Webpage Design

(CSS)

Tahaluf Training Center 2021

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CSS Introduction

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.

CSS Introduction

CSS can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways:

- **Inline** - by using the style attribute in HTML elements.
- **Internal** - by using a <style> element in the <head> section.
- **External** - by using an external CSS file.

CSS Introduction

HTML stylesheet references:

```
<link href="path/StyleSheet1.css" rel ="stylesheet"/>
```

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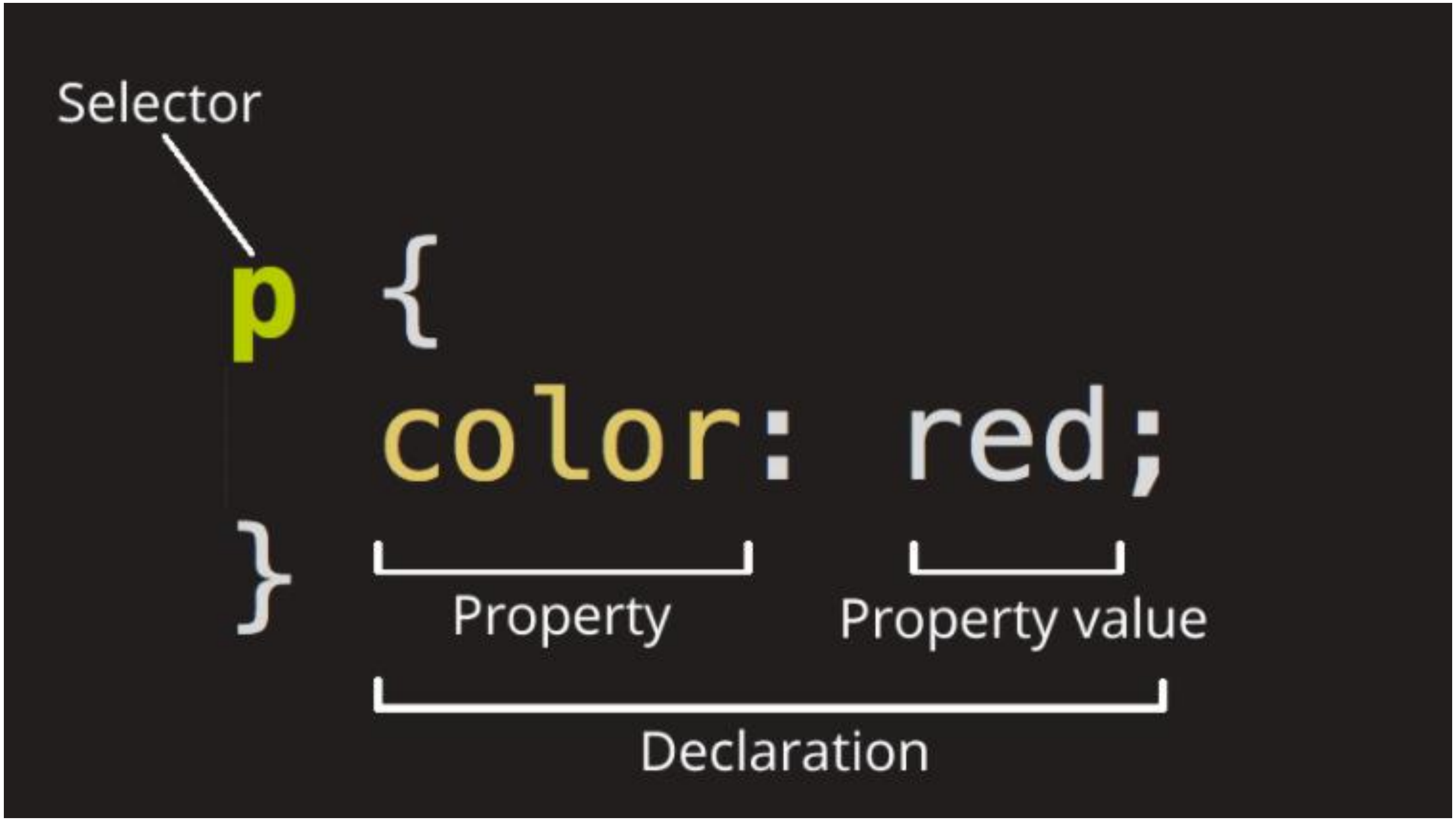
CSS Selectors



```
p {
  color: red;
}
```

CSS Selectors

CSS   CSS Selectors

CSS Syntax

```
selector {
    property name : value;
    property name : value;
}
```

```
P{
        color: red;
}
```

CSS Selectors

- The CSS Element Selector.
- The CSS Id Selector.
- The CSS Class Selector.
- The CSS Universal Selector.
- The CSS Grouping Selector.

CSS Selectors

The CSS Element Selector:

- The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

CSS Selectors

The CSS Id Selector:

- The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element!

- To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

CSS Selectors

The CSS Class Selector:

- The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute.

- To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.

CSS Selectors

The CSS Universal Selector:

- The universal selector (*) selects all HTML elements on the page.

CSS Selectors

The CSS Grouping Selector:

- The grouping selector selects all the HTML elements with the same style definitions.

Add Class to HTML Element

Example:

```
<div class="myDIV">
       This is a DIV element.
</div>
```

Add Id to HTML Element

Example:

```
<div id="myDIV">
        This is a DIV element.
</div>
```

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Building First Web Page

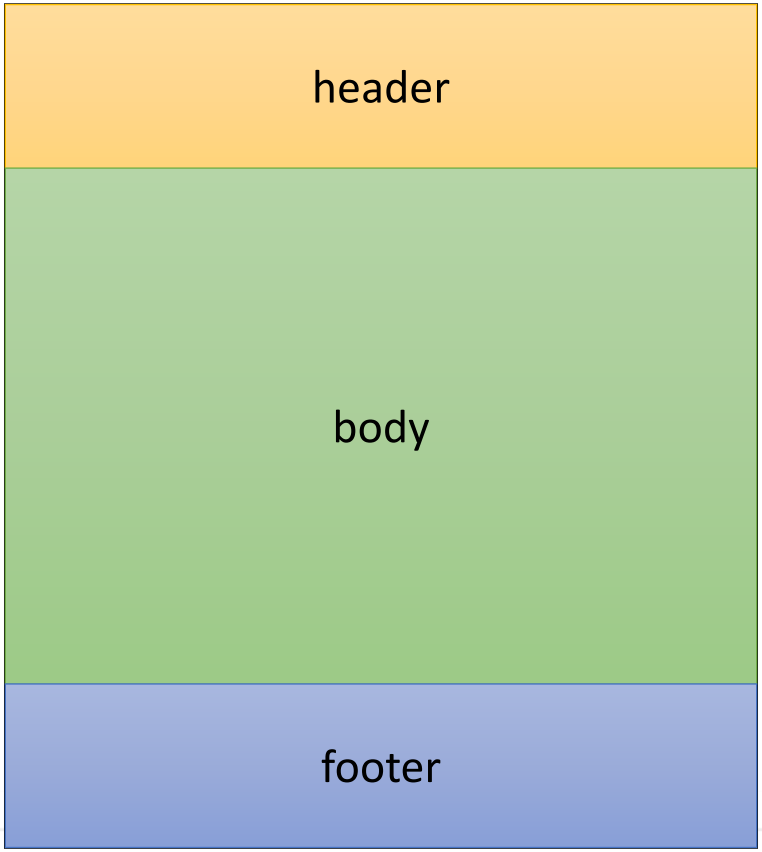
The step to create this web page:

1. Creating three pages with the same style that will be written in global stylesheet and styles specific for each of the content pages.

2. Starting by creating the HTML basis.

Home Page

We will starting in the home page



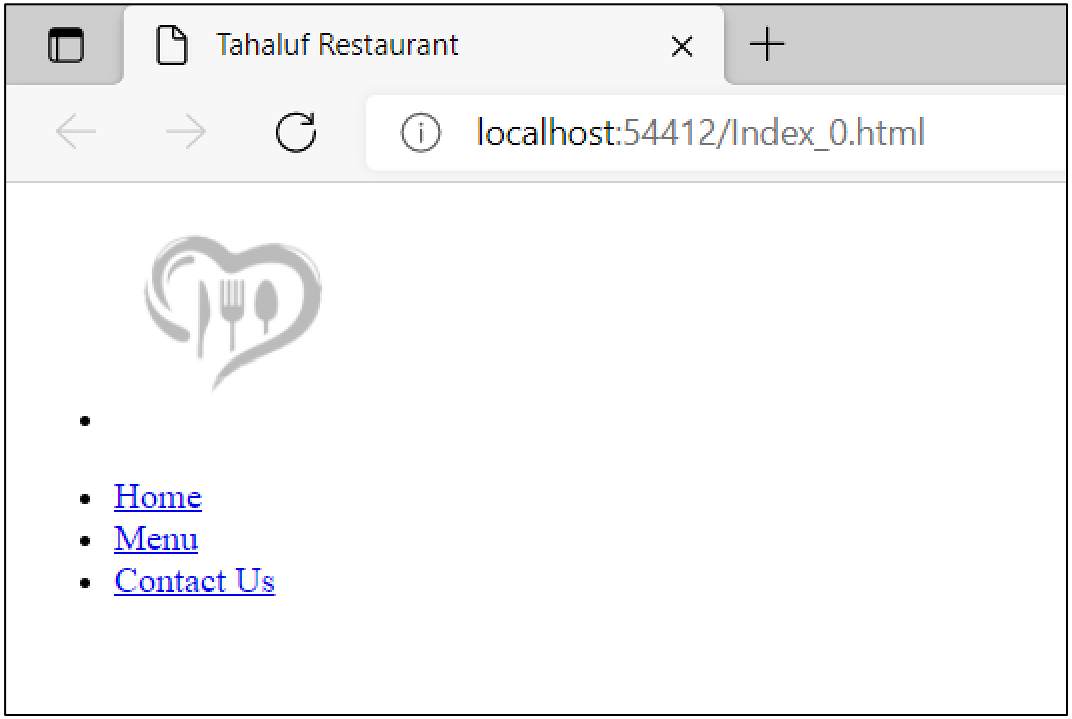
Building the Header

Example:

```
<header>
        <nav>
            <ul>
                <li id="logo"><img src="/img/Picture2.png"
                  alt="Alternate Text" width="100" /></li>
            </ul>
            <ul id="navigation-bar">
                <li><a href="HomePage.html">Home</a></li>
                <li><a href="Menu.html">Menu</a></li>
                <li><a href="Contact.html">ContactUs</a>
    </li>
           </ul>
         </nav>
 </header>
```

Building the Header

Result:



- Home
- Menu
- Contact Us

Building the Header

Example:

1. Creating GlobalStyleSheet.css
2. Adding reference to this file in Index.html

```
<link rel="stylesheet"
href="GlobalStyleSheet.css" type="text/css" />
```

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CSS Links

- links can be styled with any CSS property.
- links can be styled contrastingly relying upon what state they are in.
- The four links states are:

1. a:link a normal, unvisited link
2. a:visited - a link the user has visited
3. a:hover - a link when the user mouses over it
4. a:active - a link the moment it is clicked

CSS Links

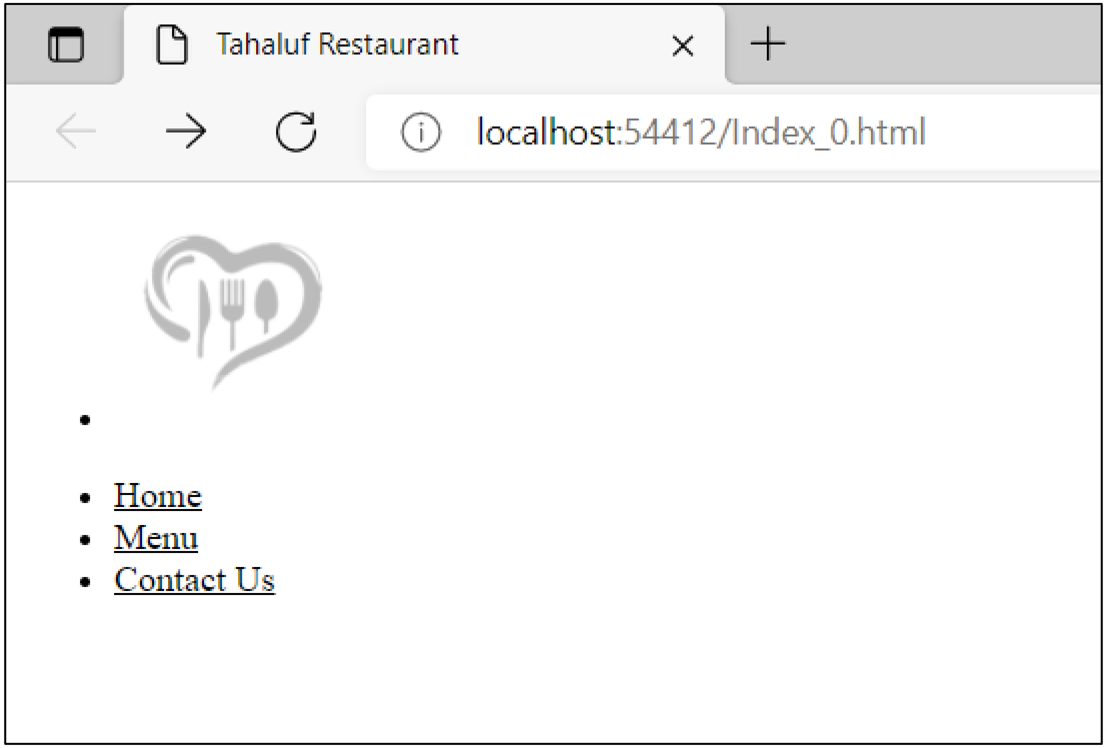
Example:

Change the color dependent on states:

```
/* unvisited link */
nav a:link {
    color: black;}
/* visited link */
nav a:visited {
    color: blueviolet;}
/* mouse over link */
nav a:hover {
    color: palevioletred;}
/* selected link */
nav a:active {
    color: indigo;}
```

CSS Links

Result:



-

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CSS Links

Exercise:

Set the background color for hover links to " yellow ", and the font size for the active link to “20px”.

CSS Links

Exercise Solution:

```
<html>
<head>
    <style></style>
</head>
<body>

    <h1>Link</h1>
    <p><href="https://www.youtube.com/">youtube</a></p>

</body>
</html>
```

CSS Links

Exercise Solution:

```
<style>
        a:hover {
            background-color: yellow;}

        a:active {
            font-size: 20px;}
</style>
```

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CSS Font

Font property:

- ❑ font-family to set font family of a text.
- ❑ font-size to set the font size for different elements.
- ❑ font-weight to set the weight of a font.

```
nav ul li {
        font-family: 'Oswald', sans-serif;
        font-size: 30px;
        font-weight: bold;}
```

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Text Decoration property

Set or remove decorations from text

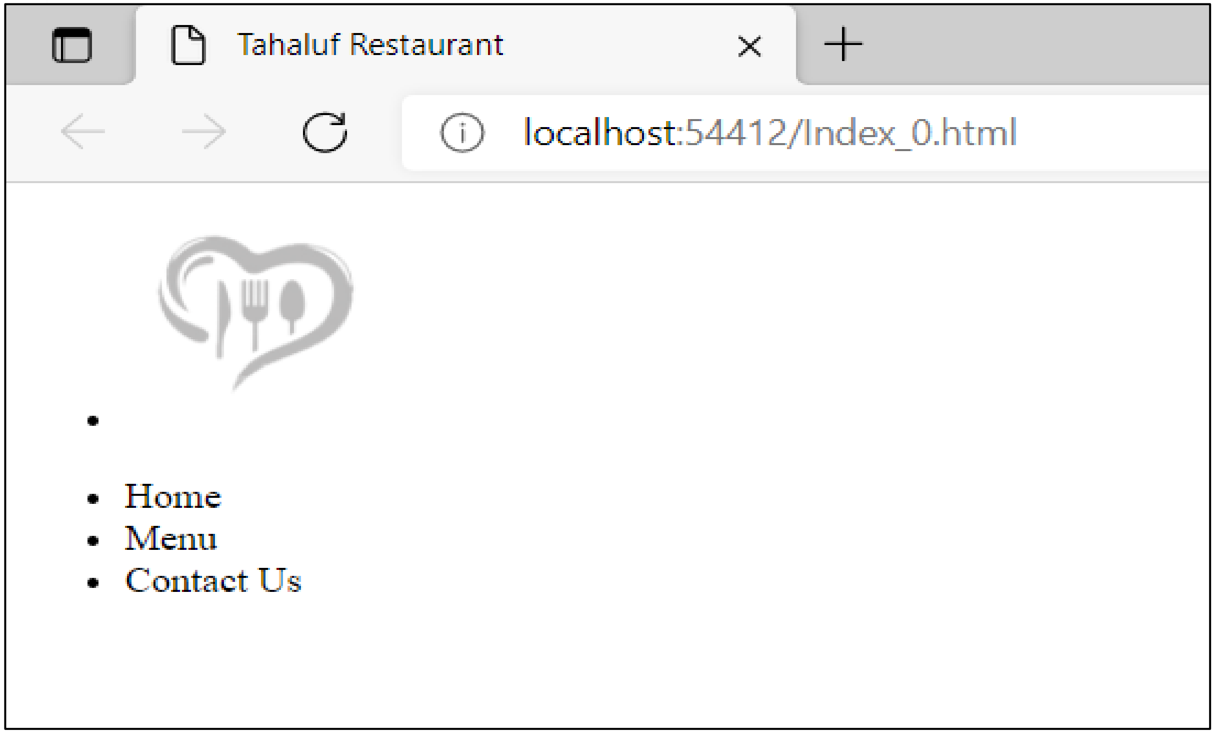
text-decoration :

