CSS3 styles are sets of name : value paris that represents visual attributes to apply to one more html elements

Web browsers already have a built-in-style sheet that you can override with you’re your own style sheets.

Css selectors are used to attach a style to one or more html elements.

If two or more selectors apply to same element an order of precedence determines which style is applied.

Types of cs selectors

Element selector example: P

.class selector Example: .intro

#id selector example : #intro

<selector> Example : <selector> paragraph

CSS selectors Examples

Div , p selects all <div> elements and all <p> elements

Div p selects all <p> elements <div> elements

Div > p select all <p> elements where the present is a <div> element

Cascading and of precedence

User

Inline

Important

Specific

Order

Inherited from Parent

Browser Default

Comments into Css /\* \*/

The following allow you can define color in css3

Hexadecimal values

RGB values = Red

HSL values = Hue

The following css style can make html5 elements displays as inline

[display : inline]

Overflow styles In CSs3

Overflow: auto;

Overflow: scroll;

Overflow: hidden;

Overflow: visible;

Margin : [top][right][bottom][left]

Padding : [top][right][bottom][left]

Css3: position and layout 🖝 the overflow property

Cursor default;

Cursor: crosshair;

Cursor: text;

Cursor: resize;

Css3 🖝 Properties 🖝 customizing the mouse cursor

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sans serif font types  Arial  Tahoma  Verdana | Serif font Types  Arno  Courrier  Times New Roman |

Input types

<input type= “password”>

<input type= “hidden”>

<input type= “checkbox”>

<input type= “radio”>

<input type= “file”>

<input type= “submit”>

<input type= “image”>

<input type= “url”>

<input type= “email”>

<button type=”button”>

<button type=”submit”>

<button type=”reset”>

The Following are examples of attributes that can be used with the Input element

-required

-step

-placeholder