

# CSS

(Cascading Style Sheets)

Formatting

△ { text = pt  
non-text = px.

# Text

CSS has various ways to style the text

The most common properties:

**color** - change the color of the text

**font-size** - change the size of the text

**font-family** - specify the list of fonts that will be used to render the text

**font-weight** - sets the boldness of the text

**font-style** - sets whether the text renders italic/oblique or normal

**text-decoration** - adds decorative lines on the text

```
<div>
  <span class="size">size</span>
  <span class="font">font</span>
  <span class="color">color</span>
  <span class="bold">bold</span>
  <span class="italic">italic</span>
  <span class="underline">underline</span>
</div>
```

```
.size { font-size: 2em; }
.font { font-family: "Comic Sans MS"; }
.color { color: red; }
.bold { font-weight: 600; }
.italic { font-style: italic; }
.underline { text-decoration: underline; }
```

size font color bold italic underline

# Background image

Sets the image as a background of the element

CSS has multiple properties which allow to correctly render the background image

**background-image** - sets the image as a background

**background-repeat** - sets how image should repeat if its smaller than the element

**background-position** - sets the initial position of the image

**background-size** - sets the size of the image

```
.image {  
  width: 100px;  
  height: 100px;  
  border: 5px solid blue;  
  background-image: url("cat.jpg");  
  background-size: contain;  
  background-position: center;  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
}
```



It couldn't be interacted by the user, so you shouldn't render any meaningful images this way

# Background size

Change the size of the background image to fits it to the element

**contain** - scale the image to fits the element

**cover** - scale the image as large as possible and crop the overflow part

```
.image { background-size: contain; }
```



```
.image { background-size: cover; }
```



# Background position

Sets position for **X** and **Y** coordinates of the element

```
image { background-position: center; }    .image { background-position: top right; }
```



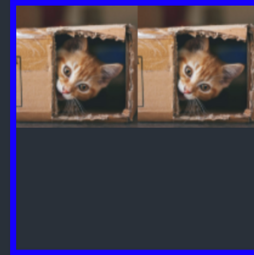
# Background repeat

By default if image is smaller than the element it will repeats until it fills the whole element. It could be changed to repeat only in a specific direction or not repeat at all

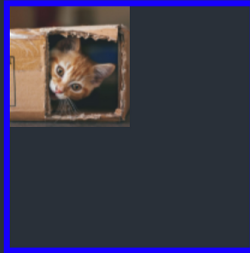
```
.image { background-repeat: repeat; }
```



```
.image { background-repeat: repeat-x; }
```



```
.image { background-repeat: no-repeat; }
```



```
.image { background-repeat: repeat-y; }
```

# Helpful links

- <https://www.w3.org/TR/CSS2/> - specification
- <https://caniuse.com> - checks the browsers support of the css properties
- <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Reference> - documentation from Mozilla corporation
- <https://csstriggers.com> - checks what property triggers while rendering
- <https://css-tricks.com> - the portal with bunch of helpful tricks and articles