- none
- overline
- line-through
- underline

```
nav a:link {
    text-decoration: none;
}
```

Text Decoration property

Result:



Tahaluf Restaurant

localhost:54412/Index_0.html

-

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CSS Lists

- Indicates the kind of list item marker.

list-style-type:

- none
- circle
- square

```
nav ul li {
    list-style-type: none;}
```

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Inline property

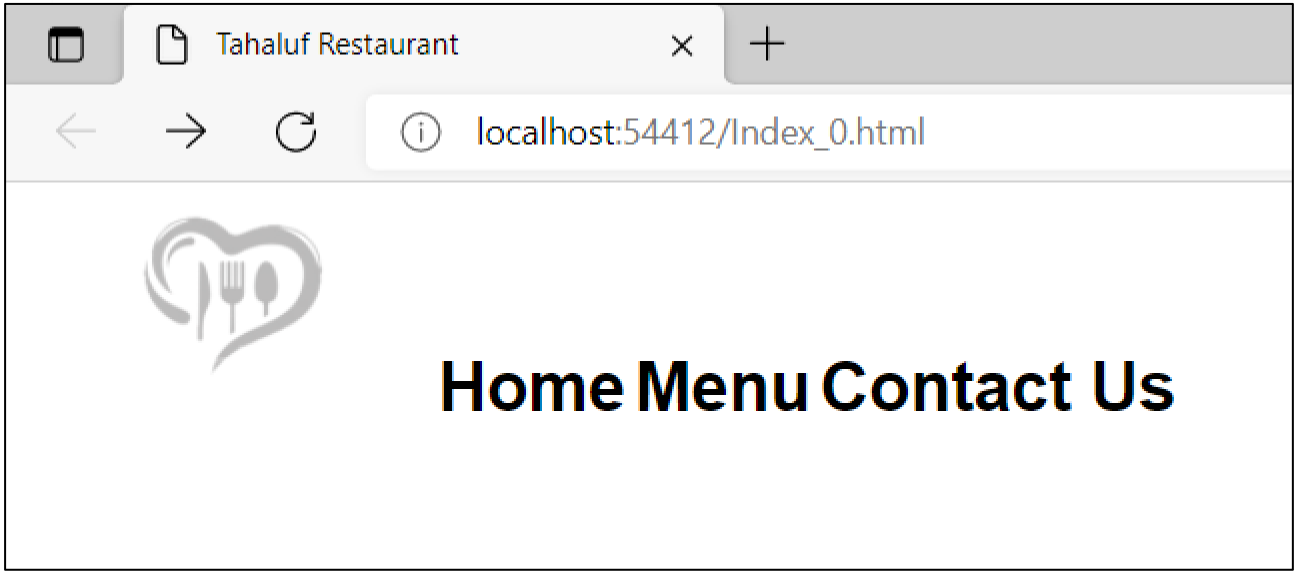
- To display element in list in the same line:

```
nav ul {
    display: inline;
}

    nav ul li {
        display: inline-block;
}
```

Inline property

Result:



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CSS background

- Set background effects for elements

➢ Background property:

- background-color
- background-image
- background-repeat
- background-attachment
- background-position

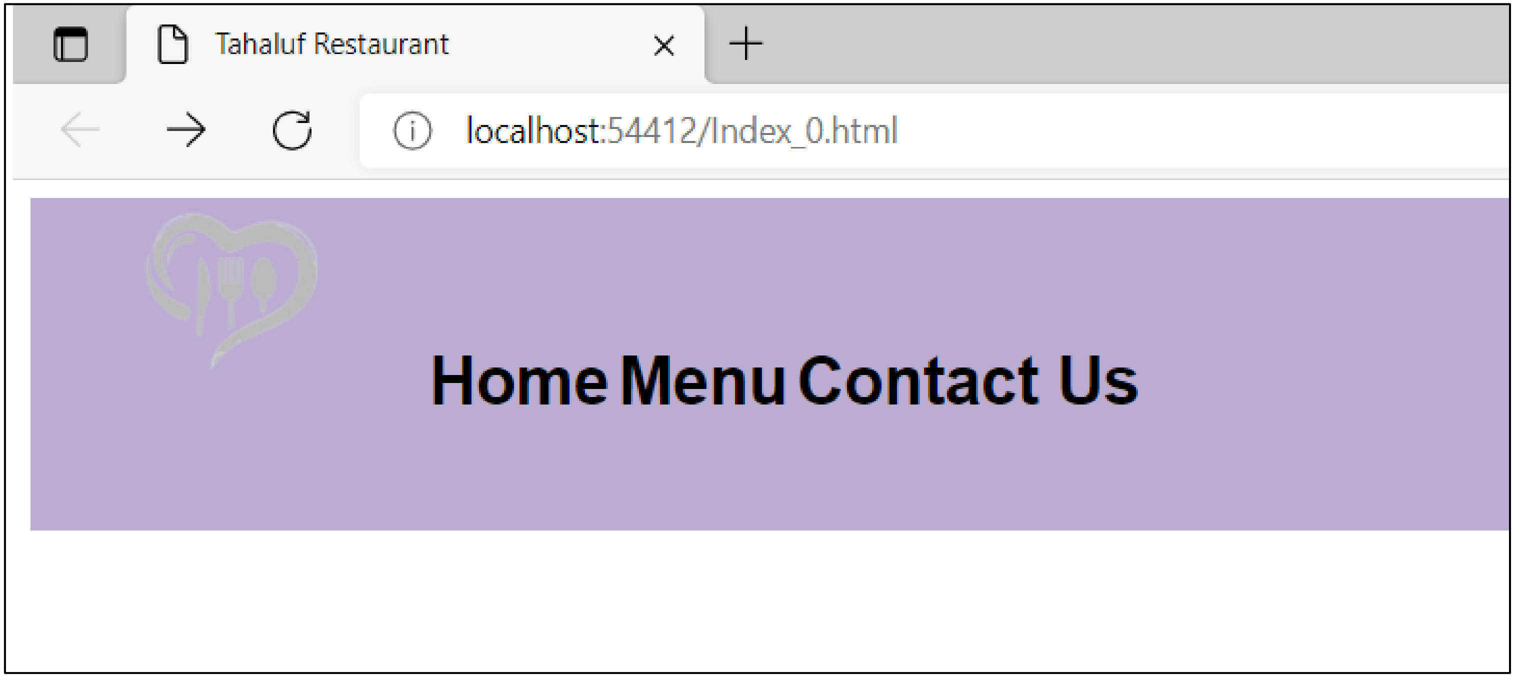
CSS background

- Set background color

```
header {
    display: block;
    background-color: #bbadd2;
    height: 150px;
}
```

CSS background

Result:



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localhost:54412/Index_0.html

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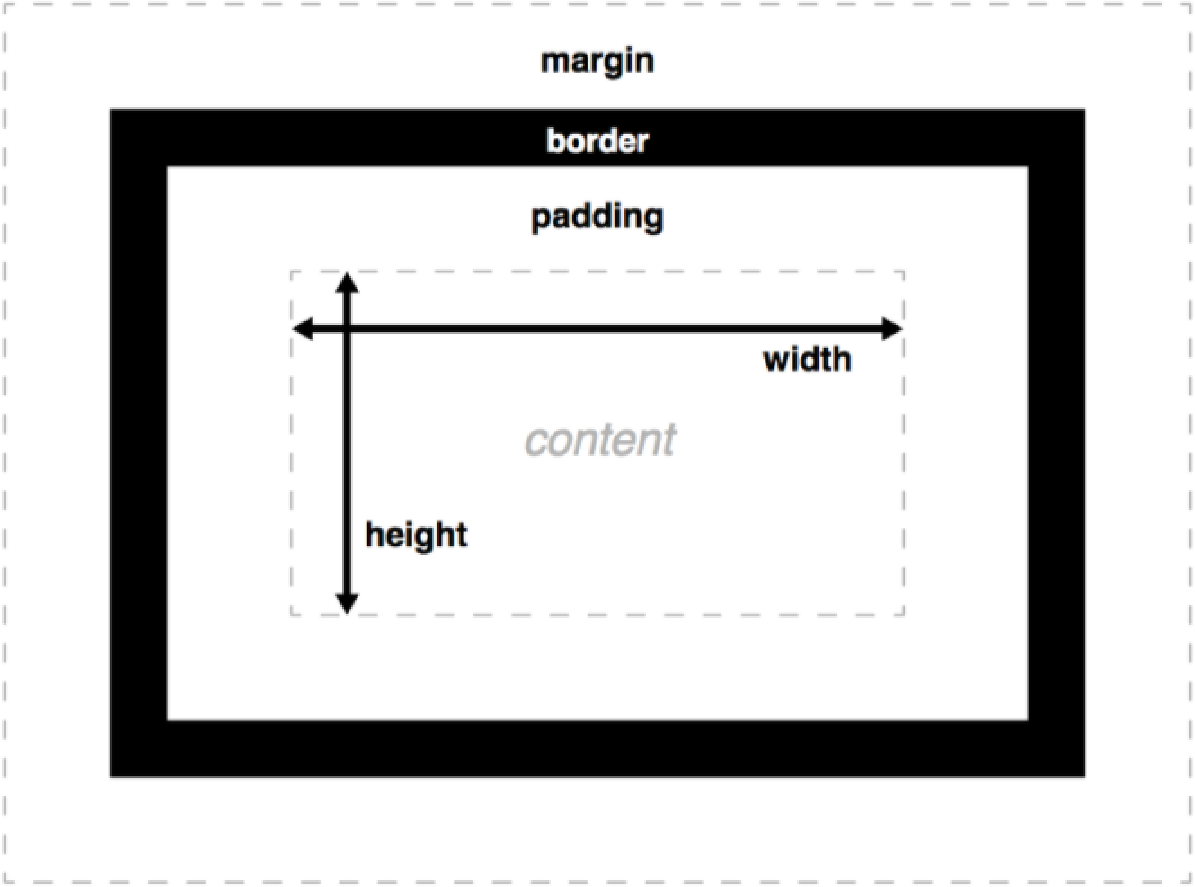
CSS Box Model



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Margin property

- Make space around element, outside of any defined borders.

- Margin property:

1. margin-top
2. margin-right
3. margin-bottom
4. margin-left

Margin property

❑ Margin Value:

- **Auto**: the browser calculates the margin automatically.
- **Length**: specifies a margin length in px, cm, etc.
- ***%*** : specifies a margin percentage of the width of the containing element.

Margin property

Example:

```
{
    margin-top: 10px;
    margin-right:5px;
    margin-bottom: 10px;
    margin-left: 15px;
}

OR (shorthand)
{
    margin: 10px 5px 10px 15px;
}
```

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Padding property

- Make space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.

- **Padding property:**

1. padding-top
2. padding-right
3. padding-bottom
4. padding-left

Padding property

Example:

```
{
    padding-top: 10px;
    padding-right:5px;
    padding-bottom: 10px;
    padding-left: 15px;

}
```

OR (shorthand)

```
{
    padding: 10px 5px 10px 15px;
}
```

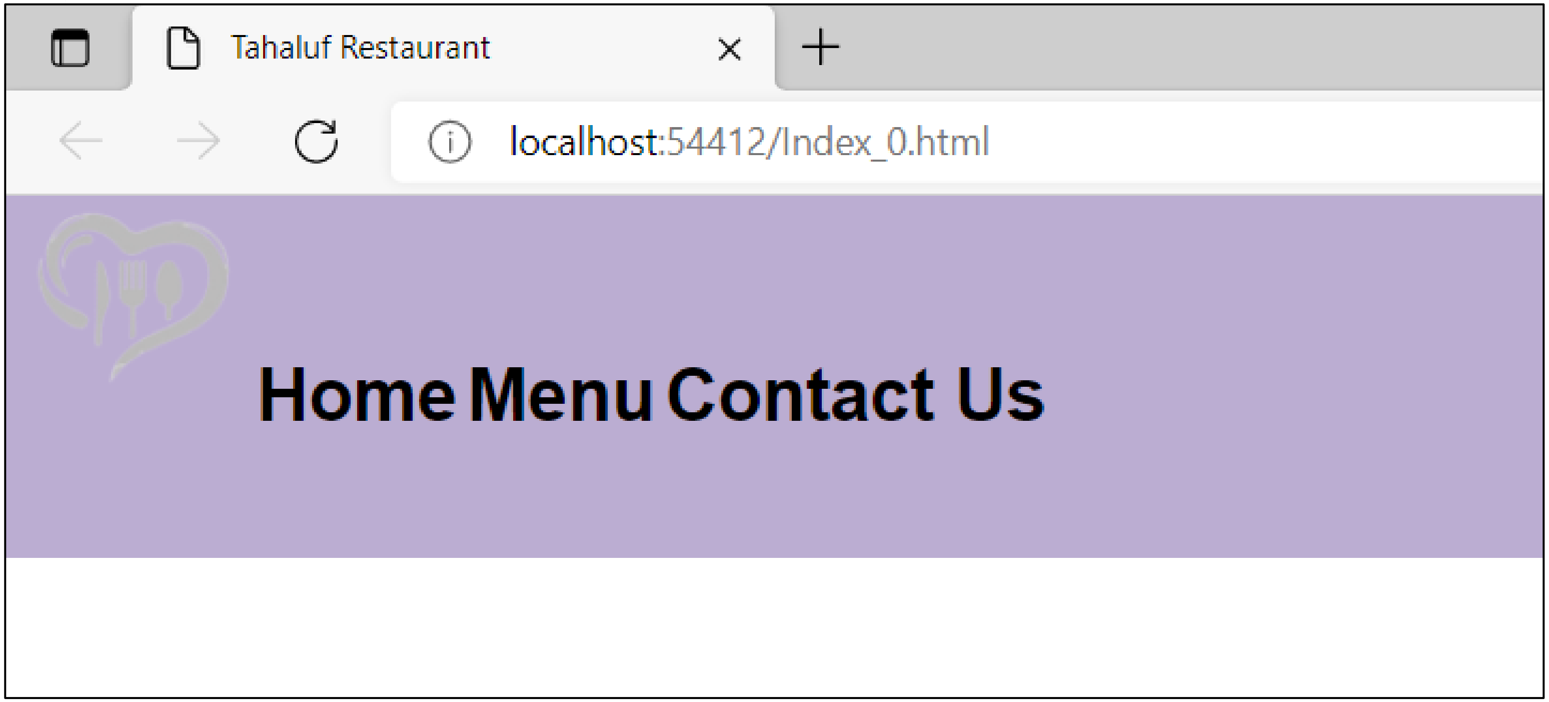
Margin And Padding

- Reset the margin and padding on all of the elements on the page.

```
* {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}
```

Margin And Padding

Result:



