:

**Example**

/\* For mobile phones: \*/  
[class\*="col-"] {  
    width: 100%;  
}  
@media only screen and (min-width: 768px) {  
    /\* For desktop: \*/  
    .col-1 {width: 8.33%;}  
    .col-2 {width: 16.66%;}  
    .col-3 {width: 25%;}  
    .col-4 {width: 33.33%;}  
    .col-5 {width: 41.66%;}  
    .col-6 {width: 50%;}  
    .col-7 {width: 58.33%;}  
    .col-8 {width: 66.66%;}  
    .col-9 {width: 75%;}  
    .col-10 {width: 83.33%;}  
    .col-11 {width: 91.66%;}  
    .col-12 {width: 100%;}  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=tryresponsive_mobilefirst)

**Another Breakpoint**

You can add as many breakpoints as you like.

We will also insert a breakpoint between tablets and mobile phones.

**  
Desktop**

**  
Tablet**

**  
Phone**

We do this by adding one more media query (at 600px), and a set of new classes for devices larger than 600px (but smaller than 768px):

**Example**

Note that the two sets of classes are allmost identical, the only difference is the name (col- and col-m-):

/\* For mobile phones: \*/  
[class\*="col-"] {  
    width: 100%;  
}  
@media only screen and (min-width: 600px) {  
    /\* For tablets: \*/  
    .col-m-1 {width: 8.33%;}  
    .col-m-2 {width: 16.66%;}  
    .col-m-3 {width: 25%;}  
    .col-m-4 {width: 33.33%;}  
    .col-m-5 {width: 41.66%;}  
    .col-m-6 {width: 50%;}  
    .col-m-7 {width: 58.33%;}  
    .col-m-8 {width: 66.66%;}  
    .col-m-9 {width: 75%;}  
    .col-m-10 {width: 83.33%;}  
    .col-m-11 {width: 91.66%;}  
    .col-m-12 {width: 100%;}  
}  
@media only screen and (min-width: 768px) {  
    /\* For desktop: \*/  
    .col-1 {width: 8.33%;}  
    .col-2 {width: 16.66%;}  
    .col-3 {width: 25%;}  
    .col-4 {width: 33.33%;}  
    .col-5 {width: 41.66%;}  
    .col-6 {width: 50%;}  
    .col-7 {width: 58.33%;}  
    .col-8 {width: 66.66%;}  
    .col-9 {width: 75%;}  
    .col-10 {width: 83.33%;}  
    .col-11 {width: 91.66%;}  
    .col-12 {width: 100%;}  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=tryresponsive_col-s)

It might seem odd that we have two sets of identical classes, but it gives us the opportunity *in HTML*, to decide what will happen with the columns at each breakpoint:

**HTML Example**

For desktop:

The first and the third section will both span 3 columns each. The middle section will span 6 columns.

For tablets:

The first section will span 3 columns, the second will span 9, and the third section will be displayed below the first two sections, and it will span 12 columns:

<div class="row">  
<div class="col-3 col-m-3">...</div>  
<div class="col-6 col-m-9">...</div>  
<div class="col-3 col-m-12">...</div>  
</div>

**Orientation: Portrait / Landscape**

Media queries can also be used to change layout of a page depending on the orientation of the browser.

You can have a set of CSS properties that will only apply when the browser window is wider than its height, a so called "Landscape" orientation:

**Example**

The web page will have a lighblue background if the orientation i in landscape mode:

@media only screen and (orientation: landscape) {  
    body {  
        background-color: lightblue;  
    }  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=tryresponsive_mediaquery_orientation)

**Responsive Web Design - Images**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_mediaqueries.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_videos.asp)

**Using The width Property**

If the width property is set to 100%, the image will be responsive and scale up and down:

**Example**

img {  
    width: 100%;  
    height: auto;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=tryresponsive_image2)

Notice that in the example above, the image can be scaled up to be larger than its original size. A better solution, in many cases, will be to use the max-width property instead.

**Using The max-width Property**

If the max-width property is set to 100%, the image will scale down if it has to, but never scale up to be larger than its original size:

**Example**

img {  
    max-width: 100%;  
    height: auto;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=tryresponsive_image)

**Add an Image to The Example Web Page**

**Example**

img {  
    width: 100%;  
    height: auto;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=tryresponsive_image3)

**Background Images**

Background images can also respond to resizing and scaling.

Here we will show three different methods:

1. If the background-size property is set to "contain", the background image will scale, and try to fit the content area. However, the image will keep its aspect ratio (the proportional relationship between the image's width and height):

Here is the CSS code:

**Example**

div {  
    width: 100%;  
    height: 400px;  
    background-image: url('img\_flowers.jpg');  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-size: contain;  
    border: 1px solid red;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=tryresponsive_image_background1)

2. If the background-size property is set to "100% 100%", the background image will stretch to cover the entire content area:

Here is the CSS code:

**Example**

div {  
    width: 100%;  
    height: 400px;  
    background-image: url('img\_flowers.jpg');  
    background-size: 100% 100%;  
    border: 1px solid red;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=tryresponsive_image_background2)

3. If the background-size property is set to "cover", the background image will scale to cover the entire content area. Notice that the "cover" value keeps the aspect ratio, and some part of the background image may be clipped:

Here is the CSS code:

**Example**

div {  
    width: 100%;  
    height: 400px;  
    background-image: url('img\_flowers.jpg');  
    background-size: cover;  
    border: 1px solid red;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=tryresponsive_image_background3)

**Different Images for Different Devices**

A large image can be perfect on a big computer screen, but useless on a small device. Why load a large image when you have to scale it down anyway? To reduce the load, or for any other reasons, you can use media queries to display different images on different devices.

Here is one large image and one smaller image that will be displayed on different devices:





**Example**

/\* For width smaller than 400px: \*/  
body {  
    background-image: url('img\_smallflower.jpg');   
}  
  
/\* For width 400px and larger: \*/  
@media only screen and (min-width: 400px) {  
    body {   
        background-image: url('img\_flowers.jpg');   
    }  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=tryresponsive_image_mediaq)

You can use the media query min-device-width, instead of min-width, which checks the device width, instead of the browser width. Then the image will not change when you resize the browser window:

**Example**

/\* For devices smaller than 400px: \*/  
body {  
    background-image: url('img\_smallflower.jpg');   
}  
  
/\* For devices 400px and larger: \*/  
@media only screen and (min-device-width: 400px) {  
    body {   
        background-image: url('img\_flowers.jpg');   
    }  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=tryresponsive_image_mediaq2)

**HTML5 <picture> Element**

HTML5 introduced the <picture> element, which lets you define more than one image.

**Browser Support**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Element** |  |  |  |  |  |
| <picture> | Not supported | 38.0 | 38.0 | Not supported | 25.0 |

The <picture> element works similar to the <video> and <audio> elements. You set up different sources, and the first source that fits the preferences is the one being used:

**Example**

<picture>  
  <source srcset="img\_smallflower.jpg" media="(max-width: 400px)">  
  <source srcset="img\_flowers.jpg">  
  <img src="img\_flowers.jpg" alt="Flowers">  
</picture>

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=tryresponsive_image_picture)

The srcset attribute is required, and defines the source of the image.

The media attribute is optional, and accepts the media queries you find in [CSS @media rule](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_mediaquery.asp).

You should also define an <img> element for browsers that do not support the <picture> element.

**Responsive Web Design - Videos**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_images.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_frameworks.asp)

**Using The width Property**

If the width property is set to 100%, the video player will be responsive and scale up and down:

**Example**

video {  
    width: 100%;  
    height: auto;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=tryresponsive_video2)

Notice that in the example above, the video player can be scaled up to be larger than its original size. A better solution, in many cases, will be to use the max-width property instead.

**Using The max-width Property**

If the max-width property is set to 100%, the video player will scale down if it has to, but never scale up to be larger than its original size:

**Example**

video {  
    max-width: 100%;  
    height: auto;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=tryresponsive_video)

**Add a Video to the Example Web Page**

We want to add a video in our example web page. The video will be resized to always take up all the available space:

**Example**

video {  
    width: 100%;  
    height: auto;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=tryresponsive_video3)

**Responsive Web Design - Frameworks**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_videos.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_examples.asp)

There are many existing CSS Frameworks that offer Responsive Design.

They are free, and easy to use.

**Using W3.CSS**

A great way to create a responsive design is to use a responsive style sheet, like [W3.CSS](http://www.w3schools.com/w3css/default.asp)

W3.CSS makes it easy to develop sites that look nice at any size; desktop, laptop, tablet, or phone:

**W3.CSS Demo**

Resize the page to see the responsivenes!

**London**

London is the capital city of England.

It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom, with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.

**Paris**

Paris is the capital of France.

The Paris area is one of the largest population centers in Europe, with more than 12 million inhabitants.

**Tokyo**

Tokyo is the capital of Japan.

It is the center of the Greater Tokyo Area, and the most populous metropolitan area in the world.

**Example**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">  
<link rel="stylesheet" href="http://www.w3schools.com/lib/w3.css">  
<body>  
  
<div class="w3-container orange">  
  <h1>W3Schools Demo</h1>   
  <p>Resize this responsive page!</p>   
</div>  
  
<div class="w3-row-padding">  
  
<div class="w3-third">  
  <h2>London</h2>  
  <p>London is the capital city of England.</p>  
  <p>It is the most populous city in the United Kingdom,  
  with a metropolitan area of over 13 million inhabitants.</p>  
</div>  
  
<div class="w3-third">  
  <h2>Paris</h2>  
  <p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>   
  <p>The Paris area is one of the largest population centers in Europe,  
  with more than 12 million inhabitants.</p>  
</div>  
  
<div class="w3-third">  
  <h2>Tokyo</h2>  
  <p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>  
  <p>It is the center of the Greater Tokyo Area,  
  and the most populous metropolitan area in the world.</p>  
</div>  
  
</div>  
  
</body>  
</html>

[Try it Yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=tryresponsive_w3css)

To learn more about W3.CSS, read our [W3.CSS Tutorial](http://www.w3schools.com/w3css/default.asp).

**Bootstrap**

Another popular Framework is Bootstrap, it uses HTML, CSS and jQuery to make responsive web pages.

**Example**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
<head>  
<title>Bootstrap Example</title>  
<meta charset="utf-8">  
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">  
<link rel="stylesheet" href="http://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.4/css/bootstrap.min.css">  
<script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/1.11.1/jquery.min.js"></script>  
<script src="http://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.4/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<div class="container">  
  <div class="jumbotron">  
    <h1>My First Bootstrap Page</h1>  
  </div>  
  <div class="row">  
    <div class="col-sm-4">  
      ...  
    </div>  
    <div class="col-sm-4">  
      ...  
    </div>  
    <div class="col-sm-4">  
    ...  
    </div>  
  </div>  
</div>  
  
</body>  
</html>

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryresponsive_bootstrap.htm)

To learn more about Bootstrap, go to our [Bootstrap Tutorial](http://www.w3schools.com/bootstrap/default.asp).

**Skeleton**

Another popular framework is Skeleton, it uses only CSS to make responsive web pages.

**Example**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html lang="en">  
<head>  
<title>Skeleton Example</title>  
<meta charset="utf-8">  
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">  
<link rel="stylesheet" href="skeleton.css">  
<link rel="stylesheet" href="normalize.css">   
<link href="http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Raleway:400,300,600" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<div class="container">  
  <h1>My First Skeleton Page</h1>  
  <div class="row">  
    <div class="one column">  
      ...  
    </div>  
    <div class="eleven columns">  
      ...  
    </div>  
  </div>  
  <div class="row">  
    <div class="one-half column">  
      ...  
    </div>  
    <div class="one-half column">  
      ...  
    </div>  
  </div>  
</div>  
  
</body>  
</html>

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryresponsive_skeleton.htm)

**CSS Examples**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_frameworks.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_quiz.asp)

**CSS Selectors**

[The element selector](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_syntax_element)  
[The id selector](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_syntax_id)  
[The class selector (for all elements)](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_syntax_class)  
[The class selector (for only <p> elements)](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_syntax_element_class)  
[Grouping selectors](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_grouping)

[CSS selectors explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_selectors.asp)

**CSS Backgrounds**

[Set the background color of a page](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-color_body)  
[Set the background color of different elements](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-color_elements)  
[Set an image as the background of a page](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-image)  
[How to repeat a background image only horizontally](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-image_gradient2)  
[How to position a background image](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-image_position)  
[A fixed background image (this image will not scroll with the rest of the page)](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-attachment)  
[All the background properties in one declaration](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background_shorthand)  
[Advanced background example](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background_shorthand2)

[Background properties explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_background.asp)

**CSS Text**

[Set the text color of different elements](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_color)  
[Align the text](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-align_all)  
[Remove the line under links](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-decoration_link)  
[Decorate the text](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-decoration)  
[Control the letters in a text](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-transform)  
[Indent text](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-indent)  
[Specify the space between characters](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_letter-spacing)  
[Specify the space between lines](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_line-height)  
[Set the text direction of an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text_direction)  
[Increase the white space between words](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text_word-spacing)  
[Disable text wrapping inside an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text_white-space)  
[Vertical alignment of an image inside text](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_vertical-align)

[Text properties explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text.asp)

**CSS Fonts**

[Set the font of a text](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_font-family)  
[Set the size of the font](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_font-size)  
[Set the size of the font in px](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_font-size_px)  
[Set the size of the font in em](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_font-size_em)  
[Set the size of the font in percent and em](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_font-size_percent_em)  
[Set the style of the font](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_font-style)  
[Set the variant of the font](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_font-variant)  
[Set the boldness of the font](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_font-weight)  
[All the font properties in one declaration](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_font)

[Font properties explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_font.asp)

**CSS Links**

[Add different colors to visited/unvisited links](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_link)  
[Use of text-decoration on links](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_link_decoration)  
[Specify a background color for links](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_link_background)  
[Add other styles to hyperlinks](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_link2)  
[Advanced - Create link boxes](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_link_advanced)

[Link properties explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_link.asp)

**CSS Lists**

[All the different list item markers in lists](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_list-style-type_all)  
[Set an image as the list-item marker](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_list-style-image)  
[Set an image as the list-item marker - Crossbrowser solution](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_list-style-image_crossbrow)  
[All list properties in one declaration](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_list-style)

[List properties explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_list.asp)

**CSS Tables**

[Specify a black border for table, th, and td elements](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_table_border)  
[Use of border-collapse](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_table_border-collapse)  
[Specify the width and height of a table](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_table_width)  
[Set the horizontal alignment of content (text-align)](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_table_align)  
[Set the vertical alignment of content (vertical-align)](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_table_vertical-align)  
[Specify the padding for th and td elements](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_table_padding)  
[Specify the color of the table borders](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_table_color)  
[Set the position of the table caption](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_table_caption-side)  
[Create a fancy table](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_table_fancy)

[Table properties explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_table.asp)

**CSS Box Model**

[Specify an element with a total width of 250px](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_boxmodel_width)

[Box model explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_boxmodel.asp)

**CSS Border**

[Set the width of the four borders](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-width)  
[Set the width of the top border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-top-width)  
[Set the width of the bottom border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-bottom-width)  
[Set the width of the left border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-left-width)  
[Set the width of the right border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-right-width)  
[Set the style of the four borders](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-style)  
[Set the style of the top border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-top-style)  
[Set the style of the bottom border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-bottom-style)  
[Set the style of the left border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-left-style)  
[Set the style of the right border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-right-style)  
[Set the color of the four borders](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-color)  
[Set the color of the top border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-top-color)  
[Set the color of the bottom border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-bottom-color)  
[Set the color of the left border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-left-color)  
[Set the color of the right border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-right-color)  
[All the border properties in one declaration](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border)  
[Set different borders on each side](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-style2)  
[All the top border properties in one declaration](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-top)  
[All the bottom border properties in one declaration](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-bottom)  
[All the left border properties in one declaration](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-left)  
[All the right border properties in one declaration](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-right)

[Border properties explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp)

**CSS Outline**

[Draw a line around an element (outline)](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_outline)  
[Set the style of an outline](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_outline-style)  
[Set the color of an outline](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_outline-color)  
[Set the width of an outline](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_outline-width)

[Outline properties explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_outline.asp)

**CSS Margin**

[Specify margins for an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_margin_sides)  
[The margin shorthand property](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_margin_shorthand)  
[Set the top margin of a text using a cm value](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_margin-top)  
[Set the bottom margin of a text using a percent value](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_margin-bottom_percent)  
[Set the left margin of a text using a cm value](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_margin-left)

[Margin properties explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_margin.asp)

**CSS Padding**

[Set the left padding of an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_padding-left)  
[Set the right padding of an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_padding-right)  
[Set the top padding of an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_padding-top)  
[Set the bottom padding of an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_padding-bottom)  
[All the padding properties in one declaration](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_padding)

[Padding properties explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_padding.asp)

**CSS Dimension**

[Set the height and width of an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_height_width)  
[Set max-width of an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_max_width)  
[Set the height of different elements](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_height)  
[Set the height of an image using percent](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_height_percent)  
[Set the width of an element using a pixel value](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_width)  
[Set min-width and max-width of an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_max-width)  
[Set min-height and max-height of an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_max-height)

[Dimension properties explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_dimension.asp)

**CSS Display**

[How to hide an element (visibility:hidden)](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_visibility_hidden)  
[How to not display an element (display:none)](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_display_none)  
[How to display a block-level element as an inline element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_display)  
[How to display an inline element as a block-level element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_display_block)

[Display properties explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_display_visibility.asp)

**CSS Positioning**

[Position an element relative to the browser window](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_position_fixed)  
[Position an element relative to its normal position](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_position_relative)  
[Position an element with an absolute value](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_position_absolute)  
[Overlapping elements](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_zindex)  
[Set the shape of an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_clip)  
[How to create a scroll bar when an element's content is too big to fit](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_overflow)  
[How to set the browser to automatically handle overflow](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_pos_overflow_auto)  
[Set the top edge of an image using a pixel value](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_position_top)  
[Set the bottom edge of an image using a pixel value](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_position_bottom)  
[Set the left edge of an image using a pixel value](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_position_left)  
[Set the right edge of an image using a pixel value](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_position_right)  
[Change the cursor](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_cursor)

[Positioning properties explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_positioning.asp)

**CSS Floating**

[A simple use of the float property](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_float)  
[An image with border and margins that floats to the right in a paragraph](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_float2)  
[An image with a caption that floats to the right](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_float3)  
[Let the first letter of a paragraph float to the left](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_float4)  
[Create an image gallery with the float property](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_float_elements)  
[Turning off float (using the clear property)](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_float_clear)  
[Creating a horizontal menu](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_float5)  
[Creating a homepage without tables](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_float6)

[Float properties explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_float.asp)

**CSS Aligning Elements**

[Center aligning with margin](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_align_container)  
[Left/Right aligning with position](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_align_pos)  
[Left/Right aligning with position - Crossbrowser solution](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_align_pos_crossbrowser)  
[Left/Right aligning with float](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_align_float)  
[Left/Right aligning with float - Crossbrowser solution](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_align_float_crossbrowser)

[Align properties explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_align.asp)

**CSS Combinators**

[Descendant selector](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_element_element)  
[Child selector](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_element_gt)  
[Adjacent Sibling selector](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_element_pluss)  
[General Sibling selector](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_element_tilde)

[Combinator selectors explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_combinators.asp)

**CSS Generated Content**

[Insert the URL in parenthesis after each link with the content property](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_gen_content)  
[Numbering sections and sub-sections with "Section 1", "1.1", "1.2", etc.](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_gen_counter-reset)  
[Specify the quotation marks with the quotes property](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_gen_quotes)

**CSS Pseudo-classes**

[Add different colors to a hyperlink](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_link)  
[Add other styles to hyperlinks](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_link2)  
[Use of :focus](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_link_focus)  
[:first-child - match the first p element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_first-child1)  
[:first-child - match the first i element in all p elements](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_first-child2)  
[:first-child - Match all i elements in all first child p elements](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_first-child3)  
[Use of :lang](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_lang)

[Pseudo-classes explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_classes.asp)

**CSS Pseudo-elements**

[Make the first letter special in a text](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_firstletter)  
[Make the first line special in a text](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_firstline)  
[Make the first letter and first line special](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_firstline_letter)  
[Use :before to insert some content before an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_before)  
[Use :after to insert some content after an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_after)

[Pseudo-elements explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_pseudo_elements.asp)

**CSS Navigation Bars**

[Fully styled vertical navigation bar](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_navbar_vertical_advanced)  
[Fully styled horizontal navigation bar](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_navbar_horizontal_float_advanced)

[Navigation bars explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_navbar.asp)

**CSS Image Gallery**

[Image gallery](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_image_gallery)

[Image gallery explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_image_gallery.asp)

**CSS Image Opacity**

[Creating transparent images - mouseover effect](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_image_transparency)  
[Creating a transparent box with text on a background image](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_transparency)

[Image opacity explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_image_transparency.asp)

**CSS Image Sprites**

[An image sprite](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sprites_img)  
[An image sprite - a navigation list](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sprites_nav)  
[An image sprite with hover effect](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sprites_hover_nav)

[Image sprites explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_image_sprites.asp)

**CSS Attribute Selectors**

[Selects all <a> elements with a target attribute](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_attribute)  
[Selects all <a> elements with a target="\_blank" attribute](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_attribute_value)  
[Selects all elements with a title attribute that contains a space-separated list of words, one of which is "flower"](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_attribute_value2)  
[Selects all elements with a class attribute value that begins with "top" (must be whole word)](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_attribute_hyphen)  
[Selects all elements with a class attribute value that begins with "top" (must not be whole word)](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_attribute_start)  
[Selects all elements with a class attribute value that ends with "test"](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_attribute_end)  
[Selects all elements with a class attribute value that contains "te"](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_sel_attribute_contain)

[Attribute selectors explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_attribute_selectors.asp)

**CSS3 Rounded Corners**

[Add rounded corners to elements](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-radius)  
[Round each corner separately](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-radius2)  
[Create elliptical corners](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-radius3)

[CSS3 rounded corners explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_borders.asp)

**CSS3 Border Images**

[Create an image border around an element, using the round keyword](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-image)  
[Create an image border around an element, using the stretch keyword](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-image2)  
[Image border - Different slice values](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-image3)

[CSS3 border images explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_border_images.asp)

**CSS3 Backgrounds**

[Add multiple background images for an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_background_multiple)  
[Specify the size of a background image](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_background-size)  
[Scale a background image using "contain" and "cover"](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_background-size_contain)  
[Define sizes of multiple background images](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_background_multiple3)  
[Full-size background image (completely fill the content area)](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_background_full)  
[Use background-origin to specify where the background image is positioned](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_background-origin)  
[Use background-clip to specify the painting area of the background](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_background-clip)

[CSS3 backgrounds explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_backgrounds.asp)

**CSS3 Gradients**

[Linear Gradient - top to bottom](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-linear)  
[Linear Gradient - left to right](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-linear_ltr)  
[Linear Gradient - diagonal](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-linear_diagonal)  
[Linear Gradient - with a specified angle](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-linear_angles)  
[Linear Gradient - with multiple color stops](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-linear_cs)  
[Linear Gradient - color of a rainbow + text](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-linear_rainbow)  
[Linear Gradient - with transparency](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-linear_trans)  
[Linear Gradient - a repeating linear gradient](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-linear_repeating)  
[Radial Gradient - evenly spaced color stops](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-radial)  
[Radial Gradient - differently spaced color stops](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-radial2)  
[Radial Gradient - set shape](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-radial_shape)  
[Radial Gradient - different size keywords](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-radial_size)  
[Radial Gradient - a repeating radial gradient](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_gradient-radial_repeating)

[CSS3 gradients explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_gradients.asp)

**CSS3 Shadow Effects**

[Simple shadow effect](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-shadow1)  
[Add a color to the shadow](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-shadow2)  
[Add a blur effect to the shadow](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-shadow3)  
[White text with black shadow](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-shadow4)  
[A red neon glow shadow](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-shadow5)  
[A red and blue neon glow shadow](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-shadow6)  
[White text with black, blue, and darkblue shadow](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-shadow7)  
[Add a simple box-shadow to an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_box-shadow)  
[Add color to box-shadow](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_box-shadow2)  
[Add color and blur effect to box-shadow](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_box-shadow3)

[CSS3 shadow effects explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_shadows.asp)

**CSS3 Text**

[Specify how hidden, overflowed content should be signaled to the user](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-overflow)  
[How to display the overflowed content when hover over the element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-overflow_hover)  
[Allow long words to be able to be broken and wrap onto the next line](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_word-wrap)  
[Specify line breaking rules](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_word-break)

[CSS3 text explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_text_effects.asp)

**CSS3 Fonts**

[Use your "own" fonts in @font-face rule](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_font-face_rule)  
[Use your "own" fonts in @font-face rule (bold)](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_font-face_rule_bold)

[CSS3 fonts explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_fonts.asp)

**CSS3 2D Transforms**

[translate() - move an element from its current position](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_translate)  
[rotate() - rotate an element clockwise](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_rotate)  
[rotate() - rotate an element counter-clockwise](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_rotate2)  
[scale() - increase an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_scale)  
[scale() - decrease an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_scale2)  
[skewX() - skews an element along the X-axis](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_skewx)  
[skewY() - skews an element along the Y-axis](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_skewy)  
[skew() - skews an element along the X and Y-axis](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_skew)  
[matrix() - rotate, scale, move, and skew an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_matrix1)

[CSS3 2D transforms explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_2dtransforms.asp)

**CSS3 3D Transforms**

[rotateX() - rotate an element around its X-axis at a given degree](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_rotatex)  
[rotateY() - rotate an element around its Y-axis at a given degree](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_rotatey)  
[rotateZ() - rotate an element around its Z-axis at a given degree](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform_rotatez)

[CSS3 3D transforms explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_3dtransforms.asp)

**CSS3 Transitions**

[Transition - change width of an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transition1)  
[Transition - change width and height of an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transition2)  
[Specify different speed curves for a transition](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transition_speed)  
[Specify a delay for a transition effect](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transition_delay)  
[Add a transformation to a transition effect](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transition_transform)  
[Specify all transition properties in one shorthand property](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transition5)

[CSS3 transitions explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_transitions.asp)

**CSS3 Animations**

[Bind an animation to an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation1)  
[Animation - change background-color of an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation2)  
[Animation - change background-color and position of an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation3)  
[Delay an animation](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation_delay)  
[Run animation 3 times before it stops](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation_count)  
[Run animation for ever](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation_count2)  
[Run animation in reverse direction](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation_direction)  
[Run animation in alternate cycles](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation_direction2)  
[Speed curves for animations](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation_speed)  
[Animation shorthand property](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation5)

[CSS3 animations explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_animations.asp)

**CSS3 Multiple Columns**

[Create multiple columns](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-count)  
[Specify the gap between columns](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-gap)  
[Specify the style of the rule between columns](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-rule-style)  
[Specify the width of the rule between columns](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-rule-width)  
[Specify the color of the rule between columns](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-rule-color)  
[Specify the width, style and color of the rule between columns](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-rule)  
[Specify how many columns an element should span across](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-span)  
[Specify a suggested, optimal width for the columns](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-width)

[CSS3 multiple columns explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_multiple_columns.asp)

**CSS3 User Interface**

[Let a user resize the width of an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_resize_width)  
[Let a user resize the height of an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_resize_height)  
[Let a user resize both the width and height of an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_resize)  
[Add space between an outline and the border of an element](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_outline-offset)

[CSS3 user interface explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_user_interface.asp)

**CSS3 Box Sizing**

[Width of elements without box-sizing](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_box-sizing_old)  
[Width of elements with box-sizing](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_box-sizing_new)  
[Form elements + box-sizing](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_box-sizing_all)

[CSS3 box sizing explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_box-sizing.asp)

**CSS3 Flexbox**

[Flexbox with three flex items](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_flexline)  
[Flexbox with three flex items - rtl direction](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_flexline_rtl)  
[flex-direction - row-reverse](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_direction_row-reverse)  
[flex-direction - column](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_direction_column)  
[flex-direction - column-reverse](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_direction_column-reverse)  
[justify-content - flex-end](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_justify_flex-end)  
[justify-content - center](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_justify_center)  
[justify-content - space-between](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_justify_space-between)  
[justify-content - space-around](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_justify_space-around)  
[align-items - stretch](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_align_stretch)  
[align-items - flex-start](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_align_flex-start)  
[align-items - flex-end](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_align_flex-end)  
[align-items - center](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_align_center)  
[align-items - baseline](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_align_baseline)  
[flex-wrap - nowrap](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_nowrap)  
[flex-wrap - wrap](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_wrap)  
[flex-wrap - wrap-reverse](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_wrap-reverse)  
[align-content - center](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_align-content)  
[Order the flex items](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_order)  
[Margin-right:auto;](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_margin)  
[Margin:auto; = perfect centering](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_margin2)  
[align-self on flex items](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_align-self)  
[Specify the length of the flex item, relative to the rest of the flex items](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_flex_number)  
[Create a responsive website with flexbox](http://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flexbox_website)

[CSS3 flexbox explained](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_flexbox.asp)

**CSS Quiz**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_examples.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_exam.asp)

You can test your CSS skills with W3Schools' Quiz.

**The Test**

The test contains 25 questions and there is no time limit.

The test is not official, it's just a nice way to see how much you know, or don't know, about CSS.

**Count Your Score**

You will get 1 point for each correct answer. At the end of the Quiz, your total score will be displayed. Maximum score is 25 points.

**Start the Quiz**

Good luck!

[](http://www.w3schools.com/cert/default.asp)

**W3Schools' Online Certification**

The perfect solution for professionals who need to balance work, family, and career building.

More than 10 000 certificates already issued!

[Get Your Certificate »](http://www.w3schools.com/cert/default.asp)

The [HTML Certificate](http://www.w3schools.com/cert/default.asp) documents your knowledge of HTML.

The [HTML5 Certificate](http://www.w3schools.com/cert/default.asp) documents your knowledge of advanced HTML5.

The [CSS Certificate](http://www.w3schools.com/cert/default.asp) documents your knowledge of advanced CSS.

The [JavaScript Certificate](http://www.w3schools.com/cert/default.asp) documents your knowledge of JavaScript and HTML DOM.

The [jQuery Certificate](http://www.w3schools.com/cert/default.asp) documents your knowledge of jQuery.

The [PHP Certificate](http://www.w3schools.com/cert/default.asp) documents your knowledge of PHP and SQL (MySQL).

The [XML Certificate](http://www.w3schools.com/cert/default.asp) documents your knowledge of XML, XML DOM and XSLT.

**W3Schools CSS Certificate**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_quiz.asp)

[CSS Reference »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| W3Schools Certified |  | W3Schools offers an Online Certification Program.  The perfect solution for busy professionals who need to balance work, family, and career building.  More than 15 000 certificates already issued! |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Document Your Skills**  Knowledge is power, especially in the current job market. Documentation of your skills enables you to advance your career, or help you to start a new one.  **Get a Certificate**  Getting a certificate proves your commitment to upgrade your skills, gives you the credibility needed for more responsibilities, larger projects, and a higher salary.  [Get Your Certificate »](http://www.w3schools.com/cert/default.asp) | W3Schools Certificate |

**How Does It Work?**

* Study for free at W3Schools.com
* Study at your own speed
* Test your skills with W3Schools online quizzes
* Apply for your certificate by paying an exam fee
* Take your exam online, at any time, and from any location

**CSS Reference**

[« W3Schools Home](http://www.w3schools.com/default.asp)

[Next Reference »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_selectors.asp)

NoteW3Schools' CSS reference is tested regularly with all major browsers.

**CSS Properties**

**CSS Property Groups**

* [Color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp#color)
* [Background and Borders](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp#background)
* [Basic Box](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp#basic)
* [Flexible Box](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp#flexible)
* [Text](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp#text)
* [Text Decoration](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp#textdecor)
* [Fonts](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp#font)
* [Writing Modes](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp#writing)
* [Table](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp#table)
* [Lists and Counters](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp#lists)
* [Animation](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp#animation)
* [Transform](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp#transform)
* [Transition](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp#transition)
* [Basic User Interface](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp#user)
* [Multi-column](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp#multicol)
* [Paged Media](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp#paged)
* [Generated Content](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp#gencon)
* [Filter Effects](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp#filter)
* [Image/Replaced Content](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp#image)
* [Masking](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp#masking)
* [Speech](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp#speech)
* [Marquee](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp#marquee)

The "CSS" column indicates in which CSS version the property is defined (CSS1, CSS2, or CSS3).

**Color Properties**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_color.asp) | Sets the color of text | 1 |
| [opacity](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_opacity.asp) | Sets the opacity level for an element | 3 |

**Background and Border Properties**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [background](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background.asp) | A shorthand property for setting all the background properties in one declaration | 1 |
| [background-attachment](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-attachment.asp) | Sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page | 1 |
| [background-blend-mode](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-blend-mode.asp) | Specifies the blending mode of each background layer (color/image) | 3 |
| [background-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-color.asp) | Specifies the background color of an element | 1 |
| [background-image](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-image.asp) | Specifies one or more background images for an element | 1 |
| [background-position](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-position.asp) | Specifies the position of a background image | 1 |
| [background-repeat](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-repeat.asp) | Sets how a background image will be repeated | 1 |
| [background-clip](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-clip.asp) | Specifies the painting area of the background | 3 |
| [background-origin](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-origin.asp) | Specifies where the background image(s) is/are positioned | 3 |
| [background-size](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-size.asp) | Specifies the size of the background image(s) | 3 |
| [border](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border.asp) | Sets all the border properties in one declaration | 1 |
| [border-bottom](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom.asp) | Sets all the bottom border properties in one declaration | 1 |
| [border-bottom-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_color.asp) | Sets the color of the bottom border | 1 |
| [border-bottom-left-radius](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-bottom-left-radius.asp) | Defines the shape of the border of the bottom-left corner | 3 |
| [border-bottom-right-radius](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-bottom-right-radius.asp) | Defines the shape of the border of the bottom-right corner | 3 |
| [border-bottom-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_style.asp) | Sets the style of the bottom border | 1 |
| [border-bottom-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_width.asp) | Sets the width of the bottom border | 1 |
| [border-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-color.asp) | Sets the color of the four borders | 1 |
| [border-image](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image.asp) | A shorthand property for setting all the border-image-\* properties | 3 |
| [border-image-outset](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-outset.asp) | Specifies the amount by which the border image area extends beyond the border box | 3 |
| [border-image-repeat](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-repeat.asp) | Specifies whether the border image should be repeated, rounded or stretched | 3 |
| [border-image-slice](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-slice.asp) | Specifies how to slice the border image | 3 |
| [border-image-source](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-source.asp) | Specifies the path to the image to be used as a border | 3 |
| [border-image-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-width.asp) | Specifies the widths of the image-border | 3 |
| [border-left](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left.asp) | Sets all the left border properties in one declaration | 1 |
| [border-left-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_color.asp) | Sets the color of the left border | 1 |
| [border-left-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_style.asp) | Sets the style of the left border | 1 |
| [border-left-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_width.asp) | Sets the width of the left border | 1 |
| [border-radius](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-radius.asp) | A shorthand property for setting all the four border-\*-radius properties | 3 |
| [border-right](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right.asp) | Sets all the right border properties in one declaration | 1 |
| [border-right-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_color.asp) | Sets the color of the right border | 1 |
| [border-right-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_style.asp) | Sets the style of the right border | 1 |
| [border-right-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_width.asp) | Sets the width of the right border | 1 |
| [border-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-style.asp) | Sets the style of the four borders | 1 |
| [border-top](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top.asp) | Sets all the top border properties in one declaration | 1 |
| [border-top-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_color.asp) | Sets the color of the top border | 1 |
| [border-top-left-radius](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-top-left-radius.asp) | Defines the shape of the border of the top-left corner | 3 |
| [border-top-right-radius](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-top-right-radius.asp) | Defines the shape of the border of the top-right corner | 3 |
| [border-top-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_style.asp) | Sets the style of the top border | 1 |
| [border-top-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_width.asp) | Sets the width of the top border | 1 |
| [border-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-width.asp) | Sets the width of the four borders | 1 |
| box-decoration-break | Sets the behaviour of the background and border of an element at page-break, or, for in-line elements, at line-break. | 3 |
| [box-shadow](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_box-shadow.asp) | Attaches one or more drop-shadows to the box | 3 |

**Basic Box Properties**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [bottom](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_bottom.asp) | Specifies the bottom position of a positioned element | 2 |
| [clear](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_clear.asp) | Specifies which sides of an element where other floating elements are not allowed | 1 |
| [clip](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_clip.asp) | Clips an absolutely positioned element | 2 |
| [display](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_display.asp) | Specifies how a certain HTML element should be displayed | 1 |
| [float](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_float.asp) | Specifies whether or not a box should float | 1 |
| [height](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_height.asp) | Sets the height of an element | 1 |
| [left](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_left.asp) | Specifies the left position of a positioned element | 2 |
| [margin](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin.asp) | Sets all the margin properties in one declaration | 1 |
| [margin-bottom](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-bottom.asp) | Sets the bottom margin of an element | 1 |
| [margin-left](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-left.asp) | Sets the left margin of an element | 1 |
| [margin-right](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-right.asp) | Sets the right margin of an element | 1 |
| [margin-top](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-top.asp) | Sets the top margin of an element | 1 |
| [max-height](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-height.asp) | Sets the maximum height of an element | 2 |
| [max-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-width.asp) | Sets the maximum width of an element | 2 |
| [min-height](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_min-height.asp) | Sets the minimum height of an element | 2 |
| [min-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_min-width.asp) | Sets the minimum width of an element | 2 |
| [overflow](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_overflow.asp) | Specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box | 2 |
| [overflow-x](http://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 | 3 |
| [overflow-y](http://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 | 3 |
| [padding](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding.asp) | Sets all the padding properties in one declaration | 1 |
| [padding-bottom](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-bottom.asp) | Sets the bottom padding of an element | 1 |
| [padding-left](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-left.asp) | Sets the left padding of an element | 1 |
| [padding-right](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-right.asp) | Sets the right padding of an element | 1 |
| [padding-top](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-top.asp) | Sets the top padding of an element | 1 |
| [position](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_position.asp) | Specifies the type of positioning method used for an element (static, relative, absolute or fixed) | 2 |
| [right](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_right.asp) | Specifies the right position of a positioned element | 2 |
| [top](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_top.asp) | Specifies the top position of a positioned element | 2 |
| [visibility](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_visibility.asp) | Specifies whether or not an element is visible | 2 |
| [width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_width.asp) | Sets the width of an element | 1 |
| [vertical-align](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_vertical-align.asp) | Sets the vertical alignment of an element | 1 |
| [z-index](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_z-index.asp) | Sets the stack order of a positioned element | 2 |

**Flexible Box Layout**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [align-content](http://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 | 3 |
| [align-items](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-items.asp) | Specifies the alignment for items inside a flexible container | 3 |
| [align-self](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-self.asp) | Specifies the alignment for selected items inside a flexible container | 3 |
| [flex](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex.asp) | Specifies the length of the item, relative to the rest | 3 |
| [flex-basis](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-basis.asp) | Specifies the initial length of a flexible item | 3 |
| [flex-direction](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-direction.asp) | Specifies the direction of the flexible items | 3 |
| [flex-flow](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-flow.asp) | A shorthand property for the flex-direction and the flex-wrap properties | 3 |
| [flex-grow](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-grow.asp) | Specifies how much the item will grow relative to the rest | 3 |
| [flex-shrink](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-shrink.asp) | Specifies how the item will shrink relative to the rest | 3 |
| [flex-wrap](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-wrap.asp) | Specifies whether the flexible items should wrap or not | 3 |
| [justify-content](http://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 | 3 |
| [order](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_order.asp) | Sets the order of the flexible item, relative to the rest | 3 |

**Text Properties**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [hanging-punctuation](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_hanging-punctuation.asp) | Specifies whether a punctuation character may be placed outside the line box | 3 |
| hyphens | Sets how to split words to improve the layout of paragraphs | 3 |
| [letter-spacing](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_letter-spacing.asp) | Increases or decreases the space between characters in a text | 1 |
| line-break | Specifies how/if to break lines | 3 |
| [line-height](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_line-height.asp) | Sets the line height | 1 |
| overflow-wrap | Specifies whether or not the browser may break lines within words in order to prevent overflow (when a string is too long to fit its containing box) | 3 |
| [tab-size](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_tab-size.asp) | Specifies the length of the tab-character | 3 |
| [text-align](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-align.asp) | Specifies the horizontal alignment of text | 1 |
| [text-align-last](http://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" | 3 |
| text-combine-upright | Specifies the combination of multiple characters into the space of a single character | 3 |
| [text-indent](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-indent.asp) | Specifies the indentation of the first line in a text-block | 1 |
| [text-justify](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-justify.asp) | Specifies the justification method used when text-align is "justify" | 3 |
| [text-transform](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-transform.asp) | Controls the capitalization of text | 1 |
| [white-space](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_white-space.asp) | Specifies how white-space inside an element is handled | 1 |
| [word-break](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_word-break.asp) | Specifies line breaking rules for non-CJK scripts | 3 |
| [word-spacing](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_word-spacing.asp) | Increases or decreases the space between words in a text | 1 |
| [word-wrap](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_word-wrap.asp) | Allows long, unbreakable words to be broken and wrap to the next line | 3 |

