**CSS**

**Selectors:** patterns used to select the elements you want to style

.class #id  
**box model:** design and layout

Margins clears an area outside the border which is transparent

Borders that goes around the padding and content, layout and actual content is the where the text and images appear

**display property**: if/how an element is displayed

block level elements <div> <h1-h6>

inline element <span> <a> <img>

display: none;

**pusedo classes –** define special state of an element **margin property** – generate space around elements

margin-top right left bottom  
**z-index** position:absolute, position:relative, or position:fixed  
 z-index: auto|number|initial|inherit;

**> child selector-function**

The :nth-child(*n*) selector matches every element that is the *n*th child, regardless of type, of its parent.

*n* can be a number, a keyword, or a formula.

**Px and % how they work** units expressing length

**combinations of selectors**

1. descendant selector (space)

div p {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}

selects all <p> elements inside <div> elements

1. child selector (>)

div > p {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}

selects all <p> elements that are immediate children of a <div> element

1. adjacent sibling selector (+)

div + p {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}

selects all <p> elements that are placed immediately after <div> elements

1. general sibling selector (~)

div ~ p {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}

selects all <p> elements that are siblings of <div> elements

**css image sprite** collection of images put into single image

("img\_navsprites.gif")

#navlist {  
    position: relative;  
}

**Css reset** styles will be reset to null

Counter-reset: section;

**How to use selectors that we declare in external style sheet**

#id

.class  
**Css3 transition** – changes one value to another

-webkit-transition: width 2s;

**Css3 gradient** – transitions between two or more specified colors

Linear gradients (up down left n right)

Radial gradients (center)

**shadows –**

text shadow

h1 {  
    text-shadow: 2px 2px;  
} horizontal, vertical

box shadow

div {  
    box-shadow: 10px 10px grey;  
}

**display-** visible, hide

h1.hidden {  
    visibility: hidden;  
}  
**Color some examples**

<div style="background-color:red"> </div>  
**overflow property** - to clip content or to add scrollbars when the content of an element is too big to fit in a specified area

overflow: visible; not clipped and it renders outside the element's box

hidden; the overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content is hidden

scroll; the overflow is clipped and a scrollbar is added to scroll inside the box

auto; similar to scroll

* x; (specifies with left and right edges) -y; (horizontal and vertical)

**padding –** generate space around element

padding-top

- left

-right

- bottom

p {  
    padding: 50px 30px 50px 80px;  
}  
**offset-** The outline-offset property adds space between an outline and the edge or border of an element.

outline-offset: *length*|initial|inherit;  
**media queries-** type and capabilityof device

@media screen and (min-width: 480px) {  
    body {  
        background-color: lightgreen;  
    }  
}  
**orientation –** landscape when viewport height is larger than the width, portrait  
**view port**  - the browser window size, em and rem   
**link- index** -- <head>  
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="theme.css">  
</head>  
**margin- auto –** horizontally center the element within its container

div {  
    width: 300px;  
    margin: auto;  
    border: 1px solid red;  
}

**css order of precedence**

inline css ( html style attribute ) overrides css rules in style tag and css file.

a more specific selector takes precedence over a less specific one.

rules that appear later in the code override earlier rules if both have the same specificity.

**CSS margin:**

margin: *length*|auto|initial|inherit;

p {  
    margin: 2cm 4cm 3cm 4cm;  
 }

negative values are allowed