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Margin And Padding

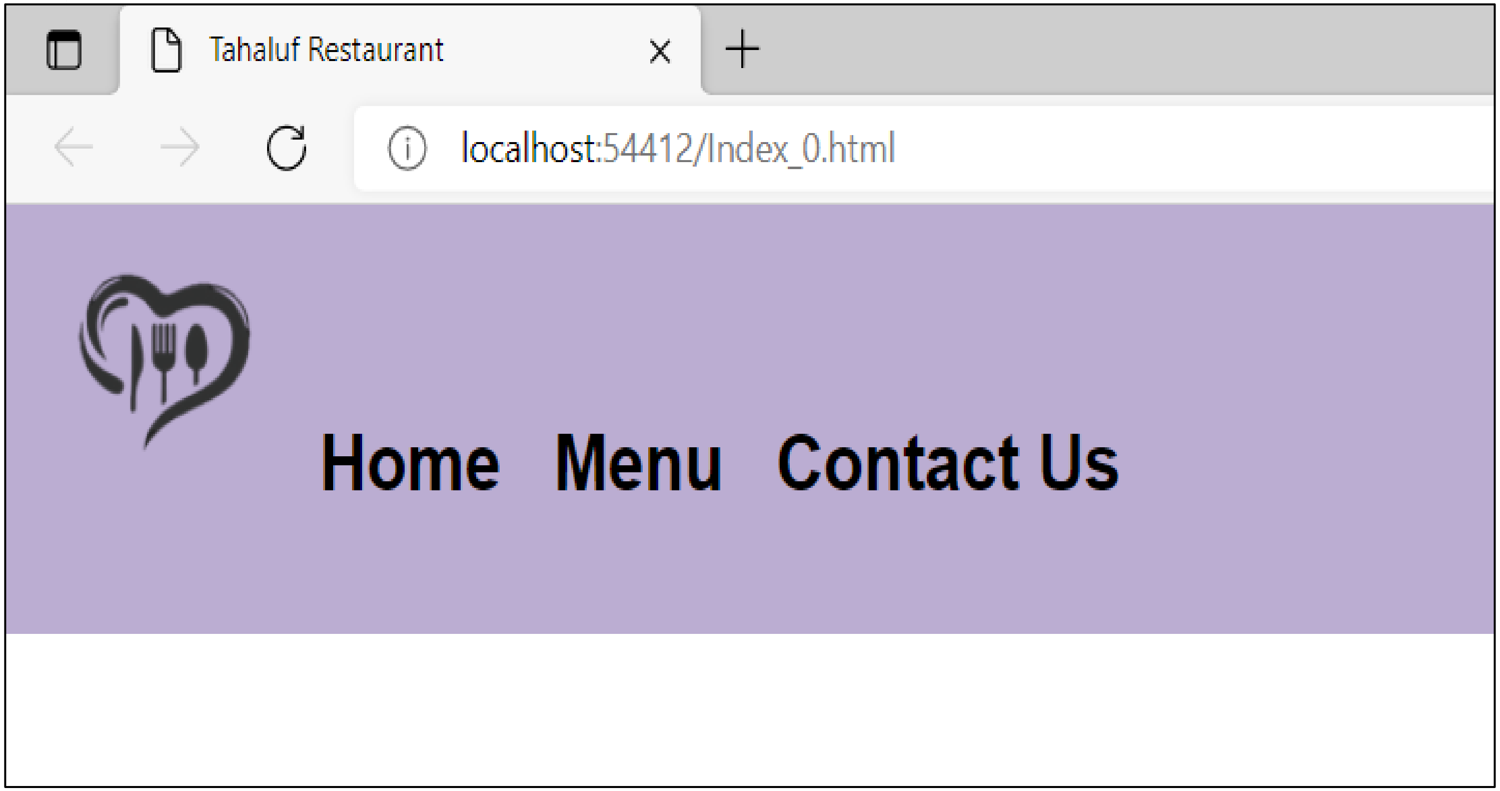
Use padding:

```
header {
    padding: 10px;
}
```

```
nav ul li {
        padding: 10px;
    }
```

Margin And Padding

Result:



Tahaluf Restaurant

localhost:54412/Index_0.html

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Margin And Padding

Exercise:

Add the margin and padding property in the following code to change the result in image1 to become like image2 "in next slide“.

Margin And Padding

Exercise Solution:

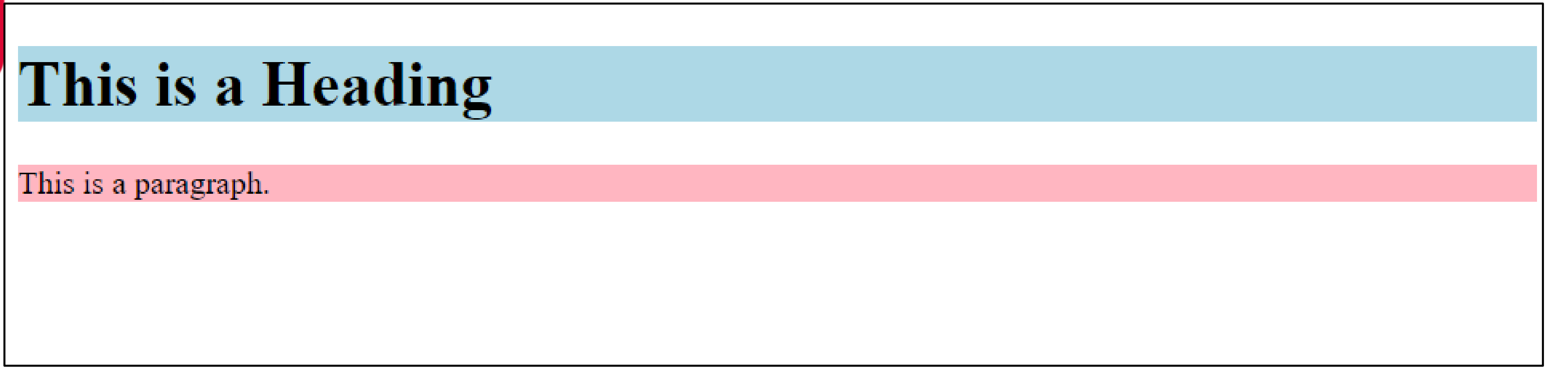
```
<head>
    <style>
        h1 {
            background-color: lightblue;}
        p {
            background-color: lightpink;}
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>This is a Heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
```

Margin And Padding

Exercise Solution:

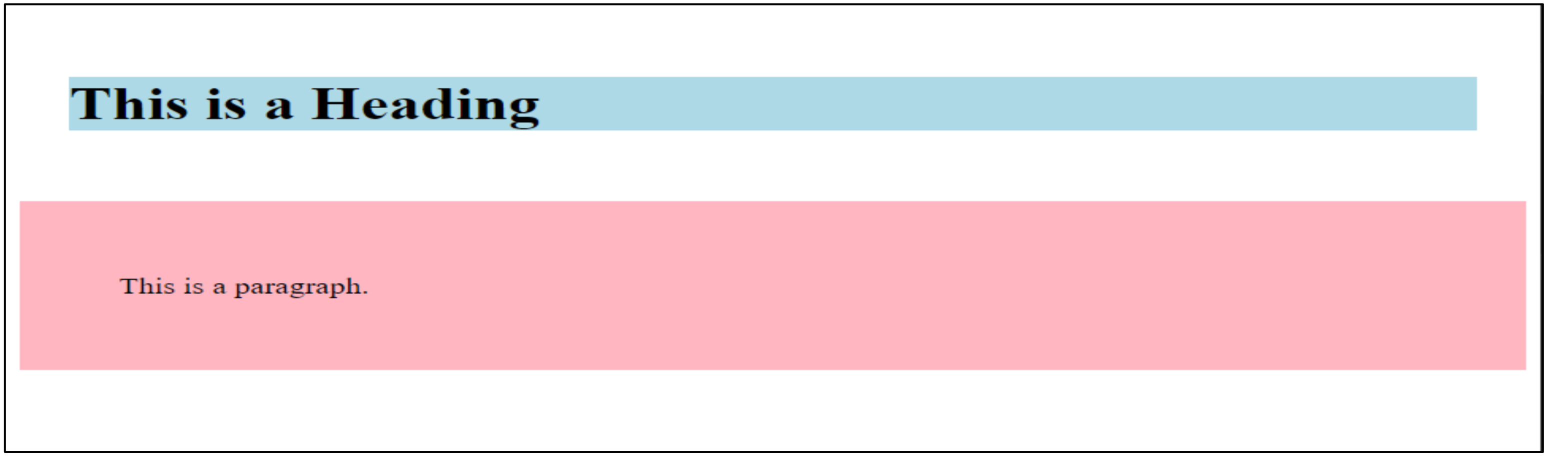
```
<style>
        h1 {
            background-color: lightblue;
            margin: 50px 25px;
        }
        p {
            background-color: lightpink;
            padding: 50px;
        }
</style>
```

Margin And Padding



This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.



This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

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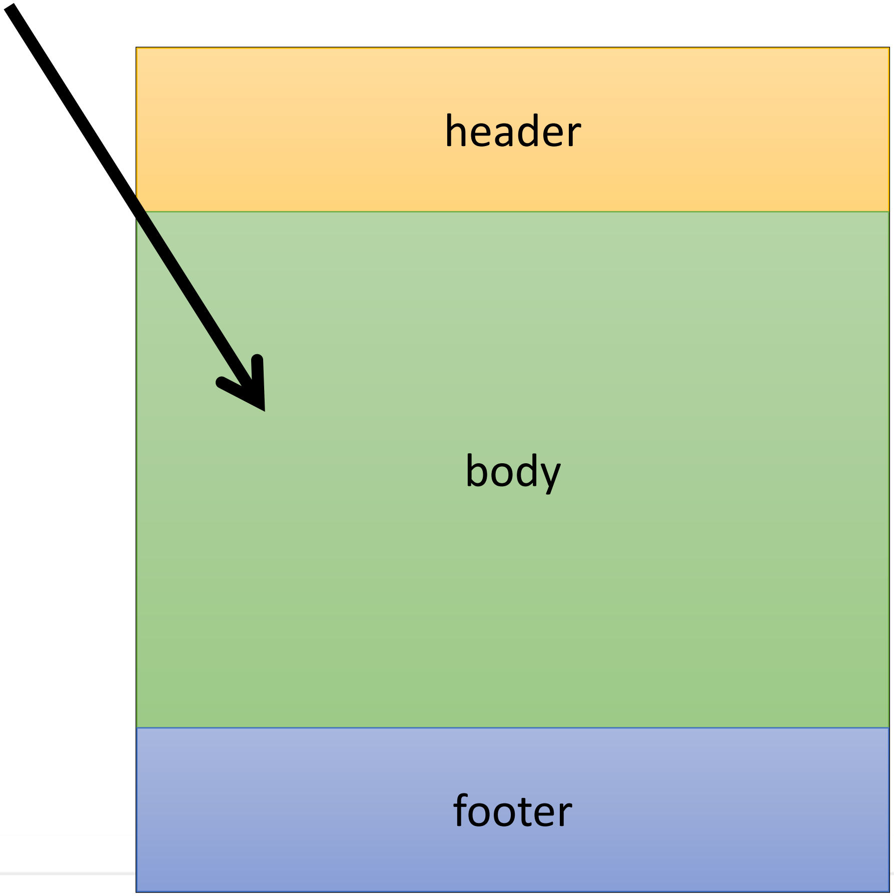
Home Page

Go to body

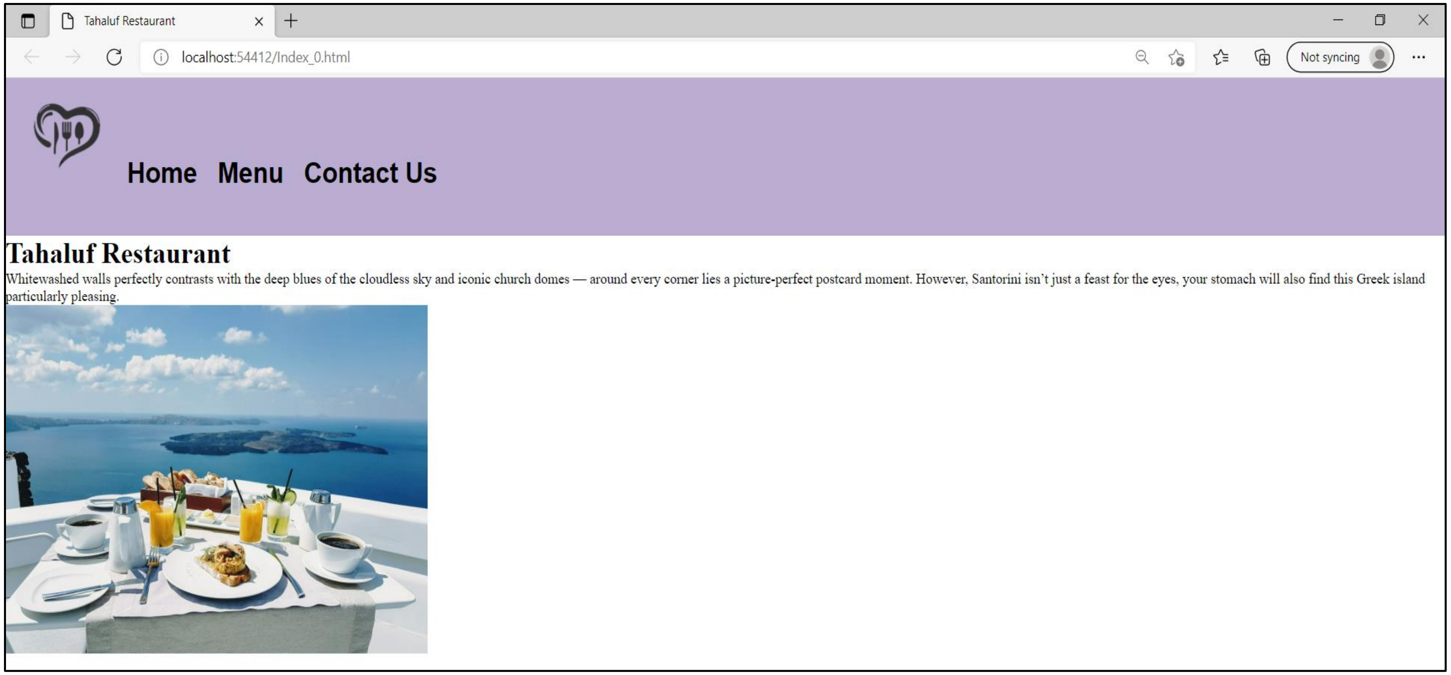


Building the Body

```
<main>
       <h1>
           Tahaluf Restaurant
       </h1>
       <div>
           <div>
                <p>
                    Whitewashed walls perfectly contrasts …
               </p>
           </div>
           <div>
                <img id="imgRight" src="image/img4.jpg"
                  alt="Alternate Text" width="500" />
           </div>
       </div>
</main>
```

Building the Body

Result:



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Tahaluf Restaurant

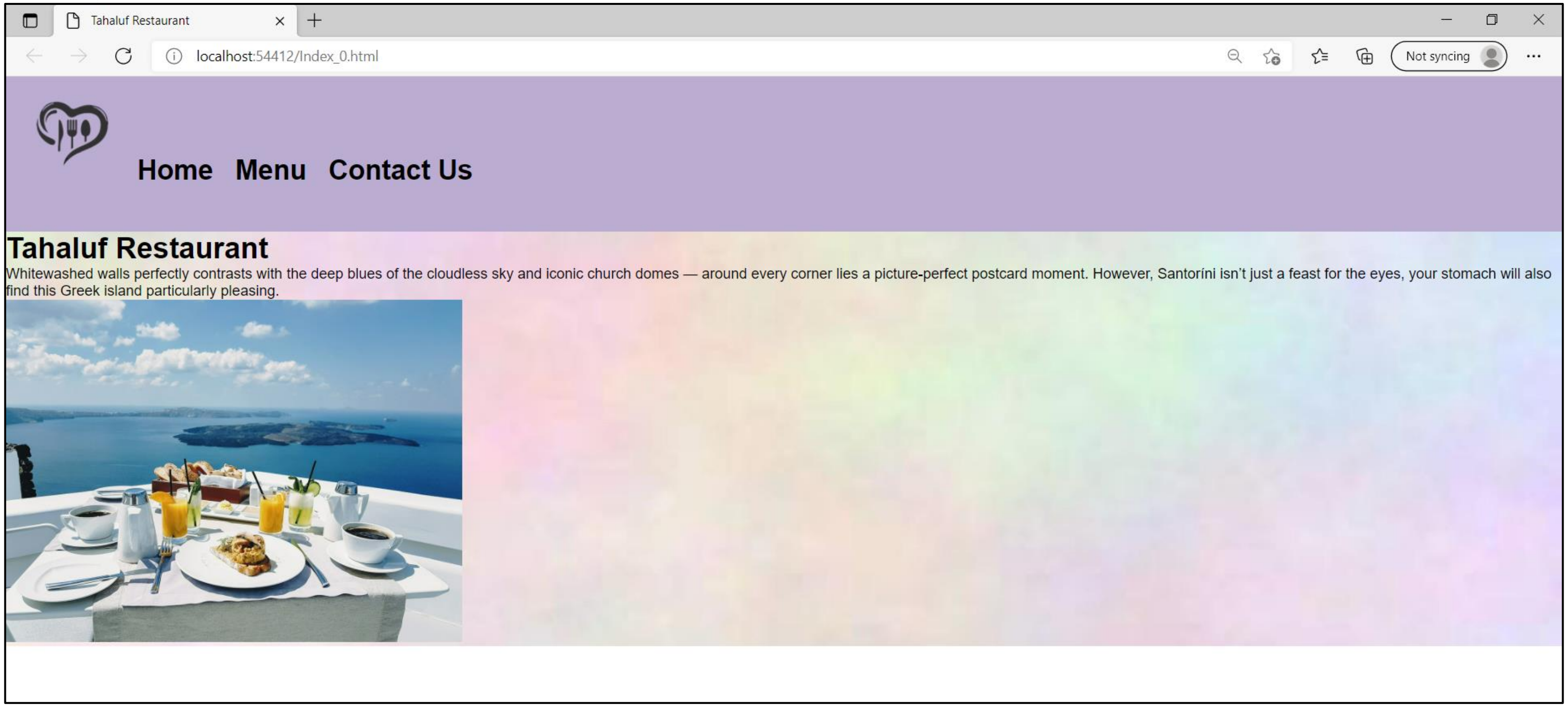
Whitewashed walls perfectly contrasts with the deep blues of the cloudless sky and iconic church domes — around every corner lies a picture-perfect postcard moment. However, Santorini isn't just a feast for the eyes, your stomach will also find this Greek island particularly pleasing.