**Text Decoration Properties**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [text-decoration](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-decoration.asp) | Specifies the decoration added to text | 1 |
| [text-decoration-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-color.asp) | Specifies the color of the text-decoration | 3 |
| [text-decoration-line](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-line.asp) | Specifies the type of line in a text-decoration | 3 |
| [text-decoration-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-style.asp) | Specifies the style of the line in a text decoration | 3 |
| [text-shadow](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-shadow.asp) | Adds shadow to text | 3 |
| text-underline-position | Specifies the position of the underline which is set using the text-decoration property | 3 |

**Font Properties**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [@font-face](http://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 | 3 |
| @font-feature-values | Allows authors to use a common name in font-variant-alternate for feature activated differently in OpenType | 3 |
| [font](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font.asp) | Sets all the font properties in one declaration | 1 |
| [font-family](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-family.asp) | Specifies the font family for text | 1 |
| font-feature-settings | Allows control over advanced typographic features in OpenType fonts | 3 |
| font-kerning | Controls the usage of the kerning information (how letters are spaced) | 3 |
| font-language-override | Controls the usage of language-specific glyphs in a typeface | 3 |
| [font-size](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-size.asp) | Specifies the font size of text | 1 |
| [font-size-adjust](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_font-size-adjust.asp) | Preserves the readability of text when font fallback occurs | 3 |
| [font-stretch](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_font-stretch.asp) | Selects a normal, condensed, or expanded face from a font family | 3 |
| [font-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-style.asp) | Specifies the font style for text | 1 |
| font-synthesis | Controls which missing typefaces (bold or italic) may be synthesized by the browser | 3 |
| [font-variant](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-variant.asp) | Specifies whether or not a text should be displayed in a small-caps font | 1 |
| font-variant-alternates | Controls the usage of alternate glyphs associated to alternative names defined in @font-feature-values | 3 |
| font-variant-caps | Controls the usage of alternate glyphs for capital letters | 3 |
| font-variant-east-asian | Controls the usage of alternate glyphs for East Asian scripts (e.g Japanese and Chinese) | 3 |
| font-variant-ligatures | Controls which ligatures and contextual forms are used in textual content of the elements it applies to | 3 |
| font-variant-numeric | Controls the usage of alternate glyphs for numbers, fractions, and ordinal markers | 3 |
| font-variant-position | Controls the usage of alternate glyphs of smaller size positioned as superscript or subscript regarding the baseline of the font | 3 |
| [font-weight](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_weight.asp) | Specifies the weight of a font | 1 |

**Writing Modes Properties**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [direction](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_direction.asp) | Specifies the text direction/writing direction | 2 |
| text-orientation | Defines the orientation of the text in a line | 3 |
| text-combine-upright | Specifies the combination of multiple characters into the space of a single character | 3 |
| [unicode-bidi](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_unicode-bidi.asp) | Used together with the [direction](http://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 | 2 |
| writing-mode |  | 3 |

**Table Properties**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [border-collapse](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-collapse.asp) | Specifies whether or not table borders should be collapsed | 2 |
| [border-spacing](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-spacing.asp) | Specifies the distance between the borders of adjacent cells | 2 |
| [caption-side](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_tab_caption-side.asp) | Specifies the placement of a table caption | 2 |
| [empty-cells](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_tab_empty-cells.asp) | Specifies whether or not to display borders and background on empty cells in a table | 2 |
| [table-layout](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_tab_table-layout.asp) | Sets the layout algorithm to be used for a table | 2 |

**Lists and Counters Properties**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [counter-increment](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_counter-increment.asp) | Increments one or more counters | 2 |
| [counter-reset](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_counter-reset.asp) | Creates or resets one or more counters | 2 |
| [list-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style.asp) | Sets all the properties for a list in one declaration | 1 |
| [list-style-image](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-image.asp) | Specifies an image as the list-item marker | 1 |
| [list-style-position](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-position.asp) | Specifies if the list-item markers should appear inside or outside the content flow | 1 |
| [list-style-type](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-type.asp) | Specifies the type of list-item marker | 1 |

**Animation Properties**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [@keyframes](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-keyframes.asp) | Specifies the animation code | 3 |
| [animation](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation.asp) | A shorthand property for all the animation properties (except animation-play-state and animation-fill-mode) | 3 |
| [animation-delay](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-delay.asp) | Specifies a delay for the start of an animation | 3 |
| [animation-direction](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-direction.asp) | Specifies whether or not the animation should play in reverse on alternate cycles | 3 |
| [animation-duration](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-duration.asp) | Specifies how many seconds or milliseconds an animation takes to complete one cycle | 3 |
| [animation-fill-mode](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-fill-mode.asp) | Specifies a style for the element when the animation is not playing (when it is finished, or when it has a delay) | 3 |
| [animation-iteration-count](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-iteration-count.asp) | Specifies the number of times an animation should be played | 3 |
| [animation-name](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-name.asp) | Specifies the name of the @keyframes animation | 3 |
| [animation-play-state](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-play-state.asp) | Specifies whether the animation is running or paused | 3 |
| [animation-timing-function](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-timing-function.asp) | Specifies the speed curve of an animation | 3 |

**Transform Properties**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [backface-visibility](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_backface-visibility.asp) | Defines whether or not an element should be visible when not facing the screen | 3 |
| [perspective](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_perspective.asp) | Specifies the perspective on how 3D elements are viewed | 3 |
| [perspective-origin](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_perspective-origin.asp) | Specifies the bottom position of 3D elements | 3 |
| [transform](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform.asp) | Applies a 2D or 3D transformation to an element | 3 |
| [transform-origin](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform-origin.asp) | Allows you to change the position on transformed elements | 3 |
| [transform-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform-style.asp) | Specifies how nested elements are rendered in 3D space | 3 |

**Transitions Properties**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [transition](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition.asp) | A shorthand property for setting the four transition properties | 3 |
| [transition-property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-property.asp) | Specifies the name of the CSS property the transition effect is for | 3 |
| [transition-duration](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-duration.asp) | Specifies how many seconds or milliseconds a transition effect takes to complete | 3 |
| [transition-timing-function](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-timing-function.asp) | Specifies the speed curve of the transition effect | 3 |
| [transition-delay](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-delay.asp) | Specifies when the transition effect will start | 3 |

**Basic User Interface Properties**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [box-sizing](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_box-sizing.asp) | Tells the browser what the sizing properties (width and height) should include | 3 |
| [content](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_content.asp) | Used with the :before and :after pseudo-elements, to insert generated content | 2 |
| [cursor](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_cursor.asp) | Specifies the type of cursor to be displayed | 2 |
| ime-mode | Controls the state of the input method editor for text fields | 3 |
| [nav-down](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-down.asp) | Specifies where to navigate when using the arrow-down navigation key | 3 |
| [nav-index](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-index.asp) | Specifies the tabbing order for an element | 3 |
| [nav-left](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-left.asp) | Specifies where to navigate when using the arrow-left navigation key | 3 |
| [nav-right](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-right.asp) | Specifies where to navigate when using the arrow-right navigation key | 3 |
| [nav-up](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-up.asp) | Specifies where to navigate when using the arrow-up navigation key | 3 |
| [outline](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline.asp) | Sets all the outline properties in one declaration | 2 |
| [outline-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-color.asp) | Sets the color of an outline | 2 |
| [outline-offset](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_outline-offset.asp) | Offsets an outline, and draws it beyond the border edge | 3 |
| [outline-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-style.asp) | Sets the style of an outline | 2 |
| [outline-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-width.asp) | Sets the width of an outline | 2 |
| [resize](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_resize.asp) | Specifies whether or not an element is resizable by the user | 3 |
| [text-overflow](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-overflow.asp) | Specifies what should happen when text overflows the containing element | 3 |

**Multi-column Layout Properties**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| break-after | Specifies the page-, column-, or region-break behavior after the generated box | 3 |
| break-before | Specifies the page-, column-, or region-break behavior before the generated box | 3 |
| break-inside | Specifies the page-, column-, or region-break behavior inside the generated box | 3 |
| [column-count](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-count.asp) | Specifies the number of columns an element should be divided into | 3 |
| [column-fill](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-fill.asp) | Specifies how to fill columns | 3 |
| [column-gap](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-gap.asp) | Specifies the gap between the columns | 3 |
| [column-rule](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule.asp) | A shorthand property for setting all the column-rule-\* properties | 3 |
| [column-rule-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-color.asp) | Specifies the color of the rule between columns | 3 |
| [column-rule-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-style.asp) | Specifies the style of the rule between columns | 3 |
| [column-rule-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-width.asp) | Specifies the width of the rule between columns | 3 |
| [column-span](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-span.asp) | Specifies how many columns an element should span across | 3 |
| [column-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-width.asp) | Specifies the width of the columns | 3 |
| [columns](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_columns.asp) | A shorthand property for setting column-width and column-count | 3 |
| widows | Sets the minimum number of lines that must be left at the top of a page when a page break occurs inside an element | 2 |

**Paged Media**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| orphans | Sets the minimum number of lines that must be left at the bottom of a page when a page break occurs inside an element | 2 |
| [page-break-after](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pageba.asp) | Sets the page-breaking behavior after an element | 2 |
| [page-break-before](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pagebb.asp) | Sets the page-breaking behavior before an element | 2 |
| [page-break-inside](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pagebi.asp) | Sets the page-breaking behavior inside an element | 2 |

**Generated Content for Paged Media**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| marks | Adds crop and/or cross marks to the document | 3 |
| [quotes](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_quotes.asp) | Sets the type of quotation marks for embedded quotations | 2 |

**Filter Effects Properties**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [filter](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_filter.asp) | Defines effects (e.g. blurring or color shifting) on an element before the element is displayed | 3 |

**Image Values and Replaced Content**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| image-orientation | Specifies a rotation in the right or clockwise direction that a user agent applies to an image (This property is likely going to be deprecated and its functionality moved to HTML) | 3 |
| image-rendering | Gives a hint to the browser about what aspects of an image are most important to preserve when the image is scaled | 3 |
| image-resolution | Specifies the intrinsic resolution of all raster images used in/on the element | 3 |
| object-fit | Specifies how the contents of a replaced element should be fitted to the box established by its used height and width | 3 |
| object-position | Specifies the alignment of the replaced element inside its box | 3 |

**Masking Properties**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| mask |  | 3 |
| mask-type |  | 3 |

**Speech Properties**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| mark | A shorthand property for setting the mark-before and mark-after properties | 3 |
| mark-after | Allows named markers to be attached to the audio stream | 3 |
| mark-before | Allows named markers to be attached to the audio stream | 3 |
| phonemes | Specifies a phonetic pronunciation for the text contained by the corresponding element | 3 |
| rest | A shorthand property for setting the rest-before and rest-after properties | 3 |
| rest-after | Specifies a rest or prosodic boundary to be observed after speaking an element's content | 3 |
| rest-before | Specifies a rest or prosodic boundary to be observed before speaking an element's content | 3 |
| voice-balance | Specifies the balance between left and right channels | 3 |
| voice-duration | Specifies how long it should take to render the selected element's content | 3 |
| voice-pitch | Specifies the average pitch (a frequency) of the speaking voice | 3 |
| voice-pitch-range | Specifies variation in average pitch | 3 |
| voice-rate | Controls the speaking rate | 3 |
| voice-stress | Indicates the strength of emphasis to be applied | 3 |
| voice-volume | Refers to the amplitude of the waveform output by the speech synthesises | 3 |

**Marquee Properties**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| marquee-direction | Sets the direction of the moving content | 3 |
| marquee-play-count | Sets how many times the content move | 3 |
| marquee-speed | Sets how fast the content scrolls | 3 |
| marquee-style | Sets the style of the moving content | 3 |

**CSS Selector Reference**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next Reference »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_ref_aural.asp)

NoteW3Schools' CSS reference is tested regularly with all major browsers.

**CSS Selectors**

In CSS, selectors are patterns used to select the element(s) you want to style.

Use our [CSS Selector Tester](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/trysel.asp) to demonstrate the different selectors.

The "CSS" column indicates in which CSS version the property is defined (CSS1, CSS2, or CSS3).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Selector** | **Example** | **Example description** | **CSS** |
| [.*class*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_class.asp) | .intro | Selects all elements with class="intro" | 1 |
| [#*id*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_id.asp) | #firstname | Selects the element with id="firstname" | 1 |
| [\*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_all.asp) | \* | Selects all elements | 2 |
| [*element*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element.asp) | p | Selects all <p> elements | 1 |
| [*element,element*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_comma.asp) | div, p | Selects all <div> elements and all <p> elements | 1 |
| [*element* *element*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_element.asp) | div p | Selects all <p> elements inside <div> elements | 1 |
| [*element*>*element*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_gt.asp) | div > p | Selects all <p> elements where the parent is a <div> element | 2 |
| [*element*+*element*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_pluss.asp) | div + p | Selects all <p> elements that are placed immediately after <div> elements | 2 |
| [*element1*~*element2*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_gen_sibling.asp) | p ~ ul | Selects every <ul> element that are preceded by a <p> element | 3 |
| [[*attribute*]](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_attribute.asp) | [target] | Selects all elements with a target attribute | 2 |
| [[*attribute*=*value*]](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_attribute_value.asp) | [target=\_blank] | Selects all elements with target="\_blank" | 2 |
| [[*attribute*~=*value*]](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_attribute_value_contains.asp) | [title~=flower] | Selects all elements with a title attribute containing the word "flower" | 2 |
| [[*attribute*|=*value*]](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_attribute_value_lang.asp) | [lang|=en] | Selects all elements with a lang attribute value starting with "en" | 2 |
| [[*attribute*^=*value*]](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_attr_begin.asp) | a[href^="https"] | Selects every <a> element whose href attribute value begins with "https" | 3 |
| [[*attribute*$=*value*]](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_attr_end.asp) | a[href$=".pdf"] | Selects every <a> element whose href attribute value ends with ".pdf" | 3 |
| [[*attribute*\*=*value*]](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_attr_contain.asp) | a[href\*="w3schools"] | Selects every <a> element whose href attribute value contains the substring "w3schools" | 3 |
| [:active](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_active.asp) | a:active | Selects the active link | 1 |
| [::after](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_after.asp) | p::after | Insert something after the content of each <p> element | 2 |
| [::before](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_before.asp) | p::before | Insert something before the content of each <p> element | 2 |
| [:checked](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_checked.asp) | input:checked | Selects every checked <input> element | 3 |
| [:disabled](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_disabled.asp) | input:disabled | Selects every disabled <input> element | 3 |
| [:empty](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_empty.asp) | p:empty | Selects every <p> element that has no children (including text nodes) | 3 |
| [:enabled](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_enabled.asp) | input:enabled | Selects every enabled <input> element | 3 |
| [:first-child](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstchild.asp) | p:first-child | Selects every <p> element that is the first child of its parent | 2 |
| [::first-letter](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstletter.asp) | p::first-letter | Selects the first letter of every <p> element | 1 |
| [::first-line](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_firstline.asp) | p::first-line | Selects the first line of every <p> element | 1 |
| [:first-of-type](http://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 | 3 |
| [:focus](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_focus.asp) | input:focus | Selects the input element which has focus | 2 |
| [:hover](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_hover.asp) | a:hover | Selects links on mouse over | 1 |
| [:in-range](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_in-range.asp) | input:in-range | Selects input elements with a value within a specified range | 3 |
| [:invalid](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_invalid.asp) | input:invalid | Selects all input elements with an invalid value | 3 |
| [:lang(*language*)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_lang.asp) | p:lang(it) | Selects every <p> element with a lang attribute equal to "it" (Italian) | 2 |
| [:last-child](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_last-child.asp) | p:last-child | Selects every <p> element that is the last child of its parent | 3 |
| [:last-of-type](http://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 | 3 |
| [:link](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_link.asp) | a:link | Selects all unvisited links | 1 |
| [:not(*selector*)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_not.asp) | :not(p) | Selects every element that is not a <p> element | 3 |
| [:nth-child(*n*)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_nth-child.asp) | p:nth-child(2) | Selects every <p> element that is the second child of its parent | 3 |
| [:nth-last-child(*n*)](http://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 | 3 |
| [:nth-last-of-type(*n*)](http://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 | 3 |
| [:nth-of-type(*n*)](http://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 | 3 |
| [:only-of-type](http://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 | 3 |
| [:only-child](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_only-child.asp) | p:only-child | Selects every <p> element that is the only child of its parent | 3 |
| [:optional](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_optional.asp) | input:optional | Selects input elements with no "required" attribute | 3 |
| [:out-of-range](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_out-of-range.asp) | input:out-of-range | Selects input elements with a value outside a specified range | 3 |
| [:read-only](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_read-only.asp) | input:read-only | Selects input elements with the "readonly" attribute specified | 3 |
| [:read-write](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_read-write.asp) | input:read-write | Selects input elements with the "readonly" attribute NOT specified | 3 |
| [:required](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_required.asp) | input:required | Selects input elements with the "required" attribute specified | 3 |
| [:root](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_root.asp) | :root | Selects the document's root element | 3 |
| [::selection](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_selection.asp) | ::selection | Selects the portion of an element that is selected by a user |  |
| [:target](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_target.asp) | #news:target | Selects the current active #news element (clicked on a URL containing that anchor name) | 3 |
| [:valid](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_valid.asp) | input:valid | Selects all input elements with a valid value | 3 |
| [:visited](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_visited.asp) | a:visited | Selects all visited links | 1 |

**CSS Aural Reference**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_selectors.asp)

[Next Reference »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_websafe_fonts.asp)

**Aural Style Sheets**

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.

**CSS Aural Reference**

The "CSS" column indicates in which CSS version the property is defined (CSS1 or CSS2).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **Values** | **CSS** |
| 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 |  |

**CSS Web Safe Font Combinations**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_ref_aural.asp)

[Next Reference »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp)

**Commonly Used Font Combinations**

The font-family property should hold several font names as a "fallback" system, to ensure maximum compatibility between browsers/operating systems. If the browser does not support the first font, it tries the next font.

Start with the font you want, and end with a generic family, to let the browser pick a similar font in the generic family, if no other fonts are available:

**Example**

p {  
    font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_font-family)

Below are some commonly used font combinations, organized by generic family.

**Serif Fonts**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **font-family** | **Example text** |
| Georgia, serif | **This is a heading**  This is a paragraph |
| "Palatino Linotype", "Book Antiqua", Palatino, serif | **This is a heading**  This is a paragraph |
| "Times New Roman", Times, serif | **This is a heading**  This is a paragraph |

**Sans-Serif Fonts**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **font-family** | **Example text** |
| Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif | **This is a heading**  This is a paragraph |
| "Arial Black", Gadget, sans-serif | This is a heading  This is a paragraph |
| "Comic Sans MS", cursive, sans-serif | **This is a heading**  This is a paragraph |
| Impact, Charcoal, sans-serif | This is a heading  This is a paragraph |
| "Lucida Sans Unicode", "Lucida Grande", sans-serif | **This is a heading**  This is a paragraph |
| Tahoma, Geneva, sans-serif | **This is a heading**  This is a paragraph |
| "Trebuchet MS", Helvetica, sans-serif | **This is a heading**  This is a paragraph |
| Verdana, Geneva, sans-serif | **This is a heading**  This is a paragraph |

**Monospace Fonts**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **font-family** | **Example text** |
| "Courier New", Courier, monospace | **This is a heading**  This is a paragraph |
| "Lucida Console", Monaco, monospace | **This is a heading**  This is a paragraph |

**CSS Animatable**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_websafe_fonts.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next Reference »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_units.asp)

**Definition and Usage**

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.

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specifies the first browser version that fully support CSS animations.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz-, or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 16.0 5.0 -moz- | 4.0 -webkit- | 15.0 -webkit- 12.1 12.0 -o- |

**Example**

Animate the background-color from red to blue:

/\* Code for Chrome, Safari and Opera \*/  
@-webkit-keyframes mymove {  
    from {background-color: red;}  
    to {background-color: blue;}  
}  
  
/\* Standard syntax \*/  
@keyframes mymove {  
    from {background-color: red;}  
    to {background-color: blue;}  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_animatable)

**Animatable Properties**

These properties are *animatable* in CSS:

|  |
| --- |
| **Property** |
| [background](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_background) |
| [background-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-color.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_background-color) |
| [background-position](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-position.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_background-position) |
| [background-size](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-size.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_background-size) |
| [border](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border) |
| [border-bottom](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-bottom) |
| [border-bottom-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_color.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-bottom-color) |
| [border-bottom-left-radius](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-bottom-left-radius.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-bottom-left-radius) |
| [border-bottom-right-radius](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-bottom-right-radius.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-bottom-right-radius) |
| [border-bottom-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_width.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-bottom-width) |
| [border-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-color.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-color) |
| [border-left](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-left) |
| [border-left-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_color.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-left-color) |
| [border-left-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_width.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-left-width) |
| [border-right](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-right) |
| [border-right-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_color.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-right-color) |
| [border-right-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_width.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-right-width) |
| [border-spacing](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-spacing.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-spacing) |
| [border-top](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-top) |
| [border-top-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_color.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-top-color) |
| [border-top-left-radius](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-top-left-radius.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-top-left-radius) |
| [border-top-right-radius](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-top-right-radius.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-top-right-radius) |
| [border-top-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_width.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-top-width) |
| [bottom](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_bottom.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_bottom) |
| [box-shadow](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_box-shadow.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_box-shadow) |
| [clip](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_clip.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_clip) |
| [color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_color.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_color) |
| [column-count](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-count.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_column-count) |
| [column-gap](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-gap.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_column-gap) |
| [column-rule](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_column-rule) |
| [column-rule-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-color.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_column-rule-color) |
| [column-rule-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-width.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_column-rule-width) |
| [column-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-width.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_column-width) |
| [columns](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_columns.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_columns) |
| [filter](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_filter.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_filter) |
| [flex](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex.asp) |
| [flex-basis](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-basis.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_flex-basis) |
| [flex-grow](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-grow.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_flex-grow) |
| [flex-shrink](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-shrink.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_flex-shrink) |
| [font](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_font) |
| [font-size](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-size.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_font-size) |
| [font-size-adjust](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_font-size-adjust.asp) |
| [font-stretch](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_font-stretch.asp) |
| [font-weight](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_weight.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_font-weight) |
| [height](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_height.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_height) |
| [left](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_left.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_left) |
| [letter-spacing](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_letter-spacing.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_letter-spacing) |
| [line-height](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_line-height.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_line-height) |
| [margin](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_margin) |
| [margin-bottom](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-bottom.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_margin-bottom) |
| [margin-left](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-left.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_margin-left) |
| [margin-right](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-right.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_margin-right) |
| [margin-top](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-top.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_margin-top) |
| [max-height](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-height.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_max-height) |
| [max-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-width.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_max-width) |
| [min-height](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_min-height.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_min-height) |
| [min-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_min-width.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_min-width) |
| [opacity](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_opacity.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_opacity) |
| [order](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_order.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_order) |
| [outline](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_outline) |
| [outline-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-color.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_outline-color) |
| [outline-offset](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_outline-offset.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_outline-offset) |
| [outline-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-width.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_outline-width) |
| [padding](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_padding) |
| [padding-bottom](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-bottom.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_padding-bottom) |
| [padding-left](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-left.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_padding-left) |
| [padding-right](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-right.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_padding-right) |
| [padding-top](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-top.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_padding-top) |
| [perspective](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_perspective.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_perspective) |
| [perspective-origin](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_perspective-origin.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_perspective-origin) |
| [right](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_right.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_right) |
| [text-decoration-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-color.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_text-decoration-color) |
| [text-indent](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-indent.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_text-indent) |
| [text-shadow](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-shadow.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_text-shadow) |
| [top](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_top.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_top) |
| [transform](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_transform) |
| [transform-origin](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform-origin.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_transform-origin) |
| [vertical-align](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_vertical-align.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_vertical-align) |
| [visibility](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_visibility.asp) |
| [width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_width.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_width) |
| [word-spacing](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_word-spacing.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_word-spacing) |
| [z-index](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_z-index.asp)[Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_z-index) |

**CSS Units**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp)

[Next Reference »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_pxtoemconversion.asp)

**CSS Units**

CSS has several different units for expressing a length.

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

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

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: relative and absolute.

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the length unit.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Length Unit** |  |  |  |  |  |
| em, ex, %, px, cm, mm, in, pt, pc | 1.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |
| ch | 27.0 | 9.0 | 1.0 | 7.0 | 20.0 |
| rem | 4.0 | 9.0 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 11.6 |
| vh, vw | 20.0 | 9.0 | 19.0 | 6.0 | 20.0 |
| vmin | 20.0 | 9.0\* | 19.0 | 6.0 | 20.0 |
| vmax | 26.0 | Not supported | 19.0 | Not supported | 20.0 |

**Note:** Internet Explorer 9 supports vmin with the non-standard name: vm.

**Relative Lengths**

Relative length units specify a length relative to another length property. Relative length units scales better between different rendering mediums.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Unit** | | **Description** | |
| em | | Relative to the font-size of the element (2em means 2 times the size of the current font) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_em) | |
| ex | | Relative to the x-height of the current font (rarely used) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_ex) | |
| ch | | Relative to width of the "0" (zero) | |
| rem | | Relative to font-size of the root element | |
| vw | | Relative to 1% of the width of the viewport\* [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_vw) | |
| vh | | Relative to 1% of the height of the viewport\* [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_vh) | |
| vmin | | Relative to 1% of viewport's\* smaller dimension [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_vmin) | |
| vmax | | Relative to 1% of viewport's\* larger dimension [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_vmax) | |
| % | |  | |
| **Note** | **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. | |

**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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Unit** | **Description** |
| cm | centimeters [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_cm) |
| mm | millimeters [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_mm) |
| in | inches (1in = 96px = 2.54cm) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_in) |
| px \* | pixels (1px = 1/96th of 1in) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_px) |
| pt | points (1pt = 1/72 of 1in) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_pt) |
| pc | picas (1pc = 12 pt) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_unit_pc) |

\* 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.

**PX to EM Conversion**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_units.asp)

[Next Reference »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors.asp)

**PX to EM Converter**

* Set a default pixel size (usually 16px)
* Then, convert a pixel value to em, based on the default pixel size
* Or, convert an em value to pixels, based on the default pixel size

Set a default pixel size:

px

Convert PX to EM:  
px

Convert EM to PX:  
em

Result:

**Body Font Size**

In the table below, select a body font size in pixels (px) to display a complete "px to em and percent" conversion table.

**Tip:** The default font size is usually 16px.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **px** | | **em** | **percent** |
| 5px | | 0.3125em | 31.25% |
| 6px | | 0.3750em | 37.50% |
| 7px | | 0.4375em | 43.75% |
| 8px | | 0.5000em | 50.00% |
| 9px | | 0.5625em | 56.25% |
| 10px | | 0.6250em | 62.50% |
| 11px | | 0.6875em | 68.75% |
| 12px | | 0.7500em | 75.00% |
| 13px | | 0.8125em | 81.25% |
| 14px | | 0.8750em | 87.50% |
| 15px | | 0.9375em | 93.75% |
| 16px | | 1.0000em | 100.00% |
| 17px | | 1.0625em | 106.25% |
| 18px | | 1.1250em | 112.50% |
| 19px | | 1.1875em | 118.75% |
| 20px | | 1.2500em | 125.00% |
| 21px | | 1.3125em | 131.25% |
| 22px | | 1.3750em | 137.50% |
| 23px | | 1.4375em | 143.75% |
| 24px | | 1.5000em | 150.00% |
| 25px | | 1.5625em | 156.25% |
| **Note** | **What is the difference between PX, EM and Percent?** Pixel is a static measurement, while percent and EM are relative measurements. The size of an EM or percent depends on its parent. If the text size of body is 16 pixels, then 150% or 1.5 EM will be 24 pixels (1.5 \* 16). Look at [CSS Units](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_units.asp) for more measurement units. | | | |

**CSS Colors**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_pxtoemconversion.asp)

[Next Reference »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp)

Colors are displayed combining RED, GREEN, and BLUE light.

**Color Values**

CSS colors are defined using a hexadecimal (HEX) notation for the combination of Red, Green, and Blue color values (RGB). The lowest value that can be given to one of the light sources is 0 (HEX 00). The highest value is 255 (HEX FF).

HEX values are written as 3 double digit numbers, starting with a # sign.

**Example**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Color** | **Color HEX** | **Color RGB** |
|  | #000000 | rgb(0,0,0) |
|  | #FF0000 | rgb(255,0,0) |
|  | #00FF00 | rgb(0,255,0) |
|  | #0000FF | rgb(0,0,255) |
|  | #FFFF00 | rgb(255,255,0) |
|  | #00FFFF | rgb(0,255,255) |
|  | #FF00FF | rgb(255,0,255) |
|  | #C0C0C0 | rgb(192,192,192) |
|  | #FFFFFF | rgb(255,255,255) |

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_colorhex)

**16 Million Different Colors**

The combination of Red, Green and Blue values from 0 to 255 gives a total of more than 16 million different colors to play with (256 x 256 x 256).

Most modern monitors are capable of displaying at least 16384 different colors.

If you look at the color table below, you will see the result of varying the red light from 0 to 255, while keeping the green and blue light at zero.

To see a full list of color mixes when the red light varies from 0 to 255, click on one of the HEX or RGB values below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Red Light** | **HEX** | **RGB** |
|  | [#000000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=0) | [rgb(0,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=0) |
|  | [#080000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=8) | [rgb(8,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=8) |
|  | [#100000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=16) | [rgb(16,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=16) |
|  | [#180000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=24) | [rgb(24,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=24) |
|  | [#200000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=32) | [rgb(32,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=32) |
|  | [#280000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=40) | [rgb(40,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=40) |
|  | [#300000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=48) | [rgb(48,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=48) |
|  | [#380000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=56) | [rgb(56,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=56) |
|  | [#400000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=64) | [rgb(64,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=64) |
|  | [#480000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=72) | [rgb(72,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=72) |
|  | [#500000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=80) | [rgb(80,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=80) |
|  | [#580000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=88) | [rgb(88,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=88) |
|  | [#600000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=96) | [rgb(96,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=96) |
|  | [#680000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=104) | [rgb(104,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=104) |
|  | [#700000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=112) | [rgb(112,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=112) |
|  | [#780000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=120) | [rgb(120,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=120) |
|  | [#800000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=128) | [rgb(128,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=128) |
|  | [#880000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=136) | [rgb(136,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=136) |
|  | [#900000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=144) | [rgb(144,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=144) |
|  | [#980000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=152) | [rgb(152,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=152) |
|  | [#A00000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=160) | [rgb(160,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=160) |
|  | [#A80000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=168) | [rgb(168,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=168) |
|  | [#B00000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=176) | [rgb(176,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=176) |
|  | [#B80000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=184) | [rgb(184,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=184) |
|  | [#C00000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=192) | [rgb(192,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=192) |
|  | [#C80000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=200) | [rgb(200,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=200) |
|  | [#D00000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=208) | [rgb(208,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=208) |
|  | [#D80000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=216) | [rgb(216,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=216) |
|  | [#E00000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=224) | [rgb(224,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=224) |
|  | [#E80000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=232) | [rgb(232,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=232) |
|  | [#F00000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=240) | [rgb(240,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=240) |
|  | [#F80000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=248) | [rgb(248,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=248) |
|  | [#FF0000](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=255) | [rgb(255,0,0)](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsmore.asp?color=255) |

**Shades of Gray**

Gray colors are displayed using an equal amount of power to all of the light sources. To make it easier for you to select the right gray color we have compiled a table of gray shades for you:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Gray Shades** | **HEX** | **RGB** |
|  | #000000 | rgb(0,0,0) |
|  | #080808 | rgb(8,8,8) |
|  | #101010 | rgb(16,16,16) |
|  | #181818 | rgb(24,24,24) |
|  | #202020 | rgb(32,32,32) |
|  | #282828 | rgb(40,40,40) |
|  | #303030 | rgb(48,48,48) |
|  | #383838 | rgb(56,56,56) |
|  | #404040 | rgb(64,64,64) |
|  | #484848 | rgb(72,72,72) |
|  | #505050 | rgb(80,80,80) |
|  | #585858 | rgb(88,88,88) |
|  | #606060 | rgb(96,96,96) |
|  | #686868 | rgb(104,104,104) |
|  | #707070 | rgb(112,112,112) |
|  | #787878 | rgb(120,120,120) |
|  | #808080 | rgb(128,128,128) |
|  | #888888 | rgb(136,136,136) |
|  | #909090 | rgb(144,144,144) |
|  | #989898 | rgb(152,152,152) |
|  | #A0A0A0 | rgb(160,160,160) |
|  | #A8A8A8 | rgb(168,168,168) |
|  | #B0B0B0 | rgb(176,176,176) |
|  | #B8B8B8 | rgb(184,184,184) |
|  | #C0C0C0 | rgb(192,192,192) |
|  | #C8C8C8 | rgb(200,200,200) |
|  | #D0D0D0 | rgb(208,208,208) |
|  | #D8D8D8 | rgb(216,216,216) |
|  | #E0E0E0 | rgb(224,224,224) |
|  | #E8E8E8 | rgb(232,232,232) |
|  | #F0F0F0 | rgb(240,240,240) |
|  | #F8F8F8 | rgb(248,248,248) |
|  | #FFFFFF | rgb(255,255,255) |

**Web Safe Colors?**

Some years ago, when computers supported max 256 different colors, a list of 216 "Web Safe Colors" was suggested as a Web standard, reserving 40 fixed system colors.

This is not important now, since most computers can display millions of different colors, but the choice is left to you.

The 216 cross-browser color palette was created to ensure that all computers would display the colors correctly when running a 256 color palette:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 000000 | 000033 | 000066 | 000099 | 0000CC | 0000FF |
| 003300 | 003333 | 003366 | 003399 | 0033CC | 0033FF |
| 006600 | 006633 | 006666 | 006699 | 0066CC | 0066FF |
| 009900 | 009933 | 009966 | 009999 | 0099CC | 0099FF |
| 00CC00 | 00CC33 | 00CC66 | 00CC99 | 00CCCC | 00CCFF |
| 00FF00 | 00FF33 | 00FF66 | 00FF99 | 00FFCC | 00FFFF |
| 330000 | 330033 | 330066 | 330099 | 3300CC | 3300FF |
| 333300 | 333333 | 333366 | 333399 | 3333CC | 3333FF |
| 336600 | 336633 | 336666 | 336699 | 3366CC | 3366FF |
| 339900 | 339933 | 339966 | 339999 | 3399CC | 3399FF |
| 33CC00 | 33CC33 | 33CC66 | 33CC99 | 33CCCC | 33CCFF |
| 33FF00 | 33FF33 | 33FF66 | 33FF99 | 33FFCC | 33FFFF |
| 660000 | 660033 | 660066 | 660099 | 6600CC | 6600FF |
| 663300 | 663333 | 663366 | 663399 | 6633CC | 6633FF |
| 666600 | 666633 | 666666 | 666699 | 6666CC | 6666FF |
| 669900 | 669933 | 669966 | 669999 | 6699CC | 6699FF |
| 66CC00 | 66CC33 | 66CC66 | 66CC99 | 66CCCC | 66CCFF |
| 66FF00 | 66FF33 | 66FF66 | 66FF99 | 66FFCC | 66FFFF |
| 990000 | 990033 | 990066 | 990099 | 9900CC | 9900FF |
| 993300 | 993333 | 993366 | 993399 | 9933CC | 9933FF |
| 996600 | 996633 | 996666 | 996699 | 9966CC | 9966FF |
| 999900 | 999933 | 999966 | 999999 | 9999CC | 9999FF |
| 99CC00 | 99CC33 | 99CC66 | 99CC99 | 99CCCC | 99CCFF |
| 99FF00 | 99FF33 | 99FF66 | 99FF99 | 99FFCC | 99FFFF |
| CC0000 | CC0033 | CC0066 | CC0099 | CC00CC | CC00FF |
| CC3300 | CC3333 | CC3366 | CC3399 | CC33CC | CC33FF |
| CC6600 | CC6633 | CC6666 | CC6699 | CC66CC | CC66FF |
| CC9900 | CC9933 | CC9966 | CC9999 | CC99CC | CC99FF |
| CCCC00 | CCCC33 | CCCC66 | CCCC99 | CCCCCC | CCCCFF |
| CCFF00 | CCFF33 | CCFF66 | CCFF99 | CCFFCC | CCFFFF |
| FF0000 | FF0033 | FF0066 | FF0099 | FF00CC | FF00FF |
| FF3300 | FF3333 | FF3366 | FF3399 | FF33CC | FF33FF |
| FF6600 | FF6633 | FF6666 | FF6699 | FF66CC | FF66FF |
| FF9900 | FF9933 | FF9966 | FF9999 | FF99CC | FF99FF |
| FFCC00 | FFCC33 | FFCC66 | FFCC99 | FFCCCC | FFCCFF |
| FFFF00 | FFFF33 | FFFF66 | FFFF99 | FFFFCC | FFFFFF |

**CSS Legal Color Values**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors.asp)

[Next Reference »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colornames.asp)

**CSS Colors**

Colors in CSS can be specified by the following methods:

* Hexadecimal colors
* RGB colors
* RGBA colors
* HSL colors
* HSLA colors
* Predefined/Cross-browser color names

**Hexadecimal Colors**

Hexadecimal color values are supported in all major browsers.

A hexadecimal color is specified with: #RRGGBB, where the RR (red), GG (green) and BB (blue) hexadecimal integers specify the components of the color. All values must be between 00 and FF.

For example, the #0000ff value is rendered as blue, because the blue component is set to its highest value (ff) and the others are set to 00.

**Example**

Define different HEX colors:

#p1 {background-color: #ff0000;}   /\* red \*/  
#p2 {background-color: #00ff00;}   /\* green \*/  
#p3 {background-color: #0000ff;}   /\* blue \*/

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_color_hex)

**RGB Colors**

RGB color values are supported in all major browsers.

An RGB color value is specified with: rgb(red, green, blue). Each parameter (red, green, and blue) defines the intensity of the 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.

Also, the following values define equal color: rgb(0,0,255) and rgb(0%,0%,100%).

**Example**

Define different RGB colors:

#p1 {background-color: rgb(255, 0, 0);}   /\* red \*/  
#p2 {background-color: rgb(0, 255, 0);}   /\* green \*/  
#p3 {background-color: rgb(0, 0, 255);}   /\* blue \*/

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_color_rgb)

**RGBA Colors**

RGBA color values are supported in IE9+, Firefox 3+, Chrome, Safari, and in Opera 10+.

RGBA color values are an extension of RGB color values with an alpha channel - which specifies the opacity of the object.

An RGBA color value is specified with: rgba(red, green, blue, alpha). The alpha parameter is a number between 0.0 (fully transparent) and 1.0 (fully opaque).

**Example**

Define different RGB colors with opacity:

#p1 {background-color: rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.3);}   /\* red with opacity \*/  
#p2 {background-color: rgba(0, 255, 0, 0.3);}   /\* green with opacity \*/  
#p3 {background-color: rgba(0, 0, 255, 0.3);}   /\* blue with opacity \*/

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_color_rgba)

**HSL Colors**

HSL color values are supported in IE9+, Firefox, Chrome, Safari, and in Opera 10+.

HSL stands for hue, saturation, and lightness - and represents a cylindrical-coordinate representation of colors.

An HSL color value is specified with: hsl(hue, saturation, lightness).

Hue is a degree on the color wheel (from 0 to 360) - 0 (or 360) is red, 120 is green, 240 is blue. Saturation is a percentage value; 0% means a shade of gray and 100% is the full color. Lightness is also a percentage; 0% is black, 100% is white.

**Example**

Define different HSL colors:

#p1 {background-color: hsl(120, 100%, 50%);}   /\* green \*/  
#p2 {background-color: hsl(120, 100%, 75%);}   /\* light green \*/  
#p3 {background-color: hsl(120, 100%, 25%);}   /\* dark green \*/  
#p4 {background-color: hsl(120, 60%, 70%);}    /\* pastel green \*/

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_color_hsl)

**HSLA Colors**

HSLA color values are supported in IE9+, Firefox 3+, Chrome, Safari, and in Opera 10+.

