**CSS**(Cascading Style Sheet)

CSS is a language that describes the style of an HTML document. It describes how HTML elements should be displayed.

Tudo na web começa como uma caixa retangular. Você pode usar CSS para definir novas formas e estilos para essa caixa.

**Inline style**

We can use CSS inline by writing the attribute [style] inside a tag. It’s something like this:

<p style=”color:red; font-size:200%;”>Red text 2x bigger than the normal</p>

**Internal style**

We can set a style to a group of tags like this:

<head>

    <style type=”text/css”>

        p {

            color: red;

            font-size: 200%;

        }

        h1 {  
            color: pink;

        }

    </style>

</head>

**Classes and IDs**

We use an [**ID**] to enable the change of **a specific element**, whilst we use [**class**] to enable the change of a **group of elements** which is belonging to that class.

1. **each element** must have only **one** **ID**.
2. **each webpage** must have only **one element** **with that** **ID**.
3. the **same class** can be applied to **several elements**.
4. the **same element** can belong to **more than one class**.

Here is an example:

<head>

<style type=”text/css”>

    .red {

        color:red;

    }

    .large {

        font-size:200%;

    }

    #green {

        color:green;

}

.underlined {

    text-decoration: underline;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<!1 />    <p class=”red large”> Text </p>

<!2 />    <p class=”large”> Text two </p>

<!3 />    <p id=”green”> Text and<span class=”underlined”> more text.</span></p>

</body>

...

At the first example, we established that that paragraph belongs to **red and large classes**.

At the second example, that paragraph belongs to **large class**.

At the third example, that paragraph is **identified by green**. And also, in the second part of the phrase, we used the [**span**] tag to establish it as a **underlined class**.

**DIV tags**

    It’s a tag to create a **division**, so that we can apply style to all the content within a division.

<div id=”name\_of\_the\_id”>

    <h1>content</h1>

    <p>content</p>

    <p>content</p>

</div>

**Floating**

    The **float** is a css property which is used for positioning and layout on web pages.

The **float** property can have one of the following values:

\***left** - the element floats to the left of its container.    \***none** - it doesn’t float.

\***right** - floats to the right.    \***inherit** - the element inherits the float value of its parent.

**Clear**

The **clear** property specifies what elements can float beside the cleared element and on which side.

The clear property can have one of the following values:

* none - Allows floating elements on both sides. This is default
* 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
* inherit - The element inherits the clear value of its parent

The most common way to use the clear property is after you have used a float property on an element.

**Positioning**

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

There are five different position values:

* static
* relative
* fixed
* absolute
* sticky

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.

**z-index** is a css property which specifies the stack order of an element.

**Margins**

The CSS **margin** properties are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders.

CSS has properties for specifying the margin for each side of an element:

* margin-top
* margin-right
* margin-bottom
* margin-left

And it can also be written like: **margin**: 10px 20px 10px 5px;

It means that:

**top margin** has 10px, **right margin** 20px, **bottom margin** 10px & **left margin** 5px;

All the margin properties can have the following values:

* auto - the browser calculates the margin
* *length* - specifies a margin in px, pt, cm, etc.
* *%* - specifies a margin in % of the width of the containing element
* inherit - specifies that the margin should be inherited from the parent element

**Tip:** Negative values are allowed.

**Padding**

The CSS padding properties are used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.

    CSS has properties for specifying the padding for each side of an element:

* padding-top
* padding-right
* padding-bottom
* padding-left

All the padding properties can have the following values:

* *length* - specifies a padding in px, pt, cm, etc.
* *%* - specifies a padding in % of the width of the containing element
* inherit - specifies that the padding should be inherited from the parent element

**Tip:** Negative values are not allowed.

**Borders**

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

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

The following values are allowed:

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

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

An example:

border: 10px black solid;

**Fonts and font styling**

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

<https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_font.asp>

**Text align**

<https://www.w3schools.com/css/css_align.asp>