Image background

```
main {
    display: block;
    background-image:
    url("image/Background.jpg");
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    background-size: cover;
    background-attachment: fixed;
    font-family: 'Oswald', sans-serif;
}
```

Image background

Result:



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Tahaluf Restaurant

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Text Alignment

Set the horizontal alignment of a text

❑ text-align:

- center
- left
- right
- justify

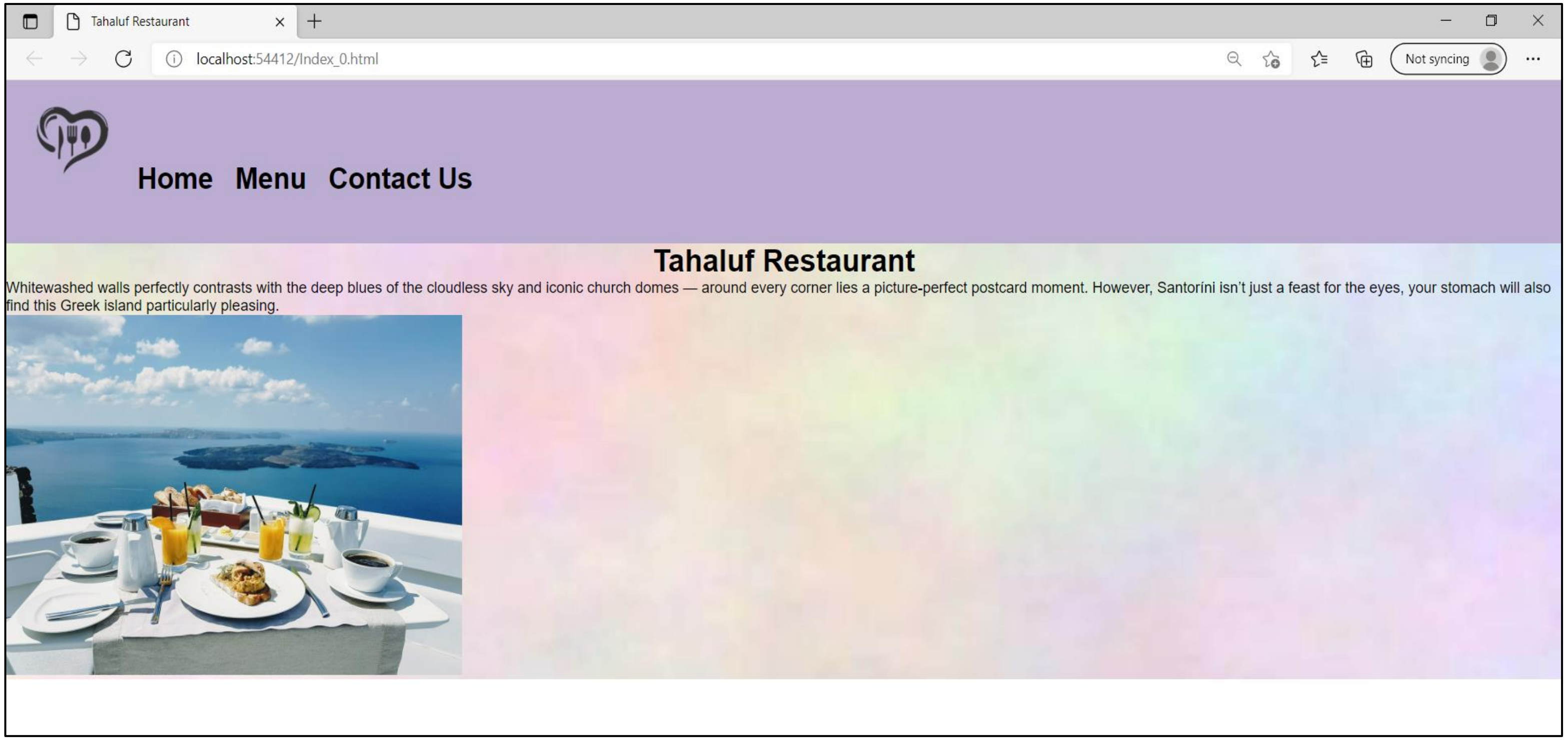
Text Alignment

To display h1 in the center:

```
main h1 {
        text-align: center;
        }
```

Text Alignment

Result:



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Height and Width

Set the height and width of an element

❑ Height and Width property:

- max-width
- max-height
- min-width
- min-height

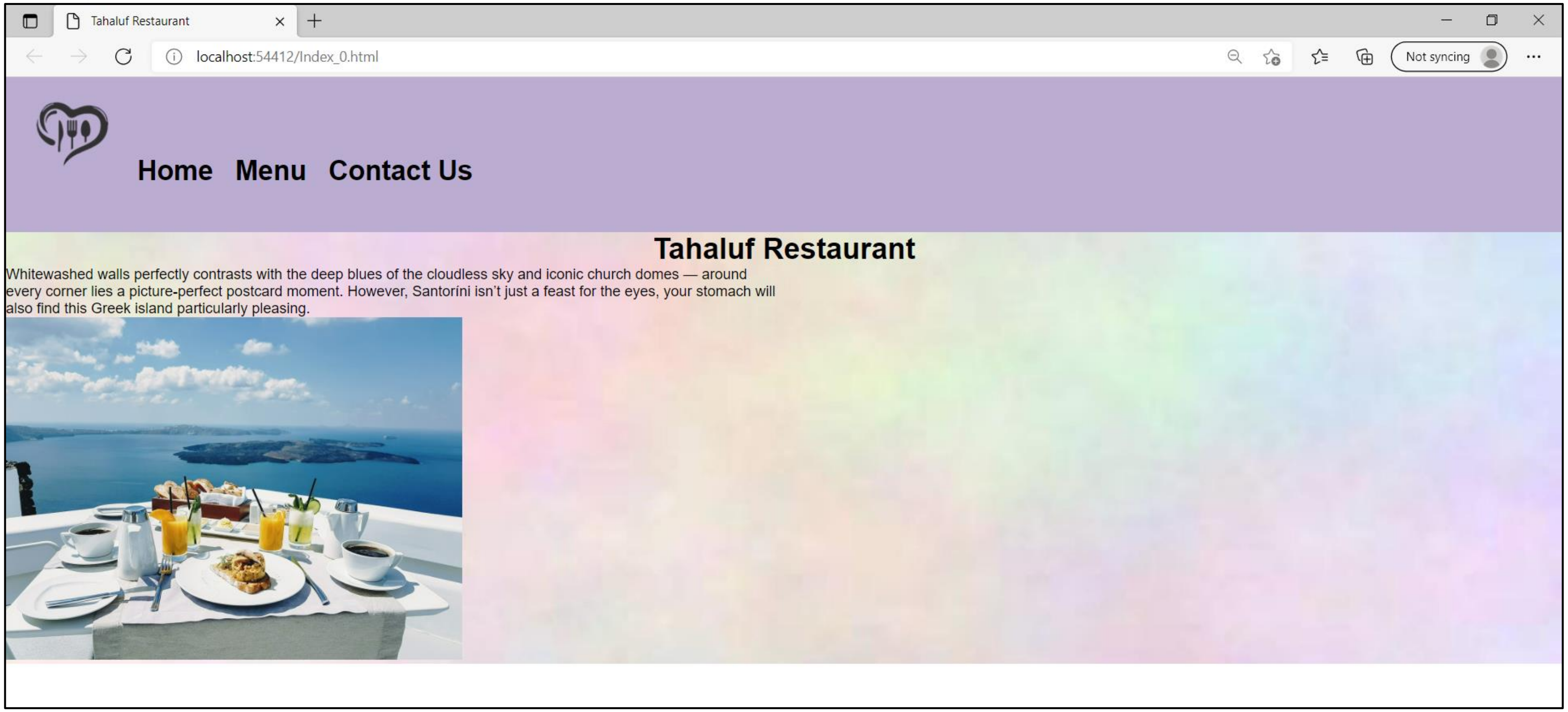
Height and Width

Changing the width for p block :

```
main p {
       width: 50%;
   }
```

Height and Width

Result:



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Tahaluf Restaurant

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CSS Float

Positioning and formatting content.

❑ Float property:

- left - use to float the element to the left of its container.
- right - use to float the element to the right of its container.
- none - use to keep the element without float
- inherit - use to float the element to inherits the float value of its parent.

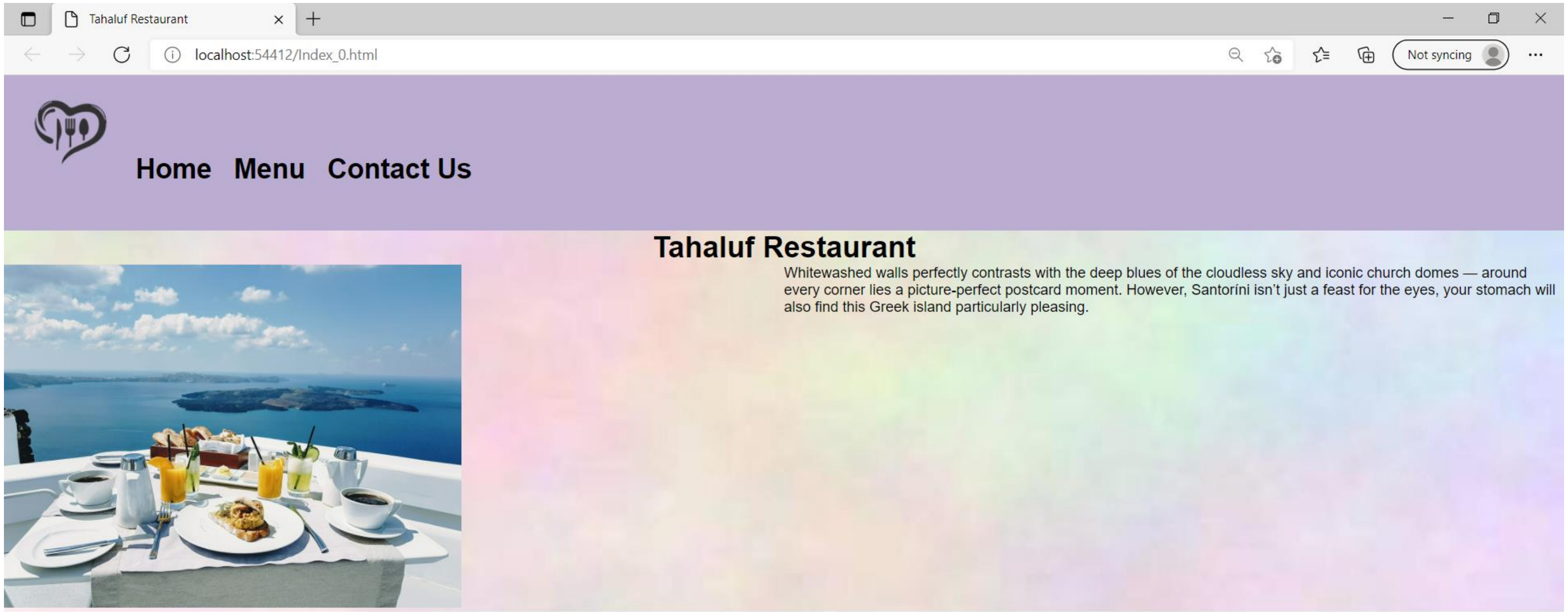
CSS Float

Changing the float for p block:

```
 main p {
          float: right;
     }
```

CSS Float

Result:



Tahaluf Restaurant

Whitewashed walls perfectly contrasts with the deep blues of the cloudless sky and iconic church domes — around every corner lies a picture-perfect postcard moment. However, Santorini isn't just a feast for the eyes, your stomach will also find this Greek island particularly pleasing.

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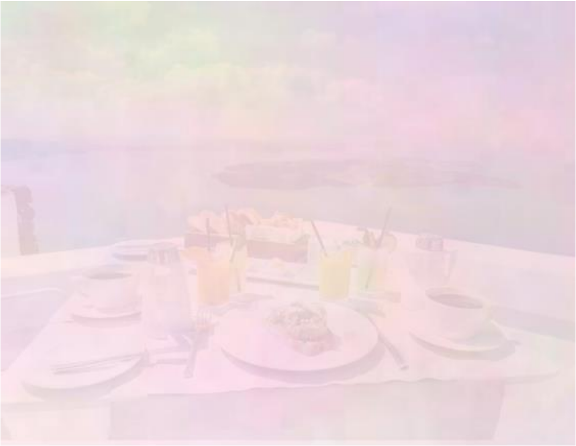
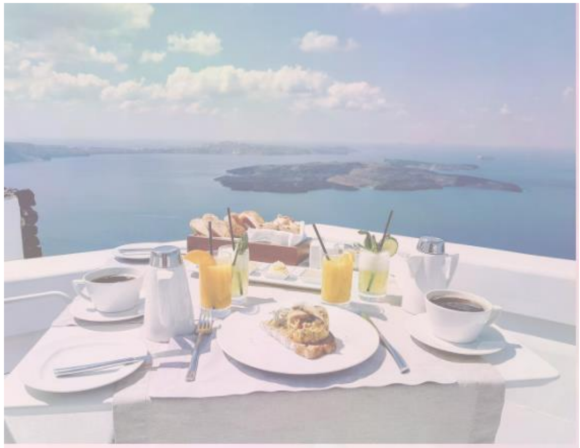
CSS Opacity

- Determines the opacity/straightforwardness of a component.
- Take a value from 0.0 - 1.0.

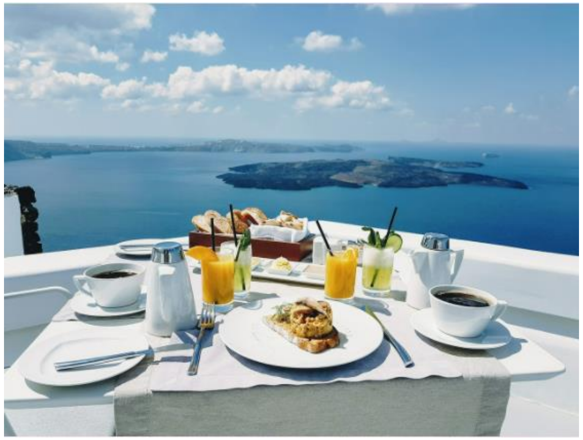
CSS Opacity



Opacity 0.1



Opacity 0.5



Opacity 1
(default)

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CSS Position

- Defines the position of an element in a document.