HSLA color values are an extension of HSL color values with an alpha channel - which specifies the opacity of the object.

An HSLA color value is specified with: hsla(hue, saturation, lightness, alpha), where the alpha parameter defines the opacity. The alpha parameter is a number between 0.0 (fully transparent) and 1.0 (fully opaque).

**Example**

Define different HSL colors with opacity:

#p1 {background-color: hsla(120, 100%, 50%, 0.3);}   /\* green with opacity \*/  
#p2 {background-color: hsla(120, 100%, 75%, 0.3);}   /\* light green with opacity \*/  
#p3 {background-color: hsla(120, 100%, 25%, 0.3);}   /\* dark green with opacity \*/  
#p4 {background-color: hsla(120, 60%, 70%, 0.3);}    /\* pastel green with opacity \*/

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_color_hsla)

**Predefined/Cross-browser Color Names**

140 color names are predefined in the HTML and CSS color specification. Look at our table of [predefined color names](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colornames.asp).

**CSS Color Names**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp)

[Next Reference »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsfull.asp)

**Color Names Supported by All Browsers**

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):

[Click here to see the colors sorted by HEX](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsfull.asp)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Color Name** | **HEX** | **Color** | **Shades** | **Mix** |
| [AliceBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=AliceBlue) | [#F0F8FF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F0F8FF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F0F8FF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F0F8FF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [AntiqueWhite](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=AntiqueWhite) | [#FAEBD7](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FAEBD7) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FAEBD7) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FAEBD7&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Aqua](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Aqua) | [#00FFFF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00FFFF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00FFFF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00FFFF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Aquamarine](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Aquamarine) | [#7FFFD4](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=7FFFD4) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=7FFFD4) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=7FFFD4&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Azure](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Azure) | [#F0FFFF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F0FFFF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F0FFFF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F0FFFF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Beige](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Beige) | [#F5F5DC](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F5F5DC) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F5F5DC) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F5F5DC&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Bisque](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Bisque) | [#FFE4C4](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFE4C4) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFE4C4) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFE4C4&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Black](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Black) | [#000000](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=000000) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=000000) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=000000&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [BlanchedAlmond](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=BlanchedAlmond) | [#FFEBCD](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFEBCD) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFEBCD) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFEBCD&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Blue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Blue) | [#0000FF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=0000FF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=0000FF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=0000FF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [BlueViolet](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=BlueViolet) | [#8A2BE2](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=8A2BE2) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=8A2BE2) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=8A2BE2&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Brown](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Brown) | [#A52A2A](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=A52A2A) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=A52A2A) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=A52A2A&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [BurlyWood](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=BurlyWood) | [#DEB887](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=DEB887) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=DEB887) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=DEB887&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [CadetBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=CadetBlue) | [#5F9EA0](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=5F9EA0) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=5F9EA0) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=5F9EA0&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Chartreuse](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Chartreuse) | [#7FFF00](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=7FFF00) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=7FFF00) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=7FFF00&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Chocolate](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Chocolate) | [#D2691E](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=D2691E) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=D2691E) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=D2691E&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Coral](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Coral) | [#FF7F50](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF7F50) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF7F50) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF7F50&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [CornflowerBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=CornflowerBlue) | [#6495ED](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=6495ED) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=6495ED) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=6495ED&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Cornsilk](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Cornsilk) | [#FFF8DC](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFF8DC) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFF8DC) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFF8DC&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Crimson](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Crimson) | [#DC143C](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=DC143C) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=DC143C) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=DC143C&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Cyan](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Cyan) | [#00FFFF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00FFFF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00FFFF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00FFFF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkBlue) | [#00008B](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00008B) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00008B) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00008B&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkCyan](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkCyan) | [#008B8B](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=008B8B) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=008B8B) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=008B8B&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkGoldenRod](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkGoldenRod) | [#B8860B](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=B8860B) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=B8860B) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=B8860B&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkGray](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkGray) | [#A9A9A9](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=A9A9A9) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=A9A9A9) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=A9A9A9&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkGreen) | [#006400](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=006400) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=006400) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=006400&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkKhaki](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkKhaki) | [#BDB76B](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=BDB76B) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=BDB76B) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=BDB76B&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkMagenta](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkMagenta) | [#8B008B](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=8B008B) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=8B008B) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=8B008B&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkOliveGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkOliveGreen) | [#556B2F](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=556B2F) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=556B2F) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=556B2F&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkOrange](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkOrange) | [#FF8C00](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF8C00) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF8C00) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF8C00&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkOrchid](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkOrchid) | [#9932CC](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=9932CC) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=9932CC) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=9932CC&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkRed](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkRed) | [#8B0000](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=8B0000) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=8B0000) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=8B0000&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkSalmon](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkSalmon) | [#E9967A](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=E9967A) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=E9967A) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=E9967A&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkSeaGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkSeaGreen) | [#8FBC8F](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=8FBC8F) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=8FBC8F) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=8FBC8F&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkSlateBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkSlateBlue) | [#483D8B](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=483D8B) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=483D8B) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=483D8B&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkSlateGray](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkSlateGray) | [#2F4F4F](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=2F4F4F) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=2F4F4F) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=2F4F4F&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkTurquoise](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkTurquoise) | [#00CED1](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00CED1) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00CED1) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00CED1&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkViolet](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkViolet) | [#9400D3](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=9400D3) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=9400D3) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=9400D3&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DeepPink](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DeepPink) | [#FF1493](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF1493) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF1493) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF1493&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DeepSkyBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DeepSkyBlue) | [#00BFFF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00BFFF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00BFFF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00BFFF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DimGray](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DimGray) | [#696969](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=696969) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=696969) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=696969&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DodgerBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DodgerBlue) | [#1E90FF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=1E90FF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=1E90FF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=1E90FF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [FireBrick](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=FireBrick) | [#B22222](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=B22222) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=B22222) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=B22222&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [FloralWhite](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=FloralWhite) | [#FFFAF0](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFFAF0) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFFAF0) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFFAF0&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [ForestGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=ForestGreen) | [#228B22](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=228B22) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=228B22) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=228B22&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Fuchsia](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Fuchsia) | [#FF00FF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF00FF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF00FF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF00FF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Gainsboro](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Gainsboro) | [#DCDCDC](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=DCDCDC) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=DCDCDC) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=DCDCDC&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [GhostWhite](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=GhostWhite) | [#F8F8FF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F8F8FF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F8F8FF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F8F8FF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Gold](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Gold) | [#FFD700](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFD700) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFD700) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFD700&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [GoldenRod](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=GoldenRod) | [#DAA520](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=DAA520) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=DAA520) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=DAA520&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Gray](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Gray) | [#808080](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=808080) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=808080) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=808080&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Green](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Green) | [#008000](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=008000) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=008000) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=008000&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [GreenYellow](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=GreenYellow) | [#ADFF2F](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=ADFF2F) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=ADFF2F) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=ADFF2F&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [HoneyDew](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=HoneyDew) | [#F0FFF0](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F0FFF0) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F0FFF0) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F0FFF0&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [HotPink](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=HotPink) | [#FF69B4](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF69B4) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF69B4) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF69B4&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [IndianRed](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=IndianRed) | [#CD5C5C](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=CD5C5C) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=CD5C5C) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=CD5C5C&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Indigo](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Indigo) | [#4B0082](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=4B0082) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=4B0082) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=4B0082&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Ivory](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Ivory) | [#FFFFF0](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFFFF0) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFFFF0) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFFFF0&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Khaki](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Khaki) | [#F0E68C](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F0E68C) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F0E68C) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F0E68C&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Lavender](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Lavender) | [#E6E6FA](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=E6E6FA) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=E6E6FA) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=E6E6FA&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LavenderBlush](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LavenderBlush) | [#FFF0F5](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFF0F5) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFF0F5) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFF0F5&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LawnGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LawnGreen) | [#7CFC00](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=7CFC00) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=7CFC00) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=7CFC00&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LemonChiffon](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LemonChiffon) | [#FFFACD](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFFACD) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFFACD) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFFACD&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightBlue) | [#ADD8E6](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=ADD8E6) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=ADD8E6) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=ADD8E6&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightCoral](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightCoral) | [#F08080](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F08080) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F08080) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F08080&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightCyan](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightCyan) | [#E0FFFF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=E0FFFF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=E0FFFF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=E0FFFF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightGoldenRodYellow](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightGoldenRodYellow) | [#FAFAD2](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FAFAD2) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FAFAD2) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FAFAD2&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightGray](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightGray) | [#D3D3D3](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=D3D3D3) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=D3D3D3) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=D3D3D3&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightGreen) | [#90EE90](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=90EE90) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=90EE90) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=90EE90&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightPink](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightPink) | [#FFB6C1](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFB6C1) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFB6C1) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFB6C1&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightSalmon](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightSalmon) | [#FFA07A](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFA07A) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFA07A) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFA07A&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightSeaGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightSeaGreen) | [#20B2AA](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=20B2AA) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=20B2AA) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=20B2AA&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightSkyBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightSkyBlue) | [#87CEFA](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=87CEFA) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=87CEFA) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=87CEFA&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightSlateGray](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightSlateGray) | [#778899](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=778899) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=778899) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=778899&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightSteelBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightSteelBlue) | [#B0C4DE](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=B0C4DE) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=B0C4DE) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=B0C4DE&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightYellow](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightYellow) | [#FFFFE0](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFFFE0) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFFFE0) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFFFE0&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Lime](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Lime) | [#00FF00](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00FF00) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00FF00) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00FF00&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LimeGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LimeGreen) | [#32CD32](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=32CD32) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=32CD32) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=32CD32&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Linen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Linen) | [#FAF0E6](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FAF0E6) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FAF0E6) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FAF0E6&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Magenta](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Magenta) | [#FF00FF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF00FF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF00FF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF00FF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Maroon](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Maroon) | [#800000](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=800000) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=800000) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=800000&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumAquaMarine](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumAquaMarine) | [#66CDAA](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=66CDAA) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=66CDAA) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=66CDAA&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumBlue) | [#0000CD](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=0000CD) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=0000CD) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=0000CD&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumOrchid](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumOrchid) | [#BA55D3](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=BA55D3) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=BA55D3) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=BA55D3&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumPurple](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumPurple) | [#9370DB](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=9370DB) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=9370DB) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=9370DB&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumSeaGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumSeaGreen) | [#3CB371](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=3CB371) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=3CB371) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=3CB371&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumSlateBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumSlateBlue) | [#7B68EE](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=7B68EE) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=7B68EE) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=7B68EE&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumSpringGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumSpringGreen) | [#00FA9A](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00FA9A) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00FA9A) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00FA9A&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumTurquoise](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumTurquoise) | [#48D1CC](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=48D1CC) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=48D1CC) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=48D1CC&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumVioletRed](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumVioletRed) | [#C71585](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=C71585) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=C71585) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=C71585&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MidnightBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MidnightBlue) | [#191970](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=191970) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=191970) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=191970&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MintCream](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MintCream) | [#F5FFFA](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F5FFFA) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F5FFFA) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F5FFFA&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MistyRose](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MistyRose) | [#FFE4E1](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFE4E1) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFE4E1) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFE4E1&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Moccasin](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Moccasin) | [#FFE4B5](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFE4B5) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFE4B5) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFE4B5&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [NavajoWhite](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=NavajoWhite) | [#FFDEAD](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFDEAD) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFDEAD) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFDEAD&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Navy](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Navy) | [#000080](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=000080) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=000080) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=000080&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [OldLace](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=OldLace) | [#FDF5E6](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FDF5E6) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FDF5E6) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FDF5E6&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Olive](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Olive) | [#808000](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=808000) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=808000) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=808000&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [OliveDrab](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=OliveDrab) | [#6B8E23](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=6B8E23) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=6B8E23) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=6B8E23&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Orange](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Orange) | [#FFA500](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFA500) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFA500) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFA500&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [OrangeRed](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=OrangeRed) | [#FF4500](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF4500) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF4500) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF4500&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Orchid](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Orchid) | [#DA70D6](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=DA70D6) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=DA70D6) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=DA70D6&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [PaleGoldenRod](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=PaleGoldenRod) | [#EEE8AA](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=EEE8AA) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=EEE8AA) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=EEE8AA&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [PaleGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=PaleGreen) | [#98FB98](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=98FB98) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=98FB98) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=98FB98&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [PaleTurquoise](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=PaleTurquoise) | [#AFEEEE](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=AFEEEE) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=AFEEEE) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=AFEEEE&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [PaleVioletRed](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=PaleVioletRed) | [#DB7093](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=DB7093) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=DB7093) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=DB7093&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [PapayaWhip](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=PapayaWhip) | [#FFEFD5](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFEFD5) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFEFD5) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFEFD5&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [PeachPuff](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=PeachPuff) | [#FFDAB9](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFDAB9) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFDAB9) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFDAB9&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Peru](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Peru) | [#CD853F](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=CD853F) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=CD853F) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=CD853F&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Pink](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Pink) | [#FFC0CB](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFC0CB) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFC0CB) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFC0CB&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Plum](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Plum) | [#DDA0DD](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=DDA0DD) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=DDA0DD) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=DDA0DD&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [PowderBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=PowderBlue) | [#B0E0E6](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=B0E0E6) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=B0E0E6) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=B0E0E6&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Purple](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Purple) | [#800080](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=800080) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=800080) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=800080&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [RebeccaPurple](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=RebeccaPurple) | [#663399](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=663399) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=663399) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=663399&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Red](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Red) | [#FF0000](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF0000) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF0000) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF0000&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [RosyBrown](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=RosyBrown) | [#BC8F8F](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=BC8F8F) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=BC8F8F) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=BC8F8F&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [RoyalBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=RoyalBlue) | [#4169E1](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=4169E1) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=4169E1) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=4169E1&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SaddleBrown](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SaddleBrown) | [#8B4513](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=8B4513) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=8B4513) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=8B4513&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Salmon](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Salmon) | [#FA8072](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FA8072) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FA8072) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FA8072&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SandyBrown](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SandyBrown) | [#F4A460](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F4A460) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F4A460) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F4A460&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SeaGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SeaGreen) | [#2E8B57](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=2E8B57) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=2E8B57) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=2E8B57&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SeaShell](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SeaShell) | [#FFF5EE](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFF5EE) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFF5EE) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFF5EE&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Sienna](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Sienna) | [#A0522D](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=A0522D) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=A0522D) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=A0522D&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Silver](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Silver) | [#C0C0C0](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=C0C0C0) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=C0C0C0) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=C0C0C0&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SkyBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SkyBlue) | [#87CEEB](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=87CEEB) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=87CEEB) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=87CEEB&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SlateBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SlateBlue) | [#6A5ACD](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=6A5ACD) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=6A5ACD) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=6A5ACD&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SlateGray](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SlateGray) | [#708090](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=708090) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=708090) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=708090&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Snow](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Snow) | [#FFFAFA](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFFAFA) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFFAFA) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFFAFA&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SpringGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SpringGreen) | [#00FF7F](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00FF7F) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00FF7F) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00FF7F&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SteelBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SteelBlue) | [#4682B4](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=4682B4) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=4682B4) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=4682B4&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Tan](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Tan) | [#D2B48C](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=D2B48C) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=D2B48C) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=D2B48C&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Teal](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Teal) | [#008080](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=008080) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=008080) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=008080&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Thistle](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Thistle) | [#D8BFD8](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=D8BFD8) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=D8BFD8) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=D8BFD8&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Tomato](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Tomato) | [#FF6347](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF6347) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF6347) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF6347&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Turquoise](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Turquoise) | [#40E0D0](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=40E0D0) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=40E0D0) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=40E0D0&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Violet](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Violet) | [#EE82EE](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=EE82EE) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=EE82EE) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=EE82EE&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Wheat](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Wheat) | [#F5DEB3](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F5DEB3) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F5DEB3) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F5DEB3&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [White](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=White) | [#FFFFFF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFFFFF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFFFFF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFFFFF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [WhiteSmoke](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=WhiteSmoke) | [#F5F5F5](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F5F5F5) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F5F5F5) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F5F5F5&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Yellow](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Yellow) | [#FFFF00](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFFF00) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFFF00) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFFF00&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [YellowGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=YellowGreen) | [#9ACD32](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=9ACD32) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=9ACD32) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=9ACD32&colortop=FFFFFF) |

**CSS Colors HEX Values**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colornames.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_group.asp)

**Sorted by HEX Value**

[Click here to see the colors sorted by name](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colornames.asp)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Color Name** | **HEX** | **Color** | **Shades** | **Mix** |
| [Black](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Black) | [#000000](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=000000) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=000000) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=000000&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Navy](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Navy) | [#000080](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=000080) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=000080) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=000080&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkBlue) | [#00008B](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00008B) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00008B) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00008B&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumBlue) | [#0000CD](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=0000CD) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=0000CD) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=0000CD&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Blue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Blue) | [#0000FF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=0000FF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=0000FF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=0000FF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkGreen) | [#006400](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=006400) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=006400) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=006400&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Green](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Green) | [#008000](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=008000) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=008000) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=008000&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Teal](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Teal) | [#008080](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=008080) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=008080) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=008080&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkCyan](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkCyan) | [#008B8B](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=008B8B) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=008B8B) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=008B8B&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DeepSkyBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DeepSkyBlue) | [#00BFFF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00BFFF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00BFFF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00BFFF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkTurquoise](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkTurquoise) | [#00CED1](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00CED1) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00CED1) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00CED1&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumSpringGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumSpringGreen) | [#00FA9A](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00FA9A) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00FA9A) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00FA9A&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Lime](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Lime) | [#00FF00](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00FF00) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00FF00) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00FF00&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SpringGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SpringGreen) | [#00FF7F](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00FF7F) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00FF7F) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00FF7F&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Aqua](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Aqua) | [#00FFFF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00FFFF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00FFFF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00FFFF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Cyan](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Cyan) | [#00FFFF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00FFFF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00FFFF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00FFFF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MidnightBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MidnightBlue) | [#191970](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=191970) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=191970) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=191970&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DodgerBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DodgerBlue) | [#1E90FF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=1E90FF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=1E90FF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=1E90FF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightSeaGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightSeaGreen) | [#20B2AA](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=20B2AA) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=20B2AA) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=20B2AA&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [ForestGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=ForestGreen) | [#228B22](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=228B22) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=228B22) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=228B22&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SeaGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SeaGreen) | [#2E8B57](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=2E8B57) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=2E8B57) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=2E8B57&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkSlateGray](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkSlateGray) | [#2F4F4F](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=2F4F4F) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=2F4F4F) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=2F4F4F&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LimeGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LimeGreen) | [#32CD32](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=32CD32) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=32CD32) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=32CD32&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumSeaGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumSeaGreen) | [#3CB371](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=3CB371) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=3CB371) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=3CB371&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Turquoise](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Turquoise) | [#40E0D0](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=40E0D0) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=40E0D0) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=40E0D0&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [RoyalBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=RoyalBlue) | [#4169E1](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=4169E1) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=4169E1) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=4169E1&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SteelBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SteelBlue) | [#4682B4](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=4682B4) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=4682B4) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=4682B4&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkSlateBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkSlateBlue) | [#483D8B](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=483D8B) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=483D8B) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=483D8B&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumTurquoise](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumTurquoise) | [#48D1CC](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=48D1CC) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=48D1CC) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=48D1CC&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Indigo](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Indigo) | [#4B0082](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=4B0082) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=4B0082) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=4B0082&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkOliveGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkOliveGreen) | [#556B2F](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=556B2F) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=556B2F) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=556B2F&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [CadetBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=CadetBlue) | [#5F9EA0](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=5F9EA0) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=5F9EA0) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=5F9EA0&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [CornflowerBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=CornflowerBlue) | [#6495ED](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=6495ED) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=6495ED) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=6495ED&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [RebeccaPurple](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=RebeccaPurple) | [#663399](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=663399) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=663399) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=663399&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumAquaMarine](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumAquaMarine) | [#66CDAA](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=66CDAA) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=66CDAA) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=66CDAA&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DimGray](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DimGray) | [#696969](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=696969) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=696969) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=696969&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SlateBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SlateBlue) | [#6A5ACD](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=6A5ACD) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=6A5ACD) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=6A5ACD&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [OliveDrab](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=OliveDrab) | [#6B8E23](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=6B8E23) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=6B8E23) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=6B8E23&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SlateGray](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SlateGray) | [#708090](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=708090) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=708090) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=708090&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightSlateGray](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightSlateGray) | [#778899](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=778899) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=778899) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=778899&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumSlateBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumSlateBlue) | [#7B68EE](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=7B68EE) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=7B68EE) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=7B68EE&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LawnGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LawnGreen) | [#7CFC00](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=7CFC00) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=7CFC00) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=7CFC00&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Chartreuse](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Chartreuse) | [#7FFF00](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=7FFF00) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=7FFF00) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=7FFF00&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Aquamarine](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Aquamarine) | [#7FFFD4](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=7FFFD4) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=7FFFD4) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=7FFFD4&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Maroon](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Maroon) | [#800000](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=800000) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=800000) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=800000&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Purple](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Purple) | [#800080](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=800080) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=800080) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=800080&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Olive](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Olive) | [#808000](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=808000) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=808000) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=808000&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Gray](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Gray) | [#808080](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=808080) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=808080) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=808080&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SkyBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SkyBlue) | [#87CEEB](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=87CEEB) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=87CEEB) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=87CEEB&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightSkyBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightSkyBlue) | [#87CEFA](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=87CEFA) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=87CEFA) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=87CEFA&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [BlueViolet](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=BlueViolet) | [#8A2BE2](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=8A2BE2) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=8A2BE2) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=8A2BE2&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkRed](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkRed) | [#8B0000](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=8B0000) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=8B0000) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=8B0000&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkMagenta](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkMagenta) | [#8B008B](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=8B008B) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=8B008B) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=8B008B&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SaddleBrown](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SaddleBrown) | [#8B4513](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=8B4513) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=8B4513) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=8B4513&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkSeaGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkSeaGreen) | [#8FBC8F](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=8FBC8F) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=8FBC8F) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=8FBC8F&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightGreen) | [#90EE90](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=90EE90) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=90EE90) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=90EE90&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumPurple](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumPurple) | [#9370DB](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=9370DB) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=9370DB) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=9370DB&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkViolet](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkViolet) | [#9400D3](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=9400D3) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=9400D3) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=9400D3&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [PaleGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=PaleGreen) | [#98FB98](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=98FB98) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=98FB98) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=98FB98&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkOrchid](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkOrchid) | [#9932CC](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=9932CC) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=9932CC) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=9932CC&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [YellowGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=YellowGreen) | [#9ACD32](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=9ACD32) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=9ACD32) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=9ACD32&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Sienna](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Sienna) | [#A0522D](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=A0522D) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=A0522D) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=A0522D&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Brown](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Brown) | [#A52A2A](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=A52A2A) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=A52A2A) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=A52A2A&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkGray](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkGray) | [#A9A9A9](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=A9A9A9) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=A9A9A9) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=A9A9A9&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightBlue) | [#ADD8E6](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=ADD8E6) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=ADD8E6) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=ADD8E6&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [GreenYellow](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=GreenYellow) | [#ADFF2F](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=ADFF2F) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=ADFF2F) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=ADFF2F&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [PaleTurquoise](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=PaleTurquoise) | [#AFEEEE](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=AFEEEE) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=AFEEEE) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=AFEEEE&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightSteelBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightSteelBlue) | [#B0C4DE](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=B0C4DE) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=B0C4DE) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=B0C4DE&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [PowderBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=PowderBlue) | [#B0E0E6](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=B0E0E6) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=B0E0E6) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=B0E0E6&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [FireBrick](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=FireBrick) | [#B22222](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=B22222) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=B22222) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=B22222&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkGoldenRod](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkGoldenRod) | [#B8860B](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=B8860B) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=B8860B) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=B8860B&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumOrchid](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumOrchid) | [#BA55D3](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=BA55D3) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=BA55D3) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=BA55D3&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [RosyBrown](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=RosyBrown) | [#BC8F8F](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=BC8F8F) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=BC8F8F) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=BC8F8F&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkKhaki](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkKhaki) | [#BDB76B](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=BDB76B) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=BDB76B) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=BDB76B&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Silver](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Silver) | [#C0C0C0](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=C0C0C0) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=C0C0C0) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=C0C0C0&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumVioletRed](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumVioletRed) | [#C71585](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=C71585) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=C71585) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=C71585&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [IndianRed](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=IndianRed) | [#CD5C5C](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=CD5C5C) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=CD5C5C) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=CD5C5C&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Peru](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Peru) | [#CD853F](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=CD853F) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=CD853F) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=CD853F&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Chocolate](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Chocolate) | [#D2691E](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=D2691E) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=D2691E) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=D2691E&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Tan](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Tan) | [#D2B48C](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=D2B48C) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=D2B48C) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=D2B48C&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightGray](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightGray) | [#D3D3D3](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=D3D3D3) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=D3D3D3) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=D3D3D3&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Thistle](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Thistle) | [#D8BFD8](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=D8BFD8) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=D8BFD8) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=D8BFD8&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Orchid](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Orchid) | [#DA70D6](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=DA70D6) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=DA70D6) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=DA70D6&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [GoldenRod](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=GoldenRod) | [#DAA520](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=DAA520) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=DAA520) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=DAA520&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [PaleVioletRed](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=PaleVioletRed) | [#DB7093](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=DB7093) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=DB7093) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=DB7093&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Crimson](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Crimson) | [#DC143C](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=DC143C) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=DC143C) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=DC143C&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Gainsboro](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Gainsboro) | [#DCDCDC](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=DCDCDC) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=DCDCDC) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=DCDCDC&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Plum](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Plum) | [#DDA0DD](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=DDA0DD) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=DDA0DD) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=DDA0DD&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [BurlyWood](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=BurlyWood) | [#DEB887](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=DEB887) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=DEB887) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=DEB887&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightCyan](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightCyan) | [#E0FFFF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=E0FFFF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=E0FFFF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=E0FFFF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Lavender](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Lavender) | [#E6E6FA](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=E6E6FA) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=E6E6FA) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=E6E6FA&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkSalmon](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkSalmon) | [#E9967A](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=E9967A) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=E9967A) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=E9967A&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Violet](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Violet) | [#EE82EE](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=EE82EE) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=EE82EE) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=EE82EE&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [PaleGoldenRod](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=PaleGoldenRod) | [#EEE8AA](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=EEE8AA) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=EEE8AA) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=EEE8AA&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightCoral](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightCoral) | [#F08080](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F08080) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F08080) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F08080&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Khaki](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Khaki) | [#F0E68C](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F0E68C) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F0E68C) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F0E68C&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [AliceBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=AliceBlue) | [#F0F8FF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F0F8FF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F0F8FF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F0F8FF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [HoneyDew](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=HoneyDew) | [#F0FFF0](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F0FFF0) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F0FFF0) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F0FFF0&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Azure](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Azure) | [#F0FFFF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F0FFFF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F0FFFF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F0FFFF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SandyBrown](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SandyBrown) | [#F4A460](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F4A460) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F4A460) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F4A460&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Wheat](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Wheat) | [#F5DEB3](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F5DEB3) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F5DEB3) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F5DEB3&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Beige](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Beige) | [#F5F5DC](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F5F5DC) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F5F5DC) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F5F5DC&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [WhiteSmoke](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=WhiteSmoke) | [#F5F5F5](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F5F5F5) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F5F5F5) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F5F5F5&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MintCream](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MintCream) | [#F5FFFA](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F5FFFA) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F5FFFA) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F5FFFA&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [GhostWhite](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=GhostWhite) | [#F8F8FF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F8F8FF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F8F8FF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F8F8FF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Salmon](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Salmon) | [#FA8072](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FA8072) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FA8072) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FA8072&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [AntiqueWhite](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=AntiqueWhite) | [#FAEBD7](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FAEBD7) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FAEBD7) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FAEBD7&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Linen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Linen) | [#FAF0E6](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FAF0E6) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FAF0E6) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FAF0E6&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightGoldenRodYellow](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightGoldenRodYellow) | [#FAFAD2](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FAFAD2) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FAFAD2) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FAFAD2&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [OldLace](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=OldLace) | [#FDF5E6](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FDF5E6) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FDF5E6) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FDF5E6&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Red](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Red) | [#FF0000](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF0000) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF0000) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF0000&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Fuchsia](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Fuchsia) | [#FF00FF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF00FF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF00FF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF00FF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Magenta](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Magenta) | [#FF00FF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF00FF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF00FF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF00FF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DeepPink](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DeepPink) | [#FF1493](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF1493) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF1493) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF1493&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [OrangeRed](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=OrangeRed) | [#FF4500](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF4500) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF4500) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF4500&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Tomato](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Tomato) | [#FF6347](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF6347) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF6347) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF6347&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [HotPink](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=HotPink) | [#FF69B4](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF69B4) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF69B4) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF69B4&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Coral](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Coral) | [#FF7F50](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF7F50) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF7F50) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF7F50&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkOrange](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkOrange) | [#FF8C00](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF8C00) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF8C00) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF8C00&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightSalmon](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightSalmon) | [#FFA07A](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFA07A) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFA07A) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFA07A&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Orange](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Orange) | [#FFA500](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFA500) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFA500) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFA500&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightPink](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightPink) | [#FFB6C1](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFB6C1) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFB6C1) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFB6C1&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Pink](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Pink) | [#FFC0CB](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFC0CB) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFC0CB) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFC0CB&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Gold](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Gold) | [#FFD700](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFD700) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFD700) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFD700&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [PeachPuff](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=PeachPuff) | [#FFDAB9](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFDAB9) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFDAB9) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFDAB9&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [NavajoWhite](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=NavajoWhite) | [#FFDEAD](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFDEAD) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFDEAD) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFDEAD&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Moccasin](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Moccasin) | [#FFE4B5](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFE4B5) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFE4B5) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFE4B5&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Bisque](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Bisque) | [#FFE4C4](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFE4C4) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFE4C4) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFE4C4&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MistyRose](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MistyRose) | [#FFE4E1](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFE4E1) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFE4E1) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFE4E1&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [BlanchedAlmond](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=BlanchedAlmond) | [#FFEBCD](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFEBCD) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFEBCD) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFEBCD&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [PapayaWhip](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=PapayaWhip) | [#FFEFD5](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFEFD5) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFEFD5) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFEFD5&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LavenderBlush](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LavenderBlush) | [#FFF0F5](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFF0F5) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFF0F5) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFF0F5&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SeaShell](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SeaShell) | [#FFF5EE](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFF5EE) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFF5EE) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFF5EE&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Cornsilk](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Cornsilk) | [#FFF8DC](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFF8DC) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFF8DC) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFF8DC&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LemonChiffon](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LemonChiffon) | [#FFFACD](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFFACD) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFFACD) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFFACD&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [FloralWhite](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=FloralWhite) | [#FFFAF0](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFFAF0) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFFAF0) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFFAF0&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Snow](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Snow) | [#FFFAFA](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFFAFA) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFFAFA) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFFAFA&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Yellow](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Yellow) | [#FFFF00](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFFF00) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFFF00) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFFF00&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightYellow](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightYellow) | [#FFFFE0](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFFFE0) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFFFE0) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFFFE0&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Ivory](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Ivory) | [#FFFFF0](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFFFF0) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFFFF0) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFFFF0&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [White](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=White) | [#FFFFFF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFFFFF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFFFFF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFFFFF&colortop=FFFFFF) |

**CSS Color Groups**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colorsfull.asp)

[Next Chapter »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_browsersupport.asp)

The tables below show the 140 standard color names divided into color groups.

**Pink Colors**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **HEX** | **Color** | **Shades** | **Mix** |
| [LavenderBlush](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LavenderBlush) | [#FFF0F5](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFF0F5) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFF0F5) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFF0F5&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MistyRose](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MistyRose) | [#FFE4E1](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFE4E1) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFE4E1) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFE4E1&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Pink](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Pink) | [#FFC0CB](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFC0CB) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFC0CB) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFC0CB&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightPink](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightPink) | [#FFB6C1](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFB6C1) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFB6C1) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFB6C1&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [HotPink](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=HotPink) | [#FF69B4](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF69B4) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF69B4) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF69B4&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DeepPink](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DeepPink) | [#FF1493](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF1493) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF1493) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF1493&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [PaleVioletRed](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=PaleVioletRed) | [#DB7093](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=DB7093) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=DB7093) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=DB7093&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumVioletRed](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumVioletRed) | [#C71585](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=C71585) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=C71585) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=C71585&colortop=FFFFFF) |

**Purple Colors**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **HEX** | **Color** | **Shades** | **Mix** |
| [Lavender](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Lavender) | [#E6E6FA](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=E6E6FA) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=E6E6FA) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=E6E6FA&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Thistle](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Thistle) | [#D8BFD8](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=D8BFD8) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=D8BFD8) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=D8BFD8&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Plum](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Plum) | [#DDA0DD](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=DDA0DD) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=DDA0DD) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=DDA0DD&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Violet](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Violet) | [#EE82EE](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=EE82EE) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=EE82EE) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=EE82EE&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Orchid](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Orchid) | [#DA70D6](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=DA70D6) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=DA70D6) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=DA70D6&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Fuchsia](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Fuchsia) | [#FF00FF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF00FF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF00FF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF00FF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Magenta](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Magenta) | [#FF00FF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF00FF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF00FF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF00FF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumOrchid](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumOrchid) | [#BA55D3](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=BA55D3) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=BA55D3) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=BA55D3&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumPurple](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumPurple) | [#9370DB](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=9370DB) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=9370DB) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=9370DB&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [BlueViolet](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=BlueViolet) | [#8A2BE2](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=8A2BE2) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=8A2BE2) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=8A2BE2&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkViolet](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkViolet) | [#9400D3](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=9400D3) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=9400D3) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=9400D3&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkOrchid](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkOrchid) | [#9932CC](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=9932CC) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=9932CC) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=9932CC&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkMagenta](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkMagenta) | [#8B008B](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=8B008B) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=8B008B) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=8B008B&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Purple](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Purple) | [#800080](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=800080) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=800080) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=800080&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Indigo](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Indigo) | [#4B0082](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=4B0082) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=4B0082) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=4B0082&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkSlateBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkSlateBlue) | [#483D8B](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=483D8B) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=483D8B) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=483D8B&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [RebeccaPurple](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=RebeccaPurple) | [#663399](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=663399) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=663399) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=663399&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SlateBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SlateBlue) | [#6A5ACD](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=6A5ACD) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=6A5ACD) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=6A5ACD&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumSlateBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumSlateBlue) | [#7B68EE](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=7B68EE) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=7B68EE) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=7B68EE&colortop=FFFFFF) |

**Red Colors**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **HEX** | **Color** | **Shades** | **Mix** |
| [LightSalmon](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightSalmon) | [#FFA07A](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFA07A) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFA07A) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFA07A&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Salmon](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Salmon) | [#FA8072](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FA8072) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FA8072) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FA8072&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkSalmon](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkSalmon) | [#E9967A](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=E9967A) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=E9967A) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=E9967A&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightCoral](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightCoral) | [#F08080](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F08080) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F08080) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F08080&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [IndianRed](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=IndianRed) | [#CD5C5C](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=CD5C5C) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=CD5C5C) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=CD5C5C&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Crimson](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Crimson) | [#DC143C](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=DC143C) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=DC143C) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=DC143C&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [FireBrick](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=FireBrick) | [#B22222](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=B22222) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=B22222) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=B22222&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkRed](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkRed) | [#8B0000](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=8B0000) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=8B0000) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=8B0000&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Red](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Red) | [#FF0000](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF0000) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF0000) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF0000&colortop=FFFFFF) |

**Orange Colors**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **HEX** | **Color** | **Shades** | **Mix** |
| [OrangeRed](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=OrangeRed) | [#FF4500](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF4500) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF4500) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF4500&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Tomato](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Tomato) | [#FF6347](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF6347) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF6347) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF6347&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Coral](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Coral) | [#FF7F50](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF7F50) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF7F50) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF7F50&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkOrange](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkOrange) | [#FF8C00](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FF8C00) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FF8C00) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FF8C00&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Orange](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Orange) | [#FFA500](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFA500) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFA500) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFA500&colortop=FFFFFF) |

**Yellow Colors**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **HEX** | **Color** | **Shades** | **Mix** |
| [Gold](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Gold) | [#FFD700](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFD700) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFD700) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFD700&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Yellow](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Yellow) | [#FFFF00](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFFF00) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFFF00) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFFF00&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightYellow](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightYellow) | [#FFFFE0](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFFFE0) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFFFE0) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFFFE0&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LemonChiffon](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LemonChiffon) | [#FFFACD](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFFACD) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFFACD) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFFACD&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightGoldenrodYellow](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightGoldenrodYellow) | [#FAFAD2](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FAFAD2) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FAFAD2) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FAFAD2colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [PapayaWhip](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=PapayaWhip) | [#FFEFD5](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFEFD5) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFEFD5) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFEFD5&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Moccasin](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Moccasin) | [#FFE4B5](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFE4B5) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFE4B5) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFE4B5&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [PeachPuff](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=PeachPuff) | [#FFDAB9](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFDAB9) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFDAB9) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFDAB9&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [PaleGoldenrod](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=PaleGoldenrod) | [#EEE8AA](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=EEE8AA) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=EEE8AA) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=EEE8AA&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Khaki](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Khaki) | [#FFA500](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F0E68C) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F0E68C) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F0E68C&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkKhaki](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkKhaki) | [#BDB76B](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=BDB76B) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=BDB76B) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=BDB76B&colortop=FFFFFF) |

**Brown Colors**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **HEX** | **Color** | **Shades** | **Mix** |
| [Cornsilk](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Cornsilk) | [#FFF8DC](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFF8DC) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFF8DC) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFF8DC&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [BlanchedAlmon](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=BlanchedAlmon) | [#FFEBCD](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFEBCD) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFEBCD) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFEBCD&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Bisque](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Bisque) | [#FFE4C4](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFE4C4) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFE4C4) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFE4C4&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [NavajoWhite](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=NavajoWhite) | [#FFDEAD](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFDEAD) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFDEAD) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFDEAD&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Wheat](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Wheat) | [#F5DEB3](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F5DEB3) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F5DEB3) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F5DEB3colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [BurlyWood](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=BurlyWood) | [#DEB887](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=DEB887) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=DEB887) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=DEB887&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Tan](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Tan) | [#D2B48C](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=D2B48C) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=D2B48C) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=D2B48C&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [RosyBrown](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=RosyBrown) | [#BC8F8F](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=BC8F8F) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=BC8F8F) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=BC8F8F&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SandyBrown](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SandyBrown) | [#F4A460](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F4A460) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F4A460) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F4A460&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Goldenrod](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Goldenrod) | [#DAA520](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=DAA520) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=DAA520) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=DAA520C&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkGoldenrod](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkGoldenrod) | [#B8860B](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=B8860B) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=B8860B) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=B8860B&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Peru](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Peru) | [#CD853F](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=CD853F) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=CD853F) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=CD853F&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Chocolate](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Chocolate) | [#D2691E](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=D2691E) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=D2691E) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=D2691E&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SaddleBrown](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SaddleBrown) | [#8B4513](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=8B4513) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=8B4513) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=8B4513&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Sienna](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Sienna) | [#A0522D](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=A0522D) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=A0522D) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=A0522D&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Brown](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Brown) | [#A52A2A](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=A52A2A) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=A52A2A) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=A52A2A&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Maroon](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Maroon) | [#800000](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=800000) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=800000) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=800000&colortop=FFFFFF) |

**Green Colors**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **HEX** | **Color** | **Shades** | **Mix** |
| [DarkOliveGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkOliveGreen) | [#556B2F](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=556B2F) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=556B2F) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=556B2F&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Olive](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Olive) | [#808000](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=808000) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=808000) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=808000&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [OliveDrab](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=OliveDrab) | [#6B8E23](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=6B8E23) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=6B8E23) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=6B8E23&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [YellowGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=YellowGreen) | [#9ACD32](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=9ACD32) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=9ACD32) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=9ACD32&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LimeGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LimeGreen) | [#32CD32](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=32CD32) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=32CD32) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=32CD32&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Lime](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Lime) | [#00FF00](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00FF00) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00FF00) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00FF00&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LawnGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LawnGreen) | [#7CFC00](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=7CFC00) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=7CFC00) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=7CFC00&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Chartreuse](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Chartreuse) | [#7FFF00](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=7FFF00) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=7FFF00) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=7FFF00&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [GreenYellow](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=GreenYellow) | [#ADFF2F](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=ADFF2F) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=ADFF2F) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=ADFF2F&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SpringGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SpringGreen) | [#00FF7F](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00FF7F) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00FF7F) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00FF7F&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumSpringGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumSpringGreen) | [#00FA9A](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00FA9A) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00FA9A) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00FA9A&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightGreen) | [#90EE90](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=90EE90) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=90EE90) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=90EE90&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [PaleGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=PaleGreen) | [#98FB98](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=98FB98) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=98FB98) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=98FB98&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkSeaGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkSeaGreen) | [#8FBC8F](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=8FBC8F) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=8FBC8F) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=8FBC8F&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumSeaGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumSeaGreen) | [#3CB371](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=3CB371) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=3CB371) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=3CB371&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SeaGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SeaGreen) | [#2E8B57](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=2E8B57) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=2E8B57) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=2E8B57&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [ForestGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=ForestGreen) | [#228B22](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=228B22) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=228B22) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=228B22&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Green](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Green) | [#008000](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=008000) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=008000) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=008000&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkGreen) | [#006400](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=006400) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=006400) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=006400&colortop=FFFFFF) |

