



# CSS

## CSS background-image

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

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

CSS is the language we use to style an HTML document.

CSS describes how HTML elements should be displayed.

This tutorial will teach you CSS from basic to advanced.

## CSS Syntax

```
<p> {  
  color: red;  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

# CSS Border Style

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

The following values are allowed:

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

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

# CSS Margins

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

With CSS, you have full control over the margins. There are properties for setting the margin for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).

```
p {  
  margin-top: 100px;  
  margin-bottom: 100px;  
  margin-right: 150px;  
  margin-left: 80px;  
}
```

# CSS Padding

Padding is used to create space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.

```
div {  
  padding-top: 50px;  
  padding-right: 30px;  
  padding-bottom: 50px;  
  padding-left: 80px;  
}
```

# CSS Background

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

```
body {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}
```

## CSS background-image

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

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

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

## CSS Text

### Text Color

The `color` property is used to set the color of the text. The color is specified by:

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

```
body {  
  color: blue;  
}  
  
h1 {  
  color: green;  
}
```

# Text Color and Background Color

In this example, we define both the `background-color` property and the `color` property:

```
body {  
  background-color: lightgrey;  
  color: blue;  
}  
  
h1 {  
  background-color: black;  
  color: white;  
}  
  
div {  
  background-color: blue;  
  color: white;  
}
```

## CSS Fonts

### Generic Font Families

1. **Serif** fonts have a small stroke at the edges of each letter. They create a sense of formality and elegance.
2. **Sans-serif** fonts have clean lines (no small strokes attached). They create a modern and minimalistic look.
3. **Monospace** fonts - here all the letters have the same fixed width. They create a mechanical look.
4. **Cursive** fonts imitate human handwriting.
5. **Fantasy** fonts are decorative/playful fonts.

```
.p1 {  
  font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;  
}  
  
.p2 {  
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
}  
  
.p3 {  
  font-family: "Lucida Console", "Courier New", monospace;  
}
```

## CSS Links

### Styling Links

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

```
a:link {  
  color: red;  
}  
a:visited {  
  color: green;  
}  
a:hover {  
  color: hotpink;  
}  
a:active {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

# CSS Tables

## Table Borders

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

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

```
table, th, td {  
  border: 1px solid;  
}  
table {  
  width: 100%;  
}  
table {  
  border-collapse: collapse;  
}  
table {  
  border: 1px solid;  
}
```

## CSS Layout

```
.center {  
  margin: auto;  
  width: 50%;  
  border: 3px solid green;  
  padding: 10px;  
}
```