- **Position property:**
  1. Left
  2. Right
  3. top
  4. bottom
  5. z-index

CSS Position

- position property can take one of the following value:

1. Static.
2. Relative.
3. Absolute.
4. Fixed.
5. Sticky.

CSS Position

Example:

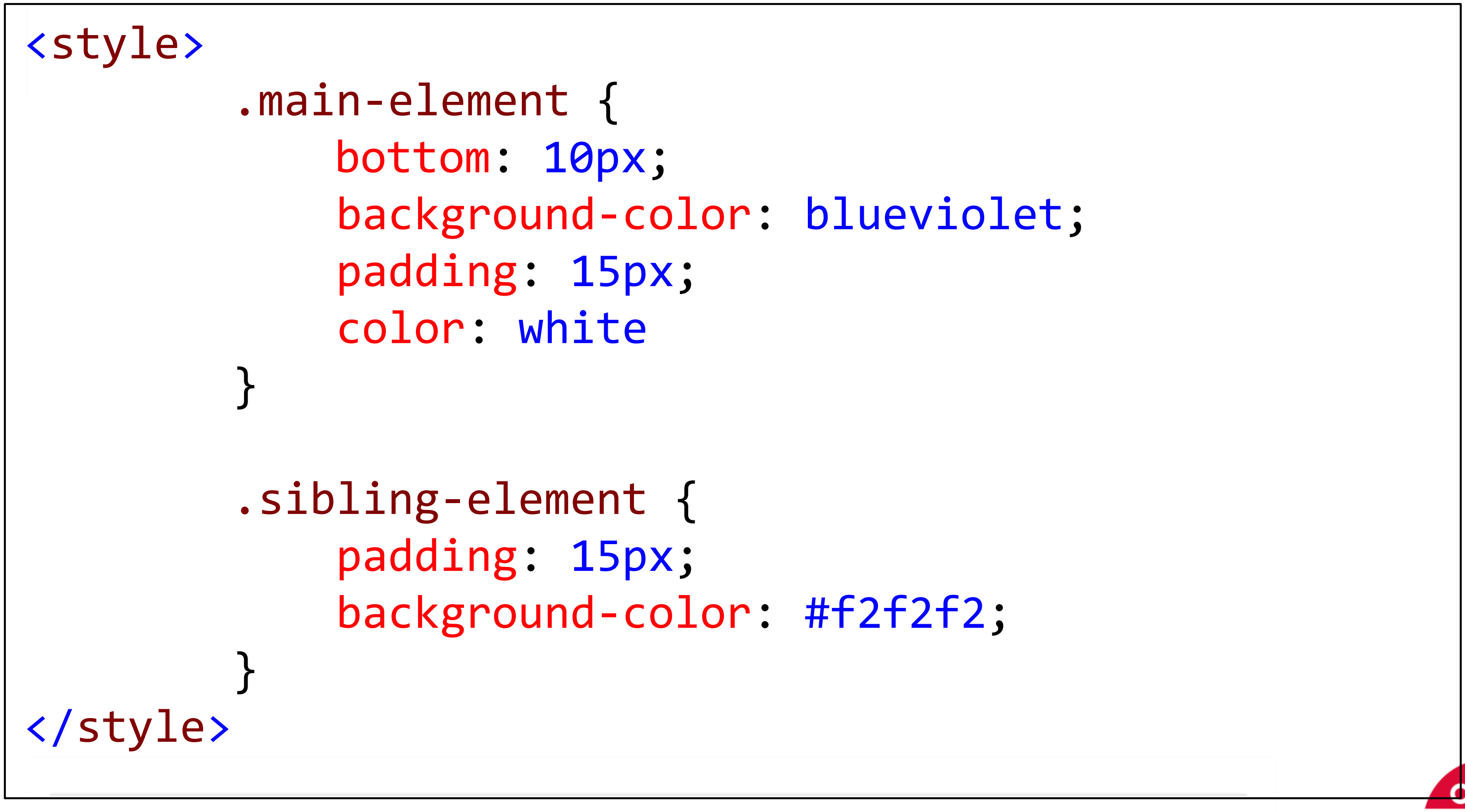
Html:

```html
<body>
    <div class="parent-element">
        <div class="sibling-element"> One </div>
        <div class="main-element"> Two </div>
        <div class="sibling-element"> Three </div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Position

Example:

CSS

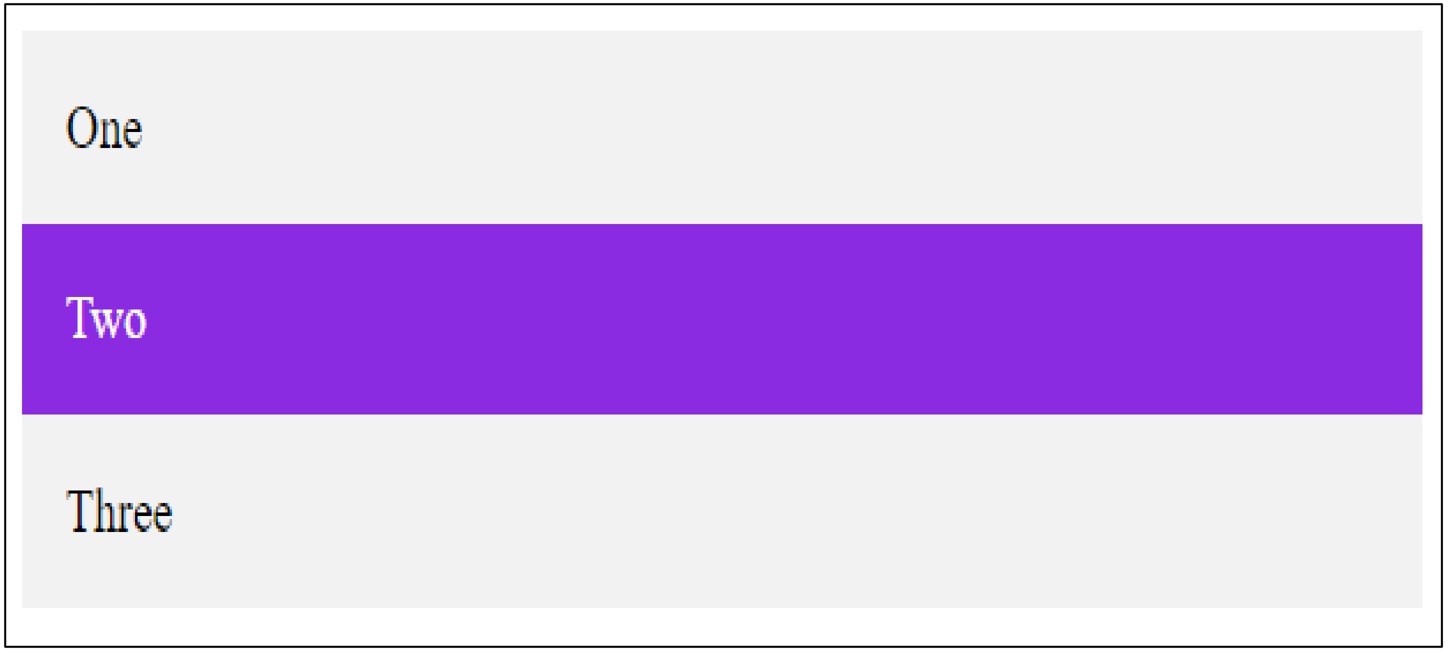


```
<style>
        .main-element {
            bottom: 10px;
            background-color: blueviolet;
            padding: 15px;
            color: white
        }

        .sibling-element {
            padding: 15px;
            background-color: #f2f2f2;
        }
</style>
```

CSS Position

Result:



One

Two

Three

CSS Position

Static:

- The default value for position is static.
- Can make position static by position: static.
- The component is situated by the typical progression of the record.
- The position properties do not affect an element.

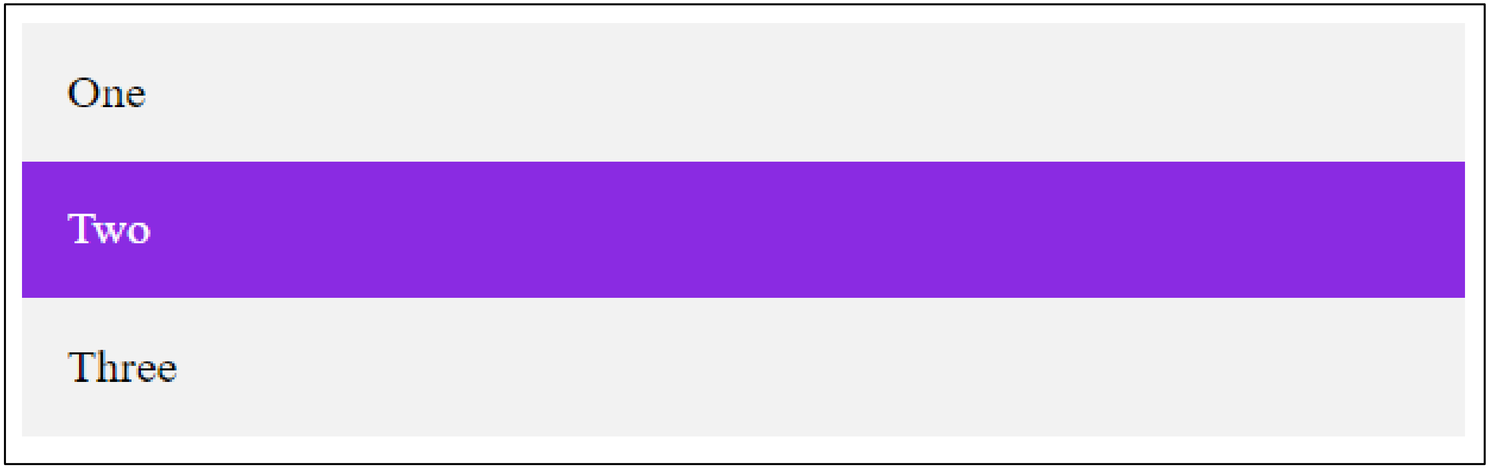
CSS Position

Adding position static

```
 <style>
        .main-element {
            position: static;
            left: 15px;
            bottom: 10px;
}
```

CSS Position

Result:



One

Two

Three

The left and bottom properties do not affect an element.

CSS Position

❑ Relative

1. The default value for position is static.

2. Can make position relative by position: relative.

3. The elements remain in the normal flow of the document.

4. The position properties affect an element.

5. The position properties is applied to the element relative to itself.

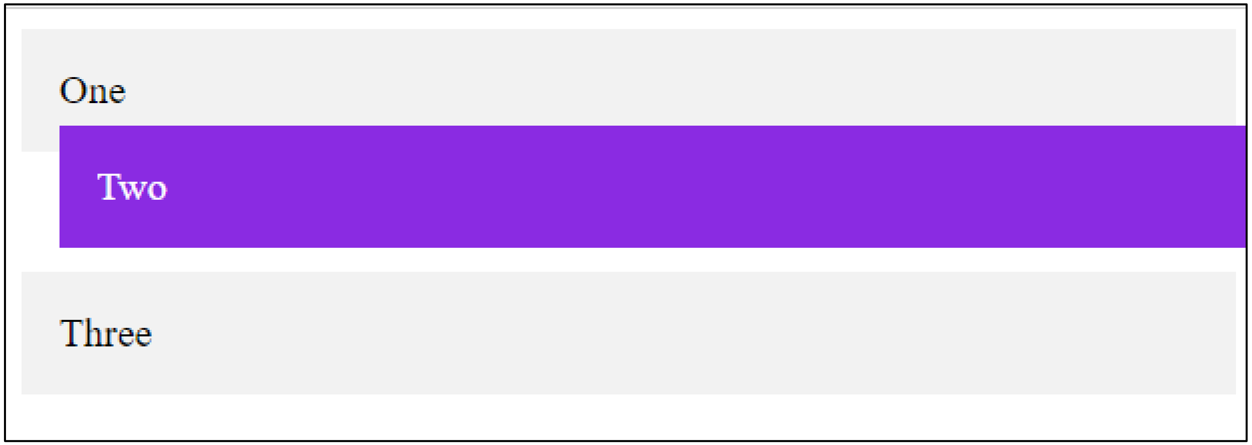
CSS Position

Adding position static

```
<style>
        .main-element {
            position: relative;
            left: 15px;
            bottom: 10px;
}
```

CSS Position

Result:



One

Two

Three

- ✓ The left and bottom properties now affect the position of the element.
- ✓ he element remains in the normal flow of the document and the offset is applied relative to itself.

CSS Position

❑ Absolute

1. Can make position absolute by position: absolute.

2. The elements are positioned relative to their parent elements.

3. The position properties affect an element.

4. The position properties determine the final position of the element.

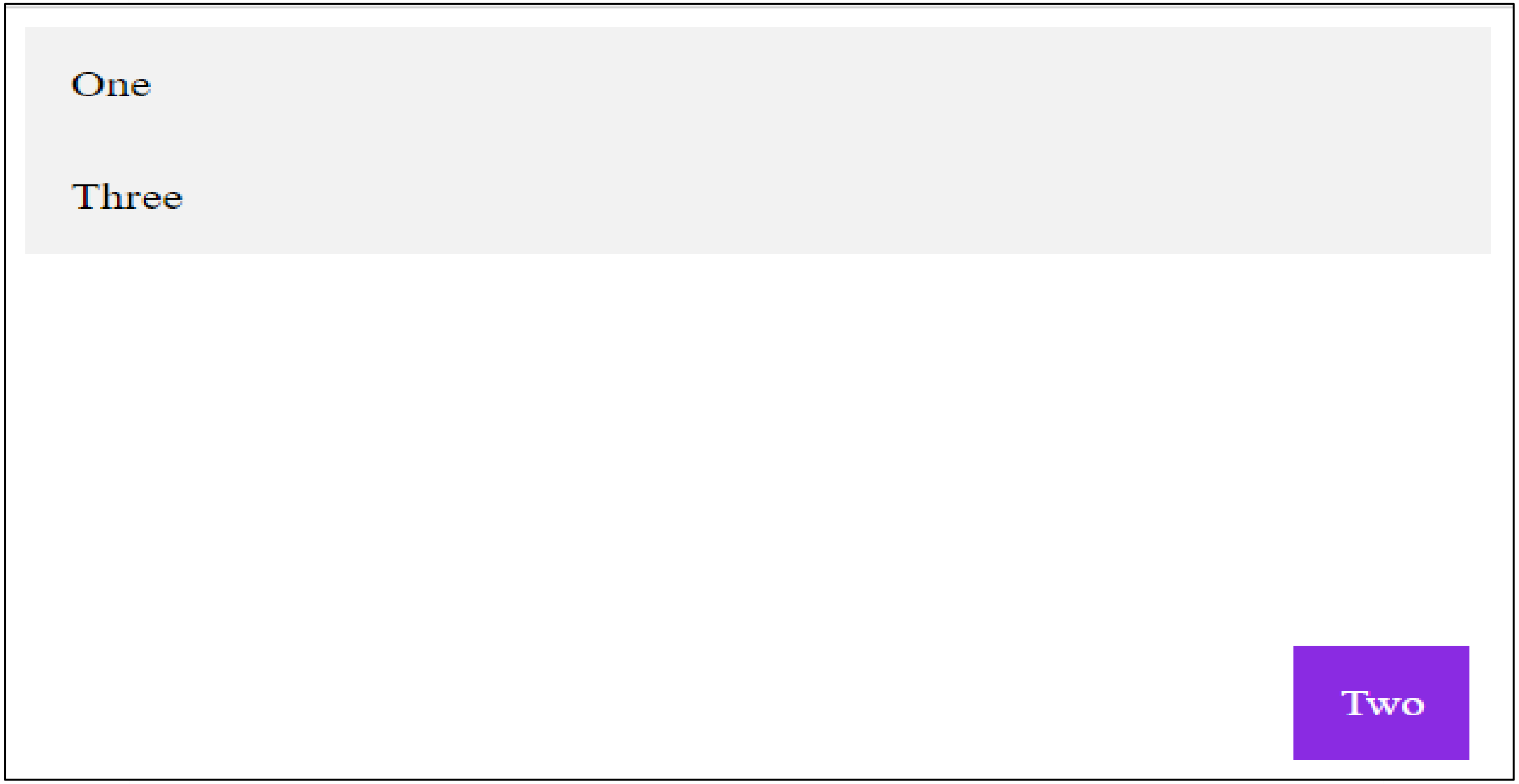
CSS Position

Adding position static

```
 <style>
        .main-element {
            position: absolute;
            right: 15px;
            bottom: 10px;
}
```

CSS Position

Result:



One

Three

Two

CSS Position

- Fixed
  - Can make position fixed by position: fixed.
  - The elements are positioned relative to their parent elements.
  - The position properties affect an element.
  - The fixed elements are not affected by scrolling.
  - The elements stay in the similarly situated position on the screen.

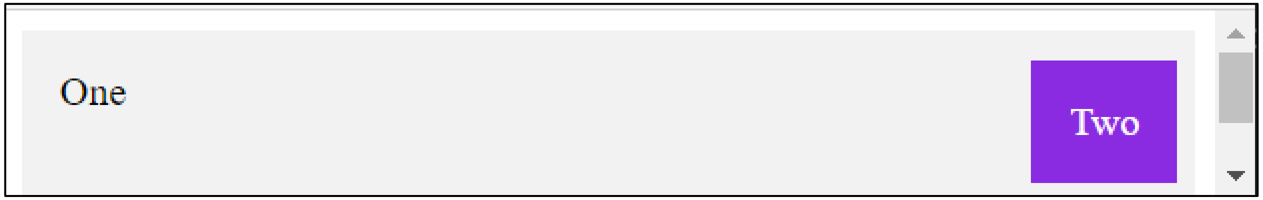
CSS Position

- Adding position static

```
 <style>
        .main-element {
            position: fixed;
            right: 15px;
            top: 20px;
}
```

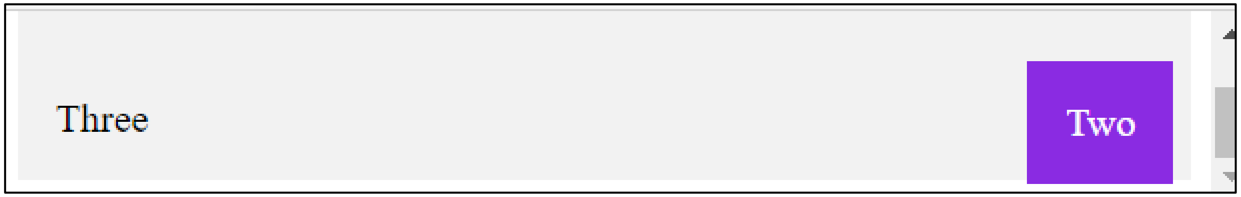
CSS Position

- Result:



One

Two



Three

Two

CSS Position

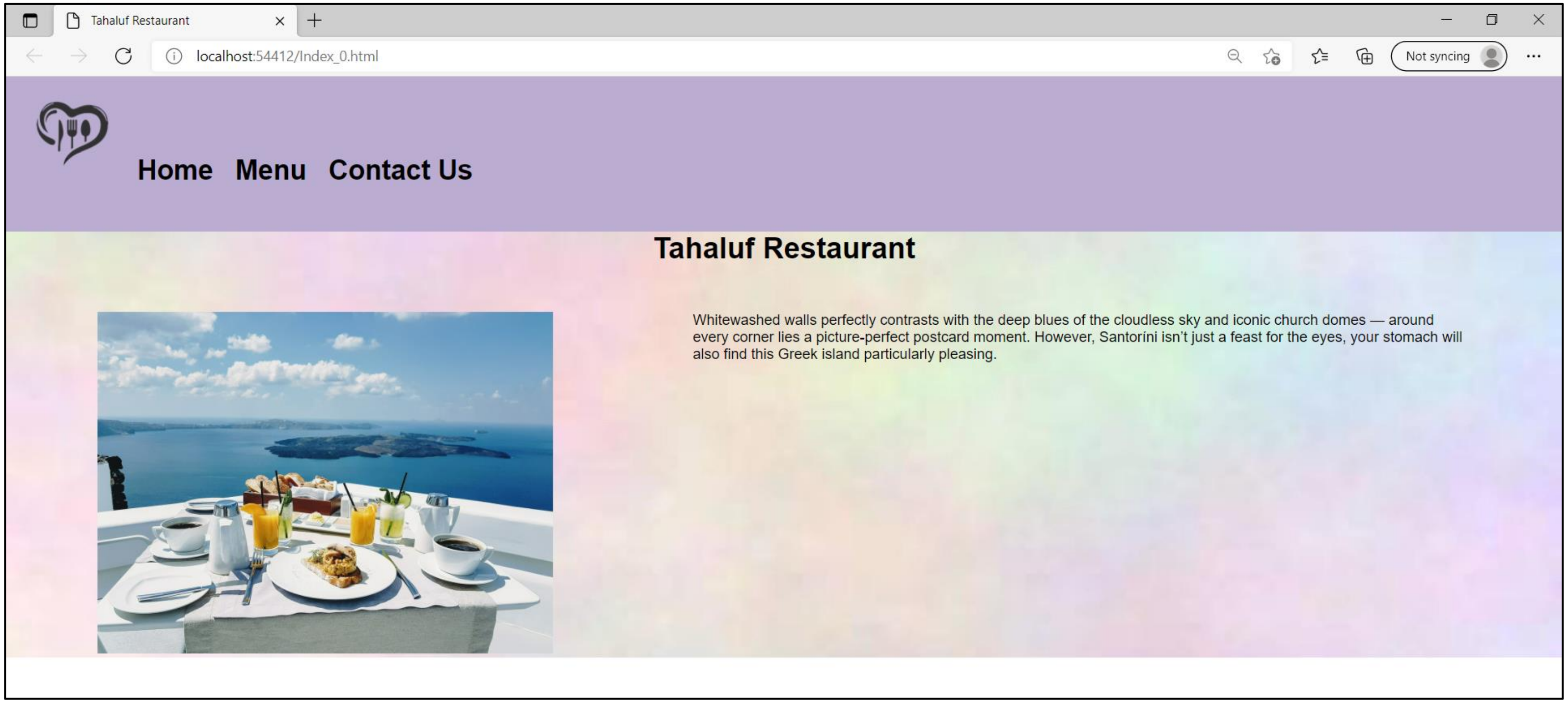
- Changing the position:

```
main p {
           position: relative;
           right: 100px;
           padding-top: 50px;
    }

    main img {
           position: relative;
           left: 100px;
           padding-top: 50px;
    }
```

CSS Position

Result:



Home Menu Contact Us

Tahaluf Restaurant

Whitewashed walls perfectly contrasts with the deep blues of the cloudless sky and iconic church domes — around every corner lies a picture-perfect postcard moment. However, Santorini isn't just a feast for the eyes, your stomach will also find this Greek island particularly pleasing.

Chapter 3

1 CSS Flexbox

2 CSS Borders

3 CSS Tables

4 CSS Animations

CSS Flexbox

- Design positioning by design flexible responsive layout structure without using float or positioning.

Html Body

- To using the Flexbox model, you need to first define a flex container by adding **flexContainer** class.

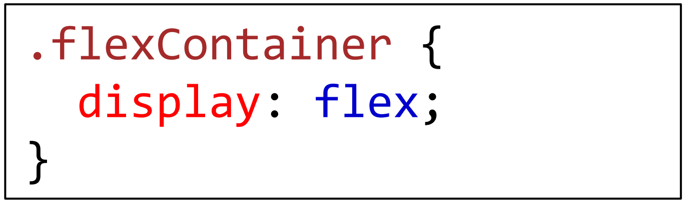
Html Body

Example:

```
<main>
       <h1>
           Tahaluf Restaurant
       </h1>
       <div class="flexContainer">
           <div>
               <p>
                   Whitewashed walls perfectly contrasts …
               </p>
           </div>
           <div>
               <img id="imgRight" src="image/img4.jpg"
                 alt="Alternate Text" width="500" />
           </div>
       </div>
</main>
```

CSS Flexbox

- To make flex container flexible set the **display** property to **flex:**



```
.flexContainer {
  display: flex;
}
```

CSS Flexbox

- **Flex container properties:**

1. flex-direction.
2. flex-wrap.
3. flex-flow.
4. justify-content.
5. align-items.
6. align-content.

CSS Flexbox

- **The flex-direction property:**
  use to defines in which direction the container wants to stack the flex items.

- **flex-direction:**
  1. Column.
  2. Row.

CSS Flexbox

- **The flex-wrap property:**
  Indicates if the flex things should wrap.

- **flex-wrap:**
  1. Wrap.
  2. Nowrap.

CSS Flexbox

- **The justify-content property:**
  used to align the flex items:

- **justify-content:**
  1. Center.

CSS Flexbox

- CSS for **flexContainer** class

```
.flexContainer {
    display: flex;
    flex-direction: row;
    justify-content: center
}
```

CSS Flexbox

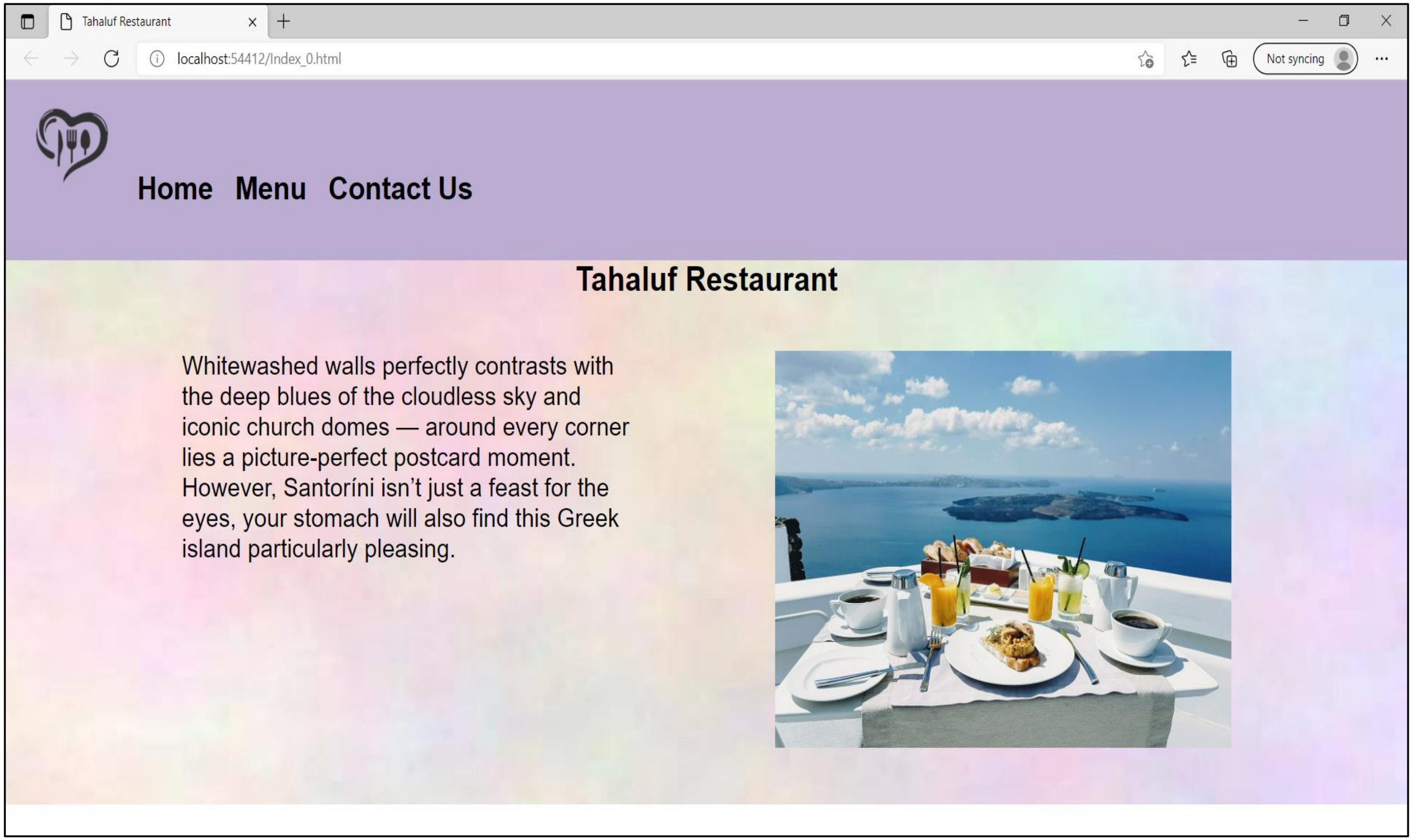
CSS updated:

```
main p {
       font-size: 25px;
       width: 50%;
       padding-top: 50px;
       display: block;
       width: 500px;
       padding-bottom: 50px;
   }

   main img {
       padding-top: 50px;
       width: 500px;
       margin-left: 150px;
       padding-bottom: 50px;
   }
```

CSS Flexbox

Result:



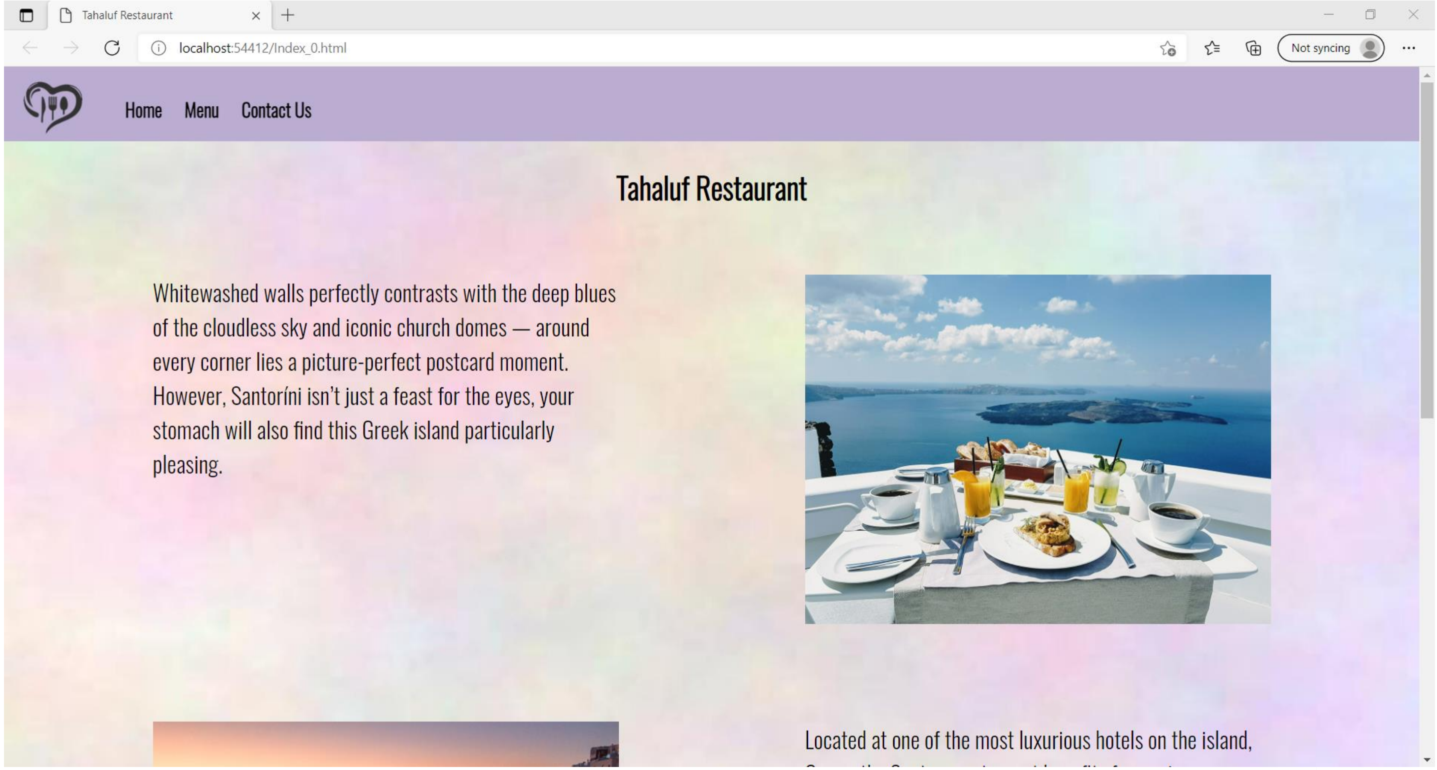
Home Menu Contact Us

Tahaluf Restaurant

Whitewashed walls perfectly contrasts with the deep blues of the cloudless sky and iconic church domes — around every corner lies a picture-perfect postcard moment. However, Santoríni isn't just a feast for the eyes, your stomach will also find this Greek island particularly pleasing.

position property

- After some editing in html and css can get the following result:



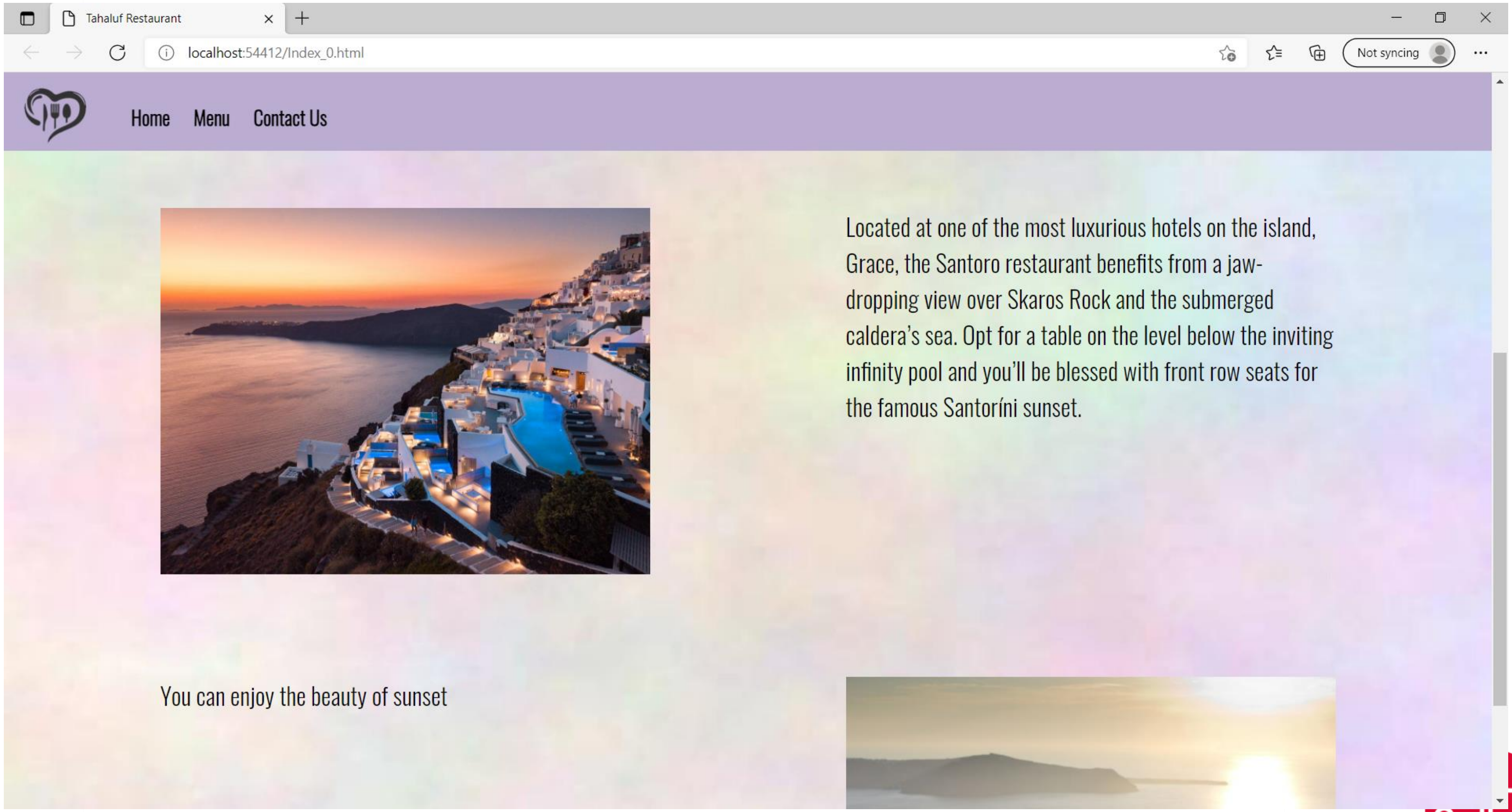
Tahaluf Restaurant

Whitewashed walls perfectly contrasts with the deep blues of the cloudless sky and iconic church domes — around every corner lies a picture-perfect postcard moment. However, Santoríni isn't just a feast for the eyes, your stomach will also find this Greek island particularly pleasing.

Located at one of the most luxurious hotels on the island,

CSS Flexbox

- After some editing in html and css can get the following result:



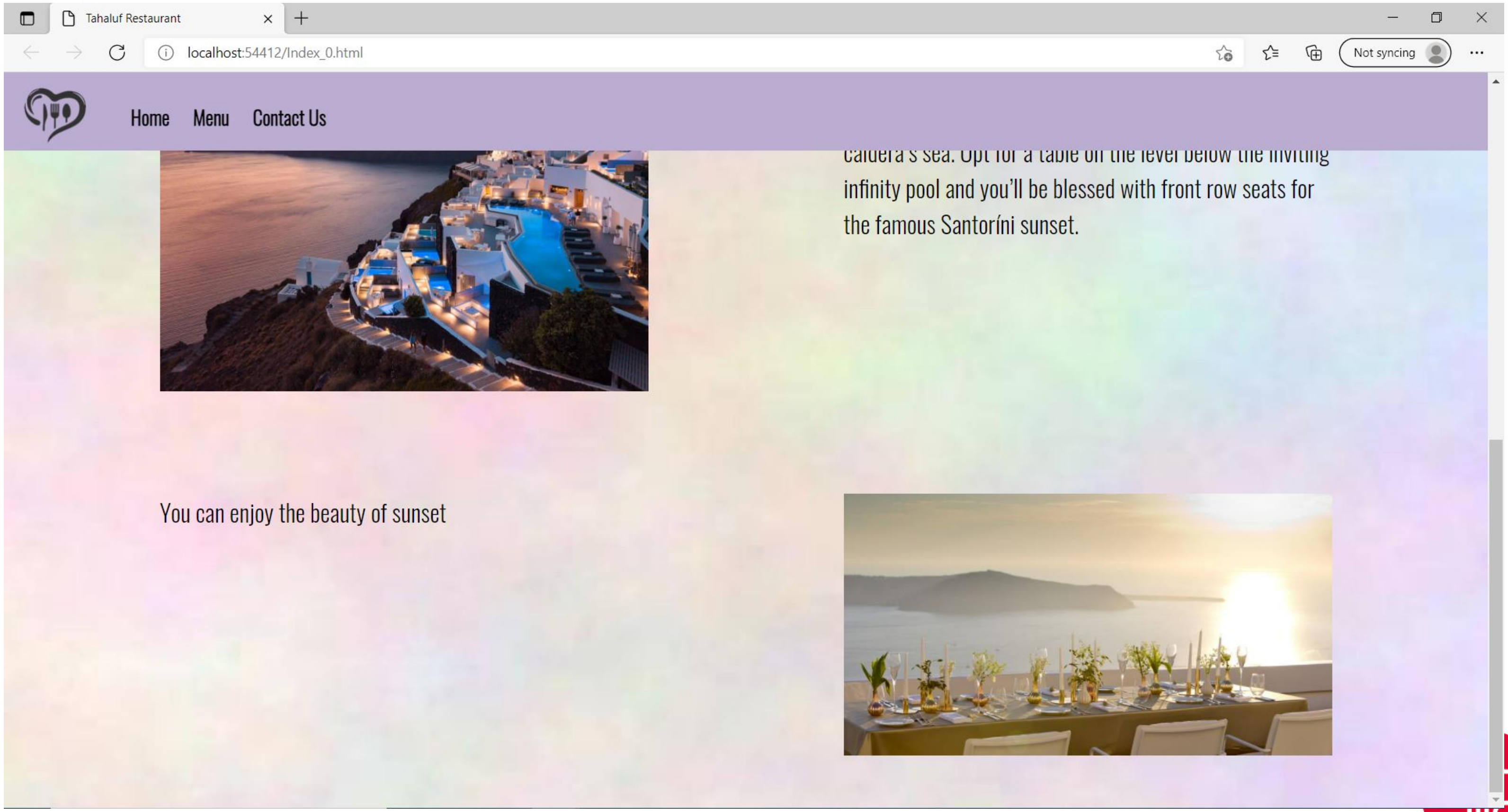
Home Menu Contact Us

Located at one of the most luxurious hotels on the island, Grace, the Santoro restaurant benefits from a jaw-dropping view over Skaros Rock and the submerged caldera’s sea. Opt for a table on the level below the inviting infinity pool and you’ll be blessed with front row seats for the famous Santoríni sunset.

You can enjoy the beauty of sunset

CSS Flexbox

- After some editing in html and css can get the following result:

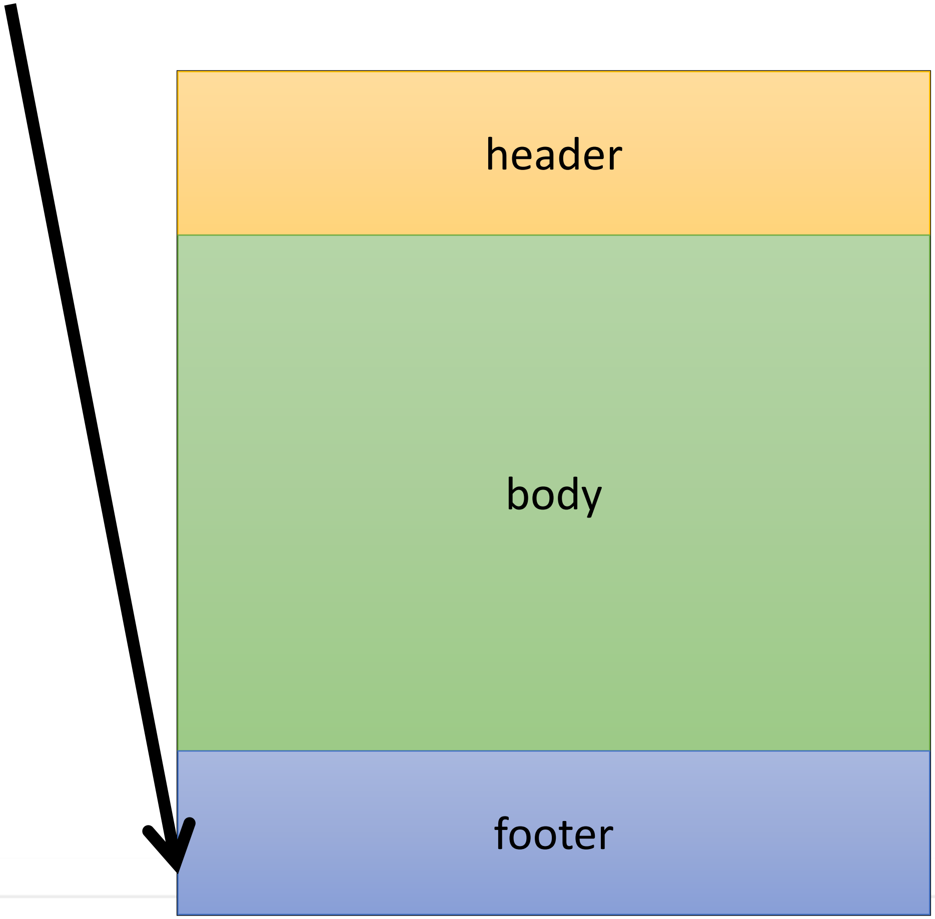


caldera's sea. Opt for a table on the level below the inviting infinity pool and you'll be blessed with front row seats for the famous Santoríni sunset.

You can enjoy the beauty of sunset

Home page

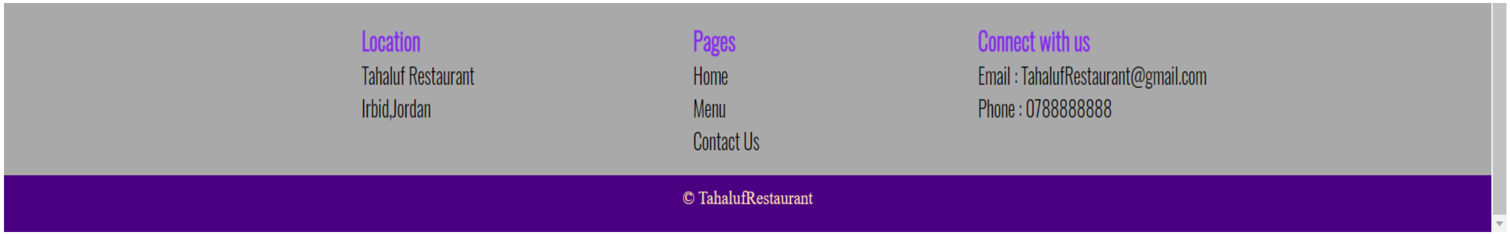
Go to footer



Footer

Exercise:

Type the html and css code to get the following result:



Location
Tahaluf Restaurant
Irbid,Jordan

Pages
Home
Menu
Contact Us

Connect with us
Email : TahalufRestaurant@gmail.com
Phone : 0788888888

© TahalufRestaurant

Footer

Exercise Solution:

Html:

```
<footer>
       <div class="flexContainer">
           <div class="column">
               <h3>Location</h3>
               <ul>
                   <li>Tahaluf Restaurant</li>
                   <li>Irbid,Jordan</li>
               </ul>
           </div>
```

Footer

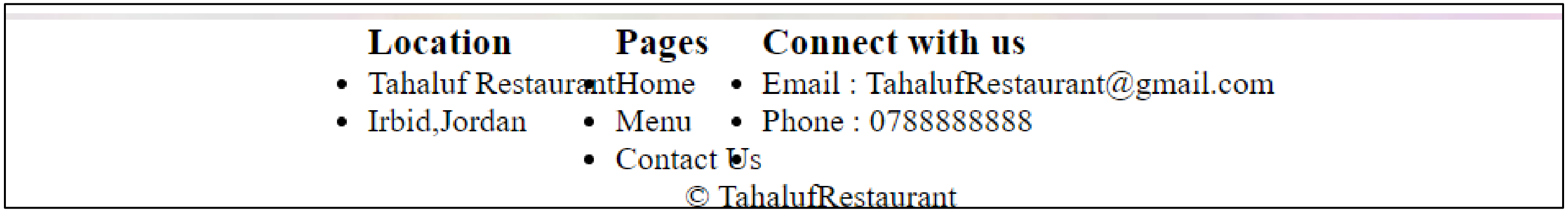
```
<div class="column">
                <h3>Pages</h3>
                <nav>
                    <ul>
                        <li><a href="HomePage.html">Home</a></li>
                        <li><a href="Menu.html">Menu</a></li>
                        <li><a href="Contact.html">Contact Us</a></li>
                    </ul>
                </nav>
            </div>
```

Footer

```
<div class="column">
    <h3>Connect with us</h3>
    <ul>
        <li> Email : TahalufRestaurant@gmail.com</li>
        <li> Phone : 0788888888</li>
        <li></li>
    </ul>
</div>
        </div>
    </footer>
    <div class="flexContainer copy">
        &copy; TahalufRestaurant
    </div>
```

Footer

Output without css:



```
         Location              Pages        Connect with us
      • Tahaluf Restaurant  • Home      • Email : TahalufRestaurant@gmail.com
      • Irbid,Jordan        • Menu      • Phone : 0788888888
                            • Contact Us
                                   © TahalufRestaurant
```

Footer

```
footer {
    font-size: 18px;
    font-family: 'Oswald', sans-serif;
    background-color: darkgray;
    padding: 15px;
}
footer h3{
    color: blueviolet;
}
footer ul {
    display: block;
}
footer ul li {
list-style-type: none;
```

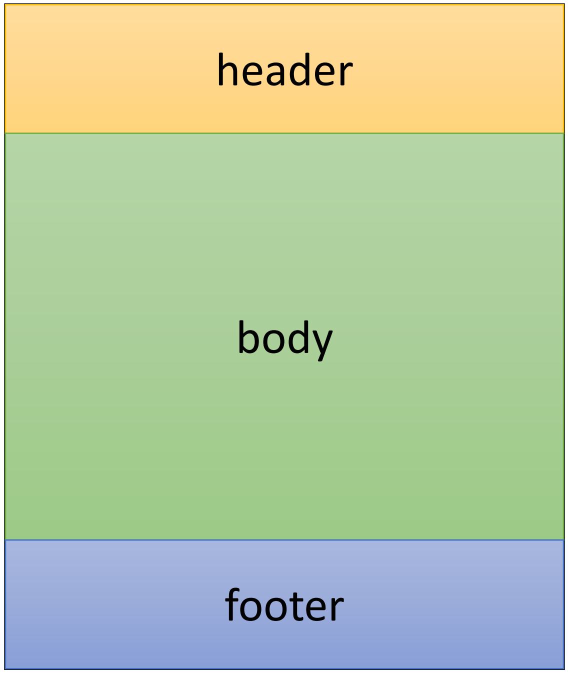
Footer