**Cyan Colors**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **HEX** | **Color** | **Shades** | **Mix** |
| [MediumAquamarine](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumAquamarine) | [#66CDAA](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=66CDAA) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=66CDAA) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=66CDAA&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Aqua](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Aqua) | [#00FFFF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00FFFF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00FFFF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00FFFF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Cyan](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Cyan) | [#00FFFF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00FFFF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00FFFF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00FFFF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightCyan](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightCyan) | [#E0FFFF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=E0FFFF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=E0FFFF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=E0FFFF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Azure](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Azure) | [#F0FFFF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F0FFFF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F0FFFF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F0FFFF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [PaleTurquoise](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=PaleTurquoise) | [#AFEEEE](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=AFEEEE) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=AFEEEE) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=AFEEEE&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Aquamarine](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Aquamarine) | [#7FFFD4](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=7FFFD4) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=7FFFD4) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=7FFFD4&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Turquoise](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Turquoise) | [#40E0D0](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=40E0D0) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=40E0D0) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=40E0D0&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumTurquoise](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumTurquoise) | [#48D1CC](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=48D1CC) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=48D1CC) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=48D1CC&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkTurquoise](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkTurquoise) | [#00CED1](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00CED1) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00CED1) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00CED1&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightSeaGreen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightSeaGreen) | [#20B2AA](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=20B2AA) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=20B2AA) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=20B2AA&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [CadetBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=CadetBlue) | [#5F9EA0](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=5F9EA0) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=5F9EA0) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=5F9EA0&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkCyan](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkCyan) | [#008B8B](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=008B8B) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=008B8B) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=008B8B&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Teal](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Teal) | [#008080](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=008080) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=008080) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=008080&colortop=FFFFFF) |

**Blue Colors**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **HEX** | **Color** | **Shades** | **Mix** |
| [LightSteelBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightSteelBlue) | [#B0C4DE](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=B0C4DE) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=B0C4DE) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=B0C4DE&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [PowderBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=PowderBlue) | [#B0E0E6](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=B0E0E6) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=B0E0E6) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=B0E0E6&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightBlue) | [#ADD8E6](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=ADD8E6) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=ADD8E6) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=ADD8E6&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SkyBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SkyBlue) | [#87CEEB](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=87CEEB) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=87CEEB) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=87CEEB&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightSkyBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightSkyBlue) | [#87CEFA](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=87CEFA) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=87CEFA) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=87CEFA&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DeepSkyBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DeepSkyBlue) | [#00BFFF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00BFFF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00BFFF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00BFFF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DodgerBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DodgerBlue) | [#1E90FF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=1E90FF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=1E90FF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=1E90FF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [CornflowerBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=CornflowerBlue) | [#6495ED](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=6495ED) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=6495ED) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=6495ED&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SteelBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SteelBlue) | [#4682B4](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=4682B4) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=4682B4) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=4682B4&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [RoyalBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=RoyalBlue) | [#4169E1](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=4169E1) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=4169E1) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=4169E1&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Blue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Blue) | [#0000FF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=0000FF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=0000FF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=0000FF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MediumBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MediumBlue) | [#0000CD](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=0000CD) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=0000CD) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=0000CD&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkBlue) | [#00008B](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=00008B) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=00008B) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=00008B&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Navy](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Navy) | [#000080](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=000080) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=000080) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=000080&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MidnightBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MidnightBlue) | [#191970](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=191970) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=191970) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=191970&colortop=FFFFFF) |

**Gray Colors**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **HEX** | **Color** | **Shades** | **Mix** |
| [Gainsboro](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Gainsboro) | [#DCDCDC](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=DCDCDC) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=DCDCDC) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=DCDCDC&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightGrey](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightGrey) | [#D3D3D3](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=D3D3D3) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=D3D3D3) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=D3D3D3&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Silver](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Silver) | [#C0C0C0](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=C0C0C0) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=C0C0C0) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=C0C0C0&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkGray](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkGray) | [#A9A9A9](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=A9A9A9) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=A9A9A9) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=A9A9A9&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Gray](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Gray) | [#808080](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=808080) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=808080) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=808080&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DimGray](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DimGray) | [#696969](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=696969) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=696969) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=696969&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [LightSlateGray](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=LightSlateGray) | [#778899](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=778899) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=778899) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=778899&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [SlateGray](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=SlateGray) | [#708090](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=708090) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=708090) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=708090&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [DarkSlateGray](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=DarkSlateGray) | [#2F4F4F](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=2F4F4F) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=2F4F4F) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=2F4F4F&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Black](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Black) | [#000000](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=000000) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=000000) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=000000&colortop=FFFFFF) |

**White Colors**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **HEX** | **Color** | **Shades** | **Mix** |
| [White](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=White) | [#FFFFFF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFFFFF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFFFFF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFFFFF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Snow](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Snow) | [#FFFAFA](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFFAFA) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFFAFA) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFFAFA&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Honeydew](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Honeydew) | [#F0FFF0](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F0FFF0) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F0FFF0) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F0FFF0&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [MintCream](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=MintCream) | [#F5FFFA](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F5FFFA) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F5FFFA) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F5FFFA&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [AliceBlue](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=AliceBlue) | [#F0F8FF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F0F8FF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F0F8FF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F0F8FF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [GhostWhite](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=GhostWhite) | [#F8F8FF](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F8F8FF) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F8F8FF) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F8F8FF&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [WhiteSmoke](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=WhiteSmoke) | [#F5F5F5](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F5F5F5) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F5F5F5) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F5F5F5&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Seashell](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Seashell) | [#FFF5EE](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFF5EE) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFF5EE) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFF5EE&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Beige](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Beige) | [#F5F5DC](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=F5F5DC) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=F5F5DC) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=F5F5DC&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [OldLace](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=OldLace) | [#FDF5E6](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FDF5E6) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FDF5E6) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FDF5E6&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [FloralWhite](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=FloralWhite) | [#FFFAF0](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFFAF0) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFFAF0) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFFAF0&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Ivory](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Ivory) | [#FFFFF0](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FFFFF0) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FFFFF0) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FFFFF0&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [AntiqueWhite](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=AntiqueWhite) | [#FAEBD7](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FAEBD7) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FAEBD7) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FAEBD7&colortop=FFFFFF) |
| [Linen](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?color=Linen) | [#FAF0E6](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_color_tryit.asp?hex=FAF0E6) |  | [Shades](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colorpicker.asp?colorhex=FAF0E6) | [Mix](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/ref_colormixer.asp?colorbottom=FAF0E6&colortop=FFFFFF) |

**CSS align-content Property**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_browsersupport.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-items.asp)

**Example**

Pack lines toward the center of the flex container:

div {  
    width: 70px;  
    height: 300px;  
    border: 1px solid #c3c3c3;  
    display: -webkit-flex;  
    display: flex;  
    -webkit-flex-wrap: wrap;  
    flex-wrap: wrap;  
    -webkit-align-content: center;  
    align-content: center;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_align-content)

**Definition and Usage**

The align-content property modifies the behavior of the flex-wrap property. It is similar to align-items, but instead of aligning flex items, it aligns flex lines.

**Tip:** Use the [justify-content](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_justify-content.asp) property to align the items on the main-axis (horizontally).

**Note:** There must be multiple lines of items for this property to have any effect.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | stretch |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about *animatable*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.alignContent="center" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_align-content) |

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| align-content | 21.0 | 11.0 | 28.0 | 9.0 7.0 -webkit- | 12.1 |

**CSS Syntax**

align-content: stretch|center|flex-start|flex-end|space-between|space-around|initial|inherit;

**Property Values**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| stretch | Default value. Lines stretch to take up the remaining space | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_align-content&preval=stretch) |
| center | Lines are packed toward the center of the flex container | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_align-content&preval=center) |
| flex-start | Lines are packed toward the start of the flex container | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_align-content&preval=flex-start) |
| flex-end | Lines are packed toward the end of the flex container | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_align-content&preval=flex-end) |
| space-between | Lines are evenly distributed in the flex container | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_align-content&preval=space-between) |
| space-around | Lines are evenly distributed in the flex container, with half-size spaces on either end | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_align-content&preval=space-around) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about *initial*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_align-content&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about *inherit*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

**Related Pages**

CSS Reference: [align-items property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-items.asp)

CSS Reference: [align-self property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-self.asp)

CSS Reference: [justify-content property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_justify-content.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [alignContent property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_aligncontent.asp)

**CSS align-items Property**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-content.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-self.asp)

**Example**

Center the alignments for all the items of the flexible <div> element:

div {  
    display: -webkit-flex; /\* Safari \*/  
    -webkit-align-items: center; /\* Safari 7.0+ \*/  
    display: flex;  
    align-items: center;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_align-items)

**Definition and Usage**

The align-items property specifies the default alignment for items inside the flexible container.

**Tip:** Use the align-self property of each item to override the align-items property.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | stretch |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about *animatable*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.alignItems="center" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_align-items) |

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| align-items | 21.0 | 11.0 | 20.0 | 9.0 7.0 -webkit- | 12.1 |

**CSS Syntax**

align-items: stretch|center|flex-start|flex-end|baseline|initial|inherit;

**Property Values**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| stretch | Default. Items are stretched to fit the container | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_align-items&preval=stretch) |
| center | Items are positioned at the center of the container | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_align-items&preval=center) |
| flex-start | Items are positioned at the beginning of the container | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_align-items&preval=flex-start) |
| flex-end | Items are positioned at the end of the container | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_align-items&preval=flex-end) |
| baseline | Items are positioned at the baseline of the container | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_align-items&preval=baseline) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about *initial*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_align-items&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about *inherit*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

**Related Pages**

CSS Reference: [align-content property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-content.asp)

CSS Reference: [align-self property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-self.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [alignItems property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_alignitems.asp)

**CSS align-self Property**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-items.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_all.asp)

**Example**

Center the alignments for one of the items inside a flexible element:

#myBlueDiv {  
    -webkit-align-self: center; /\* Safari 7.0+ \*/  
    align-self: center;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_align-self)

**Definition and Usage**

The align-self property specifies the alignment for the selected item inside the flexible container.

**Note:** The align-self property overrides the flexible container's align-items property.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about *animatable*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.alignSelf="center" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_align-self) |

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| align-self | 21.0 | 11.0 | 20.0 | 9.0 7.0 -webkit- | 12.1 |

**CSS Syntax**

align-self: auto|stretch|center|flex-start|flex-end|baseline|initial|inherit;

**Property Values**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| auto | Default. The element inherits its parent container's align-items property, or "stretch" if it has no parent container | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_align-self&preval=auto) |
| stretch | The element is positioned to fit the container | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_align-self&preval=stretch) |
| center | The element is positioned at the center of the container | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_align-self&preval=center) |
| flex-start | The element is are positioned at the beginning of the container | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_align-self&preval=flex-start) |
| flex-end | The element is positioned at the end of the container | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_align-self&preval=flex-end) |
| baseline | The element is positioned at the baseline of the container | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_align-self&preval=baseline) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about *initial*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_align-self&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about *inherit*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

**Related Pages**

CSS Reference: [align-content property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-content.asp)

CSS Reference: [align-items property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-items.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [alignSelf property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_alignself.asp)

**CSS all Property**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-self.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation.asp)

**Example**

Change all the properties applied to the element or the element's parent to their initial value:

div {  
    background-color: yellow;  
    color: red;  
    all: initial;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_all)

**Definition and Usage**

The all property resets all properties, apart from unicode-bidi and direction, to their initial or inherited value.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about *animatable*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.all="initial" |

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| all | 37.0 | Not supported | 27.0 | Not supported | 24.0 |

**CSS Syntax**

all: initial|inherit|unset;

**Property Values**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| 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 |

**CSS3 animation Property**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_all.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-delay.asp)

**Example**

Binding an animation to a <div> element, using the shorthand property:

div {  
    -webkit-animation: mymove 5s infinite; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    animation: mymove 5s infinite;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation)

**Definition and Usage**

The animation property is a shorthand property for eight of the animation properties:

* animation-name
* animation-duration
* animation-timing-function
* animation-delay
* animation-iteration-count
* animation-direction
* animation-fill-mode
* animation-play-state

**Note:** Always specify the animation-duration property, otherwise the duration is 0, and will never be played.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none 0 ease 0 1 normal none running |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about *animatable*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.animation="mymove 5s infinite" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_animation) |

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz-, or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| animation | 43.0 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 16.0 5.0 -moz- | 9.0 4.0 -webkit- | 30.0 15.0 -webkit- 12.0 -o- |

**CSS Syntax**

animation: *name duration timing-function delay iteration-count direction fill-mode play-state*;

**Property Values**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| [*animation-name*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-name.asp) | Specifies the name of the keyframe you want to bind to the selector |
| [*animation-duration*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-duration.asp) | Specifies how many seconds or milliseconds an animation takes to complete |
| [*animation-timing-function*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-timing-function.asp) | Specifies the speed curve of the animation |
| [*animation-delay*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-delay.asp) | Specifies a delay before the animation will start |
| [*animation-iteration-count*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-iteration-count.asp) | Specifies how many times an animation should be played |
| [*animation-direction*](http://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*](http://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*](http://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. [Read about *initial*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about *inherit*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

**Related Pages**

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Animations](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_animations.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [animation property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_animation.asp)

**CSS3 animation-delay Property**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-direction.asp)

**Example**

Wait two seconds, then start the animation:

div {  
    -webkit-animation-delay: 2s; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    animation-delay: 2s;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation-delay)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

**Definition and Usage**

The animation-delay property specifies a delay for the start of an animation.

The animation-delay value is defined in seconds (s) or milliseconds (ms).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about *animatable*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.animationDelay="1s" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_animation-delay) |

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz-, or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| animation-delay | 43.0 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 16.0 5.0 -moz- | 9.0 4.0 -webkit- | 30.0 15.0 -webkit- 12.0 -o- |

**CSS Syntax**

animation-delay: *time*|initial|inherit;

**Property Values**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *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 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_animation-delay&preval=1s) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about *initial*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |  |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about *inherit*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

**More Examples**

**Example**

Using negative values, notice that the animation starts 2 seconds into the animation cycle:

div {  
    -webkit-animation-delay: -2s; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    animation-delay: -2s;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation-delay2)

**Related Pages**

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Animations](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_animations.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [animationDelay property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_animationdelay.asp)

**CSS3 animation-direction Property**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-delay.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-duration.asp)

**Example**

Do the animation once, then do the animation backwards:

div {  
    -webkit-animation-direction: alternate; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    animation-direction: alternate;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation-direction)

**Definition and Usage**

The animation-direction property defines whether an animation should play in reverse direction or in alternate cycles.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | normal |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about *animatable*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.animationDirection="reverse" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_animation-direction) |

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz-, or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| animation-direction | 43.0 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 16.0 5.0 -moz- | 9.0 4.0 -webkit- | 30.0 15.0 -webkit- 12.0 -o- |

**CSS Syntax**

animation-direction: normal|reverse|alternate|alternate-reverse|initial|inherit;

**Property Values**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| normal | Default value. The animation should be played as normal | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_animation-direction&preval=normal) |
| reverse | The animation should play in reverse direction | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_animation-direction&preval=reverse) |
| alternate | The animation will be played as normal every odd time (1,3,5,etc..) and in reverse direction every even time (2,4,6,etc...) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_animation-direction&preval=alternate) |
| alternate-reverse | The animation will be played in reverse direction every odd time (1,3,5,etc..) and in a normal direction every even time (2,4,6,etc...) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_animation-direction&preval=alternate-reverse) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about *initial*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |  |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about *inherit*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

**Note:** The "reverse" and "alternate-reverse" values are not supported in Safari.

**Related Pages**

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Animations](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_animations.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [animationDirection property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_animationdirection.asp)

**CSS3 animation-duration Property**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-direction.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-fill-mode.asp)

**Example**

Make the animation complete in two seconds:

div {  
    -webkit-animation-duration: 2s; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    animation-duration: 2s;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation-duration)

**Definition and Usage**

The animation-duration property defines how many seconds or milliseconds an animation takes to complete one cycle.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about *animatable*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.animationDuration="3s" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_animation-duration) |

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz-, or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| animation-duration | 43.0 3.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 16.0 5.0 -moz- | 9.0 4.0 -webkit- | 30.0 15.0 -webkit- 12.0 -o- |

**CSS Syntax**

animation-duration: *time*|initial|inherit;

**Property Values**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *time* | Specifies the length an animation takes to finish. Default value is 0, meaning there will be no animation | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_animation-duration&preval=1s) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about *initial*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |  |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about *inherit*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

**Related Pages**

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Animations](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_animations.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [animationDuration property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_animationduration.asp)

**CSS3 animation-fill-mode Property**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-duration.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-iteration-count.asp)

**Example**

Animate something moving from one place to another and have it stay there:

div {  
    -webkit-animation-fill-mode: forwards; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    animation-fill-mode: forwards;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation-fill-mode)

**Definition and Usage**

The animation-fill-mode property specifies a style for the element when the animation is not playing (when it is finished, or when it has a delay).

By default, CSS animations do not affect the element until the first keyframe is "played", and then stops once the last keyframe has completed. The animation-fill-mode property can override this behavior.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about *animatable*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.animationFillMode="forwards" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_animation-fill-mode) |

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz-, or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| animation-fill-mode | 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 16.0 5.0 -moz- | 4.0 -webkit- | 15.0 -webkit- 12.1 12.0 -o- |

**CSS Syntax**

animation-fill-mode: none|forwards|backwards|both|initial|inherit;

**Property Values**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| none | Default value. The animation will not apply any styles to the target element before or after it is executing |
| forwards | After the animation ends (determined by animation-iteration-count), the animation will apply the property values for the time the animation ended |
| backwards | The animation will apply the property values defined in the keyframe that will start the first iteration of the animation, during the period defined by animation-delay. These are either the values of the from keyframe (when animation-direction is "normal" or "alternate") or those of the to keyframe (when animation-direction is "reverse" or "alternate-reverse") |
| both | The animation will follow the rules for both forwards and backwards. That is, it will extend the animation properties in both directions |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about *initial*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about *inherit*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

**Related Pages**

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Animations](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_animations.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [animationFillMode property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_animationfillmode.asp)

**CSS3 animation-iteration-count Property**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-fill-mode.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-name.asp)

**Example**

Play the animation three times:

div {  
    -webkit-animation-iteration-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    animation-iteration-count: 3;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation-iteration-count)

**Definition and Usage**

The animation-iteration-count property specifies the number of times an animation should be played.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 1 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about *animatable*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.animationIterationCount="infinite" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_animation-iteration-count) |

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz-, or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| animation-iteration-count | 43.0 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 16.0 5.0 -moz- | 9.0 4.0 -webkit- | 30.0 15.0 -webkit- 12.0 -o- |

**CSS Syntax**

animation-iteration-count: *number*|infinite|initial|inherit;

**Property Values**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *number* | A number that defines how many times an animation should be played. Default value is 1 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_animation-iteration-count&preval=1) |
| infinite | Specifies that the animation should be played infinite times (for ever) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_animation-iteration-count&preval=infinite) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about *initial*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |  |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about *inherit*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

**Related Pages**

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Animations](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_animations.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [animationIterationCount property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_animationiterationcount.asp)

**CSS3 animation-name Property**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-iteration-count.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-play-state.asp)

**Example**

Specify a name for the @keyframes animation:

div {  
    -webkit-animation-name: mymove; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    animation-name: mymove;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation-name)

**Definition and Usage**

The animation-name property specifies a name for the @keyframes animation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about *animatable*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.animationName="myNEWmove" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_animation-name) |

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz-, or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| animation-name | 43.0 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 16.0 5.0 -moz- | 9.0 4.0 -webkit- | 30.0 15.0 -webkit- 12.0 -o- |

**CSS Syntax**

animation-name: *keyframename*|none|initial|inherit;

**Property Values**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| *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. [Read about *initial*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |  |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about *inherit*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

**Related Pages**

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Animations](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_animations.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [animationName property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_animationname.asp)

**CSS3 animation-play-state Property**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-name.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-timing-function.asp)

**Example**

Pause an animation:

div {  
    -webkit-animation-play-state: paused; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    animation-play-state: paused;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_animation-play-state)

**Definition and Usage**

The animation-play-state property 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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | running |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about *animatable*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.animationPlayState="paused" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_animation-play-state) |

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz-, or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| animation-play-state | 43.0 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 16.0 5.0 -moz- | 9.0 4.0 -webkit- | 30.0 15.0 -webkit- 12.0 -o- |

**CSS Syntax**

animation-play-state: paused|running|initial|inherit;

**Property Values**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| paused | Specifies that the animation is paused | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_animation-play-state&preval=paused) |
| running | Default value. Specifies that the animation is running | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_animation-play-state&preval=running) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about *initial*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |  |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about *inherit*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

**Related Pages**

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Animations](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_animations.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [animationPlayState property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_animationplaystate.asp)

**CSS3 backface-visibility Property**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-timing-function.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background.asp)

**Example**

Hide the backside of a rotated <div> element:

div {  
    -webkit-backface-visibility: hidden; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    backface-visibility: hidden;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_backface-visibility)

**Definition and Usage**

The backface-visibility property defines whether or not an element should be visible when not facing the screen.

This property is useful when an element is rotated, and you do not want to see its backside.

To better understand this property, [view a demo](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/trycss3_backface_inuse.htm).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | visible |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about *animatable*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.backfaceVisibility="hidden" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_backface-visibility) |

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| backface-visibility | 36.0 12.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 16.0 10.0 -moz- | 9.0 4.0 -webkit- | 23.0 15.0 -webkit- |

**CSS Syntax**

backface-visibility: visible|hidden|initial|inherit;

**Property Values**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| visible | Default value. The backside is visible | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_backface-visibility) |
| hidden | The backside is not visible | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_backface-visibility&preval=hidden) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about *initial*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |  |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about *inherit*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

**Related Pages**

HTML DOM reference: [backfaceVisibility property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_backfacevisibility.asp)

**CSS background Property**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_backface-visibility.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-attachment.asp)

**Example**

Set different background properties in one declaration:

body {   
    background: #00ff00 url("smiley.gif") no-repeat fixed center;   
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background)

**Definition and Usage**

The background shorthand property sets all the background properties in one declaration.

The properties that can be set, are: background-color, background-image, background-position, background-size, background-repeat, background-origin, background-clip, and background-attachment.

It does not matter if one of the values above are missing, e.g. background:#ff0000 url(smiley.gif); is allowed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | *see individual properties* |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes, *see individual properties*. [Read about *animatable*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_background) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 + new properties in CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.background="red url(smiley.gif) top left no-repeat" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_background) |

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| background | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions do not support multiple background images on one element.

**Note:** See individual browser support for each value below.

**CSS Syntax**

background: *color image position/size repeat origin clip attachment* initial|inherit;

**Note:** If one of the properties in the shorthand declaration is the background-size property, you must use a / (slash) to separate it from the background-position property, e.g. background:url(smiley.gif) 10px 20px/50px 50px; will result in a background image, positioned 10 pixels from the left, 20 pixels from the top, and the size of the image will be 50 pixels wide and 50 pixels high.

**Property Values**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [*background-color*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-color.asp) | Specifies the background color to be used | 1 |
| [*background-image*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-image.asp) | Specifies ONE or MORE background images to be used | 1 |
| [*background-position*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-position.asp) | Specifies the position of the background images | 1 |
| [*background-size*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-size.asp) | Specifies the size of the background images | 3 |
| [*background-repeat*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-repeat.asp) | Specifies how to repeat the background images | 1 |
| [*background-origin*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-origin.asp) | Specifies the positioning area of the background images | 3 |
| [*background-clip*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-clip.asp) | Specifies the painting area of the background images | 3 |
| [*background-attachment*](http://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. [Read about *initial*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | 3 |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about *inherit*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) | 2 |

**Related Pages**

CSS tutorial: [CSS Background](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_background.asp)

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Backgrounds](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_backgrounds.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [background property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_background.asp)

**CSS background-attachment Property**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-blend-mode.asp)

**Example**

How to specify a fixed background-image:

body {   
    background-image: url('w3css.gif');  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-attachment: fixed;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-attachment)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

**Definition and Usage**

The background-attachment property sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | scroll |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about *animatable*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.backgroundAttachment="fixed" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_background-attachment) |

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| background-attachment | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

**Note:** Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions do not support multiple background images on one element.

**CSS Syntax**

background-attachment: scroll|fixed|local|initial|inherit;

**Property Values**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| scroll | The background scrolls along with the element. This is default |
| fixed | The background is fixed with regard to the viewport |
| local | The background scrolls along with the element's contents |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about *initial*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about *inherit*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

Examples

**More Examples**

**Example**

How to create a simple parallax scrolling effect (create an illusion of 3D depth):

.fixed-bg {  
    /\* The background image \*/  
    background-image: url("img\_tree.gif"), url("img\_flwr.gif");  
    /\* Set a specified height, or the minimum height for the background image \*/  
    min-height: 500px;  
    /\* Set background image to fixed (don't scroll along with the page) \*/  
    background-attachment: fixed;  
    /\* Center the background image \*/  
    background-position: center;  
    /\* Set the background image to no repeat \*/  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    /\* Scale the background image to be as large as possible \*/  
    background-size: cover;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-attachment_fixed)

**Related Pages**

CSS tutorial: [CSS Background](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_background.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [backgroundAttachment property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_backgroundattachment.asp)

**CSS background-blend-mode Property**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-attachment.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-clip.asp)

**Example**

Specify a blending mode:

div {   
    width: 200px;  
    height: 200px;  
    background-size: 200px 200px;  
    background-repeat:no-repeat;  
    background-image: linear-gradient(to right, black 0%, white 100%), url('w3css.gif');  
    background-blend-mode: color-dodge;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-blend-mode)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

**Definition and Usage**

The background-blend-mode property defines the blending mode of each background layer (color and/or image).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | normal |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about *animatable*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.backgroundBlendMode="screen" |

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| background-blend-mode | 35.0 | Not supported | 30.0 | 7.1 | 22.0 |

**CSS Syntax**

background-blend-mode: normal|multiply|screen|overlay|darken|lighten|color-dodge|saturation|color|luminosity;

**Property Values**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| normal | This is default. Sets the blending mode to normal | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-blend-mode) |
| multiply | Sets the blending mode to multiply | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-blend-mode&preval=multiply) |
| screen | Sets the blending mode to screen | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-blend-mode&preval=screen) |
| overlay | Sets the blending mode to overlay | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-blend-mode&preval=overlay) |
| darken | Sets the blending mode to darken | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-blend-mode&preval=darken) |
| lighten | Sets the blending mode to lighten | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-blend-mode&preval=lighten) |
| color-dodge | Sets the blending mode to color-dodge | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-blend-mode&preval=color-dodge) |
| saturation | Sets the blending mode to saturation | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-blend-mode&preval=saturation) |
| color | Sets the blending mode to color | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-blend-mode&preval=color) |
| luminosity | Sets the blending mode to luminosity | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-blend-mode&preval=luminosity) |

**Related Pages**

CSS tutorial: [CSS Background](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_background.asp)

**CSS3 background-clip Property**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-blend-mode.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-color.asp)

**Example**

Specify the painting area of the background:

div {  
    border: 10px dotted black;  
    padding:35px;  
    background: yellow;  
    background-clip: content-box;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_background-clip)

**Definition and Usage**

The background-clip property specifies the painting area of the background.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | border-box |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about *animatable*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.backgroundClip="content-box" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_background-clip) |

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| background-clip | 4.0 | 9.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 10.5 |

**CSS Syntax**

background-clip: border-box|padding-box|content-box|initial|inherit;

**Property Values**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| border-box | Default value. The background is clipped to the border box | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-clip) |
| padding-box | The background is clipped to the padding box | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-clip&preval=padding-box) |
| content-box | The background is clipped to the content box | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-clip&preval=content-box) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about *initial*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-clip&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about *inherit*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

**Related Pages**

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Backgrounds](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_backgrounds.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [backgroundClip property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_backgroundclip.asp)

**CSS background-image Property**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-color.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-origin.asp)

**Example**

Set a background-image for the <body> element:

body {  
    background-image: url("paper.gif");  
    background-color: #cccccc;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-image)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

**Definition and Usage**

The background-image property sets one or more background images for an element.

The background of an element is the total size of the element, including padding and border (but not the margin).

By default, a background-image is placed at the top-left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.

**Tip:** Always set a background-color to be used if the image is unavailable.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about *animatable*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 + new values in CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.backgroundImage="url(smiley.gif)" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_background-image) |

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| background-image | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

**Note:** IE8 and earlier do not support multiple background images on one element.

**CSS Syntax**

background-image: *url*|none|initial|inherit;

**Property Values**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| 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 |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about *initial*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about *inherit*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

Examples

**More Examples**

**Example**

Set multiple background images for the <body> element:

body {  
    background-image: url("img\_tree.gif"), url("img\_flwr.gif");  
    background-color: #cccccc;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_background_multiple)

**Related Pages**

CSS tutorial: [CSS Background](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_background.asp)

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Backgrounds](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_backgrounds.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [backgroundImage property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_backgroundimage.asp)

**CSS3 background-origin Property**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-image.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-position.asp)

**Example**

Let the background image start from the upper left corner of the content:

#example1 {  
    background:url(img\_flwr.gif);  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    padding:35px;  
    background-origin: content-box;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_background-origin)

**Definition and Usage**

The background-origin property specifies where the background image is positioned.

**Note:** If the background-attachment property is set to "fixed", this property has no effect.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | padding-box |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about *animatable*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.backgroundOrigin="content-box" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_background-origin) |

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| background-origin | 4.0 | 9.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 10.5 |

**CSS Syntax**

background-origin: padding-box|border-box|content-box|initial|inherit;

**Property Values**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| padding-box | Default value. The background image starts from the upper left corner of the padding edge | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-origin) |
| border-box | The background image starts from the upper left corner of the border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-origin&preval=border-box) |
| content-box | The background image starts from the upper left corner of the content | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-origin&preval=content-box) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about *initial*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-origin&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about *inherit*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

**Related Pages**

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Backgrounds](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_backgrounds.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [backgroundOrigin property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_backgroundorigin.asp)

**CSS background-position Property**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-origin.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-repeat.asp)

**Example**

How to position a background-image:

body {   
    background-image: url('smiley.gif');  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-attachment: fixed;  
    background-position: center;   
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-position)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

**Definition and Usage**

The background-position property sets the starting position of a background image.

**Tip:** By default, a background-image is placed at the top-left corner of an element, and repeated both vertically and horizontally.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0% 0% |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about *animatable*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_background-position) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.backgroundPosition="center" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_background-position) |

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| background-position | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

**Note:** IE8 and earlier do not support multiple background images on one element.

**CSS Syntax**

background-position: *value*;

**Property Values**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| 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" | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-position) |
| *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% | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-position&preval=50%25%2050%25) |
| *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](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_units.asp). If you only specify one value, the other value will be 50%. You can mix % and positions | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-position&preval=10px%20200px) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about *initial*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-position&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about *inherit*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

**More Examples**

**Example**

How to position a background-image using percent:

body {   
    background-image: url('smiley.gif');  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-attachment: fixed;  
    background-position: 30% 20%;   
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-position_percent)

**Example**

How to position a background-image using pixels:

body {   
    background-image: url('smiley.gif');  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
    background-attachment: fixed;  
    background-position: 50px 100px;   
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-position_pixel)

**Related Pages**

CSS tutorial: [CSS Background](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_background.asp)

CSS reference: [background-image property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-image.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [backgroundPosition property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_backgroundposition.asp)

**CSS background-repeat Property**

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-position.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-size.asp)

**Example**

Repeat a background-image only vertically:

body {  
    background-image: url("paper.gif");  
    background-repeat: repeat-y;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-repeaty)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

**Definition and Usage**

The background-repeat property sets if/how a background image will be repeated.

By default, a background-image is repeated both vertically and horizontally.

**Tip:** The background image is placed according to the background-position property. If no background-position is specified, the image is always placed at the element's top left corner.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | repeat |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about *animatable*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.backgroundRepeat="repeat-x" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_background-repeat) |

**Browser Support**

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| background-repeat | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

**Note:** IE8 and earlier do not support multiple background images on one element.

**CSS Syntax**

background-repeat: repeat|repeat-x|repeat-y|no-repeat|initial|inherit;

**Property Values**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| repeat | The background image will be repeated both vertically and horizontally. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-repeat) |
| repeat-x | The background image will be repeated only horizontally | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-repeat&preval=repeat-x) |
| repeat-y | The background image will be repeated only vertically | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-repeat&preval=repeat-y) |
| no-repeat | The background-image will not be repeated | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-repeat&preval=no-repeat) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about *initial*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-repeat&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about *inherit*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

**More Examples**

**Example**

How to repeat a background image both vertically and horizontally (default for background images):

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

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-repeat)

**Example**

Repeat a background image only horizontally:

body {  
    background-image: url("paper.gif");  
    background-repeat: repeat-x;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-repeatx)

**Example**

Display a background image only one time, with no-repeat:

body {  
    background-image: url("paper.gif");  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_background-repeat_no-repeat)

**Related Pages**

CSS tutorial: [CSS Background](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_background.asp)

CSS reference: [background-position property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-position.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [backgroundRepeat property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_backgroundrepeat.asp)

# CSS3 background-size Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-repeat.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border.asp)

### Example

Specify the size of a background image:

div {  
    background: url(img\_flwr.gif);  
    background-size: 80px 60px;  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_background-size)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The background-size property specifies the size of the background images.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_background-size) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.backgroundSize="60px 120px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_background-size) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz-, or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| background-size | 4.0 1.0 -webkit- | 9.0 | 4.0 3.6 -moz- | 4.1 3.0 -webkit- | 10.5 10.0 -o- |

## CSS Syntax

background-size: auto|*length*|cover|contain|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| auto | Default value. The background-image contains its width and height | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-size&preval=auto) |
| 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" | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-size&preval=200px) |
| 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" | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-size&preval=50%25) |
| cover | Scale the background image to be as large as possible so that the background area is completely covered by the background image. Some parts of the background image may not be in view within the background positioning area | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-size&preval=cover) |
| contain | Scale the image to the largest size such that both its width and its height can fit inside the content area | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-size&preval=contain) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_background-size&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

### Example

Stretch the background image to completely cover the content area:

div {  
    background: url(img\_flwr.gif);  
    background-size: 100% 100%;  
    background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_background-size2)

### Example

Stretch the background image so that exactly four copies fit horizontally:

div {  
    background: url(w3css.gif);  
    background-size: 25%;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_background-size3)

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Backgrounds](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_backgrounds.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [backgroundSize property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_backgroundsize.asp)

# CSS border Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-size.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom.asp)

### Example

Set the style of the four border:

p {  
    border: 5px solid red;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border)

## Definition and Usage

The border shorthand property sets all the border properties in one declaration.

The properties that can be set, are (in order): border-width, border-style, and border-color.

It does not matter if one of the values above are missing, e.g. border:solid #ff0000; is allowed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | medium none *color* |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes, *see individual properties*. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.border="3px solid blue" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_border) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

border: *border-width* *border-style* *border-color*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| [*border-width*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-width.asp) | Specifies the width of the border. Default value is "medium" |
| [*border-style*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-style.asp) | Specifies the style of the border. Default value is "none" |
| [*border-color*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-color.asp) | Specifies the color of the border. Default value is the color of the element |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp)

CSS tutorial: [CSS Box Model](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_boxmodel.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [border property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_border.asp)

# CSS border-bottom Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_color.asp)

### Example

Set the style of the bottom border:

p {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-bottom: thick dotted #ff0000;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-bottom)

## Definition and Usage

The border-bottom shorthand property sets all the bottom border properties in one declaration.

The properties that can be set, are (in order): border-bottom-width, border-bottom-style, and border-bottom-color.

It does not matter if one of the values above are missing, e.g. border-bottom:solid #ff0000; is allowed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | medium none *color* |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes, *see individual properties*. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-bottom) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderBottom="3px solid blue" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_border-bottom) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-bottom | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

**Note:** See individual browser support for each value below.

## CSS Syntax

border-bottom: *border-width* *border-style* *border-color*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| [*border-bottom-width*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_width.asp) | Specifies the width of the bottom border. Default value is "medium" |
| [*border-bottom-style*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_style.asp) | Specifies the style of the bottom border. Default value is "none" |
| [*border-bottom-color*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_color.asp) | Specifies the color of the bottom border. Default value is the color of the element |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderBottom property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_borderbottom.asp)

# CSS border-bottom-color Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-bottom-left-radius.asp)

### Example

Set the color of the bottom border:

p {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-bottom-color: #ff0000;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-bottom-color)

## Definition and Usage

The border-bottom-color property sets the color of an element's bottom border.

**Note:** Always declare the border-style property before the border-bottom-color property. An element must have borders before you can change the color.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | The current color of the element |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-bottom-color) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderBottomColor="blue" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_border-bottom-color) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-bottom-color | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

border-bottom-color: *color*|transparent|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *color* | Specifies the background color. Look at [CSS Color Values](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp) for a complete list of possible color values. Default color is the color of the element | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-bottom-color) |
| transparent | Specifies that the border color should be transparent | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-bottom-color&preval=transparent) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-bottom-color&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp)

CSS reference: [border-bottom property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderBottomColor property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_borderbottomcolor.asp)

# CSS3 border-bottom-left-radius Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_color.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-bottom-right-radius.asp)

### Example

Add a rounded border to the bottom-left corner of a <div> element:

div {  
    border: 2px solid;  
    border-bottom-left-radius: 2em;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-bottom-left-radius)

## Definition and Usage

The border-bottom-left-radius property defines the shape of the border of the bottom-left corner.

**Tip:** This property allows you to add rounded borders to elements!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-bottom-left-radius) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderBottomLeftRadius="25px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_border-bottom-left-radius) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-bottom-left-radius | 5.0 4.0 -webkit- | 9.0 | 4.0 3.0 -moz- | 5.0 3.1 -webkit- | 10.5 |

## CSS Syntax

border-bottom-left-radius: *length*|*%* [*length*|*%*]|initial|inherit;

**Note:** The two length or percentage values of the border-bottom-left-radius properties define the radii of a quarter ellipse that defines the shape of the corner of the outer border edge. The first value is the horizontal radius, the second the vertical radius. If the second value is omitted it is copied from the first. If either length is zero, the corner is square, not rounded. Percentages for the horizontal radius refer to the width of the border box, whereas percentages for the vertical radius refer to the height of the border box.

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *length* | Defines the shape of the bottom-left corner. Default value is 0 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-bottom-left-radius) |
| *%* | Defines the shape of the bottom-left corner in % | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-bottom-left-radius&preval=10%25) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-bottom-left-radius&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Borders](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_borders.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderBottomLeftRadius property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_borderbottomleftradius.asp)

# CSS3 border-bottom-right-radius Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-bottom-left-radius.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_style.asp)

### Example

Add a rounded border to the bottom-right corner of a <div> element:

div {  
    border: 2px solid;  
    border-bottom-right-radius: 2em;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-bottom-right-radius)

## Definition and Usage

The border-bottom-right-radius property defines the shape of the border of the bottom-right corner.

**Tip:** This property allows you to add rounded borders to elements!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-bottom-right-radius) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderBottomRightRadius="25px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_border-bottom-right-radius) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-bottom-right-radius | 5.0 4.0 -webkit- | 9.0 | 4.0 3.0 -moz- | 5.0 3.1 -webkit- | 10.5 |

## CSS Syntax

border-bottom-right-radius: *length*|*%* [*length*|*%*]|initial|inherit;

**Note:** The two length or percentage values of the border-bottom-right-radius properties define the radii of a quarter ellipse that defines the shape of the corner of the outer border edge. The first value is the horizontal radius, the second the vertical radius. If the second value is omitted it is copied from the first. If either length is zero, the corner is square, not rounded. Percentages for the horizontal radius refer to the width of the border box, whereas percentages for the vertical radius refer to the height of the border box.

