CSS notes:

The border-style [shorthand](https://devdocs.io/css/shorthand_properties) [CSS](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS) property sets the line style for all four sides of an element's border.

border-style: none;

border-style: dotted;

border-style: inset;

border-style: dashed solid;

border-style: dashed double none;

border-style: dashed groove none dotted;

## Syntax:

The border-style property may be specified using one, two, three, or four values.

* When **one** value is specified, it applies the same style to **all four sides**.
* When **two** values are specified, the first style applies to the **top and bottom**, the second to the **left and right**.
* When **three** values are specified, the first style applies to the **top**, the second to the **left and right**, the third to the **bottom**.
* When **four** values are specified, the styles apply to the **top**, **right**, **bottom**, and **left** in that order (clockwise).

Each value is a keyword chosen from the list below.

<line-style>:

Describes the style of the border. It can have the following values:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| none |  | Like the hidden keyword, displays no border. Unless a [background-image](https://devdocs.io/css/background-image) is set, the computed value of the same side's [border-width](https://devdocs.io/css/border-width) will be 0, even if the specified value is something else. In the case of table cell and border collapsing, the none value has the *lowest* priority: if any other conflicting border is set, it will be displayed. |
| hidden |  | Like the none keyword, displays no border. Unless a [background-image](https://devdocs.io/css/background-image) is set, the computed value of the same side's [border-width](https://devdocs.io/css/border-width) will be 0, even if the specified value is something else. In the case of table cell and border collapsing, the hidden value has the *highest* priority: if any other conflicting border is set, it won't be displayed. |
| dotted |  | Displays a series of rounded dots. The spacing of the dots is not defined by the specification and is implementation-specific. The radius of the dots is half the computed value of the same side's [border-width](https://devdocs.io/css/border-width). |
| dashed |  | Displays a series of short square-ended dashes or line segments. The exact size and length of the segments are not defined by the specification and are implementation-specific. |
| solid |  | Displays a single, straight, solid line. |
| double |  | Displays two straight lines that add up to the pixel size defined by [border-width](https://devdocs.io/css/border-width). |
| groove |  | Displays a border with a carved appearance. It is the opposite of ridge. |
| ridge |  | Displays a border with an extruded appearance. It is the opposite of groove. |
| inset |  | Displays a border that makes the element appear embedded. It is the opposite of outset. When applied to a table cell with [border-collapse](https://devdocs.io/css/border-collapse) set to collapsed, this value behaves like groove. |
| outset |  | Displays a border that makes the element appear embossed. It is the opposite of inset. When applied to a table cell with [border-collapse](https://devdocs.io/css/border-collapse) set to collapsed, this value behaves like ridge. |

**:hover**

The **:hover** [CSS](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS) [pseudo-class](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Pseudo-classes) matches when the user interacts with an element with a pointing device, but does not necessarily activate it. It is generally triggered when the user hovers over an element with the cursor (mouse pointer).

/\* Selects any <a> element when "hovered" \*/

a:hover {

color: orange;

}

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Styles defined by the :hover pseudo-class will be overridden by any subsequent link-related pseudo-class ([:link](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/:link), [:visited](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/:visited), or [:active](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/:active)) that has at least equal specificity. To style links appropriately, put the :hover rule after the :link and :visited rules but before the :active one, as defined by the *LVHA-order*: :link — :visited — :hover — :active.

Best Web Safe Fonts for HTML and CSS

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

* Arial (sans-serif)
* Verdana (sans-serif)
* Helvetica (sans-serif)
* Tahoma (sans-serif)
* Trebuchet MS (sans-serif)
* Times New Roman (serif)
* Georgia (serif)
* Garamond (serif)
* Courier New (monospace)
* Brush Script MT (cursive)

**Note:** Before you publish your website, always check how your fonts appear on different browsers and devices, and always use fallback fonts!

Arial (sans-serif)

Arial is the most widely used font for both online and printed media. Arial is also the default font in Google Docs.

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

Verdana (sans-serif)

Verdana is a very popular font. Verdana is easily readable even for small font sizes.

Example

Helvetica (sans-serif)

The Helvetica font is loved by designers. It is suitable for many types of business.

Tahoma (sans-serif)

The Tahoma font has less space between the characters.

Example

# **HTML <span> Tag**

The <span> tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document.

The <span> tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute.

The <span> tag is much like the [<div>](https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_div.asp) element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element.

## **Inline CSS**

An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.

An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.

The following example sets the text color of the <h1> element to blue, and the text color of the <p> element to red:

### Example

<h1 style="color:blue;">A Blue Heading</h1>  
  
<p style="color:red;">A red paragraph.</p>

## **Internal CSS**

An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element.

The following example sets the text color of ALL the <h1> elements (on that page) to blue, and the text color of ALL the <p> elements to red. In addition, the page will be displayed with a "powderblue" background color:

## **External CSS**

An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.

To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of each HTML page: