

# CSS 2

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# AGENDA

- display(block, inline, inline-block, none)
- visibility(hidden)
- grouping - nesting
- over flow
- position(static, position, relative, fixed, sticy) ,  
Z-indix
- pseudo classes(hover, checked, visited,  
focus, first-line, first-litter)
- pseudo elements(before)

# GROUPING & NESTING

## Grouping:

-use when I need to add same properties to more than on class

-ex:

```
.class1, .class2, class3{  
    property: value;  
}
```

## Nesting:

-use when I need to properties to element is exist in anther elment

-ex:

```
<div>  
    <p>x</p>  
</div>
```

to edite in p tag :

```
div p{  
  
}
```



## CSS Display Example

# DISPLAY

**Block ex:<div>:**

- take full width if no width added
- add line break <br> by default
- Respects the height and width properties

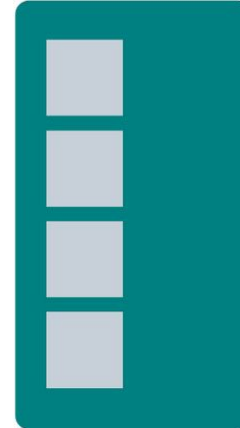
**Inline ex:<span>:**

- Only take up as much width as necessary
- don't add line break
- don't respect The height and width properties

**Inline-block:**

- Only take up as much width as necessary, but can be explicitly set
- don't add line break
- Respects the height and width properties
- Usage: Useful when you want an element to behave like an inline element but still respect height and width properties

Block



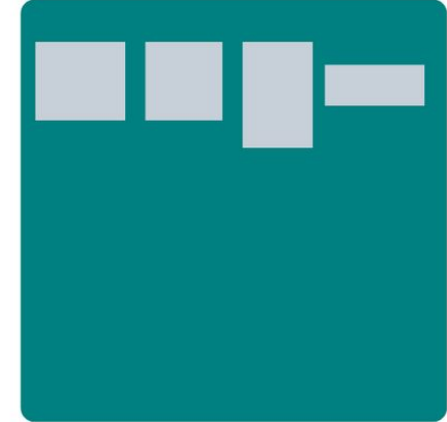
Inline



None



Inline-Block



# DISPLAY(NONE) & VISIBILITY(HIDDEN)

**Display: none;**

**it not show the element and doesn't save his place.**

**Visibility: hidden;**

**it not show the element but save his place (the element after him doesn't take his place)**

# OVERFLOW

```
.className{  
    width:100px;  
    height:100px;  
    overflow: value;  
}
```

Value can be:

-visible(default value) => Content is not clipped, it renders outside the element's box if it overflows.

-hidden => Content is clipped and any content outside the element's box will be invisible.

-scroll => Content is clipped, but a scrollbar is added to see the rest of the content.

-auto => Content is clipped, but a scrollbar is added only if necessary to see the rest of the content.

Can use overflow for one dimension :

Overflow-x: ;

Overflow-y: ;

# POSITION

- Value can be:
- Static (default) => The element is positioned according to the normal flow of the document, not affected by the top, bottom, left, or right properties
- Relative => The element is positioned relative to its normal position, You can use the top, bottom, left, and right properties to adjust its position from where it would normally be.
- Absolute => The element is positioned depending on nearest father element(ancector) that have position:relative;
- You will need to use top, bottom,... properties to specify its position.
- Fixed => The element is positioned relative to the viewport(screen), which means it always stays in the same place even if the page is scrolled
- Sticy =>The element is treated as “relative “ until it crosses. Once it crosses that threshold, it is treated as “fixed”

## PSEUDO CLASSES

Use when I need to add any thing before or after the element without needing to make new html Element

```
<div class="className">
```

```
  this is div
```

```
</div>
```

```
.className::before{  
  content: " 1";  
  position:absolute;  
  top:0 ;  
  left:0 ;  
  background-color: red;  
}
```

```
.className{  
  position: relative; it is mast to do  
  padding-left: 10px;  
}
```

| METRIC         | TARGET   |
|----------------|--|
| hover          | what will done when making hover above the element |
| visited        | what will done when visit the link.                |
| ::before       |  |
| focus          | what will done when focus in input filed.          |
| ::first-line   | editing in first letter                            |
| ::selection    | what will done when make select line               |
| ::first-letter | diting in first line                               |



A series of white, thin, overlapping geometric lines on a black background, forming various polygons and intersecting points, primarily located on the left side of the slide.

THANK YOU