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *length* | Defines the shape of the bottom-right corner. Default value is 0 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-bottom-right-radius) |
| *%* | Defines the shape of the bottom-right corner in % | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-bottom-right-radius&preval=10%25) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-bottom-right-radius&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Borders](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_borders.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderBottomRightRadius property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_borderbottomrightradius.asp)

# CSS border-bottom-width Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_style.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-collapse.asp)

### Example

Set the width of the bottom border:

p {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-bottom-width: 15px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-bottom-width)

## Definition and Usage

The border-bottom-width property sets the width of an element's bottom border.

**Note:** Always declare the border-style property before the border-bottom-width property. An element must have borders before you can change the width.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | medium |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-bottom-width) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderBottomWidth="5px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_border-bottom-width) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-bottom-width | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

border-bottom-width: medium|thin|thick|*length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| medium | Specifies a medium bottom border. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-bottom-width&preval=medium) |
| thin | Specifies a thin bottom border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-bottom-width&preval=thin) |
| thick | Specifies a thick bottom border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-bottom-width&preval=thick) |
| *length* | Allows you to define the thickness of the bottom border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-bottom-width&preval=10px) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-bottom-width&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp)

CSS reference: [border-bottom property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderBottomWidth property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_borderbottomwidth.asp)

# CSS border-collapse Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_width.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-color.asp)

### Example

Set the collapsing borders model for a table:

table {  
    border-collapse: collapse;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_table_border-collapse)

## Definition and Usage

The border-collapse property sets whether the table borders are collapsed into a single border or detached as in standard HTML.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | separate |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderCollapse="collapse" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_border-collapse) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-collapse | 1.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 4.0 |

**Note:** If a !DOCTYPE is not specified, the border-collapse property can produce unexpected results.

## CSS Syntax

border-collapse: separate|collapse|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| separate | Borders are detached (border-spacing and empty-cells properties will not be ignored). This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-collapse&preval=separate) |
| collapse | Borders are collapsed into a single border when possible (border-spacing and empty-cells properties will be ignored) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-collapse&preval=collapse) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-collapse&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Table](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_table.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderCollapse property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_bordercollapse.asp)

# CSS border-color Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-collapse.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image.asp)

### Example

Set the color of the four borders:

p {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-color: #ff0000 #0000ff;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-color)

## Definition and Usage

The border-color property sets the color of an element's four borders. This property can have from one to four values.

Examples:

* **border-color:red green blue pink;** 
  + top border is red
  + right border is green
  + bottom border is blue
  + left border is pink
* **border-color:red green blue;**
  + top border is red
  + right and left borders are green
  + bottom border is blue
* **border-color:red green;**
  + top and bottom borders are red
  + right and left borders are green
* **border-color:red;**
  + all four borders are red

**Note:** Always declare the border-style property before the border-color property. An element must have borders before you can change the color.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | The current color of the element |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-color) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderColor="#FF0000 blue" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_border-color) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-color | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

**Note:** Internet Explorer 6 (and earlier versions) does not support the property value "transparent".

## CSS Syntax

border-color: *color*|transparent|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *color* | Specifies the background color. Look at [CSS Color Values](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp) for a complete list of possible color values. Default color is black | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-color) |
| transparent | Specifies that the border color should be transparent | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-color&preval=transparent) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-color&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderColor property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_bordercolor.asp)

# CSS3 border-image Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-color.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-outset.asp)

### Example

Specify an image as the border around an element:

#borderimg {   
    -webkit-border-image: url(border.png) 30 round; /\* Safari 3.1-5 \*/  
    -o-border-image: url(border.png) 30 round; /\* Opera 11-12.1 \*/  
    border-image: url(border.png) 30 round;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-image)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The border-image property allows you to specify an image to be used instead of the normal border around an element.

The border-image property is a shorthand property for setting the [border-image-source](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-source.asp), [border-image-slice](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-slice.asp), [border-image-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-width.asp), [border-image-outset](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-outset.asp) and [border-image-repeat](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-repeat.asp) properties.

Omitted values are set to their default values.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none 100% 1 0 stretch |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderImage="url(border.png) 30 round" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_border-image) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz-, or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-image | 16.0 4.0 -webkit- | 11.0 | 15.0 3.5 -moz- | 6.0 3.1 -webkit- | 15.0 11.0 -o- |

**Note:** See individual browser support for each value below.

## CSS Syntax

border-image: *source slice width outset repeat*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| [*border-image-source*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-source.asp) | The path to the image to be used as a border |  |
| [*border-image-slice*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-slice.asp) | How to slice the border image | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-image2) |
| [*border-image-width*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-width.asp) | The width of the border image |  |
| [*border-image-outset*](http://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*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-repeat.asp) | Whether the border image should be repeated, rounded or stretched | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-image) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |  |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

### Example

Different slice values completely changes the look of the border:

#borderimg1 {  
    border: 10px solid transparent;  
    padding: 15px;  
    -webkit-border-image: url(border.png) 50 round; /\* Safari 3.1-5 \*/  
    -o-border-image: url(border.png) 50 round; /\* Opera 11-12.1 \*/  
    border-image: url(border.png) 50 round;  
}  
  
#borderimg2 {  
    border: 10px solid transparent;  
    padding: 15px;  
    -webkit-border-image: url(border.png) 20% round; /\* Safari 3.1-5 \*/  
    -o-border-image: url(border.png) 20% round; /\* Opera 11-12.1 \*/  
    border-image: url(border.png) 20% round;  
}  
  
#borderimg3 {  
    border: 10px solid transparent;  
    padding: 15px;  
    -webkit-border-image: url(border.png) 30% round; /\* Safari 3.1-5 \*/  
    -o-border-image: url(border.png) 30% round; /\* Opera 11-12.1 \*/  
    border-image: url(border.png) 30% round;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-image2)

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Border Images](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_border_images.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image-outset property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-outset.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image-repeat property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-repeat.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image-slice property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-slice.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image-source property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-source.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image-width property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-width.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderImage property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_borderimage.asp)

# CSS3 border-image-outset Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-repeat.asp)

### Example

Place the border image 10 pixels outside the border edges of an element:

#borderimg {  
    border-image-source: url(border.png);  
    border-image-outset: 10px;  
}

## Definition and Usage

The border-image-outset property specifies the amount by which the border image area extends beyond the border box.

**Tip:** Also look at the [border-image](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image.asp) property (a shorthand property for setting all the border-image-\* properties).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderImageOutset="10px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_border-image-outset) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-image-outset | 15.0 | 11.0 | 15.0 | 6.0 | 15.0 |

## CSS Syntax

border-image-outset: *length*|*number*|initial|inherit;

**Note:** The border-image-outset 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.

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *length* | A length unit specifying how far from the edges the border-image will appear. Default value is 0 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-image-outset) |
| *number* | Represent multiples of the corresponding border-width | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-image-outset2) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-image-outset&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Border Images](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_border_images.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image-repeat property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-repeat.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image-slice property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-slice.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image-source property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-source.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image-width property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-width.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderImageOutset property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_borderimageoutset.asp)

# CSS3 border-image-repeat Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-outset.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-slice.asp)

### Example

Specify how to repeat the border image:

#borderimg {  
    border-image-source: url(border.png);  
    border-image-repeat: repeat;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-image-repeat)

## Definition and Usage

The border-image-repeat property specifies whether the border image should be repeated, rounded or stretched.

**Tip:** Also look at the [border-image](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image.asp) property (a shorthand property for setting all the border-image-\* properties).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | stretch |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderImageRepeat="round" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_border-image-repeat) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-image-repeat | 15.0 | 11.0 | 15.0 | 6.0 | 15.0 |

## CSS Syntax

border-image-repeat: stretch|repeat|round|initial|inherit;

**Note:** This property specifies how the images for the sides and the middle part of the border image are scaled and tiled. So, you can specify two values here. If the second value is omitted, it is assumed to be the same as the first.

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| stretch | Default value. The image is stretched to fill the area | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-image-repeat&preval=stretch) |
| repeat | The image is tiled (repeated) to fill the area | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-image-repeat&preval=repeat) |
| 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 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-image-repeat&preval=round) |
| 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. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-image-repeat&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Border Images](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_border_images.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image-outset property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-outset.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image-slice property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-slice.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image-source property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-source.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image-width property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-width.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderImageRepeat property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_borderimagerepeat.asp)

# CSS3 border-image-source Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-slice.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-width.asp)

### Example

Specify an image as the border around an element:

#borderimg {  
    border-image-source: url(border.png);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-image-source)

## Definition and Usage

The border-image-source property specifies the path to the image to be used as a border (instead of the normal border around an element).

**Tip:** If the value is "none", or if the image cannot be displayed, the border styles will be used.

**Tip:** Also look at the [border-image](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image.asp) property (a shorthand property for setting all the border-image-\* properties).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderImageSource="url(border.png)" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_border-image-source) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-image-source | 15.0 | 11.0 | 15.0 | 6.0 | 15.0 |

## CSS Syntax

border-image-source: none|*image*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| 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. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Border Images](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_border_images.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image-outset property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-outset.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image-repeat property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-repeat.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image-slice property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-slice.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image-width property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-width.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderImageSource property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_borderimagesource.asp)

# CSS3 border-image-width Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-source.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left.asp)

### Example

Specify the width of the border image:

#borderimg {  
    border-image-source: url(border.png);  
    border-image-width: 10px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-image-width)

## Definition and Usage

The border-image-width property specifies the width of the border image.

**Tip:** Also look at the [border-image](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image.asp) property (a shorthand property for setting all the border-image-\* properties).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 1 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderImageWidth="20px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_border-image-width) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-image-width | 15.0 | 11.0 | 13.0 | 6.0 | 15.0 |

## CSS Syntax

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.

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *length* | A length unit (px) specifying the size of the border-width | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-image-width) |
| *number* | Default value 1. Represents multiples of the corresponding border-width | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-image-width2) |
| *%* | Refers to the size of the border image area: the width of the area for horizontal offsets, the height for vertical offsets | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-image-width3) |
| auto | If specified, the width is the intrinsic width or height of the corresponding image slice | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-image-width&preval=auto) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-image-width2&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Border Images](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_border_images.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image-outset property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-outset.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image-repeat property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-repeat.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image-slice property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-slice.asp)

CSS Reference: [border-image-source property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-source.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderImageWidth property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_borderimagewidth.asp)

# CSS border-left Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-width.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_color.asp)

### Example

Set the style of the left border:

p {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-left: thick double #ff0000;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-left)

## Definition and Usage

The border-left shorthand property sets all the left border properties in one declaration.

The properties that can be set, are (in order): border-left-width, border-left-style, and border-left-color.

It does not matter if one of the values above are missing, e.g. border-left:solid #ff0000; is allowed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | medium none *color* |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes, *see individual properties*. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-left) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderLeft="3px dotted blue" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_border-left) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-left | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 1.0 |

**Note:** See individual browser support for each value below.

## CSS Syntax

border-left: *border-width* *border-style* *border-color*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| [*border-left-width*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_width.asp) | Specifies the width of the left border. Default value is "medium" |
| [*border-left-style*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_style.asp) | Specifies the style of the left border. Default value is "none" |
| [*border-left-color*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_color.asp) | Specifies the color of the left border. Default value is the color of the element |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderLeft property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_borderleft.asp)

# CSS border-left-color Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_style.asp)

### Example

Set the color of the left border:

p {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-left-color: #ff0000  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-left-color)

## Definition and Usage

The border-left-color property sets the color of an element's left border.

**Note:** Always declare the border-style property before the border-left-color property. An element must have borders before you can change the color.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | The current color of the element |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-left-color) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderLeftColor="blue" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_border-left-color) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-left-color | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 1.0 |

**Note:** Internet Explorer 6 (and earlier versions) does not support the property value "transparent".

## CSS Syntax

border-left-color: *color*|transparent|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *color* | Specifies the color of the left border. Look at [CSS Color Values](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp) for a complete list of possible color values. Default color is the color of the element | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-left-color) |
| transparent | Specifies that the border color should be transparent | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-left-color&preval=transparent) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-left-color&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp)

CSS reference: [border-left property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderLeftColor property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_borderleftcolor.asp)

# CSS border-left-style Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_color.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_width.asp)

### Example

Set the style of the left border:

p {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-left-style: dotted;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-left-style)

## Definition and Usage

The border-left-style property sets the style of an element's left border.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderLeftStyle="dotted" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_border-left-style) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-left-style | 1.0 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 9.2 |

**Note:** The value "hidden" is not supported in IE7 and earlier. IE8 requires a !DOCTYPE. IE9 and later support "hidden".

## CSS Syntax

border-left-style:none|hidden|dotted|dashed|solid|double|groove|ridge|inset|outset|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| none | Specifies no border. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-left-style&preval=none) |
| hidden | The same as "none", except in border conflict resolution for table elements | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-left-style&preval=hidden) |
| dotted | Specifies a dotted border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-left-style&preval=dotted) |
| dashed | Specifies a dashed border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-left-style&preval=dashed) |
| solid | Specifies a solid border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-left-style&preval=solid) |
| double | Specifies a double border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-left-style&preval=double) |
| groove | Specifies a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-left-style&preval=groove) |
| ridge | Specifies a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-left-style&preval=ridge) |
| inset | Specifies a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-left-style&preval=inset) |
| outset | Specifies a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-left-style&preval=outset) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-left-style&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp)

CSS reference: [border-left property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderLeftStyle property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_borderleftstyle.asp)

# CSS border-left-width Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_style.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-radius.asp)

### Example

Set the width of the left border:

p {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-left-width: 15px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-left-width)

## Definition and Usage

The border-left-width property sets the width of an element's left border.

**Note:** Always declare the border-style property before the border-left-width property. An element must have borders before you can change the width.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | medium |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-left-width) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderLeftWidth="5px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_border-left-width) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-left-width | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

border-left-width: medium|thin|thick|*length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| medium | Specifies a medium left border. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-left-width&preval=medium) |
| thin | Specifies a thin left border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-left-width&preval=thin) |
| thick | Specifies a thick left border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-left-width&preval=thick) |
| *length* | Allows you to define the thickness of the left border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-left-width&preval=10px) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-left-width&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp)

CSS reference: [border-left property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderLeftWidth property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_borderleftwidth.asp)

# CSS3 border-radius Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_width.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right.asp)

### Example

Add rounded borders to a <div> element:

div {  
    border: 2px solid;  
    border-radius: 25px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-radius)

## Definition and Usage

The border-radius property is a shorthand property for setting the four border-\*-radius properties.

**Tip:** This property allows you to add rounded borders to elements!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-radius) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderRadius="25px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_border-radius) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-radius | 5.0 4.0 -webkit- | 9.0 | 4.0 3.0 -moz- | 5.0 3.1 -webkit- | 10.5 |

## CSS Syntax

border-radius: *1-4 length*|*%* / *1-4 length*|*%*|initial|inherit;

**Note:** The four values for each radii 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.

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *length* | Defines the shape of the corners. Default value is 0 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-radius) |
| *%* | Defines the shape of the corners in % | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-radius&preval=10%25) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-radius&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Example 1

border-radius:2em;  
  
is equivalent to:  
  
border-top-left-radius:2em;  
border-top-right-radius:2em;  
border-bottom-right-radius:2em;  
border-bottom-left-radius:2em;

## Example 2

border-radius: 2em 1em 4em / 0.5em 3em;  
  
is equivalent to:  
  
border-top-left-radius: 2em 0.5em;  
border-top-right-radius: 1em 3em;  
border-bottom-right-radius: 4em 0.5em;  
border-bottom-left-radius: 1em 3em;

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Borders](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_borders.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderRadius property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_borderradius.asp)

# CSS border-right Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-radius.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_color.asp)

### Example

Set the style of the right border:

p {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-right: thick double #ff0000;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-right)

## Definition and Usage

The border-right shorthand property sets all the right border properties in one declaration.

The properties that can be set, are (in order): border-right-width, border-right-style, and border-right-color.

It does not matter if one of the values above are missing, e.g. border-right:solid #ff0000; is allowed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | *not specified* |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes, *see individual properties*. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-right) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderRight="5px dotted blue" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_border-right) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-right | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

border-right: *border-width* *border-style* *border-color*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| [*border-right-width*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_width.asp) | Specifies the width of the right border |
| [*border-right-style*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_style.asp) | Specifies the style of the right border |
| [*border-right-color*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_color.asp) | Specifies the color of the right border |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderRight property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_borderright.asp)

# CSS border-right-color Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_style.asp)

### Example

Set the color of the right border:

p {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-right-color: #ff0000  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-right-color)

## Definition and Usage

The border-right-color property sets the color of an element's right border.

**Note:** Always declare the border-style property before the border-right-color property. An element must have borders before you can change the color.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | black |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-right-color) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderRightColor="blue" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_border-right-color) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-right-color | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

border-right-color: *color*|transparent|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *color* | Specifies the color of the right border. Look at [CSS Color Values](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp) for a complete list of possible color values. Default color is black | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-right-color) |
| transparent | Specifies that the border color should be transparent | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-right-color&preval=transparent) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-right-color&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp)

CSS reference: [border-right property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderRightColor property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_borderrightcolor.asp)

# CSS border-right-style Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_color.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_width.asp)

### Example

Set the style of the right border:

p {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-right-style: dotted;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-right-style)

## Definition and Usage

The border-right-style property sets the style of an element's right border.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderRightStyle="dotted" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_border-right-style) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-right-style | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

**Note:** The value "hidden" is not supported in IE7 and earlier. IE8 requires a !DOCTYPE. IE9 and later support "hidden".

## CSS Syntax

border-right-style:none|hidden|dotted|dashed|solid|double|groove|ridge|inset|outset|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| none | Specifies no border. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-right-style&preval=none) |
| hidden | The same as "none", except in border conflict resolution for table elements | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-right-style&preval=hidden) |
| dotted | Specifies a dotted border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-right-style&preval=dotted) |
| dashed | Specifies a dashed border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-right-style&preval=dashed) |
| solid | Specifies a solid border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-right-style&preval=solid) |
| double | Specifies a double border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-right-style&preval=double) |
| groove | Specifies a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-right-style&preval=groove) |
| ridge | Specifies a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-right-style&preval=ridge) |
| inset | Specifies a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-right-style&preval=inset) |
| outset | Specifies a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-right-style&preval=outset) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-right-style&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp)

CSS reference: [border-right property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderRightStyle property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_borderrightstyle.asp)

# CSS border-right-width Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_style.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-spacing.asp)

### Example

Set the width of the right border:

p {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-right-width: 15px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-right-width)

## Definition and Usage

The border-right-width property sets the width of an element's right border.

**Note:** Always declare the border-style property before the border-right-width property. An element must have borders before you can change the width.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | medium |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-right-width) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderRightWidth="5px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_border-right-width) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-right-width | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

border-right-width: medium|thin|thick|*length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| medium | Specifies a medium right border. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-right-width&preval=medium) |
| thin | Specifies a thin right border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-right-width&preval=thin) |
| thick | Specifies a thick right border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-right-width&preval=thick) |
| *length* | Allows you to define the thickness of the right border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-right-width&preval=10px) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-right-width&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp)

CSS reference: [border-right property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderRightWidth property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_borderrightwidth.asp)

# CSS border-spacing Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_width.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-style.asp)

### Example

Set the border-spacing for a table:

table {  
    border-collapse: separate;  
    border-spacing: 10px 50px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_table_border-spacing)

## Definition and Usage

The border-spacing property sets the distance between the borders of adjacent cells (only for the "separated borders" model).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-spacing) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderSpacing="15px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_border-spacing) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-spacing | 1.0 | 8.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 |

**Note:** IE8 supports the border-spacing property only if a !DOCTYPE is specified.

## CSS Syntax

border-spacing: *length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *length length* | Specifies the distance between the borders of adjacent cells in px, cm, etc. Negative values are not allowed   * If one length value is specified, it specifies both the horizontal and vertical spacing * If two length values are specified, the first sets the horizontal spacing and the second sets the vertical spacing | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-spacing) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-spacing&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Table](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_table.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderSpacing property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_borderspacing.asp)

# CSS border-top Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-style.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_color.asp)

### Example

Set the style of the top border:

p {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-top: thick double #ff0000;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-top)

## Definition and Usage

The border-top shorthand property sets all the top border properties in one declaration.

The properties that can be set, are (in order): border-top-width, border-top-style, and border-top-color.

If one of the values above are missing, e.g. border-top:solid #ff0000, the default value for the missing property will be inserted, if any.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | medium none *color* |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes, *see individual properties*. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-top) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderTop="3px dashed blue" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_border-top) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-top | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

**Note:** See individual browser support for each value below.

## CSS Syntax

border-top: *border-width* *border-style* *border-color*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| [*border-top-width*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_width.asp) | Specifies the width of the top border. Default value is "medium" |
| [*border-top-style*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_style.asp) | Specifies the style of the top border. Default value is "none" |
| [*border-top-color*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_color.asp) | Specifies the color of the top border. Default value is the color of the element |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderTop property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_bordertop.asp)

# CSS border-top-color Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-top-left-radius.asp)

### Example

Set the color of the top border:

p {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-top-color: #ff0000  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-top-color)

## Definition and Usage

The border-top-color property sets the color of an element's top border.

**Note:** Always declare the border-style property before the border-top-color property. An element must have borders before you can change the color.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | The current color of the element |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-top-color) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderTopColor="blue" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_border-top-color) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-top-color | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

**Note:** Internet Explorer 6 (and earlier versions) does not support the property value "transparent".

## CSS Syntax

border-top-color: *color*|transparent|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *color* | Specifies the color of the top border. Look at [CSS Color Values](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp) for a complete list of possible color values. Default color is the color of the element | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-color) |
| transparent | Specifies that the border color should be transparent | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-color&preval=transparent) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-color&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp)

CSS reference: [border-top property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderTopColor property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_bordertopcolor.asp)

# CSS3 border-top-left-radius Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_color.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-top-right-radius.asp)

### Example

Add a rounded border to the top-left corner of a <div> element:

div {  
    border: 2px solid;  
    border-top-left-radius: 2em;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-top-left-radius)

## Definition and Usage

The border-top-left-radius property defines the shape of the border of the top-left corner.

**Tip:** This property allows you to add rounded borders to elements!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-top-left-radius) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderTopLeftRadius="25px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_border-top-left-radius) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-top-left-radius | 5.0 4.0 -webkit- | 9.0 | 4.0 3.0 -moz- | 5.0 3.1 -webkit- | 10.5 |

## CSS Syntax

border-top-left-radius: *length*|*%* [*length*|*%*]|initial|inherit;

**Note:** The two length or percentage values of the border-top-left-radius properties define the radii of a quarter ellipse that defines the shape of the corner of the outer border edge. The first value is the horizontal radius, the second the vertical radius. If the second value is omitted it is copied from the first. If either length is zero, the corner is square, not rounded. Percentages for the horizontal radius refer to the width of the border box, whereas percentages for the vertical radius refer to the height of the border box.

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *length* | Defines the shape of the top-left corner | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-left-radius) |
| *%* | Defines the shape of the top-left corner in % | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-left-radius&preval=10%25) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-left-radius&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Borders](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_borders.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderTopLeftRadius property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_bordertopleftradius.asp)

# CSS3 border-top-right-radius Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-top-left-radius.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_style.asp)

### Example

Add a rounded border to the top-right corner of a <div> element:

div {  
    border: 2px solid;  
    border-top-right-radius: 2em;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_border-top-right-radius)

## Definition and Usage

The border-top-right-radius property defines the shape of the border of the top-right corner.

**Tip:** This property allow you to add rounded borders to elements!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-top-right-radius) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderTopRightRadius="25px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_border-top-right-radius) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-top-right-radius | 5.0 4.0 -webkit- | 9.0 | 4.0 3.0 -moz- | 5.0 3.1 -webkit- | 10.5 |

## CSS Syntax

border-top-right-radius: *length*|*%* [*length*|*%*]|initial|inherit;

**Note:** The two length or percentage values of the border-top-right-radius properties define the radii of a quarter ellipse that defines the shape of the corner of the outer border edge. The first value is the horizontal radius, the second the vertical radius. If the second value is omitted it is copied from the first. If either length is zero, the corner is square, not rounded. Percentages for the horizontal radius refer to the width of the border box, whereas percentages for the vertical radius refer to the height of the border box.

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *length* | Defines the shape of the top-right corner | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-right-radius) |
| *%* | Defines the shape of the top-right corner in % | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-right-radius&preval=10%25) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-right-radius&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Borders](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_borders.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderTopRightRadius property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_bordertoprightradius.asp)

# CSS border-top-style Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-top-right-radius.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_width.asp)

### Example

Set the style of the top border:

p {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-top-style: dotted;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-top-style)

## Definition and Usage

The border-top-style property sets the style of an element's top border.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderTopStyle="dashed" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_border-top-style) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-top-style | 1.0 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 9.2 |

**Note:** The value "hidden" is not supported in IE7 and earlier. IE8 requires a !DOCTYPE. IE9 and later support "hidden".

## CSS Syntax

border-top-style:none|hidden|dotted|dashed|solid|double|groove|ridge|inset|outset|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| none | Specifies no border. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-style&preval=none) |
| hidden | The same as "none", except in border conflict resolution for table elements | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-style&preval=hidden) |
| dotted | Specifies a dotted border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-style&preval=dotted) |
| dashed | Specifies a dashed border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-style&preval=dashed) |
| solid | Specifies a solid border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-style&preval=solid) |
| double | Specifies a double border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-style&preval=double) |
| groove | Specifies a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-style&preval=groove) |
| ridge | Specifies a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-style&preval=ridge) |
| inset | Specifies a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-style&preval=inset) |
| outset | Specifies a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-style&preval=outset) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-style&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp)

CSS reference: [border-top property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderTopStyle property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_bordertopstyle.asp)

# CSS border-top-width Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_style.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-width.asp)

### Example

Set the width of the top border:

p {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-top-width: 15px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-top-width)

## Definition and Usage

The border-top-width property sets the width of an element's top border.

**Note:** Always declare the border-style property before the border-top-width property. An element must have borders before you can change the width.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | medium |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-top-width) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderTopWidth="5px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_border-top-width) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-top-width | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

border-top-width: medium|thin|thick|*length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| medium | Specifies a medium top border. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-width&preval=medium) |
| thin | Specifies a thin top border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-width&preval=thin) |
| thick | Specifies a thick top border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-width&preval=thick) |
| *length* | Allows you to define the thickness of the top border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-width&preval=10px) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-top-width&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp)

CSS reference: [border-top property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderTopWidth property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_bordertopwidth.asp)

# CSS border-width Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_width.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_bottom.asp)

### Example

Set the width of the four borders:

p {  
    border-style: solid;  
    border-width: 15px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_border-width)

## Definition and Usage

The border-width property sets the width of an element's 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 property before the border-width property. An element must have borders before you can set the width.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | medium |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_border-width) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.borderWidth="1px 5px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_border-width) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| border-width | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

border-width: medium|thin|thick|*length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| medium | Specifies a medium border. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-width&preval=medium) |
| thin | Specifies a thin border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-width&preval=thin) |
| thick | Specifies a thick border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-width&preval=thick) |
| *length* | Allows you to define the thickness of the border | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-width&preval=10px) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_border-width&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Border](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_border.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [borderWidth property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_borderwidth.asp)

# CSS bottom Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-width.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_box-shadow.asp)

### Example

Set the bottom edge of the absolute positioned <div> element to 70px above the bottom edge of its nearest positioned ancestor:

div.absolute {  
    position: absolute;  
    bottom: 70px;  
    width: 200px;  
    height: 100px;  
    border: 3px solid #8AC007;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_position_bottom)

## Definition and Usage

For absolutely positioned elements, the bottom property sets the bottom edge of an element to a unit above/below the bottom edge of its nearest positioned ancestor. **Note:** If an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling. **Note:** A "positioned" element is one whose position is anything except static.

For relatively positioned elements, the bottom property sets the bottom edge of an element to a unit above/below its normal position.

**Note:** If "position:static", the bottom property has no effect.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_bottom) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.bottom="10px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_bottom) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| bottom | 1.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 6.0 |

## CSS Syntax

bottom: auto|*length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| auto | Lets the browser calculate the bottom edge position. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_bottom) |
| *length* | Sets the bottom edge position in px, cm, etc. Negative values are allowed | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_bottom&preval=50px) |
| *%* | Sets the bottom edge position in % of containing element. Negative values are allowed | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_bottom_percent&preval=10%25) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_bottom_percent&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Positioning](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_positioning.asp)

CSS reference: [top property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_top.asp)

CSS reference: [left property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_left.asp)

CSS reference: [right property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_right.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [bottom property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_bottom.asp)

# CSS3 box-shadow Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_bottom.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_box-sizing.asp)

### Example

Add a box-shadow to a <div> element:

div {  
    box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #888888;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_box-shadow)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The box-shadow property attaches one or more shadows to an element.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_box-shadow) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.boxShadow="10px 20px 30px blue" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_box-shadow) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| box-shadow | 10.0 4.0 -webkit- | 9.0 | 4.0 3.5 -moz- | 5.1 3.1 -webkit- | 10.5 |

## CSS Syntax

box-shadow: none|*h-shadow v-shadow blur spread color* |inset|initial|inherit;

**Note:** The box-shadow property attaches one or more shadows to an element. The property is a comma-separated list of shadows, each specified by 2-4 length values, an optional color, and an optional inset keyword. Omitted lengths are 0.

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| none | Default value. No shadow is displayed | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_box-shadow&preval=none) |
| *h-shadow* | Required. The position of the horizontal shadow. Negative values are allowed | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_box-shadow) |
| *v-shadow* | Required. The position of the vertical shadow. Negative values are allowed | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_box-shadow) |
| *blur* | Optional. The blur distance | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_box-shadow&preval=50px%2050px%205px%20black) |
| *spread* | Optional. The size of shadow. Negative values are allowed | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_box-shadow&preval=50px%2050px%2050px%205px%20black) |
| *color* | Optional. The color of the shadow. The default value is black. Look at [CSS Color Values](http://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. | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_box-shadow&preval=50px%2050px%2050px%2020px%20red) |
| inset | Optional. Changes the shadow from an outer shadow (outset) to an inner shadow | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_box-shadow&preval=10px%2010px%2050px%2020px%20pink%20inset) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_box-shadow&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

[Images thrown on the table](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_image_gallery)  
This example demonstrates how to create "polaroid" pictures and rotate the pictures.

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Borders](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_borders.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [boxShadow property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_boxshadow.asp)

# CSS3 box-sizing Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_box-shadow.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_tab_caption-side.asp)

### Example

Specify that <div> elements should have padding and border included in the element's total width and height:

.div {  
    width: 300px;  
    height: 100px;  
    border: 1px solid blue;  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_box-sizing)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The box-sizing property is used to tell the browser what the sizing properties (width and height) should include.

Should they include the border-box? Or just the content-box (which is the default value of the width and height properties)?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | content-box |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.boxSizing="border-box" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_box-sizing) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| box-sizing | 10.0 4.0 -webkit- | 8.0 | 29.0 2.0 -moz- | 5.1 3.2 -webkit- | 9.5 |

## CSS Syntax

box-sizing: content-box|border-box|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| content-box | Default. The width and height properties (and min/max properties) includes only the content. Border, padding, or margin are not included |
| border-box | The width and height properties (and min/max properties) includes content, padding and border, but not the margin |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

Examples

## More Examples

### Example

Specify two bordered boxes side by side:

div {  
    box-sizing: border-box;  
    width: 50%;  
    float: left;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_box-sizing2)

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Box Sizing](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_box-sizing.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [boxSizing property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_boxsizing.asp)

# CSS caption-side Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_box-sizing.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_clear.asp)

### Example

Specify the placement of a table caption:

caption {  
    caption-side: bottom;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_table_caption-side)

## Definition and Usage

The caption-side property specifies the placement of a table caption.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | top |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.captionSide="bottom" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_caption-side) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| caption-side | 1.0 | 8.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 |

**Note:** IE8 supports the caption-side property only if a !DOCTYPE is specified.

## CSS Syntax

caption-side: top|bottom|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| top | Puts the caption above the table. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_caption-side) |
| bottom | Puts the caption below the table | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_caption-side&preval=bottom) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_caption-side&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Table](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_table.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [captionSide property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_captionside.asp)

# CSS clear Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_tab_caption-side.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_clip.asp)

### Example

No floating elements allowed on the left or the right side of a specified <p> element:

img {  
    float: left;  
}  
  
p.clear {  
    clear: both;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_class-clear)

## Definition and Usage

The clear property specifies on which sides of an element where floating elements are not allowed to float.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.clear="both" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_clear) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| clear | 1.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 6.0 |

## CSS Syntax

clear: none|left|right|both|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| none | Default. Allows floating elements on both sides |
| left | No floating elements allowed on the left side |
| right | No floating elements allowed on the right side |
| both | No floating elements allowed on either the left or the right side |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Float](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_float.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [clear property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_clear.asp)

# CSS clip Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_clear.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_color.asp)

### Example

Clip an image:

img {  
    position: absolute;  
    clip: rect(0px,60px,200px,0px);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_clip)

## Definition and Usage

What happens if an image is larger than its containing 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".

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_clip) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.clip="rect(0px,50px,50px,0px)" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_clip) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| clip | 1.0 | 8.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 7.0 |

## CSS Syntax

clip: auto|*shape*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| auto | No clipping will be applied. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_clip&preval=auto) |
| *shape* | Clips an element. The only valid value is: rect (*top, right, bottom, left*) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_clip&preval=rect%280px,25px,25px,0px%29) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_clip&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Positioning](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_positioning.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [clip property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_clip.asp)

# CSS color Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_clip.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-count.asp)

### Example

Set the text-color for different elements:

body {  
    color: red;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    color: #00ff00;  
}  
  
p {  
    color: rgb(0,0,255);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_color)

## Definition and Usage

The color property specifies the color of text.

**Tip:** Use a background color and a text color that makes the text easy to read.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | *not specified* |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_color) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.color="#0000FF" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_color) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| color | 1.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

color: *color*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *color* | Specifies the text color. Look at [CSS Color Values](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp) for a complete list of possible color values. | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_color) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_color&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Text](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [color property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_color.asp)

# CSS3 column-count Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_color.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-fill.asp)

### Example

Divide the text in the <div> element into three columns:

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-count)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The column-count property specifies the number of columns an element should be divided into.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_column-count) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.columnCount=3 [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_column-count) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| column-count | 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 2.0 -moz- | 3.1 -webkit- | 15.0 -webkit 11.1 |

## CSS Syntax

column-count: *number*|auto|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *number* | The optimal number of columns into which the content of the element will be flowed | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-count) |
| auto | Default value. The number of columns will be determined by other properties, like e.g. "column-width" | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-count&preval=auto) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-count&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

### Column-gap

Divide the text in a <div> element into three columns, and specify a 40 pixels gap between the columns.

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
  
    -webkit-column-gap: 40px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-gap: 40px; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-gap: 40px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-gap)

### Column-rule

Specify the width, style and color of the rule between columns.

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
  
    -webkit-column-gap: 40px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-gap: 40px; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-gap: 40px;  
  
    -webkit-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-rule)

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Multiple Columns](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_multiple_columns.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [columnCount property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_columncount.asp)

# CSS3 column-fill Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-count.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-gap.asp)

### Example

Specify how to fill columns:

div {  
    -moz-column-fill: auto; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-fill: auto;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-fill)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The column-fill property specifies how to fill columns, balanced or not.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | balance |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.columnFill="auto" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_column-fill) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| column-fill | Not supported | Not supported | 13.0 -moz- | Not supported | Not supported |

## CSS Syntax

column-fill: balance|auto|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| balance | Default value. Columns are balanced. Browsers should minimize the variation in column length |
| auto | Columns are filled sequentially, and they will have different lengths |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

Examples

## More Examples

### Column-count

Divide the text in a <div> element into three columns:

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-count)

### Column-gap

Divide the text in a <div> element into three columns, and specify a 40 pixels gap between the columns.

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
  
    -webkit-column-gap: 40px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-gap: 40px; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-gap: 40px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-gap)

### Column-rule

Specify the width, style and color of the rule between columns.

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
  
    -webkit-column-gap: 40px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-gap: 40px; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-gap: 40px;  
  
    -webkit-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-rule)

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Multiple Columns](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_multiple_columns.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [columnFill property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_columnfill.asp)

# CSS3 column-gap Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-fill.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule.asp)

### Example

Specify a 40 pixels gap between the columns:

div {  
    -webkit-column-gap: 40px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-gap: 40px; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-gap: 40px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-gap)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The column-gap property specifies the gap between the columns.

**Note:** If there is a column-rule between columns, it will appear in the middle of the gap.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | normal |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_column-gap) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.columnGap="50px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_column-gap) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| column-gap | 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 2.0 -moz- | 3.1 -webkit- | 15.0 -webkit 11.1 |

## CSS Syntax

column-gap: *length*|normal|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *length* | A specified length that will set the gap between the columns | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-gap) |
| normal | Default value. Specifies a normal gap between the columns. W3C suggests a value of 1em | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-gap&preval=normal) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-gap&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

### Column-count

Divide the text in a <div> element into three columns:

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-count)

### Column-rule

Specify the width, style and color of the rule between columns.

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
  
    -webkit-column-gap: 40px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-gap: 40px; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-gap: 40px;  
  
    -webkit-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-rule)

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Multiple Columns](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_multiple_columns.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [columnGap property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_columngap.asp)

# CSS3 column-rule Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-gap.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-color.asp)

### Example

Specify the width, style and color of the rule between columns:

div {  
    -webkit-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-rule)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The column-rule property is a shorthand property for setting all the column-rule-\* properties.

The column-rule property sets the width, style, and color of the rule between columns.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | medium none color |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes, *see individual properties*. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_column-rule) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.columnRule="3px outset blue" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_column-rule) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| column-rule | 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 2.0 -moz- | 3.1 -webkit- | 15.0 -webkit 11.1 |

## CSS Syntax

column-rule: *column-rule-width column-rule-style column-rule-color*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| [*column-rule-width*](http://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*](http://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*](http://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. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

Examples

## More Examples

### Column-count

Divide the text in a <div> element into three columns:

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-count)

### Column-gap

Divide the text in a <div> element into three columns, and specify a 40 pixels gap between the columns.

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
  
    -webkit-column-gap: 40px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-gap: 40px; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-gap: 40px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-gap)

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Multiple Columns](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_multiple_columns.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [columnRule property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_columnrule.asp)

# CSS3 column-rule-color Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-style.asp)

### Example

Specify the color of the rule between columns:

div {  
    -webkit-column-rule-color: #ff0000; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-rule-color: #ff0000; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-rule-color: #ff0000;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-rule-color)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The column-rule-color property specifies the color of the rule between columns.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | The current color of the element |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_column-rule-color) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.columnRuleColor="#0000ff" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_column-rule-color) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| column-rule-color | 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 2.0 -moz- | 3.1 -webkit- | 15.0 -webkit 11.1 |

## CSS Syntax

column-rule-color: *color*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *color* | Specifies the color of the rule. Look at [CSS Color Values](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp) for a complete list of possible color values | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-rule-color) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-rule-color&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

### Column-count

Divide the text in a <div> element into three columns:

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-count)

### Column-gap

Divide the text in a <div> element into three columns, and specify a 40 pixels gap between the columns.

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
  
    -webkit-column-gap: 40px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-gap: 40px; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-gap: 40px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-gap)

### Column-rule

Specify the width, style and color of the rule between columns.

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
  
    -webkit-column-gap: 40px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-gap: 40px; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-gap: 40px;  
  
    -webkit-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-rule)

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Multiple Columns](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_multiple_columns.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [columnRuleColor property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_columnrulecolor.asp)

# CSS3 column-rule-style Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-color.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-width.asp)

### Example

Specify the style of the rule between columns:

div {  
    -webkit-column-rule-style: dotted; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-rule-style: dotted; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-rule-style: dotted;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-rule-style)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The column-rule-style property specifies the style of the rule between columns.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.columnRuleStyle="dotted" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_column-rule-style) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| column-rule-style | 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 2.0 -moz- | 3.1 -webkit- | 15.0 -webkit 11.1 |

## CSS Syntax

column-rule-style: none|hidden|dotted|dashed|solid|double|groove|ridge|inset|outset|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| none | Default value. Defines no rule | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-rule-style) |
| hidden | Defines a hidden rule | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-rule-style&preval=hidden) |
| dotted | Defines a dotted rule | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-rule-style&preval=dotted) |
| dashed | Defines a dashed rule | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-rule-style&preval=dashed) |
| solid | Defines a solid rule | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-rule-style&preval=solid) |
| double | Defines a double rule | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-rule-style&preval=double) |
| groove | Specifies a 3D grooved rule. The effect depends on the width and color values | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-rule-style&preval=groove) |
| ridge | Specifies a 3D ridged rule. The effect depends on the width and color values | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-rule-style&preval=ridge) |
| inset | Specifies a 3D inset rule. The effect depends on the width and color values | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-rule-style&preval=inset) |
| outset | Specifies a 3D outset rule. The effect depends on the width and color values | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-rule-style&preval=outset) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-rule-style&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

### Column-count

Divide the text in a <div> element into three columns:

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-count)

### Column-gap

Divide the text in a <div> element into three columns, and specify a 40 pixels gap between the columns.

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
  
    -webkit-column-gap: 40px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-gap: 40px; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-gap: 40px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-gap)

### Column-rule

Specify the width, style and color of the rule between columns.

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
  
    -webkit-column-gap: 40px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-gap: 40px; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-gap: 40px;  
  
    -webkit-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-rule)

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Multiple Columns](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_multiple_columns.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [columnRuleStyle property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_columnrulestyle.asp)

# CSS3 column-rule-width Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-style.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-span.asp)

### Example

Specify the width of the rule between columns:

div {  
    -webkit-column-rule-width: 1px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-rule-width: 1px; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-rule-width: 1px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-rule-width)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The column-rule-width property specifies the width of the rule between columns.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | medium |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_column-rule-width) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.columnRuleWidth="10px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_column-rule-width) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| column-rule-width | 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 2.0 -moz- | 3.1 -webkit- | 15.0 -webkit 11.1 |

## CSS Syntax

column-rule-width: medium|thin|thick|*length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| medium | Default value. Defines a medium rule | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-rule-width&preval=medium) |
| thin | Defines a thin rule | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-rule-width&preval=thin) |
| thick | Defines a thick rule | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-rule-width&preval=thick) |
| *length* | Specifies the width of the rule | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-rule-width&preval=1px) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-rule-width&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

### Column-count

Divide the text in a <div> element into three columns:

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-count)

### Column-gap

Divide the text in a <div> element into three columns, and specify a 40 pixels gap between the columns.

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
  
    -webkit-column-gap: 40px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-gap: 40px; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-gap: 40px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-gap)

### Column-rule

Specify the width, style and color of the rule between columns.

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
  
    -webkit-column-gap: 40px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-gap: 40px; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-gap: 40px;  
  
    -webkit-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-rule)

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Multiple Columns](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_multiple_columns.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [columnRuleWidth property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_columnrulewidth.asp)

# CSS3 column-span Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-width.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-width.asp)

### Example

Let the <h2> element span across all columns:

h2 {  
    -webkit-column-span: all; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    column-span: all;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-span)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The column-span property specifies how many columns an element should span across.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 1 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.columnSpan="all" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_column-span) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| column-span | 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | Not supported | 3.1 -webkit- | 15.0 -webkit- 11.1 |

## CSS Syntax

column-span: 1|all|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| 1 | Default value. The element should span across one column | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-span) |
| all | The element should span across all columns | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-span&preval=all) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-span&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

### Column-count

Divide the text in a <div> element into three columns:

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-count)

### Column-gap

Divide the text in a <div> element into three columns, and specify a 40 pixels gap between the columns.

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
  
    -webkit-column-gap: 40px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-gap: 40px; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-gap: 40px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-gap)

### Column-rule

Specify the width, style and color of the rule between columns.

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
  
    -webkit-column-gap: 40px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-gap: 40px; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-gap: 40px;  
  
    -webkit-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-rule)

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Multiple Columns](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_multiple_columns.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [columnSpan property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_columnspan.asp)

# CSS3 column-width Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-span.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_columns.asp)

### Example

Specify a suggested, optimal width for the columns:

div {  
    -webkit-column-width: 100px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-width: 100px; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-width: 100px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-width)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The column-width property specifies a suggested, optimal width for the columns.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_column-width) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.columnWidth="100px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_column-width) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| column-width | 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 2.0 -moz- | 3.1 -webkit- | 15.0 -webkit- 11.1 |

## CSS Syntax

column-width: auto|*length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| auto | Deafult value. The column width will be determined by the browser | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-width) |
| *length* | A length that specifies the width of the columns | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-width&preval=50px) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_column-width&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

### Column-count

Divide the text in a <div> element into three columns:

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-count)

### Column-gap

Divide the text in a <div> element into three columns, and specify a 40 pixels gap between the columns.

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
  
    -webkit-column-gap: 40px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-gap: 40px; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-gap: 40px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-gap)

### Column-rule

Specify the width, style and color of the rule between columns.

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
  
    -webkit-column-gap: 40px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-gap: 40px; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-gap: 40px;  
  
    -webkit-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-rule)

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Multiple Columns](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_multiple_columns.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [columnWidth property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_columnwidth.asp)

# CSS3 columns Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-width.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_content.asp)

### Example

Specify the width and number of columns:

div {  
    -webkit-columns: 100px 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-columns: 100px 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    columns: 100px 3;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_columns)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The columns property is a shorthand property for setting column-width and column-count.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes, *see individual properties*. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_columns) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.columns="100px 3" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_columns) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| columns | 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 9.0 -moz- | 3.1 -webkit- | 15.0 -webkit- 11.1 |

## CSS Syntax

columns: auto|*column-width column-count*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| auto | Default value. Sets both the column-width to "auto" and the column-count to "auto" |
| [*column-width*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-width.asp) | The width of the columns |
| [*column-count*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-count.asp) | The number of columns |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

Examples

## More Examples

### Column-count

Divide the text in a <div> element into three columns:

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-count)

### Column-gap

Divide the text in a <div> element into three columns, and specify a 40 pixels gap between the columns.

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
  
    -webkit-column-gap: 40px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-gap: 40px; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-gap: 40px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-gap)

### Column-rule

Specify the width, style and color of the rule between columns.

div {  
    -webkit-column-count: 3; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-count: 3; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-count: 3;  
  
    -webkit-column-gap: 40px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-gap: 40px; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-gap: 40px;  
  
    -webkit-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -moz-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /\* Firefox \*/  
    column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_column-rule)

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Multiple Columns](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_multiple_columns.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [columns property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_columns.asp)

# CSS content Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_columns.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_counter-increment.asp)

### Example

The following example inserts the URL in parenthesis after each link:

a:after {  
    content: " (" attr(href) ")";  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_gen_content)

## Definition and Usage

The content property is used with the :before and :after pseudo-elements, to insert generated content.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | normal |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | You can't give an element a pseudo-class by using JavaScript, but there are other ways to get the same result: [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_content) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| content | 1.0 | 8.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 |

**Note:** IE8 only supports the content property if a !DOCTYPE is specified.

## CSS Syntax

content: normal|none|counter|attr|*string*|open-quote|close-quote|no-open-quote|no-close-quote|*url*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Example** |
| normal | Default value. Sets the content, if specified, to normal, which default is "none" (which is nothing) | [Try it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_content_normal) |
| none | Sets the content, if specified, to nothing | [Try it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_content_none) |
| counter | Sets the content as a counter | [Try it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_content_counter) |
| attr*(attribute)* | Sets the content as one of the selector's attribute | [Try it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_content_attr) |
| *string* | Sets the content to the text you specify | [Try it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_content_string) |
| open-quote | Sets the content to be an opening quote | [Try it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_content_quote) |
| close-quote | Sets the content to be a closing quote | [Try it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_content_quote) |
| no-open-quote | Removes the opening quote from the content, if specified | [Try it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_content_noquote) |
| no-close-quote | Removes the closing quote from the content, if specified | [Try it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_content_noquote) |
| url(*url*) | Sets the content to be some kind of media (an image, a sound, a video, etc.) | [Try it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_content_url) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |  |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS reference: [:before pseudo element](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_before.asp)

CSS reference: [:after pseudo element](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_after.asp)

# CSS counter-increment Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_content.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_counter-reset.asp)

### Example

A way to number sections and sub-sections with "Section 1", "1.1", "1.2", etc.:

body {  
    counter-reset: section;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    counter-reset: subsection;  
}  
  
h1:before {  
    counter-increment: section;  
    content: "Section " counter(section) ". ";  
}  
  
h2:before {  
    counter-increment: subsection;  
    content: counter(section) "." counter(subsection) " ";  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_gen_counter-reset)

## Definition and Usage

The counter-increment property increments one or more counter values.

The counter-increment property is usually used together with the counter-reset property and the content property.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.counterIncrement = "subsection"; [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_counter-increment) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| counter-increment | 4.0 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 9.6 |

**Note:** IE8 supports the counter-increment property only if a !DOCTYPE is specified.

## CSS Syntax

counter-increment: none|*id*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| none | Default value. No counters will be incremented |
| *id number* | The *id* defines which counter that should be incremented. The *number* sets how much the counter will increment on each occurrence of the selector. The default increment is 1. 0 or negative values, are allowed. If the *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. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

CSS reference: [:before pseudo element](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_before.asp)

CSS reference: [:after pseudo element](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_after.asp)

CSS reference: [content property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_content.asp)

CSS reference: [counter-reset property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_counter-reset.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [counterIncrement property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_counterincrement.asp)

# CSS counter-reset Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_counter-increment.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_cursor.asp)

### Example

A way to number sections and sub-sections with "Section 1", "1.1", "1.2", etc.:

body {  
    counter-reset: section;  
}  
  
h1 {  
    counter-reset: subsection;  
}  
  
h1:before {  
    counter-increment: section;  
    content: "Section " counter(section) ". ";  
}  
  
h2:before {  
    counter-increment: subsection;  
    content: counter(section) "." counter(subsection) " ";   
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_gen_counter-reset)

## Definition and Usage

The counter-reset property creates or resets one or more counters.

The counter-reset property is usually used together with the counter-increment property and the content property.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.counterReset="section" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_counter-reset) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| counter-reset | 4.0 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 9.6 |

**Note:** IE8 supports the counter-reset property only if a !DOCTYPE is specified.

## CSS Syntax

counter-reset: none|*name number*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| none | Default value. No counters will be reset |
| *name* | The *name* defines which counter that should be reset |
| *number* | The *id* defines which counter that should be reset. The *number* sets the value the counter is set to on each occurrence of the selector. The default reset value is 0 |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

CSS reference: [:before pseudo element](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_before.asp)

CSS reference: [:after pseudo element](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_after.asp)

CSS reference: [content property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_content.asp)

CSS reference: [counter-increment property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_counter-increment.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [counterReset property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_counterreset.asp)

# CSS cursor Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_counter-reset.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_direction.asp)

### Example

Some different cursors:

span.crosshair {  
    cursor: crosshair;  
}  
  
span.help {  
    cursor: help;  
}  
  
span.wait {  
    cursor: wait;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_cursor)

## Definition and Usage

The cursor property specifies the type of cursor to be displayed when pointing on an element.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.cursor="crosshair" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_cursor) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| cursor | 5.0 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 9.6 |

## CSS Syntax

cursor: *value*;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| alias | The cursor indicates an alias of something is to be created | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=alias) |
| all-scroll | The cursor indicates that something can be scrolled in any direction | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=all-scroll) |
| auto | Default. The browser sets a cursor | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor) |
| cell | The cursor indicates that a cell (or set of cells) may be selected | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=cell) |
| context-menu | The cursor indicates that a context-menu is available | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=context-menu) |
| col-resize | The cursor indicates that the column can be resized horizontally | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=col-resize) |
| copy | The cursor indicates something is to be copied | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=copy) |
| crosshair | The cursor render as a crosshair | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=crosshair) |
| default | The default cursor | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=default) |
| e-resize | The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved right (east) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=e-resize) |
| ew-resize | Indicates a bidirectional resize cursor | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=ew-resize) |
| grab | The cursor indicates that something can be grabbed | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=grab) |
| grabbing | The cursor indicates that something can be grabbed | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=grabbing) |
| help | The cursor indicates that help is available | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=help) |
| move | The cursor indicates something is to be moved | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=move) |
| n-resize | The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved up (north) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=n-resize) |
| ne-resize | The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved up and right (north/east) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=ne-resize) |
| nesw-resize | Indicates a bidirectional resize cursor | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=nesw-resize) |
| ns-resize | Indicates a bidirectional resize cursor | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=ns-resize) |
| nw-resize | The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved up and left (north/west) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=nw-resize) |
| nwse-resize | Indicates a bidirectional resize cursor | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=nwse-resize) |
| no-drop | The cursor indicates that the dragged item cannot be dropped here | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=no-drop) |
| none | No cursor is rendered for the element | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=none) |
| not-allowed | The cursor indicates that the requested action will not be executed | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=not-allowed) |
| pointer | The cursor is a pointer and indicates a link | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=pointer) |
| progress | The cursor indicates that the program is busy (in progress) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=progress) |
| row-resize | The cursor indicates that the row can be resized vertically | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=row-resize) |
| s-resize | The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved down (south) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=s-resize) |
| se-resize | The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved down and right (south/east) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=se-resize) |
| sw-resize | The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved down and left (south/west) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=sw-resize) |
| text | The cursor indicates text that may be selected | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=text) |
| *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 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=url%28smiley.gif%29,url%28myBall.cur%29,auto) |
| vertical-text | The cursor indicates vertical-text that may be selected | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=vertical-text) |
| w-resize | The cursor indicates that an edge of a box is to be moved left (west) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=w-resize) |
| wait | The cursor indicates that the program is busy | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=wait) |
| zoom-in | The cursor indicates that something can be zoomed in | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=zoom-in) |
| zoom-out | The cursor indicates that something can be zoomed out | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=zoom-out) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_cursor&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

HTML DOM reference: [cursor property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_cursor.asp)

# CSS direction Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_cursor.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_display.asp)

### Example

Set the text direction to "right-to-left":

div {  
    direction: rtl;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text_direction)

## Definition and Usage

The direction property specifies the text direction/writing direction.

Tip: Use this property together with the [unicode-bidi](http://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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | ltr |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.direction="rtl" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_direction) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| direction | 2.0 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 9.2 |

## CSS Syntax

direction: ltr|rtl|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| ltr | The writing direction is left-to-right. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_direction) |
| rtl | The writing direction is right-to-left | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_direction&preval=rtl) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_direction&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Text](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [direction property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_direction.asp)

# CSS display Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_direction.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_tab_empty-cells.asp)

### Example

Display <p> elements as inline elements:

p.inline {  
    display: inline;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_display_inline)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The display property specifies the type of box used for an HTML element.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | inline |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.display="none" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_display) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| display | 4.0 | 8.0 Partial from 5.5 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 7.0 |

**Note:** The values "inline-table", "table", "table-caption", "table-cell", "table-column", "table-column-group", "table-row", and "table-row-group" are not supported in IE7 and earlier. IE8 requires a !DOCTYPE. IE9 supports the values.

**Note:** The values "flex" and "inline-flex" requires a prefix to work in Safari. For "flex" use "display: -webkit-flex", for "inline-flex" use "display: -webkit-inline-flex;".

## CSS Syntax

display: *value*;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| inline | Default value. Displays an element as an inline element (like <span>) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_display&preval=inline) |
| block | Displays an element as a block element (like <p>) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_display&preval=block) |
| flex | Displays an element as an block-level flex container. New in CSS3 |  |
| inline-block | Displays an element as an inline-level block container. The inside of this block is formatted as block-level box, and the element itself is formatted as an inline-level box |  |
| inline-flex | Displays an element as an inline-level flex container. New in CSS3 |  |
| inline-table | The element is displayed as an inline-level table |  |
| list-item | Let the element behave like a <li> element | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_display&preval=list-item) |
| 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 will not be displayed at all (has no effect on layout) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_display&preval=none) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_display&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

### Example

A demonstration of how to use the inherit property value:

body {  
    display: inline;  
}  
  
p {  
    display: inherit;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_display_inline2)

### Example

Set the direction of some flexible items inside a <div> element in reverse order:

div {  
    display: -webkit-flex; /\* Safari \*/  
    -webkit-flex-direction: row-reverse; /\* Safari 6.1+ \*/  
    display: flex;  
    flex-direction: row-reverse;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flex-direction)

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Display and visibility](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_display_visibility.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [display property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_display.asp)

# CSS empty-cells Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_display.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_filter.asp)

### Example

Hide border and background on empty cells in a table:

table {  
    border-collapse: separate;  
    empty-cells: hide;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_table_empty-cells)

## Definition and Usage

The empty-cells property sets whether or not to display borders and background on empty cells in a table (only for the "separated borders" model).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | show |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.emptyCells="hide" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_empty-cells) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| empty-cells | 1.0 | 8.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 4.0 |

**Note:** IE8 supports the empty-cells property only if a !DOCTYPE is specified.

## CSS Syntax

empty-cells: show|hide|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| show | Background and borders are shown on empty cells. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_empty-cells&preval=show) |
| hide | No background or borders are shown on empty cells | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_empty-cells&preval=hide) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_empty-cells&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Table](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_table.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [emptyCells property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_emptycells.asp)

# CSS3 filter Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_tab_empty-cells.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex.asp)

### Example

Change the color of all images to black and white (100% gray):

img {  
    -webkit-filter: grayscale(100%); /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    filter: grayscale(100%);  
}



Original image



grayscale(100%)

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_filter_grayscale)

**Tip:** More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The filter property defines visual effects (like blur and saturation) to an <img> element.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.WebkitFilter="grayscale(100%)" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_filter) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| filter | 18.0 -webkit- | Not supported | 35.0 | 6.0 -webkit- | 15.0 -webkit- |

**Note:** Older versions of Internet Explorer (4.0 to 8.0) supported a non-standard "filter" property that has been deprecated. This was mostly used for [opacity](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_opacity.asp) when needed support from IE8 and down.

## CSS Syntax

filter: none | blur() | brightness() | contrast() | drop-shadow() | grayscale() | hue-rotate() | invert() | opacity() | saturate() | sepia() | url();

**Tip:** To use multiple filters, separate each filter with a space (See "More Examples" below).

## Filter Functions

**Note:** The filters that use percentage values (i.e. 75%), also accept the value as decimal (i.e. 0.75).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Filter** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| none | Default value. Specifies no effects | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_filter&preval=none) |
| blur(px) | Applies a blur effect to the image. A larger value will create more blur.   If no value is specified, 0 is used. | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_filter&preval=blur%285px%29) |
| 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. | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_filter&preval=brightness%28200%25%29) |
| 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 less contrast. | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_filter&preval=contrast%28200%25%29) |
| 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](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_box-shadow.asp) property. | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_filter&preval=drop-shadow%288px%208px%2010px%20red%29) |
| 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. | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_filter&preval=grayscale%28100%25%29) |
| 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. | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_filter&preval=hue-rotate%2890deg%29) |
| 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. | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_filter&preval=invert%28100%25%29) |
| 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 [opacity](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_opacity.asp) property. | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_filter&preval=opacity%2830%25%29) |
| 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. | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_filter&preval=saturate%288%29) |
| 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. | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_filter&preval=sepia%28100%25%29) |
| 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. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |  |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

### Blur Example

Apply a blur effect to the image:

img {  
    -webkit-filter: blur(5px); /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    filter: blur(5px);  
}



Original image



blur(5px)

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_filter_blur)

### Brightness Example

Adjust the brightness of the image:

img {  
    -webkit-filter: brightness(200%); /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    filter: brightness(200%);  
}



Original image



brightness(200%)

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_filter_brightness)

### Contrast Example

Adjust the contrast of the image:

img {  
    -webkit-filter: contrast(200%); /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    filter: contrast(200%);  
}



Original image



contrast(200%)

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_filter_contrast)

### Drop Shadow Example

Apply a drop shadow effect to the image:

img {  
    -webkit-filter: drop-shadow(8px 8px 10px red); /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    filter: drop-shadow(8px 8px 10px red);  
}



Original image



drop-shadow(8px 8px 10px red)

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_filter_dropshadow)

### Grayscale Example

Convert the image to grayscale:

img {  
    -webkit-filter: grayscale(50%); /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    filter: grayscale(50%);  
}



Original image



grayscale(50%)

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_filter_grayscale2)

### Hue Rotation Example

Apply a hue rotation on the image:

img {  
    -webkit-filter: hue-rotate(90deg); /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    filter: hue-rotate(90deg);  
}



Original image



hue-rotate(90deg)

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_filter_huerotate)

### Invert Example

Invert the samples in the image:

img {  
    -webkit-filter: invert(100%); /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    filter: invert(100%);  
}



Original image



invert(100%)

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_filter_invert)

### Opacity Example

Set the opacity level for the image:

img {  
    -webkit-filter: opacity(30%); /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    filter: opacity(30%);  
}



Original image



opacity(30%)

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_filter_opacity)

### Saturate Example

Saturate the image:

img {  
    -webkit-filter: saturate(800%); /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    filter: saturate(800%);  
}



Original image



saturate(800%)

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_filter_saturate)

### Sepia Example

Convert the image to sepia:

img {  
    -webkit-filter: sepia(100%); /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    filter: sepia(100%);  
}



Original image



sepia(100%)

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_filter_sepia)

### Combining Filters / Multiple Filters

To use multiple filters, separate each filter with a space.

**Note:** Order is important (i.e. using grayscale() after sepia() will result in a completely gray image).

img {  
    -webkit-filter: contrast(200%) brightness(150%);  /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    filter: contrast(200%) brightness(150%);  
}



Original image



contrast(200%) brightness(150%)

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_filter_multiple)

### All Filters

A demonstration of all filter functions:

.blur {  
    -webkit-filter: blur(4px);  
    filter: blur(4px);  
}  
  
.brightness {  
    -webkit-filter: brightness(0.30);  
    filter: brightness(0.30);  
}  
  
.contrast {  
    -webkit-filter: contrast(180%);  
    filter: contrast(180%);  
}  
  
.grayscale {  
    -webkit-filter: grayscale(100%);  
    filter: grayscale(100%);  
}  
  
.huerotate {  
    -webkit-filter: hue-rotate(180deg);  
    filter: hue-rotate(180deg);  
}  
  
.invert {  
    -webkit-filter: invert(100%);  
    filter: invert(100%);  
}  
  
.opacity {  
    -webkit-filter: opacity(50%);  
    filter: opacity(50%);  
}  
  
.saturate {  
    -webkit-filter: saturate(7);  
    filter: saturate(7);  
}  
  
.sepia {  
    -webkit-filter: sepia(100%);  
    filter: sepia(100%);  
}  
  
.shadow {  
    -webkit-filter: drop-shadow(8px 8px 10px green);  
    filter: drop-shadow(8px 8px 10px green);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_filter_all)

## Related Pages

HTML DOM reference: [filter property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_filter.asp)

# SS flex Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_filter.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-basis.asp)

### Example

Let all the flexible items be the same length, regardles of its content:

#main div {  
    -webkit-flex: 1; /\* Safari 6.1+ \*/  
    -ms-flex: 1; /\* IE 10 \*/   
    flex: 1;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flex)

## Definition and Usage

The flex property specifies the length of the item, relative to the rest of the flexible items inside the same container.

The flex property is a shorthand for the flex-grow, flex-shrink, and the flex-basis properties.

**Note:** If the element is not a flexible item, the flex property has no effect.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 1 auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes, *see individual properties*. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.flex="1" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_flex) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -ms- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| flex | 29.0 21.0 -webkit- | 11.0 10.0 -ms- | 28.0 18.0 -moz- | 9.0 6.1 -webkit- | 17.0 |

## CSS Syntax

flex: *flex-grow* *flex-shrink* *flex-basis*|auto|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| [*flex-grow*](http://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*](http://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*](http://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. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| none | Same as 0 0 auto. |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

CSS Reference: [flex-basis property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-basis.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-direction property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-direction.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-flow property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-flow.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-grow property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-grow.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-shrink property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-shrink.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-wrap property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-wrap.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [flex property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_flex.asp)

# CSS flex-basis Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-direction.asp)

### Example

Set the initial length of the second flex-item to 80 pixels:

div:nth-of-type(2) {  
    -webkit-flex-basis: 80px; /\* Safari 6.1+ \*/  
    flex-basis: 80px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flex-basis)

## Definition and Usage

The flex-basis property specifies the initial length of a flexible item.

**Note:** If the element is not a flexible item, the flex-basis property has no effect.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_flex-basis) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.flexBasis="200px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_flex-basis) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| flex-basis | 29.0 21.0 -webkit- | 11.0 | 28.0 18.0 -moz- | 9.0 6.1 -webkit- | 17.0 |

## CSS Syntax

flex-basis: *number*|auto|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| number | A length unit, or percentage, specifying the initial length of the flexible item(s) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_flex-basis&preval=10px) |
| 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 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_flex-basis&preval=auto) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_flex-basis&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS Reference: [flex property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-direction property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-direction.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-flow property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-flow.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-grow property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-grow.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-shrink property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-shrink.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-wrap property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-wrap.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [flexBasis property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_flexbasis.asp)

# CSS flex-direction Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-basis.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-flow.asp)

### Example

Set the direction of the flexible items inside the <div> element in reverse order:

div {  
    display: -webkit-flex; /\* Safari \*/  
    -webkit-flex-direction: row-reverse; /\* Safari 6.1+ \*/  
    display: flex;  
    flex-direction: row-reverse;   
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flex-direction)

## Definition and Usage

The flex-direction property specifies the direction of the flexible items.

**Note:** If the element is not a flexible item, the flex-direction property has no effect.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | row |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.flexDirection="column-reverse" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_flex-direction) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| flex-direction | 29.0 21.0 -webkit- | 11.0 | 28.0 18.0 -moz- | 9.0 6.1 -webkit- | 17.0 |

## CSS Syntax

flex-direction: row|row-reverse|column|column-reverse|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| row | Default value. The flexible items are displayed horizontally, as a row | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_flex-direction&preval=row) |
| row-reverse | Same as row, but in reverse order | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_flex-direction&preval=row-reverse) |
| column | The flexible items are displayed vertically, as a column | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_flex-direction&preval=column) |
| column-reverse | Same as column, but in reverse order | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_flex-direction&preval=column-reverse) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_flex-direction&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS Reference: [flex-flow property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-flow.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-wrap property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-wrap.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-grow property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-grow.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-shrink property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-shrink.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-basis property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-direction.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [flexDirection property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_flexdirection.asp)

# CSS flex-flow Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-direction.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-grow.asp)

### Example

Make the flexible items display in reverse order, and wrap if necesarry:

div {  
    display: -webkit-flex; /\* Safari \*/  
    -webkit-flex-flow: row-reverse wrap; /\* Safari 6.1+ \*/  
    display: flex;  
    flex-flow: row-reverse wrap;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flex-flow)

## Definition and Usage

The flex-flow property is a shorthand property for the flex-direction and the flex-wrap properties.

The flex-direction property specifies the direction of the flexible items.

The flex-wrap property specifies whether the flexible items should wrap or not.

**Note:** If the elements are not flexible items, the flex-flow property has no effect.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | row nowrap |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.flexFlow="column nowrap" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_flex-flow) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| flex-flow | 29.0 21.0 -webkit- | 11.0 | 28.0 18.0 -moz- | 9.0 6.1 -webkit- | 17.0 |

## CSS Syntax

flex-flow: *flex-direction* *flex-wrap*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| flex-direction | Possible values:  row row-reverse column column-reverse initial inherit  Default value is "row".  Specifying the direction of the flexible items | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_flex-flow) |
| flex-wrap | Possible values:  nowrap wrap wrap-reverse initial inherit  Default value is "nowrap".  Specifying whether the flexible items should wrap or not | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_flex-flow) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_flex-flow&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS Reference: [flex property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-direction property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-direction.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-wrap property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-wrap.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-basis property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-basis.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-grow property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-grow.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-shrink property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-shrink.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [flexFlow property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_flexflow.asp)

# CSS flex-grow Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-flow.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-shrink.asp)

### Example

Let the second flex-item grow three times wider than the rest:

/\* Safari 6.1+ \*/  
div:nth-of-type(1) {-webkit-flex-grow: 1;}  
div:nth-of-type(2) {-webkit-flex-grow: 3;}  
div:nth-of-type(3) {-webkit-flex-grow: 1;}  
  
/\* Standard syntax \*/  
div:nth-of-type(1) {flex-grow: 1;}  
div:nth-of-type(2) {flex-grow: 3;}  
div:nth-of-type(3) {flex-grow: 1;}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flex-grow)

## Definition and Usage

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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_flex-grow) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.flexGrow="5" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_flex-grow) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| flex-grow | 29.0 21.0 -webkit- | 11.0 | 28.0 18.0 -moz- | 9.0 6.1 -webkit- | 17.0 |

## CSS Syntax

flex-grow: *number*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| number | A number specifying how much the item will grow relative to the rest of the flexible items. Default value is 0 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_flex-grow&preval=1) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_flex-grow&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS Reference: [flex property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-basis property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-basis.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-direction property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-direction.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-flow property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-flow.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-shrink property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-shrink.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-wrap property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-wrap.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [flexGrow property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_flexgrow.asp)

# CSS flex-shrink Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-grow.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-wrap.asp)

### Example

Let the second flex-item shrink three times more than the rest:

/\* Safari 6.1+ \*/  
div:nth-of-type(2) {  
    -webkit-flex-shrink: 3;   
}   
  
/\* Standard syntax \*/  
div:nth-of-type(2) {  
    flex-shrink: 3;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flex-shrink)

## Definition and Usage

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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 1 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_flex-shrink) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.flexShrink="5" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_flex-shrink) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| flex-shrink | 29.0 21.0 -webkit- | 11.0 | 28.0 18.0 -moz- | 9.0 6.1 -webkit- | 17.0 |

## CSS Syntax

flex-shrink: *number*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| number | A number specifying how much the item will shrink relative to the rest of the flexible items. Default value is 1 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_flex-shrink&preval=1) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_flex-shrink&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS Reference: [flex property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-basis property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-basis.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-direction property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-direction.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-flow property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-flow.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-grow property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-grow.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-wrap property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-wrap.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [flexShrink property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_flexshrink.asp)

# CSS flex-wrap Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-shrink.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_float.asp)

### Example

Make the flexible items wrap if necesarry:

div {  
    display: -webkit-flex; /\* Safari \*/  
    -webkit-flex-wrap: wrap; /\* Safari 6.1+ \*/  
    display: flex;     
    flex-wrap: wrap;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_flex-wrap)

## Definition and Usage

The flex-wrap property specifies whether the flexible items should wrap or not.

**Note:** If the elements are not flexible items, the flex-wrap property has no effect.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | nowrap |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.flexWrap="nowrap" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_flex-wrap) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| flex-wrap | 29.0 21.0 -webkit- | 11.0 | 28.0 18.0 -moz- | 9.0 6.1 -webkit- | 17.0 |

## CSS Syntax

flex-wrap: nowrap|wrap|wrap-reverse|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| nowrap | Default value. Specifies that the flexible items will not wrap | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_flex-wrap&preval=nowrap) |
| wrap | Specifies that the flexible items will wrap if necessary | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_flex-wrap&preval=wrap) |
| wrap-reverse | Specifies that the flexible items will wrap, if necessary, in reverse order | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_flex-wrap&preval=wrap-reverse) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_flex-wrap&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS Reference: [flex property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-flow property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-flow.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-direction property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-direction.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-basis property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-basis.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-grow property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-grow.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-shrink property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-shrink.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [flexWrap property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_flexwrap.asp)

# CSS float Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-wrap.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font.asp)

### Example

Let an image float to the right:

img  {  
    float: right;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_float)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The float property specifies whether or not a box (an element) should float.

**Note:** Absolutely positioned elements ignores the float property!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.cssFloat="left" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_float) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| float | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 7.0 |

## CSS Syntax

float: none|left|right|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| none | The element is not floated, and will be displayed just where it occurs in the text. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_float&preval=none) |
| left | The element floats to the left | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_float&preval=left) |
| right | The element floats the right | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_float&preval=right) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_float&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

[Let the first letter of a paragraph float to the left](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_float4)  
Let the first letter of a paragraph float to the left and style the letter.

[Creating a horizontal menu](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_float5)  
Use float with a list of hyperlinks to create a horizontal menu.

[Creating a homepage without tables](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_float6)  
Use float to create a homepage with a header, footer, left content and main content.

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Float](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_float.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [cssFloat property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_cssfloat.asp)

# CSS3 @font-face Rule

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-family.asp)

### Example

Specify a font named "myFirstFont", and specify the URL where it can be found:

@font-face {  
    font-family: myFirstFont;  
    src: url(sansation\_light.woff);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_font-face_rule)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

With the @font-face rule, web designers do no longer have to use one of the "web-safe" fonts.

In the new @font-face rule you must first define a name for the font (e.g. myFirstFont), and then point to the font file.

**Tip:** Use lowercase letters for the font URL. Uppercase letters can give unexpected results in IE!

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;  
}

## Browser Support

The @font-face rule is supported in Internet Explorer, Firefox, Opera, Chrome, and Safari.

The numbers in the table specifies the first browser version that fully supports the font format.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Font format** |  |  |  |  |  |
| TTF/OTF | 9.0\* | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 10.0 |
| WOFF | 9.0 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 11.1 |
| WOFF2 | Not supported | 36.0 | 35.0\* | Not supported | 26.0 |
| SVG | Not supported | 4.0 | Not supported | 3.2 | 9.0 |
| EOT | 6.0 | Not supported | Not supported | Not supported | Not supported |

\*IE: The font format only works when set to be "installable".

\*Firefox: Disabled by default, but can be enabled (need to set a flag to "true" to use WOFF2).

## Syntax

@font-face {  
    *font-properties*  
}

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Font descriptor** | **Values** | **Description** |
| 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" |

Examples

## Try it Yourself - Examples

### Example

You must add another @font-face rule containing descriptors for bold text:

@font-face {  
    font-family: myFirstFont;  
    src: url(sansation\_bold.woff);  
    font-weight: bold;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_font-face_rule_bold)

The file "sansation\_bold.woff" is another font file, that contains the bold characters for the Sansation font.

Browsers will use this whenever a piece of text with the font-family "myFirstFont" should render as bold.

This way you can have many @font-face rules for the same font.

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Fonts](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_fonts.asp)

# CSS font-family Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_font-face_rule.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-size.asp)

### Example

Specify the font for a paragraph:

p {  
    font-family: "Times New Roman", Georgia, Serif;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_font-family)

## Definition and Usage

The font-family property specifies the font for an element.

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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | *depends on the browser* |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.fontFamily="Verdana,sans-serif" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_font-family) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| font-family | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

font-family: *font*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *family-name generic-family* | A prioritized list of font family names and/or generic family names | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-family) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-family&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Font](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_font.asp)

CSS reference: [font property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [fontFamily property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_fontfamily.asp)

# CSS font-size Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-family.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_font-size-adjust.asp)

### Example

Set the font size for different HTML elements:

h1 {  
    font-size: 250%;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    font-size: 200%;  
}  
  
p {  
    font-size: 100%;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_font-size)

## Definition and Usage

The font-size property sets the size of a font.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | medium |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_font-size) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.fontSize="14px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_font-size) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| font-size | 1.0 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 7.0 |

## CSS Syntax

font-size:medium|xx-small|x-small|small|large|x-large|xx-large|smaller|larger|*length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| medium | Sets the font-size to a medium size. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-size&preval=medium) |
| xx-small | Sets the font-size to an xx-small size | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-size&preval=xx-small) |
| x-small | Sets the font-size to an extra small size | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-size&preval=x-small) |
| small | Sets the font-size to a small size | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-size&preval=small) |
| large | Sets the font-size to a large size | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-size&preval=large) |
| x-large | Sets the font-size to an extra large size | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-size&preval=x-large) |
| xx-large | Sets the font-size to an xx-large size | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-size&preval=xx-large) |
| smaller | Sets the font-size to a smaller size than the parent element | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-size&preval=smaller) |
| larger | Sets the font-size to a larger size than the parent element | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-size&preval=larger) |
| *length* | Sets the font-size to a fixed size in px, cm, etc. | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-size&preval=10px) |
| *%* | Sets the font-size to a percent of  the parent element's font size | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-size&preval=50%25) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-size&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Font](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_font.asp)

CSS reference: [font property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [fontSize property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_fontsize.asp)

# CSS3 font-size-adjust Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-size.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_font-stretch.asp)

### Example

By specifying the font-size-adjust property, the browser will adjust the font size to be the same regardless of the font family ("verdana" has the aspect value 0.58)

div {  
    font-size-adjust: 0.58;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_font-size-adjust)

## Definition and Usage

The font-size-adjust property gives you better control of the font size when the first selected font is not available.

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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.fontSizeAdjust="0.58" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_font-size-adjust) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| font-size-adjust | Not supported | Not supported | 3.0 | Not supported | Not supported |

## Syntax

font-size-adjust: *number*|none|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| *number* | Defines the aspect value to use |
| none | Default value. No font size adjustment |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

HTML DOM reference: [fontSizeAdjust property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_fontsizeadjust.asp)

# CSS3 font-stretch Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_font-size-adjust.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-style.asp)

### Example

Make the text in all <div> elements wider:

div {  
    font-stretch: expanded;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_font-stretch)

## Definition and Usage

The font-stretch property allows you to make text wider or narrower.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | normal |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.fontStretch="expanded" |

## Browser Support

None of the major browsers support the font-stretch property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| font-stretch | Not supported | Not supported | Not supported | Not supported | Not supported |

## Syntax

font-stretch: ultra-condensed|extra-condensed|condensed|semi-condensed|normal|semi-expanded|expanded|extra-expanded|ultra-expanded|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| 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. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

# CSS font-style Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_font-stretch.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-variant.asp)

### Example

Set different font styles for three paragraphs:

p.normal {  
    font-style: normal;  
}  
  
p.italic {  
    font-style: italic;  
}  
  
p.oblique {  
    font-style: oblique;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_font-style)

## Definition and Usage

The font-style property specifies the font style for a text.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | normal |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.fontStyle="italic" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_font-style) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| font-style | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 7.0 |

## CSS Syntax

font-style: normal|italic|oblique|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| normal | The browser displays a normal font style. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-style) |
| italic | The browser displays an italic font style | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-style&preval=italic) |
| oblique | The browser displays an oblique font style | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-style&preval=oblique) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-style&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Font](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_font.asp)

CSS reference: [font property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [fontStyle property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_fontstyle.asp)

# CSS font-variant Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-style.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_weight.asp)

### Example

Set a paragraph to a small-caps font:

p.small {  
    font-variant: small-caps;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_font-variant)

## Definition and Usage

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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | normal |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.fontVariant="small-caps" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_font-variant) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| font-variant | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

font-variant: normal|small-caps|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| normal | The browser displays a normal font. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-variant) |
| small-caps | The browser displays a small-caps font | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-variant&preval=small-caps) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-variant&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Font](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_font.asp)

CSS reference: [font property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [fontVariant property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_fontvariant.asp)

# CSS font-weight Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-variant.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_hanging-punctuation.asp)

### Example

Set different font weight for three paragraphs:

p.normal {  
    font-weight: normal;  
}  
  
p.thick {  
    font-weight: bold;  
}  
  
p.thicker {  
    font-weight: 900;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_font-weight)

## Definition and Usage

The font-weight property sets how thick or thin characters in text should be displayed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | normal |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_font-weight) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.fontWeight="bold" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_font-weight) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| font-weight | 2.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

font-weight: normal|bold|bolder|lighter|*number*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| normal | Defines normal characters. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-weight) |
| bold | Defines thick characters | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-weight&preval=bold) |
| bolder | Defines thicker characters | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-weight&preval=bolder) |
| lighter | Defines lighter characters | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-weight&preval=bolder) |
| 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 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-weight&preval=900) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_font-weight&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Font](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_font.asp)

CSS reference: [font property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [fontWeight property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_fontweight.asp)

# CSS3 hanging-punctuation Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_weight.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_height.asp)

### Example

Place a punctuation mark (if any) outside the start edge of the first line in the <p> element:

p {  
    hanging-punctuation: first;  
}

## Definition and Usage

The hanging-punctuation property specifies whether a punctuation mark may be placed outside the line box at the start or at the end of a full line of text.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.hangingPunctuation="first" |

## Browser Support

None of the major browsers support the hanging-punctuation property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| hanging-punctuation | Not supported | Not supported | Not supported | Not supported | Not supported |

## CSS Syntax

hanging-punctuation: none|first|last|allow-end|force-end|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| 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. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

# CSS height Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_hanging-punctuation.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_justify-content.asp)

### Example

Set the height and width of a paragraph:

p.ex {  
    height: 100px;  
    width: 100px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_height)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The height property sets the height of an element.

**Note:** The height property does not include padding, borders, or margins; it sets the height of the area inside the padding, border, and margin of the element!

**Note:** The [min-height](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_min-height.asp) and [max-height](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-height.asp) properties override height.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_height) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.height="500px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_height) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| height | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 7.0 |

## CSS Syntax

height: auto|*length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| auto | The browser calculates the height. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_height) |
| *length* | Defines the height in px, cm, etc. | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_height&preval=200px) |
| *%* | Defines the height in percent of the containing block |  |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_height&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

### Example

Set the height of an element using a percent value:

img {  
    height: 50%;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_height_percent)

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Dimension](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_dimension.asp)

CSS tutorial: [CSS Box model](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_boxmodel.asp)

CSS reference: [width property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_width.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [height property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_height.asp)

# CSS justify-content Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_height.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-keyframes.asp)

### Example

Make some space around the items of the flexible <div> element:

div {  
    display: -webkit-flex; /\* Safari \*/  
    -webkit-justify-content: space-around; /\* Safari 6.1+ \*/  
    display: flex;  
    justify-content: space-around;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_justify-content)

## Definition and Usage

The justify-content property aligns the flexible container's items when the items do not use all available space on the main-axis (horizontally).

**Tip:** Use the [align-items](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-items.asp) property to align the items on the cross-axis (vertically).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | flex-start |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.justifyContent="space-between" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_justify-content) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| justify-content | 29.0 21.0 -webkit- | 11.0 | 28.0 18.0 -moz- | 9.0 6.1 -webkit- | 17.0 |

## CSS Syntax

justify-content: flex-start|flex-end|center|space-between|space-around|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| flex-start | Default value. Items are positioned at the beginning of the container | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_justify-content&preval=flex-start) |
| flex-end | Items are positioned at the end of the container | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_justify-content&preval=flex-end) |
| center | Items are positioned at the center of the container | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_justify-content&preval=center) |
| space-between | Items are positioned with space between the lines | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_justify-content&preval=space-between) |
| space-around | Items are positioned with space before, between, and after the lines | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_justify-content&preval=space-around) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_justify-content&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS Reference: [align-content property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-content.asp)

CSS Reference: [align-items property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-items.asp)

CSS Reference: [align-self property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-self.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [justifyContent property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_justifycontent.asp)

# CSS3 @keyframes Rule

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_justify-content.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_left.asp)

### Example

Make an element move gradually 200px down:

/\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/   
@-webkit-keyframes mymove {  
    from {top: 0px;}  
    to {top: 200px;}  
}   
  
/\* Standard syntax \*/   
@keyframes mymove {  
    from {top: 0px;}  
    to {top: 200px;}  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_keyframes)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The @keyframes rule 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.

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specifies the first browser version that fully supports the rule.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz- or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Rule** |  |  |  |  |  |
| @keyframes | 43.0 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 16.0 5.0 -moz- | 9.0 4.0 -webkit- | 30.0 15.0 -webkit- 12.0 -o- |

## CSS Syntax

@keyframes *animationname* {*keyframes-selector* {*css-styles;}*}

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| *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 |

Examples

## More Examples

### Example

Add many keyframe selectors in one animation:

/\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/   
@-webkit-keyframes mymove {  
    0%   {top: 0px;}  
    25%  {top: 200px;}  
    50%  {top: 100px;}  
    75%  {top: 200px;}  
    100% {top: 0px;}  
}   
  
/\* Standard syntax \*/   
@keyframes mymove {  
    0%   {top: 0px;}  
    25%  {top: 200px;}  
    50%  {top: 100px;}  
    75%  {top: 200px;}  
    100% {top: 0px;}  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_keyframes2)

### Example

Change many CSS styles in one animation:

/\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/   
@-webkit-keyframes mymove {  
    0%   {top: 0px; background: red; width: 100px;}  
    100% {top: 200px; background: yellow; width: 300px;}  
}   
  
/\* Standard syntax \*/  
@keyframes mymove {  
    0%   {top: 0px; background: red; width: 100px;}  
    100% {top: 200px; background: yellow; width: 300px;}  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_keyframes3)

### Example

Many keyframe selectors with many CSS styles:

/\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/   
@-webkit-keyframes mymove {  
    0%   {top: 0px; left: 0px; background: red;}  
    25%  {top: 0px; left: 100px; background: blue;}  
    50%  {top: 100px; left: 100px; background: yellow;}  
    75%  {top: 100px; left: 0px; background: green;}  
    100% {top: 0px; left: 0px; background: red;}  
}  
  
/\* Standard syntax \*/  
@keyframes mymove {  
    0%   {top: 0px; left: 0px; background: red;}  
    25%  {top: 0px; left: 100px; background: blue;}  
    50%  {top: 100px; left: 100px; background: yellow;}  
    75%  {top: 100px; left: 0px; background: green;}  
    100% {top: 0px; left: 0px; background: red;}  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_keyframes4)

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Animations](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_animations.asp)

# CSS left Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-keyframes.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_letter-spacing.asp)

### Example

Set the left edge of the absolute positioned <div> element 80px to the right of the left edge of its nearest positioned ancestor:

div.absolute {  
    position: absolute;  
    left: 80px;  
    width: 200px;  
    height: 120px;  
    border: 3px solid #8AC007;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_position_left)

## Definition and Usage

For absolutely positioned elements, the left property sets the left edge of an element to a unit to the left/right of the left edge of its nearest positioned ancestor. **Note:** If an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling. **Note:** A "positioned" element is one whose position is anything except static.

For relatively positioned elements, the left property sets the left edge of an element to a unit to the left/right to its normal position.

**Note:** If "position:static", the left property has no effect.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_left) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.left="100px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_left) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| left | 1.0 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 5.0 |

## CSS Syntax

left: auto|*length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| auto | Lets the browser calculate the left edge position. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_left) |
| *length* | Sets the left edge position in px, cm, etc. Negative values are allowed | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_left&preval=50px) |
| *%* | Sets the left edge position in % of containing element. Negative values are allowed | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_left&preval=10%25) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_left&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Positioning](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_positioning.asp)

CSS reference: [right property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_right.asp)

CSS reference: [bottom property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_bottom.asp)

CSS reference: [top property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_top.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [left property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_left.asp)

# CSS letter-spacing Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_left.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_line-height.asp)

### Example

Set the letter spacing for <h1> and <h2> elements:

h1 {  
    letter-spacing: 2px;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    letter-spacing: -3px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_letter-spacing)

## Definition and Usage

The letter-spacing property increases or decreases the space between characters in a text.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | normal |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_letter-spacing) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.letterSpacing="3px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_letter-spacing) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| letter-spacing | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

letter-spacing: normal|*length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| normal | No extra space between characters. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_letter-spacing) |
| *length* | Defines an extra space between characters (negative values are allowed) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_letter-spacing&preval=3px) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_letter-spacing&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Text](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [letterSpacing property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_letterspacing.asp)

# CSS line-height Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_letter-spacing.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style.asp)

### Example

Set the line height in percent:

p.small {  
    line-height: 90%;  
}  
  
p.big {  
    line-height: 200%;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_line-height)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The line-height property specifies the line height.

**Note:** Negative values are not allowed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | normal |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_line-height) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.lineHeight="30px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_line-height) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| line-height | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 7.0 |

## CSS Syntax

line-height: normal|*number*|*length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| normal | A normal line height. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_line-height) |
| *number* | A number that will be multiplied with the current font size to set the line height | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_line-height&preval=3) |
| *length* | A fixed line height in px, pt, cm, etc. | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_line-height&preval=25px) |
| *%* | A line height in percent of the current font size | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_line-height&preval=150%25) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_line-height&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

### Example

Specify the space between the lines in two paragraphs using a pixel value.

p.small {  
    line-height: 10px;  
}  
  
p.big {  
    line-height: 30px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_line-height_pixel)

### Example

Specify the space between the lines in two paragraphs using a number value.

p.small {  
    line-height: 0.5;  
}  
  
p.big {  
    line-height: 2;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_line-height_number)

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Text](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [lineHeight property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_lineheight.asp)

# CSS list-style Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_line-height.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-image.asp)

### Example

Specify all the list properties in one declaration:

ul {  
    list-style: square url("sqpurple.gif");  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_list-style)

## Definition and Usage

The list-style shorthand property sets all the list properties in one declaration.

The properties that can be set, are (in order): list-style-type, list-style-position, list-style-image.

If one of the values above are missing, e.g. "list-style:circle inside;", the default value for the missing property will be inserted, if any.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | disc outside none |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.listStyle="decimal inside" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_list-style) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| list-style | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 7.0 |

## CSS Syntax

list-style: *list-style-type* *list-style-position* *list-style-image*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| *list-style-type* | Specifies the type of list-item marker. See [list-style-type](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-type.asp) for possible values |
| *list-style-position* | Specifies where to place the list-item marker. See [list-style-position](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-position.asp) for possible values |
| *list-style-image* | Specifies the type of list-item marker. See [list-style-image](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-image.asp) for possible values |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS List](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_list.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [listStyle property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_liststyle.asp)

# CSS list-style-image Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-position.asp)

### Example

Specify an image as the list-item marker in a list:

ul {  
    list-style-image: url('sqpurple.gif');  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_list-style-image)

## Definition and Usage

The list-style-image property replaces the list-item marker with an image.

**Note:** Always specify the list-style-type property in addition. This property is used if the image for some reason is unavailable.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.listStyleImage="url('smiley.gif')" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_list-style-image) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| list-style-image | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 7.0 |

## CSS Syntax

list-style-image: none|*url*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| 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 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_list-style-image&preval=none) |
| url | The path to the image to be used as a list-item marker | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_list-style-image) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_list-style-image&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS List](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_list.asp)

CSS reference: [list-style property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [listStyleImage property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_liststyleimage.asp)

# CSS list-style-position Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-image.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-type.asp)

### Example

Specify that the the list-item markers should appear inside the content flow (results in an extra indentation):

ul {  
    list-style-position: inside;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_list-style-position)

## Definition and Usage

The list-style-position property specifies if the list-item markers should appear inside or outside the content flow.

Outside:

* Coffee
* Tea
* Coca-cola

Inside:

* Coffee
* Tea
* Coca-cola

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | outside |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.listStylePosition="inside" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_list-style-position) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| list-style-position | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

list-style-position: inside|outside|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| inside | Indents the marker and the text. The bullets appear inside the content flow | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_list-style-position&preval=inside) |
| outside | Keeps the marker to the left of the text. The bullets appears outside the content flow. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_list-style-position&preval=outside) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_list-style-position&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS List](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_list.asp)

CSS reference: [list-style property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [listStylePosition property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_liststyleposition.asp)

# CSS list-style-type Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-position.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin.asp)

### Example

Set some different list styles:

ul.circle {list-style-type: circle;}  
ul.square {list-style-type: square;}  
ol.upper-roman {list-style-type: upper-roman;}  
ol.lower-alpha {list-style-type: lower-alpha;}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_list-style-type_ex)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The list-style-type specifies the type of list-item marker in a list.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | disc |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.listStyleType="square" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_list-style-type) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| list-style-type | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

**Note:** Internet Explorer and Opera 12 and earlier versions do not support the values: cjk-ideographic, hebrew, hiragana, hiragana-iroha, katakana, and katakana-iroha.

**Note:** IE8, and earlier, only support the property values: decimal-leading-zero, lower-greek, lower-latin, upper-latin, armenian, georgian, and inherit if a DOCTYPE is specified!

## CSS Syntax

list-style-type: *value*;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| disc | Default value. The marker is a filled circle | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_ul_list-style-type&preval=disc) |
| armenian | The marker is traditional Armenian numbering | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_ol_list-style-type&preval=armenian) |
| circle | The marker is a circle | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_ul_list-style-type&preval=circle) |
| cjk-ideographic | The marker is plain ideographic numbers | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_ol_list-style-type&preval=cjk-ideographic) |
| decimal | The marker is a number | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_ol_list-style-type&preval=decimal) |
| decimal-leading-zero | The marker is a number with leading zeros (01, 02, 03, etc.) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_ol_list-style-type&preval=decimal-leading-zero) |
| georgian | The marker is traditional Georgian numbering | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_ol_list-style-type&preval=georgian) |
| hebrew | The marker is traditional Hebrew numbering | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_ol_list-style-type&preval=hebrew) |
| hiragana | The marker is traditional Hiragana numbering | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_ol_list-style-type&preval=hiragana) |
| hiragana-iroha | The marker is traditional Hiragana iroha numbering | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_ol_list-style-type&preval=hiragana-iroha) |
| katakana | The marker is traditional Katakana numbering | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_ol_list-style-type&preval=katakana) |
| katakana-iroha | The marker is traditional Katakana iroha numbering | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_ol_list-style-type&preval=katakana-iroha) |
| lower-alpha | The marker is lower-alpha (a, b, c, d, e, etc.) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_ol_list-style-type&preval=lower-alpha) |
| lower-greek | The marker is lower-greek | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_ol_list-style-type&preval=lower-greek) |
| lower-latin | The marker is lower-latin (a, b, c, d, e, etc.) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_ol_list-style-type&preval=lower-latin) |
| lower-roman | The marker is lower-roman (i, ii, iii, iv, v, etc.) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_ol_list-style-type&preval=lower-roman) |
| none | No marker is shown | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_ol_list-style-type&preval=none) |
| square | The marker is a square | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_ul_list-style-type&preval=square) |
| upper-alpha | The marker is upper-alpha (A, B, C, D, E, etc.) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_ol_list-style-type&preval=upper-alpha) |
| upper-latin | The marker is upper-latin (A, B, C, D, E, etc.) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_ol_list-style-type&preval=upper-latin) |
| upper-roman | The marker is upper-roman (I, II, III, IV, V, etc.) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_ol_list-style-type&preval=upper-roman) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_ol_list-style-type&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

### Example

This example demonstrates all the different list-item markers:

ul.a {list-style-type: circle;}  
ul.b {list-style-type: disc;}  
ul.c {list-style-type: square;}  
  
ol.d {list-style-type: armenian;}  
ol.e {list-style-type: cjk-ideographic;}  
ol.f {list-style-type: decimal;}  
ol.g {list-style-type: decimal-leading-zero;}  
ol.h {list-style-type: georgian;}  
ol.i {list-style-type: hebrew;}  
ol.j {list-style-type: hiragana;}  
ol.k {list-style-type: hiragana-iroha;}  
ol.l {list-style-type: katakana;}  
ol.m {list-style-type: katakana-iroha;}  
ol.n {list-style-type: lower-alpha;}  
ol.o {list-style-type: lower-greek;}  
ol.p {list-style-type: lower-latin;}  
ol.q {list-style-type: lower-roman;}  
ol.r {list-style-type: upper-alpha;}  
ol.s {list-style-type: upper-latin;}  
ol.t {list-style-type: upper-roman;}  
  
ol.u {list-style-type: none;}  
ol.v {list-style-type: inherit;}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_list-style-type_all)

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS List](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_list.asp)

CSS reference: [list-style property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [listStyleType property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_liststyletype.asp)

# CSS margin Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-type.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-bottom.asp)

### Example

Set all the four margins of a <p> element:

p {  
    margin: 2cm 4cm 3cm 4cm;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_margin)

## Definition and Usage

The margin shorthand property sets all the margin properties in one declaration. This property can have from one to four values.

Examples:

* **margin:10px 5px 15px 20px;**
  + top margin is 10px
  + right margin is 5px
  + bottom margin is 15px
  + left margin is 20px
* **margin:10px 5px 15px;**
  + top margin is 10px
  + right and left margins are 5px
  + bottom margin is 15px
* **margin:10px 5px;**
  + top and bottom margins are 10px
  + right and left margins are 5px
* **margin:10px;**
  + all four margins are 10px

**Note:** Negative values are allowed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes, *see individual properties*. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_margin) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.margin="100px 50px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_margin) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| margin | 1.0 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

margin: *length*|auto|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *length* | Specifies a margin in px, pt, cm, etc. Default value is 0 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_margin&preval=10px) |
| *%* | Specifies a margin in percent of the width of the containing element | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_margin&preval=10%25) |
| auto | The browser calculates a margin | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_margin&preval=auto) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_margin&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Margin](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_margin.asp)

CSS tutorial: [CSS Box Model](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_boxmodel.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [margin property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_margin.asp)

# CSS margin-bottom Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-left.asp)

### Example

Set the bottom margin for a <p> element:

p {  
    margin-bottom: 2cm;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_margin-bottom)

## Definition and Usage

The margin-bottom property sets the bottom margin of an element.

**Note:** Negative values are allowed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes, *see individual properties*. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_margin-bottom) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.marginBottom="100px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_margin-bottom) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| margin-bottom | 1.0 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

margin-bottom: *length*|auto|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *length* | Specifies a fixed bottom margin in px, pt, cm, etc. Default value is 0 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_margin-bottom&preval=10px) |
| *%* | Specifies a bottom margin in percent of the width of the containing element | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_margin-bottom&preval=10%25) |
| auto | The browser calculates a bottom margin | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_margin-bottom&preval=auto) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_margin-bottom&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Margin](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_margin.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [marginBottom property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_marginbottom.asp)

# CSS margin-left Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-bottom.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-right.asp)

### Example

Set the left margin for a <p> element:

p {  
    margin-left: 2cm;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_margin-left)

## Definition and Usage

The margin-left property sets the left margin of an element.

**Note:** Negative values are allowed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes, *see individual properties*. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_margin-left) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.marginLeft="100px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_margin-left) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| margin-left | 1.0 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

margin-left: *length*|auto|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *length* | Specifies a fixed left margin in px, pt, cm, etc. Default value is 0px | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_margin-left&preval=10px) |
| *%* | Specifies a left margin in percent of the width of the containing element | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_margin-left&preval=10%25) |
| auto | The browser calculates a left margin | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_margin-left&preval=auto) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_margin-left&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Margin](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_margin.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [marginLeft property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_marginleft.asp)

# CSS margin-right Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-left.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-top.asp)

### Example

Set the right margin for a <p> element:

p  {  
    margin-right: 2cm;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_margin-right)

## Definition and Usage

The margin-right property sets the right margin of an element.

**Note:** Negative values are allowed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes, *see individual properties*. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_margin-right) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.marginRight="100px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_margin-right) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| margin-right | 1.0 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

margin-right: *length*|auto|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *length* | Specifies a fixed right margin in px, pt, cm, etc. Default value is 0px | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_margin-right&preval=10px) |
| *%* | Specifies a right margin in percent of the width of the containing element | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_margin-right&preval=10%25) |
| auto | The browser calculates a right margin | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_margin-right&preval=auto) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_margin-right&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Margin](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_margin.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [marginRight property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_marginright.asp)

# CSS margin-top Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-right.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-height.asp)

### Example

Set the top margin for a <p> element:

p {  
    margin-top: 2cm;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_margin-top)

## Definition and Usage

The margin-top property sets the top margin of an element.

**Note:** Negative values are allowed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes, *see individual properties*. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_margin-top) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.marginTop="100px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_margin-top) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| margin-top | 1.0 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

margin-top: *length*|auto|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *length* | Specifies a fixed top margin in px, pt, cm, etc. Default value is 0px | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_margin-top&preval=10px) |
| *%* | Specifies a top margin in percent of the width of the containing element | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_margin-top&preval=10%25) |
| auto | The browser calculates a top margin | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_margin-top) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_margin-top&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Margin](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_margin.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [marginTop property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_margintop.asp)

# CSS max-height Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-top.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-width.asp)

### Example

Set the maximum height of a <p> element:

p {  
    max-height: 50px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_max-height)

## Definition and Usage

The max-height property is used to set the maximum height of an element.

This prevents the value of the height property from becoming larger than max-height.

**Note:** The value of the max-height property overrides [height](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_height.asp).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes, *see individual properties*. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_max-height) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.maxHeight="100px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_max-height) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| max-height | 1.0 | 7.0 | 1.0 | 2.0.2 | 7.0 |

## CSS Syntax

max-height: none|*length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| none | No maximum height. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_max-height) |
| *length* | Defines the maximum height in px, cm, etc. | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_max-height&preval=270px) |
| *%* | Defines the maximum height in percent of the containing block |  |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_max-height&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Dimension](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_dimension.asp)

CSS reference: [min-height property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_min-height.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [maxHeight property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_maxheight.asp)

# CSS max-width Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-height.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_mediaquery.asp)

### Example

Set the maximum width of a <p> element:

p {  
    max-width: 100px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_max-width)

## Definition and Usage

The max-width property is used to set the maximum width of an element.

This prevents the value of the width property from becoming larger than max-width.

**Note:** The value of the max-width property overrides [width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_width.asp).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes, *see individual properties*. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_max-width) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.maxWidth="600px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_max-width) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| max-width | 1.0 | 7.0 | 1.0 | 2.0.2 | 7.0 |

## CSS Syntax

max-width: none|*length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| none | No maximum width. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_max-width) |
| *length* | Defines the maximum width in px, cm, etc. | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_max-width&preval=50px) |
| *%* | Defines the maximum width in percent of the containing block | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_max-width&preval=50%25) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_max-width&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Dimension](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_dimension.asp)

CSS reference: [min-width property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_min-width.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [maxWidth property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_maxwidth.asp)

# CSS min-height Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_mediaquery.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_min-width.asp)

### Example

Set the minimum height of a <p> element:

p {  
    min-height: 100px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_min-height)

## Definition and Usage

The min-height property is used to set the minimum height of an element.

This prevents the value of the height property from becoming smaller than min-height.

**Note:** The value of the min-height property overrides both [max-height](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-height.asp) and [height](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_height.asp).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes, *see individual properties*. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_min-height) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.minHeight="400px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_min-height) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| min-height | 1.0 | 7.0 | 3.0 | 2.0.2 | 4.0 |

## CSS Syntax

min-height: *length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *length* | Default value is 0. Defines the minimum height in px, cm, etc. | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_min-height) |
| *%* | Defines the minimum height in percent of the containing block |  |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_min-height&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Dimension](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_dimension.asp)

CSS reference: [max-height property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-height.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [minHeight property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_minheight.asp)

# CSS min-width Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_min-height.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-down.asp)

### Example

Set the minimum width of a <p> element:

p {  
    min-width: 150px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_min-width)

## Definition and Usage

The min-width property is used to set the minimum width of an element.

This prevents the value of the width property from becoming smaller than min-width.

**Note:** The value of the min-width property overrides both [max-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-width.asp) and [width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_width.asp).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes, *see individual properties*. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_min-width) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.minWidth="400px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_min-width) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| min-width | 1.0 | 7.0 | 1.0 | 2.0.2 | 4.0 |

## CSS Syntax

min-width: *length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *length* | Default value is 0. Defines the minimum width in px, cm, etc. | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_min-width&preval=150px) |
| *%* | Defines the minimum width in percent of the containing block | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_min-width&preval=100%25) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_min-width&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Dimension](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_dimension.asp)

CSS reference: [max-width property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-width.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [minWidth property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_minwidth.asp)

# CSS3 nav-down Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_min-width.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-index.asp)

### Example

Specify where to navigate when using the arrow keys:

button#b1 {  
    top: 20%; left: 25%;  
    nav-index: 1;  
    nav-right: #b2; nav-left: #b4;  
    nav-down: #b2; nav-up: #b4;  
}  
  
button#b2 {  
    top: 40%; left: 50%;  
    nav-index: 2;  
    nav-right: #b3; nav-left: #b1;  
    nav-down: #b3; nav-up: #b1;  
}  
  
button#b3 {  
    top: 70%; left: 25%;  
    nav-index: 3;  
    nav-right: #b4; nav-left: #b2;  
    nav-down: #b4; nav-up: #b2;  
}  
  
button#b4 {  
    top: 40%; left: 0%;  
    nav-index: 4;  
    nav-right: #b1; nav-left: #b3;  
    nav-down: #b1; nav-up: #b3;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_nav)

## Definition and Usage

The nav-down property specifies where to navigate when using the arrow-down navigation key.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.navDown="#div2" |

## Browser Support

The nav-down property is only supported in Opera 12 and some earlier versions. This property became deprecated and obsolete in Opera 15.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| nav-down | Not supported | Not supported | Not supported | Not supported | Supported in Opera 11.5-12.  Not supported in newer versions |

## CSS Syntax

nav-down: auto|*id*|*target-name*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| auto | Default value. The browser determines which element to navigate to |
| *id* | Specifies the id of the element to navigate to |
| *target-name* | Specifies the target frame to navigate to |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

# CSS3 nav-index Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-down.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-left.asp)

### Example

Specify where to navigate when using the arrow keys:

button#b1 {  
    top: 20%; left: 25%;  
    nav-index: 1;  
    nav-right: #b2; nav-left: #b4;  
    nav-down: #b2; nav-up: #b4;  
}  
  
button#b2 {  
    top: 40%; left: 50%;  
    nav-index: 2;  
    nav-right: #b3; nav-left: #b1;  
    nav-down: #b3; nav-up: #b1;  
}  
  
button#b3 {  
    top: 70%; left: 25%;  
    nav-index: 3;  
    nav-right: #b4; nav-left: #b2;  
    nav-down: #b4; nav-up: #b2;  
}  
  
button#b4 {  
    top: 40%; left: 0%;  
    nav-index: 4;  
    nav-right: #b1; nav-left: #b3;  
    nav-down: #b1; nav-up: #b3;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_nav)

## Definition and Usage

The nav-index property specifies the sequential navigation order ("tabbing order") for an element.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.navIndex=2 |

## Browser Support

The nav-index property is only supported in Opera 12 and some earlier versions. This property became deprecated and obsolete in Opera 15.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| nav-index | Not supported | Not supported | Not supported | Not supported | Supported in Opera 11.5-12.  Not supported in newer versions |

## CSS Syntax

nav-index: auto|*number*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| auto | Default value. The element's tabbing order is assigned by the browser |
| *number* | Indicates the tabbing order for the element. 1 means first |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

# CSS3 nav-left Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-index.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-right.asp)

### Example

Specify where to navigate when using the arrow keys:

button#b1 {  
    top: 20%; left: 25%;  
    nav-index: 1;  
    nav-right: #b2; nav-left: #b4;  
    nav-down: #b2; nav-up: #b4;  
}  
  
button#b2 {  
    top: 40%; left: 50%;  
    nav-index: 2;  
    nav-right: #b3; nav-left: #b1;  
    nav-down: #b3; nav-up: #b1;  
}  
  
button#b3 {  
    top: 70%; left: 25%;  
    nav-index: 3;  
    nav-right: #b4; nav-left: #b2;  
    nav-down: #b4; nav-up: #b2;  
}  
  
button#b4 {  
    top: 40%; left: 0%;  
    nav-index: 4;  
    nav-right: #b1; nav-left: #b3;  
    nav-down: #b1; nav-up: #b3;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_nav)

## Definition and Usage

The nav-left property specifies where to navigate when using the arrow-left navigation key.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.navLeft="#div2" |

## Browser Support

The nav-left property is only supported in Opera 12 and some earlier versions. This property became deprecated and obsolete in Opera 15.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| nav-left | Not supported | Not supported | Not supported | Not supported | Supported in Opera 11.5-12.  Not supported in newer versions |

## CSS Syntax

nav-left: auto|*id*|*target-name*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| auto | Default value. The browser determines which element to navigate to |
| *id* | Specifies the id of the element to navigate to |
| *target-name* | Specifies the target frame to navigate to |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

# CSS3 nav-right Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-left.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-up.asp)

### Example

Specify where to navigate when using the arrow keys:

button#b1 {  
    top: 20%; left: 25%;  
    nav-index: 1;  
    nav-right: #b2; nav-left: #b4;  
    nav-down: #b2; nav-up: #b4;  
}  
  
button#b2 {  
    top: 40%; left: 50%;  
    nav-index: 2;  
    nav-right: #b3; nav-left: #b1;  
    nav-down: #b3; nav-up: #b1;  
}  
  
button#b3 {  
    top: 70%; left: 25%;  
    nav-index: 3;  
    nav-right: #b4; nav-left: #b2;  
    nav-down: #b4; nav-up: #b2;  
}  
  
button#b4 {  
    top: 40%; left: 0%;  
    nav-index: 4;  
    nav-right: #b1; nav-left: #b3;  
    nav-down: #b1; nav-up: #b3;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_nav)

## Definition and Usage

The nav-right property specifies where to navigate when using the arrow-right navigation key.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.navRight="#div2" |

## Browser Support

The nav-right property is only supported in Opera 12 and some earlier versions. This property became deprecated and obsolete in Opera 15.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| nav-right | Not supported | Not supported | Not supported | Not supported | Supported in Opera 11.5-12.  Not supported in newer versions |

## CSS Syntax

nav-right: auto|*id*|*target-name*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| auto | Default value. The browser determines which element to navigate to |
| *id* | Specifies the id of the element to navigate to |
| *target-name* | Specifies the target frame to navigate to |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

# CSS3 nav-up Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-right.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_opacity.asp)

### Example

Specify where to navigate when using the arrow keys:

button#b1 {  
    top: 20%; left: 25%;  
    nav-index: 1;  
    nav-right: #b2; nav-left: #b4;  
    nav-down: #b2; nav-up: #b4;  
}  
  
button#b2 {  
    top: 40%; left: 50%;  
    nav-index: 2;  
    nav-right: #b3; nav-left: #b1;  
    nav-down: #b3; nav-up: #b1;  
}  
  
button#b3 {  
    top: 70%; left: 25%;  
    nav-index: 3;  
    nav-right: #b4; nav-left: #b2;  
    nav-down: #b4; nav-up: #b2;  
}  
  
button#b4 {  
    top: 40%; left: 0%;  
    nav-index: 4;  
    nav-right: #b1; nav-left: #b3;  
    nav-down: #b1; nav-up: #b3;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_nav)

## Definition and Usage

The nav-up property specifies where to navigate when using the arrow-up navigation key.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.navUp="#div2" |

## Browser Support

The nav-up property is only supported in Opera 12 and some earlier versions. This property became deprecated and obsolete in Opera 15.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| nav-up | Not supported | Not supported | Not supported | Not supported | Supported in Opera 11.5-12.  Not supported in newer versions |

## CSS Syntax

nav-up: auto|*id*|*target-name*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| auto | Default value. The browser determines which element to navigate to |
| *id* | Specifies the id of the element to navigate to |
| *target-name* | Specifies the target frame to navigate to |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

# CSS3 opacity Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-up.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_order.asp)

### Example

Set the opacity level for a <div> element:

div {  
    opacity: 0.5;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_opacity)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The opacity property 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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 1 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes, *see individual properties*. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_opacity) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.opacity="0.5" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_opacity) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| opacity | 4.0 | 9.0 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 9.0 |

**Note:** IE8 and earlier versions supports an alternative, the filter property. Like: filter:Alpha(opacity=50).

## CSS Syntax

opacity: *number*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *number* | Specifies the opacity. From 0.0 (fully transparent) to 1.0 (fully opaque) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_opacity) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_opacity&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

### Example

How to use JavaScript to change the opacity for an element:

function myFunction(x) {  
// Return the text of the selected option  
    var opacity = x.options[x.selectedIndex].text;  
    var el = document.getElementById("p1");  
    if (el.style.opacity !== undefined) {  
        el.style.opacity = opacity;  
    } else {  
        alert("Your browser doesn't support this example!");  
    }  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_opacity_js)

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Image Opacity / Transparency](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_image_transparency.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [opacity property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_opacity.asp)

# CSS order Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_opacity.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline.asp)

### Example

Set the order of the flexible items:

/\* Code for Safari 6.1 to 8.0 \*/  
div#myRedDIV {-webkit-order: 2;}  
div#myBlueDIV {-webkit-order: 4;}  
div#myGreenDIV {-webkit-order: 3;}  
div#myPinkDIV {-webkit-order: 1;}  
  
/\* Standard syntax \*/  
div#myRedDIV {order: 2;}  
div#myBlueDIV {order: 4;}  
div#myGreenDIV {order: 3;}  
div#myPinkDIV {order: 1;}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_order)

## Definition and Usage

The order property specifies the order of a 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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes, *see individual properties*. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_order) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.order="2" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_order) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| order | 29.0 21.0 -webkit- | 11.0 | 28.0 18.0 -moz- | 9.0 6.1 -webkit- | 17.0 |

## CSS Syntax

order: *number*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| number | Default value 0. Specifies the order for the flexible item |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

CSS Reference: [flex property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-basis property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-basis.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-direction property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-direction.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-flow property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-flow.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-grow property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-grow.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-shrink property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-shrink.asp)

CSS Reference: [flex-wrap property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-wrap.asp)

CSS Reference: [align-content property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-content.asp)

CSS Reference: [align-items property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-items.asp)

CSS Reference: [align-self property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-self.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [order property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_order.asp)

# CSS outline-color Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_outline-offset.asp)

### Example

Set the color of a dotted outline:

p {  
    outline-style: dotted;  
    outline-color: #00ff00;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_outline-color)

## Definition and Usage

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 property before the outline-color property. An element must have an outline before you change the color of it.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | invert |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes, *see individual properties*. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_outline-color) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.outlineColor="#FF0000" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_outline-color) |

## Tips and Notes

An outline is a line around an element. It is displayed around the margin of the element. However, it is different from the border property.

The outline is not a part of the element's dimensions, therefore the element's width and height properties do not contain the width of the outline.

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| outline-color | 1.0 | 8.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 7.0 |

**Note:** IE8 supports the outline-color property only if a !DOCTYPE is specified.

## CSS Syntax

outline-color: invert|*color*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| invert | Performs a color inversion. This ensures that the outline is visible, regardless of color background. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_outline-color&preval=invert) |
| *color* | Specifies the color of the outline. Look at [CSS Color Values](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp) for a complete list of possible color values. | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_outline-color) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_outline-color&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Outline](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_outline.asp)

CSS reference: [outline property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [outlineColor property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_outlinecolor.asp)

# CSS outline-style Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_outline-offset.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-width.asp)

### Example

Set the style of an outline:

p {  
    outline-style: dotted;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_outline-color)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.outlineStyle="dashed" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_outline-style) |

## Tips and Notes

An outline is a line around an element. It is displayed around the margin of the element. However, it is different from the border property.

The outline is not a part of the element's dimensions, therefore the element's width and height properties do not contain the width of the outline.

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| outline-style | 1.0 | 8.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 7.0 |

**Note:** IE8 supports the outline-style property only if a !DOCTYPE is specified.

## CSS Syntax

outline-style: none|hidden|dotted|dashed|solid|double|groove|ridge|inset|outset|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| none | Specifies no outline. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_outline-style) |
| hidden | Specifies a hidden outline | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_outline-style&preval=hidden) |
| dotted | Specifies a dotted outline | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_outline-style&preval=dotted) |
| dashed | Specifies a dashed outline | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_outline-style&preval=dashed) |
| solid | Specifies a solid outline | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_outline-style&preval=solid) |
| double | Specifies a double outliner | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_outline-style&preval=double) |
| groove | Specifies a 3D grooved outline. The effect depends on the outline-color value | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_outline-style&preval=groove) |
| ridge | Specifies a 3D ridged outline. The effect depends on the outline-color value | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_outline-style&preval=ridge) |
| inset | Specifies a 3D inset outline. The effect depends on the outline-color value | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_outline-style&preval=inset) |
| outset | Specifies a 3D outset outline. The effect depends on the outline-color value | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_outline-style&preval=outset) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_outline-style&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

### Example

Set the style of an outline using different values:

p.dotted {outline-style: dotted;}  
p.dashed {outline-style: dashed;}  
p.solid {outline-style: solid;}  
p.double {outline-style: double;}  
p.groove {outline-style: groove;}  
p.ridge {outline-style: ridge;}  
p.inset {outline-style: inset;}  
p.outset {outline-style: outset;}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_outline-style)

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Outline](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_outline.asp)

CSS reference: [outline property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [outlineStyle property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_outlinestyle.asp)

# CSS outline-width Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-style.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_overflow.asp)

### Example

Set the width of an outline:

p {  
    outline-style: dotted;  
    outline-width: 5px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_outline-width)

## Definition and Usage

An outline is a line that is drawn around elements (outside the borders) to make the element "stand out".

The outline-width specifies the width of an outline.

**Note:** Always declare the outline-style property before the outline-width property. An element must have an outline before you change the width of it.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | medium |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes, *see individual properties*. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_outline-width) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.outlineWidth="2px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_outline-width) |

## Tips and Notes

An outline is a line around an element. It is displayed around the margin of the element. However, it is different from the border property.

The outline is not a part of the element's dimensions, therefore the element's width and height properties do not contain the width of the outline.

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| outline-width | 1.0 | 8.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 7.0 |

**Note:** IE8 supports the outline-width property only if a !DOCTYPE is specified.

## CSS Syntax

outline-width: medium|thin|thick|*length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| medium | Specifies a medium outline. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_outline-width&preval=medium) |
| thin | Specifies a thin outline | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_outline-width&preval=thin) |
| thick | Specifies a thick outline | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_outline-width&preval=thick) |
| *length* | Allows you to define the thickness of the outline | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_outline-width&preval=10px) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_outline-width&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Outline](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_outline.asp)

CSS reference: [outline property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [outlineWidth property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_outlinewidth.asp)

# CSS overflow Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-width.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_overflow-x.asp)

### Example

Set the overflow property to scroll:

div {  
    width: 150px;  
    height: 150px;  
    overflow: scroll;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_overflow)

## Definition and Usage

The overflow property specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | visible |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.overflow="scroll" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_overflow) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| overflow | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 7.0 |

## CSS Syntax

overflow: visible|hidden|scroll|auto|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| visible | The overflow is not clipped. It renders outside the element's box. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_overflow) |
| hidden | The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_overflow&preval=hidden) |
| scroll | The overflow is clipped, but a scroll-bar is added to see the rest of the content | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_overflow&preval=scroll) |
| auto | If overflow is clipped, a scroll-bar should be added to see the rest of the content | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_overflow&preval=auto) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_overflow&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Positioning](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_positioning.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [overflow property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_overflow.asp)

# CSS3 overflow-x Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_overflow.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_overflow-y.asp)

### Example

Clip the left/right edges of the content inside the <div> element - if it overflows the element's content area:

div {  
    overflow-x: hidden;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_overflow-xy)

## Definition and Usage

The overflow-x property specifies what to do with the left/right edges of the content - if it overflows the element's content area.

**Tip:** Use the [overflow-y](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_overflow-y.asp) property to determine clipping at the top and bottom edges.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | visible |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.overflowX="scroll" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_overflow-x) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| overflow-x | 4.0 | 9.0 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 9.5 |

## CSS Syntax

overflow-x: visible|hidden|scroll|auto|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| visible | The content is not clipped, and it may be rendered outside the content box | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_overflow-x) |
| hidden | The content is clipped - and no scrolling mechanism is provided | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_overflow-x&preval=hidden) |
| scroll | The content is clipped and a scrolling mechanism is provided | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_overflow-x&preval=scroll) |
| auto | Should cause a scrolling mechanism to be provided for overflowing boxes | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_overflow-x&preval=auto) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_overflow-x&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

HTML DOM reference: [overflowX property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_overflowx.asp)

# CSS padding Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_overflow-y.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-bottom.asp)

### Example

Set the padding of a <p> element:

p {  
    padding: 2cm 4cm 3cm 4cm;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_padding)

## Definition and Usage

The padding shorthand property sets all the padding properties in one declaration. This property can have from one to four values.

Examples:

* **padding:10px 5px 15px 20px;**
  + top padding is 10px
  + right padding is 5px
  + bottom padding is 15px
  + left padding is 20px
* **padding:10px 5px 15px;**
  + top padding is 10px
  + right and left padding are 5px
  + bottom padding is 15px
* **padding:10px 5px;**
  + top and bottom padding are 10px
  + right and left padding are 5px
* **padding:10px;**
  + all four paddings are 10px

**Note:** Negative values are not allowed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes, *see individual properties*. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_padding) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.padding="100px 20px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_padding) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| padding | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

padding: *length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *length* | Specifies the padding in px, pt, cm, etc. Default value is 0 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_padding) |
| *%* | Specifies the padding in percent of the width of the containing element | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_padding&preval=20%25) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_padding&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Padding](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_padding.asp)

CSS tutorial: [CSS Box Model](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_boxmodel.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [padding property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_padding.asp)

# CSS padding-bottom Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-left.asp)

### Example

Set the bottom padding for a <p> element:

p {  
    padding-bottom: 2cm;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_padding-bottom)

## Definition and Usage

The padding-bottom property sets the bottom padding (space) of an element.

**Note:** Negative values are not allowed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_padding-bottom) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.paddingBottom="50px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_padding-bottom) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| padding-bottom | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

padding-bottom: *length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *length* | Specifies a fixed bottom padding in px, pt, cm, etc. Default value is 0 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_padding-bottom) |
| *%* | Specifies a bottom padding in percent of the width of the containing element | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_padding-bottom&preval=20%25) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_padding-bottom&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Padding](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_padding.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [paddingBottom property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_paddingbottom.asp)

# CSS padding-left Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-bottom.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-right.asp)

### Example

Set the left padding for a <p> element:

p {  
    padding-left: 2cm;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_padding-left)

## Definition and Usage

The padding-left property sets the left padding (space) of an element.

**Note:** Negative values are not allowed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_padding-left) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.paddingLeft="50px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_padding-left) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| padding-left | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

padding-left: *length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *length* | Specifies a fixed left padding in px, pt, cm, etc. Default value is 0 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_padding-left) |
| *%* | Specifies a left padding in percent of the width of the containing element | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_padding-left&preval=20%25) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_padding-left&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Padding](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_padding.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [paddingLeft property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_paddingleft.asp)

# CSS padding-right Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-left.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-top.asp)

### Example

Set the right padding for a <p> element:

p {  
    padding-right: 2cm;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_padding-right)

## Definition and Usage

The padding-right property sets the right padding (space) of an element.

**Note:** Negative values are not allowed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_padding-right) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.paddingRight="50px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_padding-right) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| padding-right | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

padding-right: *length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *length* | Specifies a fixed right padding in px, pt, cm, etc. Default value is 0 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_padding-right) |
| *%* | Specifies a right padding in percent of the width of the containing element | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_padding-right&preval=20%25) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_padding-right&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Padding](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_padding.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [paddingRight property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_paddingright.asp)

# CSS padding-top Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-right.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pageba.asp)

### Example

Set the top padding for a <p> element:

p {  
    padding-top: 2cm;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_padding-top)

## Definition and Usage

The padding-top property sets the top padding (space) of an element.

**Note:** Negative values are not allowed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_padding-top) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.paddingTop="50px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_padding-top) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| padding-top | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

padding-top: *length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *length* | Specifies a fixed top padding in px, pt, cm, etc. Default value is 0 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_padding-top) |
| *%* | Specifies a top padding in percent of the width of the containing element | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_padding-top&preval=20%25) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_padding-top&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Padding](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_padding.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [paddingTop property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_paddingtop.asp)

# CSS page-break-after Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-top.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pagebb.asp)

### Example

Always insert a page break after each <footer> element (when printing):

@media print {  
    footer {page-break-after: always;}  
}

## Definition and Usage

The page-break-after property sets whether a page break should occur AFTER a specified element.

**Note:** You cannot use this property on an empty <div> or on absolutely positioned elements.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.pageBreakAfter="always" |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| page-break-after | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 7.0 |

**Note:** Internet Explorer and Firefox do not support the property values "left" or "right".

## CSS Syntax

page-break-after: auto|always|avoid|left|right|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| auto | Default. Automatic page breaks |
| always | Always insert a page break after the element |
| avoid | Avoid page break after the element (if possible) |
| left | Insert page breaks after the element so that the next page is formatted as a left page |
| right | Insert page breaks after the element so that the next page is formatted as a right page |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

HTML DOM reference: [pageBreakAfter property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_pagebreakafter.asp)

# CSS page-break-before Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pageba.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pagebi.asp)

### Example

Always insert a page break before each <h1> element (when printing):

@media print {  
    h1 {page-break-before: always;}  
}

## Definition and Usage

The page-break-before property sets whether a page break should occur BEFORE a specified element.

**Note:** You cannot use this property on an empty <div> or on absolutely positioned elements.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.pageBreakBefore="always" |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| page-break-before | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 7.0 |

**Note:** Internet Explorer and Firefox do not support the property values "left" or "right".

## CSS Syntax

page-break-before: auto|always|avoid|left|right|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| 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 breaks before the element so that the next page is formatted as a left page |
| right | Insert page breaks before the element so that the next page is formatted as a right page |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

HTML DOM reference: [pageBreakBefore property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_pagebreakbefore.asp)

# CSS page-break-inside Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pagebb.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_perspective.asp)

### Example

Avoid page break inside paragraphs, across pages (when printing):

@media print {  
    p {page-break-inside: avoid;}  
}

## Definition and Usage

The page-break-inside property sets whether a page break is allowed inside a specified element.

**Note:** You cannot use this property on absolutely positioned elements.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.pageBreakInside="avoid" |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| page-break-inside | 1.0 | 8.0 | 19.0 | 1.3 | 7.0 |

## CSS Syntax

page-break-inside: auto|avoid|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| auto | Default. Automatic page breaks |
| avoid | Avoid page break inside the element (if possible) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

HTML DOM reference: [pageBreakInside property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_pagebreakinside.asp)

# CSS3 perspective Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pagebi.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_perspective-origin.asp)

### Example

Set the perspective from where an element is viewed:

div {  
    -webkit-perspective: 500px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    perspective: 500px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_perspective1)

## Definition and Usage

The perspective property defines how many pixels a 3D element is placed from the view. This property allows you to change the perspective on how 3D elements are viewed.

When defining the perspective property for an element, it is the CHILD elements that get the perspective view, NOT the element itself.

**Note:** The perspective property only affects 3D transformed elements!

**Tip:** Use this property together with the [perspective-origin](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_perspective-origin.asp) property, which allows you to change the bottom position of 3D elements.

To better understand the perspective property, [view a demo](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/trycss3_perspective_inuse.htm).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_perspective) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.perspective="50px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_perspective) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| perspective | 36.0 12.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 16.0 10.0 -moz- | 9.0 4.0.3 -webkit- | 23.0 15.0 -webkit- |

## CSS Syntax

perspective: *length*|none;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property Value** | **Description** |
| *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. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS 3D Transforms](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_3dtransforms.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [perspective property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_perspective.asp)

# CSS3 perspective-origin Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_perspective.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_position.asp)

### Example

Set a 3D element's base placement:

div {  
    -webkit-perspective: 150px; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -webkit-perspective-origin: 10% 10%; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    perspective: 150px;  
    perspective-origin: 10% 10%;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_perspective-origin1)

## Definition and Usage

The perspective-origin property defines where a 3D element is based in the x- and the y-axis. This property allows you to change the bottom position of 3D elements.

When defining the perspective-origin property for an element, it is the CHILD elements that are positioned, NOT the element itself.

**Note:** This property must be used together with the [perspective](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_perspective.asp) property, and only affects 3D transformed elements!

To better understand the perspective-origin property, [view a demo](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/trycss3_perspective-origin_inuse.htm).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 50% 50% |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_perspective-origin) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.perspectiveOrigin="10px 50%" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_perspective-origin) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| perspective-origin | 36.0 12.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 16.0 10.0 -moz- | 9.0 4.0.3 -webkit- | 23.0 15.0 -webkit- |

## CSS Syntax

perspective-origin: *x-axis y-axis*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property Value** | **Description** |
| *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. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS 3D Transforms](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_3dtransforms.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [perspectiveOrigin property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_perspectiveorigin.asp)

# CSS quotes Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_position.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_resize.asp)

### Example

Specify the quotation marks for quotations:

q {  
    quotes: "«" "»";  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_gen_quotes)

## Definition and Usage

The quotes property sets the type of quotation marks for quotations.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | *not specified* |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.quotes="'«' '»'" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_quotes) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| quotes | 11.0 | 8.0 | 1.5 | 5.1 | 4.0 |

**Note:** IE8 supports the quotes property only if a !DOCTYPE is specified.

## CSS Syntax

quotes: none|*string*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| none | Specifies that the "open-quote" and "close-quote" values of the "content" property will not produce any quotation marks | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_quotes) |
| *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 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_quotes&preval=%22) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_quotes&preval=initial;) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Quotation Mark Characters

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Result** | **Description** | **Entity Number** |
| " | double quote | &#34; |
| ' | single quote | &#39; |
| ‹ | single, left angle quote | &#8249; |
| › | single, right angle quote | &#8250; |
| « | double, left angle quote | &#171; |
| » | double, right angle quote | &#187; |
| ‘ | left quote (single high-6) | &#8216; |
| ’ | right quote (single high-9) | &#8217; |
| “ | left quote (double high-6) | &#8220; |
| ” | right quote (double high-9) | &#8221; |
| „ | double quote (double low-9) | &#8222; |

## Related Pages

HTML DOM reference: [quotes property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_quotes.asp)

# CSS3 resize Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_quotes.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_right.asp)

### Example

Specify that a <div> element should be resizable by the user:

div {  
    resize: both;  
    overflow: auto;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_resize)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The resize property specifies whether or not an element is resizable by the user.

**Note:** The resize property applies to elements whose computed overflow value is something other than "visible".

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.resize="both" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_resize) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| resize | 4.0 | Not supported | 5.0 4.0 -moz- | 4.0 | 15.0 |

## CSS Syntax

resize: none|both|horizontal|vertical|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| none | Default value. The user cannot resize the element | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_resize&preval=none) |
| both | The user can adjust both the height and the width of the element | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_resize&preval=both) |
| horizontal | The user can adjust the width of the element | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_resize&preval=horizontal) |
| vertical | The user can adjust the height of the element | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_resize&preval=vertical) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_resize&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

### Example

Let the user resize only the height of a <div> element:

div {  
    resize: vertical;  
    overflow: auto;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_resize_height)

### Example

Let the user resize only the width of a <div> element:

div {  
    resize: horizontal;  
    overflow: auto;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_resize_width)

### Example

By default, <textarea> elements are resizable. Use the resize property to prevent textareas to be resized (disable the "grabber" in the textarea):

textarea {  
    resize: none;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_resize_textarea)

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 User Interface](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_user_interface.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [resize property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_resize.asp)

# CSS right Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_resize.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_tab-size.asp)

### Example

Set the right edge of the absolute positioned <div> element 20px to the left of the right edge of its nearest positioned ancestor:

div.absolute {  
    position: absolute;  
    right: 20px;  
    width: 200px;  
    height: 120px;  
    border: 3px solid #8AC007;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_position_right)

## Definition and Usage

For absolutely positioned elements, the right property sets the right edge of an element to a unit to the left/right of the right edge of its nearest positioned ancestor. **Note:** If an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling. **Note:** A "positioned" element is one whose position is anything except static.

For relatively positioned elements, the right property sets the right edge of an element to a unit to the left/right to its normal position.

**Note:** If "position:static", the right property has no effect.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_right) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.right="200px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_right) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| right | 1.0 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 5.0 |

## CSS Syntax

right: auto|*length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| auto | Lets the browser calculate the right edge position. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_right) |
| *length* | Sets the right edge position in px, cm, etc. Negative values are allowed | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_right&preval=50px) |
| *%* | Sets the right edge position in % of containing element. Negative values are allowed | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_right&preval=10%25) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_right&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Positioning](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_positioning.asp)

CSS reference: [left property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_left.asp)

CSS reference: [bottom property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_bottom.asp)

CSS reference: [top property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_top.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [right property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_right.asp)

# CSS tab-size Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_right.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_tab_table-layout.asp)

### Example

Set the tab-size of a <pre> element:

pre {-moz-tab-size: 16;} /\* Code for Firefox \*/  
pre {-o-tab-size: 16;} /\* Code for Opera 10.6-12.1 \*/  
pre {tab-size: 16;}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_tab-size)

## Definition and Usage

The tab-size property specifies the length of the space used for the 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 these elements.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 8 |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.tabSize="16" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_tab-size) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -moz- or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| tab-size | 21.0 | Not supported | 4.0 -moz- | 6.1 | 15.0 10.6 -o- |

**Note:** No browser is currently supporting the value as a length unit.

## CSS Syntax

tab-size: *number*|*length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| number | Default value 8. Specifies the number of space-characters that should be displayed for each tab-character | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_tab-size&preval=8) |
| length | Specifies 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. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_tab-size&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

# CSS table-layout Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_tab-size.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-align.asp)

### Example

Set the table layout algorithm:

table {  
    table-layout: fixed;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_table_table-layout)

## Definition and Usage

The table-layout property sets the table layout algorithm to be used for a table.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.tableLayout="fixed" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_table-layout) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| table-layout | 14.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 7.0 |

## CSS Syntax

table-layout: auto|fixed|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| auto | Automatic table layout algorithm (this is default):   * The column width is set by the widest unbreakable content in the cells * Can be slow, since it needs to read through all the content in the table, before determining the final layout | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_table-layout) |
| fixed | Fixed table layout algorithm:   * The horizontal layout only depends on the table's width and the width of the columns, not the contents of the cells * Allows a browser to lay out the table faster than the automatic table layout * The browser can begin to display the table once the first row has been received | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_table-layout&preval=fixed) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_table-layout&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Table](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_table.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [tableLayout property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_tablelayout.asp)

# CSS text-align Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_tab_table-layout.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-align-last.asp)

### Example

Set the text alignment for <h1>, <h2>, and <h3> elements:

h1 {  
    text-align: center;  
}  
  
h2 {  
    text-align: left;  
}  
  
h3 {  
    text-align: right;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-align)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The text-align property specifies the horizontal alignment of text in an element.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | left if direction is ltr, and right if direction is rtl |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.textAlign="right" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_text-align) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| text-align | 1.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

text-align: left|right|center|justify|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| left | Aligns the text to the left | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-align) |
| right | Aligns the text to the right | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-align&preval=right) |
| center | Centers the text | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-align&preval=center) |
| justify | Stretches the lines so that each line has equal width (like in newspapers and magazines) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-align&preval=justify) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-align&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

### Example

This example demonstrates a more advanced text-align example:

h1 {  
    text-align: center;  
}  
  
p.date {  
    text-align: right;  
}  
  
p.main {  
    text-align: justify;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-align_all)

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Text](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [textAlign property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_textalign.asp)

# CSS text-align-last Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-align.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-decoration.asp)

### Example

Align the last line of a <p> element to the right:

p {  
    text-align: justify;    
    -moz-text-align-last: right; /\* Code for Firefox \*/  
    text-align-last: right;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-align-last)

## Definition and Usage

The text-align-last property specifies how to align the last line of a text.

**Note:** The text-align-last property will only work for elements with the text-align property set to "justify".

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.textAlignLast="right" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_text-align-last) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| text-align-last | Not supported | 5.5 | 12.0 -moz- | Not supported | Not supported |

**Note:** In Internet Explorer, the "start" and "end" values are not supported.

## CSS Syntax

text-align-last: auto|left|right|center|justify|start|end|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| auto | Default value. The last line is justified and aligned left | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-align-last&preval=auto) |
| left | The last line is aligned to the left | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-align-last&preval=left) |
| right | The last line is aligned to the right | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-align-last&preval=right) |
| center | The last line is center-aligned | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-align-last&preval=center) |
| justify | The last line is justified as the rest of the lines | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-align-last&preval=justify) |
| 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) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-align-last&preval=start) |
| 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) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-align-last&preval=end) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-align-last&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Text](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [textAlignLast property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_textalignlast.asp)

# CSS text-decoration-color Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-decoration.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-line.asp)

### Example

Change the color of the line, in an underlined text:

p {  
    text-decoration: underline;  
    -moz-text-decoration-color: red; /\* Code for Firefox \*/  
    text-decoration-color: red;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-decoration-color)

## Definition and Usage

The text-decoration-color property specifies the color of the text-decoration (underlines, overlines, linethroughs).

**Note:** The text-decoration-color property will only have an effect on elements with a visible text-decoration.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | currentColor |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_text-decoration-color) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.textDecorationColor="red" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_text-decoration-color) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| text-decoration-color | Not supported | Not supported | 6.0 -moz- | Not supported | Not supported |

## CSS Syntax

text-decoration-color: *color*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| color | Specifies the color of the text-decoration | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-decoration-color&preval=red) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-decoration-color&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Text](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [textDecorationColor property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_textdecorationcolor.asp)

# CSS text-decoration-style Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-line.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-indent.asp)

### Example

Display a wavy line under a <p> element:

p {  
    -moz-text-decoration-style: wavy; /\* Code for Firefox \*/  
    text-decoration: underline;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-decoration-style)

## Definition and Usage

The text-decoration-style property specifies how the line, if any, will display.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | solid |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.textDecorationStyle="wavy" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_text-decoration-style) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| text-decoration-style | Not supported | Not supported | 6.0 -moz- | Not supported | Not supported |

## CSS Syntax

text-decoration-style: solid|double|dotted|dashed|wavy|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| solid | Default value. The line will display as a single line | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-decoration-style&preval=solid) |
| double | The line will display as a double line | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-decoration-style&preval=double) |
| dotted | The line will display as a dotted line | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-decoration-style&preval=dotted) |
| dashed | The line will display as a dashed line | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-decoration-style&preval=dashed) |
| wavy | The line will display as a wavy line | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-decoration-style&preval=wavy) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-decoration-style&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Text](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [textDecorationStyle property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_textdecorationstyle.asp)

# CSS3 text-justify Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-indent.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-overflow.asp)

### Example

Justification changes spacing between words:

div {  
    text-align: justify;  
    text-justify: inter-word;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-justify)

## Definition and Usage

The text-justify property specifies the justification method to use when text-align is set to "justify".

This property specifies how justified text should be aligned and spaced.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.textJustify="inter-word" |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| text-justify | Not supported | 5.5 | Not supported | Not supported | Not supported |

## CSS Syntax

text-justify: auto|inter-word|inter-ideograph|inter-cluster|distribute|kashida|trim|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| auto | The browser determines the justification algorithm | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-justify) |
| inter-word | Increases/Decreases the space between words | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-justify&preval=inter-word) |
| inter-ideograph | Justifies content with ideographic text | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-justify&preval=inter-ideograph) |
| inter-cluster | Only content that does not contain any inter-word spacing (such as Asian languages) is justified | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-justify&preval=inter-cluster) |
| distribute | Spacing between letters and words are increased or decreased as necessary | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-justify&preval=distribute) |
| kashida | Justifies content by elongating characters | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-justify&preval=kashida) |
| trim |  | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-justify&preval=trim) |
| none | The justification is disabled | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-justify&preval=none) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-justify&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

# CSS3 text-overflow Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-justify.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-shadow.asp)

### Example

Use of the text-overflow property:

div {  
    text-overflow: ellipsis;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-overflow)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The text-overflow property specifies how overflowed content that is not displayed should be signaled to the user.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | clip |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.textOverflow="ellipsis" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_text-overflow) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| text-overflow | 4.0 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 3.1 | 11.0 9.0 -o- |

## CSS Syntax

text-overflow: clip|ellipsis|*string*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| clip | Default value. Clips the text | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-overflow) |
| ellipsis | Render an ellipsis ("...") to represent clipped text | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-overflow&preval=ellipsis) |
| *string* | Render the given string to represent clipped text |  |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-overflow&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

[Text-overflow with a hover effect](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-overflow_hover)  
This example demonstrates how to display the entire text when hover over the element.

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Text Effects](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_text_effects.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [textOverflow property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_textoverflow.asp)

# CSS3 text-shadow Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-overflow.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-transform.asp)

### Example

Basic text-shadow:

h1 {  
    text-shadow: 2px 2px #ff0000;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-shadow)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The text-shadow property adds shadow to text.

This property accepts a comma-separated list of shadows to be applied to the text.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | *none* |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_text-shadow) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.textShadow="2px 5px 5px red" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_text-shadow) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| text-shadow | 4.0 | 10.0 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 9.6 |

## CSS Syntax

text-shadow: *h-shadow v-shadow blur-radius color*|none|initial|inherit;

**Note:** To add more than one shadow to the text, add a comma-separated list of shadows.

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| *h-shadow* | Required. The position of the horizontal shadow. Negative values are allowed | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-shadow) |
| *v-shadow* | Required. The position of the vertical shadow. Negative values are allowed | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-shadow) |
| *blur-radius* | Optional. The blur radius. Default value is 0 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-shadow&preval=5px%205px%205px%20red) |
| *color* | Optional. The color of the shadow. Look at [CSS Color Values](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colors_legal.asp) for a complete list of possible color values | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-shadow&preval=5px%205px%2010px%20blue) |
| none | Default value. No shadow | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-shadow&preval=none) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-shadow&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

### Example

This example demonstrates a text-shadow with a blur effect:

h1 {  
    text-shadow: 2px 2px 8px #FF0000;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-shadow_blur)

### Example

This example demonstrates text-shadow on a white text:

h1 {  
    color: white;  
    text-shadow: 2px 2px 4px #000000;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-shadow_white)

### Example

This example demonstrates text-shadow with a red neon glow:

h1 {  
    text-shadow: 0 0 3px #FF0000;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-shadow_neon)

### Example

This example demonstrates text-shadow with a red and blue neon glow:

h1 {  
    text-shadow: 0 0 3px #FF0000, 0 0 5px #0000FF;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_text-shadow_neon2)

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Text Effects](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_text_effects.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [textShadow property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_textshadow.asp)

# CSS text-transform Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-shadow.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_top.asp)

### Example

Transform text in different <p> elements:

p.uppercase {  
    text-transform: uppercase;  
}  
  
p.lowercase {  
    text-transform: lowercase;  
}  
  
p.capitalize {  
    text-transform: capitalize;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text-transform)

## Definition and Usage

The text-transform property controls the capitalization of text.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.textTransform="uppercase" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_text-transform) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| text-transform | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 7.0 |

## CSS Syntax

text-transform: none|capitalize|uppercase|lowercase|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| none | No capitalization. The text renders as it is. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-transform) |
| capitalize | Transforms the first character of each word to uppercase | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-transform&preval=capitalize) |
| uppercase | Transforms all characters to uppercase | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-transform&preval=uppercase) |
| lowercase | Transforms all characters to lowercase | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-transform&preval=lowercase) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_text-transform&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Text](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [textTransform property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_texttransform.asp)

# CSS top Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-transform.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform.asp)

### Example

Set the top edge of the absolute positioned <div> element to 80px below the top edge of its nearest positioned ancestor:

div.absolute {  
    position: absolute;  
    top: 80px;  
    width: 200px;  
    height: 100px;  
    border: 3px solid #8AC007;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_position_top)

## Definition and Usage

For absolutely positioned elements, the top property sets the top edge of an element to a unit above/below the top edge of its nearest positioned ancestor. **Note:** If an absolute positioned element has no positioned ancestors, it uses the document body, and moves along with page scrolling. **Note:** A "positioned" element is one whose position is anything except static.

For relatively positioned elements, the top property sets the top edge of an element to a unit above/below its normal position.

**Note:** If "position:static", the top property has no effect.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_top) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.top="100px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_top) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| top | 1.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 6.0 |

## CSS Syntax

top: auto|*length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| auto | Lets the browser calculate the top edge position. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_top) |
| *length* | Sets the top edge position in px, cm, etc. Negative values are allowed | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_top&preval=50px) |
| *%* | Sets the top edge position in % of containing element. Negative values are allowed | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_top_percent&preval=10%25) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_top&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Positioning](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_positioning.asp)

CSS reference: [bottom property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_bottom.asp)

CSS reference: [left property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_left.asp)

CSS reference: [right property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_right.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [top property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_top.asp)

# CSS3 transform Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_top.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform-origin.asp)

### Example

Rotate a <div> element:

div {  
    -ms-transform: rotate(7deg); /\* IE 9 \*/  
    -webkit-transform: rotate(7deg); /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    transform: rotate(7deg);  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform)

## Definition and Usage

The transform property applies a 2D or 3D transformation to an element. This property allows you to rotate, scale, move, skew, etc., elements.

To better understand the transform property, [view a demo](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/trycss3_transform_inuse.htm).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | none |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_transform) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.transform="rotate(7deg)" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_transform) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz-, or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| transform (2D) | 36.0 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 9.0 -ms- | 16.0 3.5 -moz- | 9.0 3.2 -webkit- | 23.0 15.0 -webkit- 10.5 -o- |
| transform (3D) | 36.0 12.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 16.0 10.0 -moz- | 9.0 4.0 -webkit- | 23.0 15.0 -webkit- |

## Syntax

transform: none|*transform-functions*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| none | Defines that there should be no transformation | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_transform_rotate&preval=none) |
| matrix(*n,n,n,n,n,n*) | Defines a 2D transformation, using a matrix of six values | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_transform_matrix) |
| 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 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_transform_translate) |
| translate3d(*x,y,z*) | Defines a 3D translation |  |
| translateX(*x*) | Defines a translation, using only the value for the X-axis | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_transform_translatex) |
| translateY(*y*) | Defines a translation, using only the value for the Y-axis | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_transform_translatey) |
| translateZ(*z*) | Defines a 3D translation, using only the value for the Z-axis |  |
| scale(*x,y*) | Defines a 2D scale transformation | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_transform_scale) |
| scale3d(*x,y,z*) | Defines a 3D scale transformation |  |
| scaleX(*x*) | Defines a scale transformation by giving a value for the X-axis | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_transform_scalex) |
| scaleY(*y*) | Defines a scale transformation by giving a value for the Y-axis | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_transform_scaley) |
| 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 | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_transform_rotate) |
| rotate3d(*x,y,z,angle*) | Defines a 3D rotation |  |
| rotateX(*angle*) | Defines a 3D rotation along the X-axis | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_transform_rotatex) |
| rotateY(*angle*) | Defines a 3D rotation along the Y-axis | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_transform_rotatey) |
| rotateZ(*angle*) | Defines a 3D rotation along the Z-axis | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_transform_rotatez) |
| skew(*x-angle,y-angle*) | Defines a 2D skew transformation along the X- and the Y-axis | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_transform_skew) |
| skewX(*angle*) | Defines a 2D skew transformation along the X-axis | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_transform_skewx) |
| skewY(*angle*) | Defines a 2D skew transformation along the Y-axis | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_transform_skewy) |
| perspective(*n*) | Defines a perspective view for a 3D transformed element |  |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |  |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

[Images thrown on the table](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_image_gallery)  
This example demonstrates how to create "polaroid" pictures and rotate the pictures.

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS 2D Transforms](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_2dtransforms.asp)

CSS tutorial: [CSS 3D Transforms](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_3dtransforms.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [transform property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_transform.asp)

# CSS3 transform-origin Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform-style.asp)

### Example

Set a rotated element's base placement:

div {  
    -ms-transform: rotate(45deg); /\* IE 9 \*/  
    -ms-transform-origin: 20% 40%; /\* IE 9 \*/  
    -webkit-transform: rotate(45deg); /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -webkit-transform-origin: 20% 40%; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    transform: rotate(45deg);  
    transform-origin: 20% 40%;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform-origin)

## Definition and Usage

The transform-origin property allows you to change the position of 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 demo](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/trycss3_transform-origin_inuse.htm).

**Note:** This property must be used together with the [transform](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform.asp) property.

**Tip:** To better understand this property for **3D transforms**, [view a demo](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/trycss3_transform-origin_3d_inuse.htm).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 50% 50% 0 |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_transform-origin) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.transformOrigin="0 0" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_transform-origin) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz-, or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| transform-origin (two-value syntax) | 36.0 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 9.0 -ms- | 16.0 3.5 -moz- | 9.0 3.2 -webkit- | 23.0 15.0 -webkit- 10.5 -o- |
| transform-origin (three-value syntax) | 36.0 12.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 16.0 10.0 -moz- | 9.0 4.0 -webkit- | 23.0 15.0 -webkit- |

## CSS Syntax

transform-origin: *x-axis y-axis z-axis*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property Value** | **Description** |
| *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. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS 2D Transforms](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_2dtransforms.asp)

CSS tutorial: [CSS 3D Transforms](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_3dtransforms.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [transformOrigin property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_transformorigin.asp)

# CSS3 transform-style Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform-origin.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition.asp)

### Example

Let the transformed child elements preserve the 3D transformations:

div {  
    -webkit-transform: rotateY(60deg); /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    -webkit-transform-style: preserve-3d; /\* Chrome, Safari, Opera \*/  
    transform: rotateY(60deg);  
    transform-style: preserve-3d;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transform-style)

## Definition and Usage

The transform-style property specifies how nested elements are rendered in 3D space.

**Note:** This property must be used together with the [transform](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform.asp) property.

To better understand the transform-style property, [view a demo](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/trycss3_transform-style_inuse.htm).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | flat |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.transformStyle="preserve-3d" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_transform-style) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit- or -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| transform-style | 36.0 12.0 -webkit- | 11.0 | 16.0 10.0 -moz- | 9.0 4.0 -webkit- | 23.0 15.0 -webkit- |

## CSS Syntax

transform-style: flat|preserve-3d|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property Value** | **Description** |
| 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. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS 2D Transforms](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_2dtransforms.asp)

CSS tutorial: [CSS 3D Transforms](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_3dtransforms.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [transformStyle property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_transformstyle.asp)

# CSS3 transition Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform-style.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-delay.asp)

### Example

Hover over a <div> element to gradually change the width from 100px to 300px:

div {  
    width: 100px;  
    -webkit-transition: width 2s; /\* Safari 3.1 to 6.0 \*/  
    transition: width 2s;  
}  
  
div:hover {  
    width: 300px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transition)

## Definition and Usage

The transition property is a shorthand property for the four transition properties:

transition-property, transition-duration, transition-timing-function, and transition-delay.

**Note:** Always specify the transition-duration property, otherwise the duration is 0s, and the transition will have no effect.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | all 0s ease 0s |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.transition="all 2s" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_transition) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz- or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| transition | 26.0 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 16.0 4.0 -moz- | 6.1 3.1 -webkit- | 12.1 10.5 -o- |

## CSS Syntax

transition: *property duration timing-function delay*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| [*transition-property*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-property.asp) | Specifies the name of the CSS property the transition effect is for |
| [*transition-duration*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-duration.asp) | Specifies how many seconds or milliseconds the transition effect takes to complete |
| [*transition-timing-function*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-timing-function.asp) | Specifies the speed curve of the transition effect |
| [*transition-delay*](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-delay.asp) | Defines when the transition effect will start |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS3 Transitions](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_transitions.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [transition property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_transition.asp)

# CSS3 transition-delay Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-duration.asp)

### Example

Wait 2 seconds before the transition effect starts:

div {  
    -webkit-transition-delay: 2s; /\* Safari \*/  
    transition-delay: 2s;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transition-delay)

## Definition and Usage

The transition-delay property specifies when the transition effect will start.

The transition-delay value is defined in seconds (s) or milliseconds (ms).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0s |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.transitionDelay="2s" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_transition-delay) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz- or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| transition-delay | 26.0 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 16.0 4.0 -moz- | 6.1 3.1 -webkit- | 12.1 10.5 -o- |

## CSS Syntax

transition-delay: *time*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS3 Transitions](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_transitions.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [transitionDelay property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_transitiondelay.asp)

# CSS3 transition-duration Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-delay.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-property.asp)

### Example

Let the transition effect last for 5 seconds:

div {  
    -webkit-transition-duration: 5s; /\* Safari \*/  
    transition-duration: 5s;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transition-duration)

## Definition and Usage

The transition-duration property specifies how many seconds (s) or milliseconds (ms) a transition effect takes to complete.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | 0s |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.transitionDuration="1s" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_transition-duration) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz- or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| transition-duration | 26.0 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 16.0 4.0 -moz- | 6.1 3.1 -webkit- | 12.1 10.5 -o- |

## CSS Syntax

transition-duration: *time*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| *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. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS3 Transitions](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_transitions.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [transitionDuration property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_transitionduration.asp)

# CSS3 transition-property Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-duration.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-timing-function.asp)

### Example

Hover over a <div> element, and change the width with a smooth transition effect:

div {  
    -webkit-transition-property: width; /\* Safari \*/  
    transition-property: width;  
}  
  
div:hover {  
    width: 300px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transition-property)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

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 property, otherwise the duration is 0, and the transition will have no effect.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | all |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.transitionProperty="width,height" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_transition-property) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz- or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| transition-property | 26.0 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 16.0 4.0 -moz- | 6.1 3.1 -webkit- | 12.1 10.5 -o- |

## CSS Syntax

transition-property: none|all|*property*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| 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. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

Examples

## More Examples

### Example

Hover over a <div> element, and change the width AND height with a smooth transition effect:

div {  
    -webkit-transition-property: width, height; /\* Safari \*/  
    transition-property: width, height;  
}  
  
div:hover {  
    width: 300px;  
    height: 300px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transition-property2)

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS3 Transitions](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_transitions.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [transitionProperty property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_transitionproperty.asp)

# CSS3 transition-timing-function Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-property.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_unicode-bidi.asp)

### Example

A transition effect with the same speed from start to end:

div {  
    -webkit-transition-timing-function: linear; /\* Safari and Chrome \*/  
    transition-timing-function: linear;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transition-timing-function)

## Definition and Usage

The transition-timing-function property specifies the speed curve of the transition effect.

This property allows a transition effect to change speed over its duration.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | ease |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.transitionTimingFunction="linear" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_transition-timing-function) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz- or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| transition-timing-function | 26.0 4.0 -webkit- | 10.0 | 16.0 4.0 -moz- | 6.1 3.1 -webkit- | 12.1 10.5 -o- |

## CSS Syntax

transition-timing-function: ease|linear|ease-in|ease-out|ease-in-out|cubic-bezier()|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| 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)) |
| cubic-bezier(*n*,*n*,*n*,*n*) | 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. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

**Tip:** Try the different values in the examples below to understand how it works!

Examples

## More Examples

### Example

To better understand the different function values: Here are five different div elements with five different values:

/\* For Safari 3.1 to 6.0 \*/  
#div1 {-webkit-transition-timing-function: linear;}  
#div2 {-webkit-transition-timing-function: ease;}  
#div3 {-webkit-transition-timing-function: ease-in;}  
#div4 {-webkit-transition-timing-function: ease-out;}  
#div5 {-webkit-transition-timing-function: ease-in-out;}  
  
/\* Standard syntax \*/  
#div1 {transition-timing-function: linear;}  
#div2 {transition-timing-function: ease;}  
#div3 {transition-timing-function: ease-in;}  
#div4 {transition-timing-function: ease-out;}  
#div5 {transition-timing-function: ease-in-out;}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transition-timing-function2)

### Example

Same as the example above, but the speed curves are specified with the cubic-bezier function:

/\* For Safari 3.1 to 6.0 \*/  
#div1 {-webkit-transition-timing-function: cubic-bezier(0,0,1,1;}  
#div2 {-webkit-transition-timing-function: cubic-bezier(0.25,0.1,0.25,1);}  
#div3 {-webkit-transition-timing-function: cubic-bezier(0.42,0,1,1);}  
#div4 {-webkit-transition-timing-function: cubic-bezier(0,0,0.58,1);}  
#div5 {-webkit-transition-timing-function: cubic-bezier(0.42,0,0.58,1);}  
  
/\* Standard syntax \*/  
#div1 {transition-timing-function: cubic-bezier(0,0,1,1;}  
#div2 {transition-timing-function: cubic-bezier(0.25,0.1,0.25,1);}  
#div3 {transition-timing-function: cubic-bezier(0.42,0,1,1);}  
#div4 {transition-timing-function: cubic-bezier(0,0,0.58,1);}  
#div5 {transition-timing-function: cubic-bezier(0.42,0,0.58,1);}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_transition-timing-function3)

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS3 Transitions](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_transitions.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [transitionTimingFunction property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_transitiontimingfunction.asp)

# CSS unicode-bidi Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-timing-function.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_vertical-align.asp)

### Example

Override text:

div {  
    direction: rtl;  
    unicode-bidi: bidi-override;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text_unicode-bidi)

## Definition and Usage

The unicode-bidi property is used together with the [direction](http://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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | normal |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.unicodeBidi="bidi-override" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_unicode-bidi) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| unicode-bidi | 2.0 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 9.2 |

## CSS Syntax

unicode-bidi: normal|embed|bidi-override|intitial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| normal | Does not use an additional level of embedding. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_unicode-bidi) |
| embed | Creates an additional level of embedding | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_unicode-bidi&preval=embed) |
| bidi-override | Creates an additional level of embedding. Reordering depends on the direction property | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_unicode-bidi&preval=bidi-override) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_unicode-bidi&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Text](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [unicodeBidi property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_unicodebidi.asp)

# CSS visibility Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_vertical-align.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_white-space.asp)

### Example

Make <h2> elements invisible:

h2 {  
    visibility: hidden;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_visibility)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The visibility property specifies whether or not an element is visible.

**Tip:** Even invisible elements take up space on the page. Use the [display](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_display.asp) property to create invisible elements that do not take up space!

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | visible |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.visibility="hidden" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_visibility) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| visibility | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 |

## CSS Syntax

visibility: visible|hidden|collapse|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| visible | Default value. The element is visible | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_visibility) |
| hidden | The element is invisible (but still takes up space) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_visibility&preval=hidden) |
| collapse | Only for table elements. collapse 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" | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_visibility_collapse) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_visibility&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

### Example

This example demonstrates how to make a table element collapse:

tr.collapse {  
    visibility: collapse;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_visibility_collapse)

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Display and visibility](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_display_visibility.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [visibility property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_visibility.asp)

# CSS width Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_white-space.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_word-break.asp)

### Example

Set the height and width of a <p> element:

p.ex {  
    height: 100px;  
    width: 100px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_height)

More "Try it Yourself" examples below.

## Definition and Usage

The width property sets the width of an element.

**Note:** The width property does not include padding, borders, or margins; it sets the width of the area inside the padding, border, and margin of the element!

**Note:** The [min-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_min-width.asp) and [max-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-width.asp) properties override width.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_width) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.width="500px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_width) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| width | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

width: auto|*value*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| auto | Default value. The browser calculates the width | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_width&preval=auto) |
| *length* | Defines the width in px, cm, etc. | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_width&preval=150px) |
| *%* | Defines the width in percent of the containing block | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_width&preval=50%25) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_width&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

Examples

## More Examples

### Example

Set the width of an <img> element using a percent value:

img {  
    width: 50%;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_dim_width_percent)

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Dimension](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_dimension.asp)

CSS tutorial: [CSS Box model](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_boxmodel.asp)

CSS reference: [height property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_height.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [width property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_width.asp)

# CSS3 word-break Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_width.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_word-spacing.asp)

### Example

Break words between any two letters:

p.test {  
    word-break: break-all;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_word-break)

## Definition and Usage

The word-break property specifies line breaking rules for non-CJK scripts.

**Tip:** CJK scripts are Chinese, Japanese and Korean ("CJK") scripts.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | normal |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.wordBreak="break-all" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_word-break) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| word-break | 4.0 | 5.5 | 15.0 | 3.1 | 15.0 |

## CSS Syntax

word-break: normal|break-all|keep-all|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| normal | Default value. Break words according to their usual rules |
| break-all | Lines may break between any two letters |
| keep-all | Breaks are prohibited between pairs of letters |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

# CSS word-spacing Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_word-break.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_word-wrap.asp)

### Example

Specify that the space between words in <p> elements should be 30 pixels:

p {   
    word-spacing: 30px;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_text_word-spacing)

## Definition and Usage

The word-spacing property increases or decreases the white space between words.

**Note:** Negative values are allowed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | normal |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_word-spacing) |
| **Version:** | CSS1 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.wordSpacing="20px" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_word-spacing) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| word-spacing | 1.0 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.5 |

## CSS Syntax

word-spacing: normal|*length*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| normal | Defines normal space between words . This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_word-spacing) |
| *length* | Defines an extra space between words in px, pt, cm, em, etc. Negative values are allowed | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_word-spacing&preval=10px) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_word-spacing&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Text](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_text.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [wordSpacing property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_wordspacing.asp)

# CSS3 word-wrap Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_word-spacing.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_z-index.asp)

### Example

Allow long words to be able to break and wrap onto the next line:

p.test {  
    word-wrap: break-word;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_word-wrap)

## Definition and Usage

The word-wrap property allows long words to be able to be broken and wrap onto the next line.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | normal |
| **Inherited:** | yes |
| **Animatable:** | no. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) |
| **Version:** | CSS3 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.wordWrap="break-word" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss3_js_word-wrap) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| word-wrap | 4.0 | 5.5 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 10.5 |

## CSS Syntax

word-wrap: normal|break-word|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** |
| normal | Break words only at allowed break points |
| break-word | Allows unbreakable words to be broken |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |

## Related Pages

CSS3 tutorial: [CSS3 Text Effects](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_text_effects.asp)

# CSS z-index Property

[« Previous](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_word-wrap.asp)

[Complete CSS Reference](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

[Next »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp)

### Example

Set the z-index for an image:

img {  
    position: absolute;  
    left: 0px;  
    top: 0px;  
    z-index: -1;  
}

[Try it yourself »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_zindex)

## Definition and Usage

The z-index property specifies the stack order of an 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, or position:fixed).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Default value:** | auto |
| **Inherited:** | no |
| **Animatable:** | yes. [Read about animatable](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_animatable.asp) [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_anim_z-index) |
| **Version:** | CSS2 |
| **JavaScript syntax:** | *object*.style.zIndex="-1" [Try it](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_js_z-index) |

## Browser Support

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** |  |  |  |  |  |
| z-index | 1.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 |

## CSS Syntax

z-index: auto|*number*|initial|inherit;

## Property Values

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Value** | **Description** | **Play it** |
| auto | Sets the stack order equal to its parents. This is default | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_z-index) |
| *number* | Sets the stack order of the element. Negative numbers are allowed | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_z-index&preval=2) |
| initial | Sets this property to its default value. [Read about initial](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_initial.asp) | [Play it »](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/playit.asp?filename=playcss_z-index&preval=initial) |
| inherit | Inherits this property from its parent element. [Read about inherit](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_inherit.asp) |  |

## Related Pages

CSS tutorial: [CSS Positioning](http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_positioning.asp)

HTML DOM reference: [zIndex property](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/prop_style_zindex.asp)