```css
.column {
    display: block;
    margin-left: 10%;
    margin-right: 5%;
}
```

Menu Page

Now we finished the first page (Home Page) and want to go to the Menu Page.

The Home Page and Menu Page have the same header and footer, and different body.



Menu Page

Create the new html page called (Menu.html)

Linked the Home Page to the Menu Page

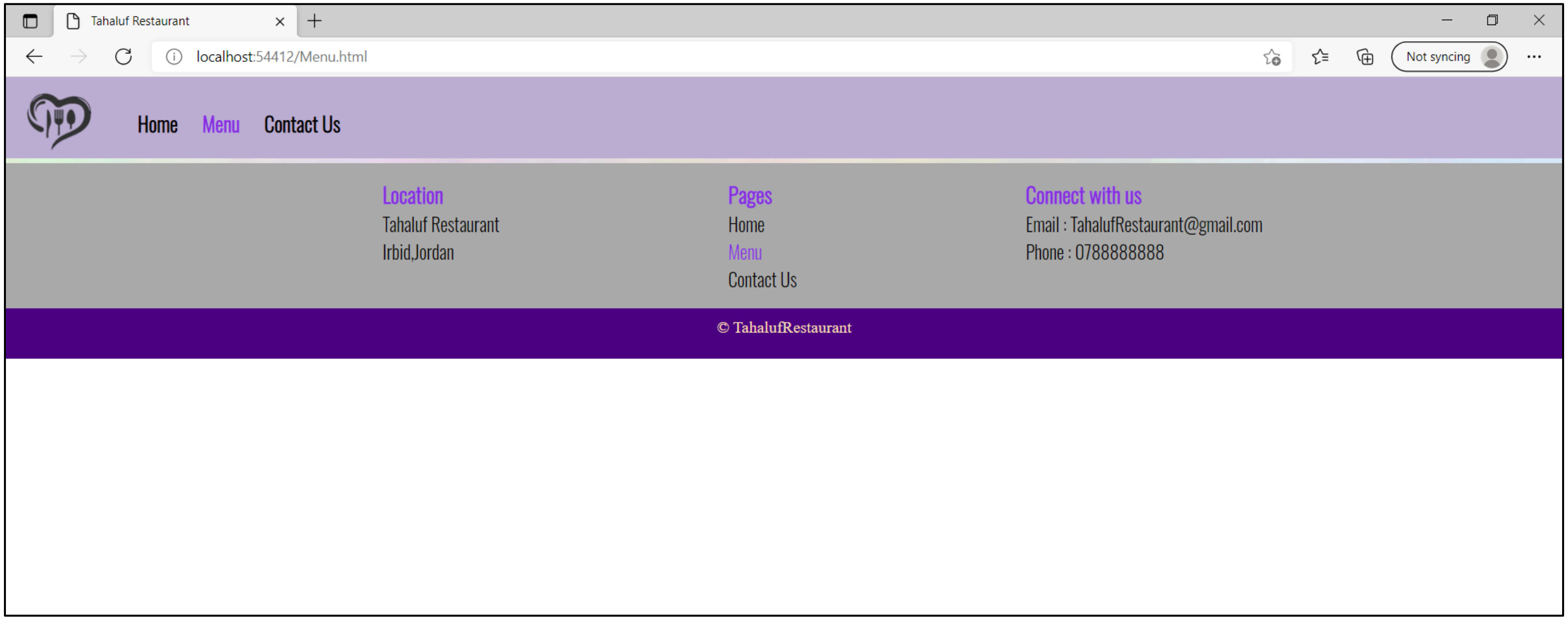
```
<li><a href="Menu.html">Menu</a></li>
```

Copy the code from Home.html Page to Menu Page

Delete the body

Menu Page

Result:



Home Menu Contact Us

Location
Tahaluf Restaurant
Irbid,Jordan

Pages
Home
Menu
Contact Us

Connect with us
Email : TahalufRestaurant@gmail.com
Phone : 0788888888

© TahalufRestaurant

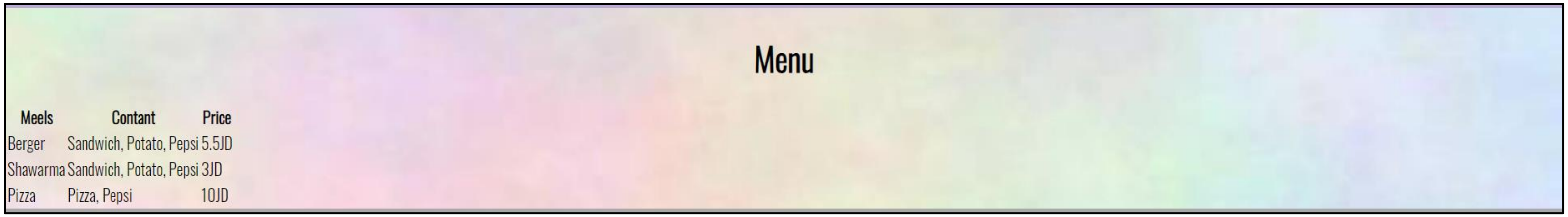
Menu Page

Html table for the menu

```
<table>
            <tr>
                <th>Meels</th>
                <th>Contant</th>
                <th>Price</th>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td>Berger</td>
                <td>Sandwich, Potato, Pepsi </td>
                <td>5.5JD</td>
            </tr>
            <tr>
                <td>Shawarma</td>
                <td>Sandwich, Potato, Pepsi </td>
                <td>3JD</td>
            </tr>
</table>
```

Menu Page

Result:



Menu

Meels	Contant	Price
Berger	Sandwich, Potato, Pepsi	5.5JD
Shawarma	Sandwich, Potato, Pepsi	3JD
Pizza	Pizza, Pepsi	10JD

Chapter 3

1 CSS Flexbox

2 CSS Borders

3 CSS Tables

4 CSS Animations

CSS Borders

- The CSS border properties permit you to indicate the style, width, and color of an element's border.

- **border-style** property:
  1. Dotted.
  2. Dashed.
  3. Solid.
  4. Double.
  5. None.

CSS Borders

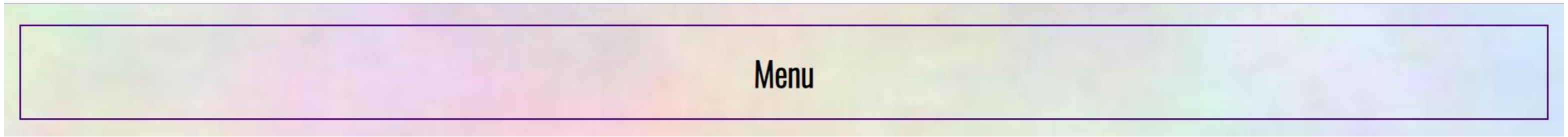
```
h1  {
    border-style: solid;
    border-width: 2px;
    border-color: indigo;
}

OR(shorthand)

h1  {
    border: solid 2px indigo;
}
```

CSS Borders

Result:



Menu

Chapter 3

1 CSS Flexbox

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CSS Tables

- **Styling Tables:**

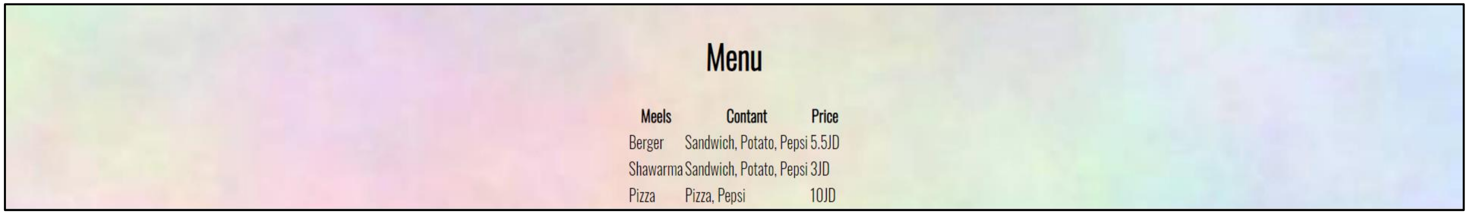
1. Table Borders.
2. Table Width and Height.
3. Table Alignment.
4. Table Padding.
5. Horizontal Dividers.
6. Striped Tables.
7. Table Color.

CSS Tables

place the table in the middle.

```
table {
	margin: 0 auto;
}
```

Result:



Menu

Meels	Contant	Price
Berger	Sandwich, Potato, Pepsi	5.5JD
Shawarma	Sandwich, Potato, Pepsi	3JD
Pizza	Pizza, Pepsi	10JD

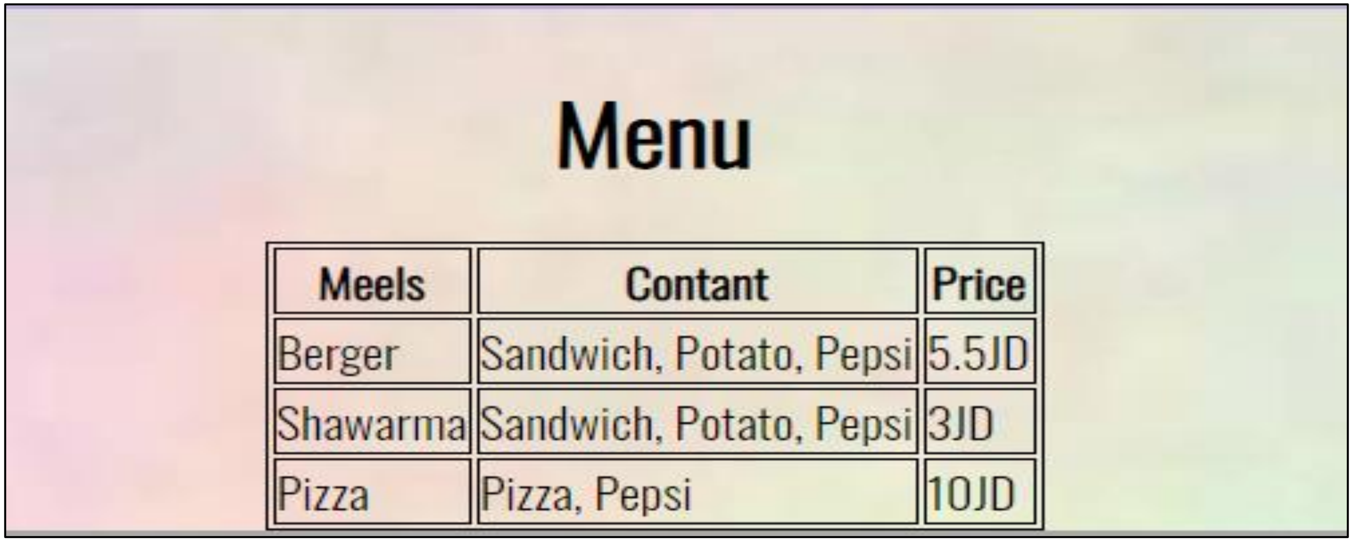
CSS Tables

Adding a Border

```
table, th, td  {
        border: 1px solid black;
}
```

CSS Tables

Result:



Menu

Meels	Contant	Price
Berger	Sandwich, Potato, Pepsi	5.5JD
Shawarma	Sandwich, Potato, Pepsi	3JD
Pizza	Pizza, Pepsi	10JD

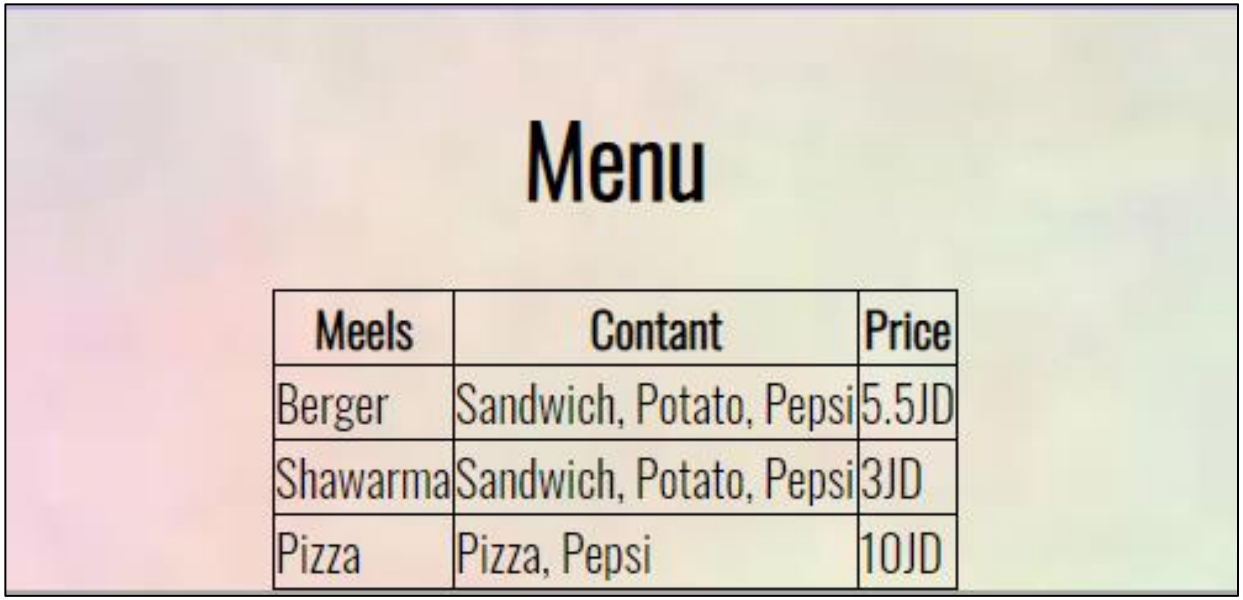
CSS Tables

Collapsed Borders

```
table {
    border-collapse: collapse;
}
```

CSS Tables

Result:



Menu

Meels	Contant	Price
Berger	Sandwich, Potato, Pepsi	5.5JD
Shawarma	Sandwich, Potato, Pepsi	3JD
Pizza	Pizza, Pepsi	10JD

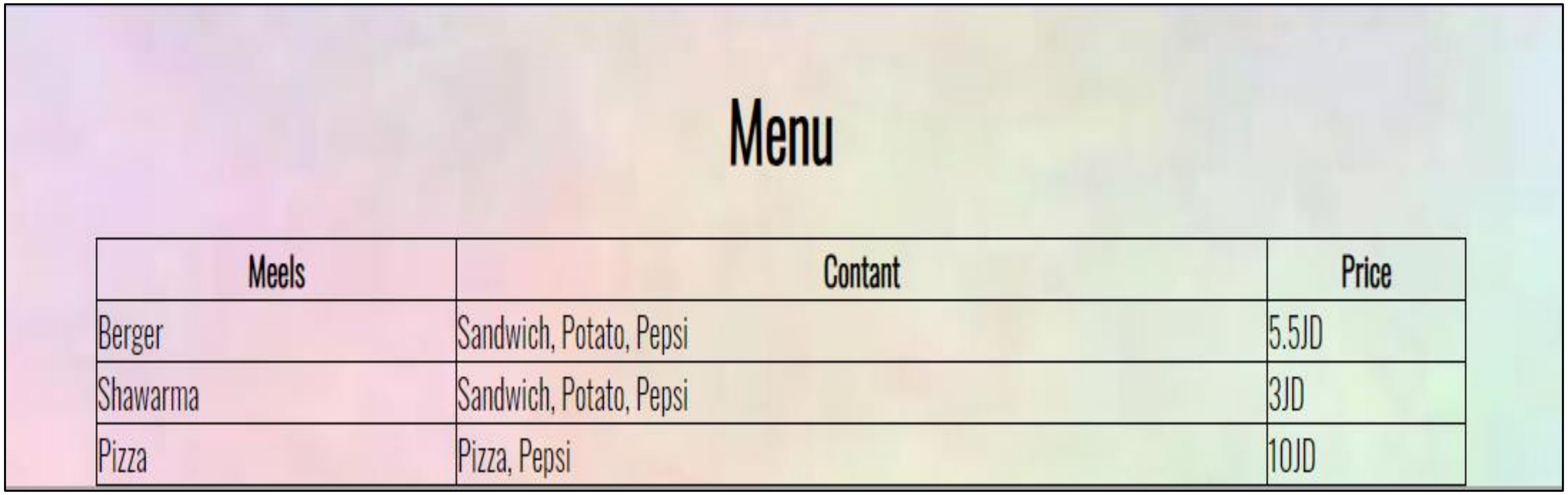
CSS Tables

Width

```
table {
    margin: 0 auto;
    border-collapse: collapse;
    width: 50%;
}
```

CSS Tables

Result:



Menu

Meels	Contant	Price
Berger	Sandwich, Potato, Pepsi	5.5JD
Shawarma	Sandwich, Potato, Pepsi	3JD
Pizza	Pizza, Pepsi	10JD

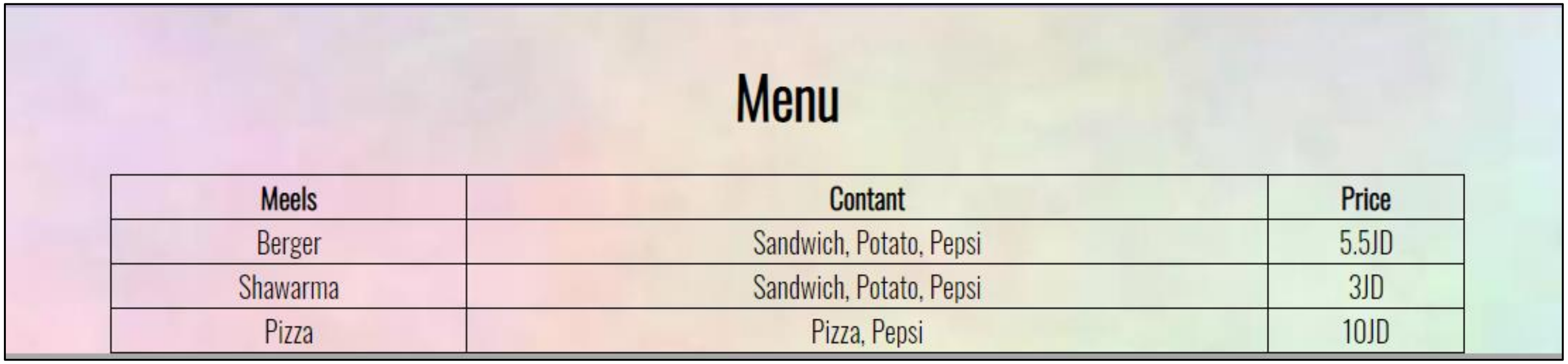
CSS Tables

Table Alignment

```
td {
    text-align: center;
}
```

CSS Tables

Result:



Menu

Meels	Contant	Price
Berger	Sandwich, Potato, Pepsi	5.5JD
Shawarma	Sandwich, Potato, Pepsi	3JD
Pizza	Pizza, Pepsi	10JD

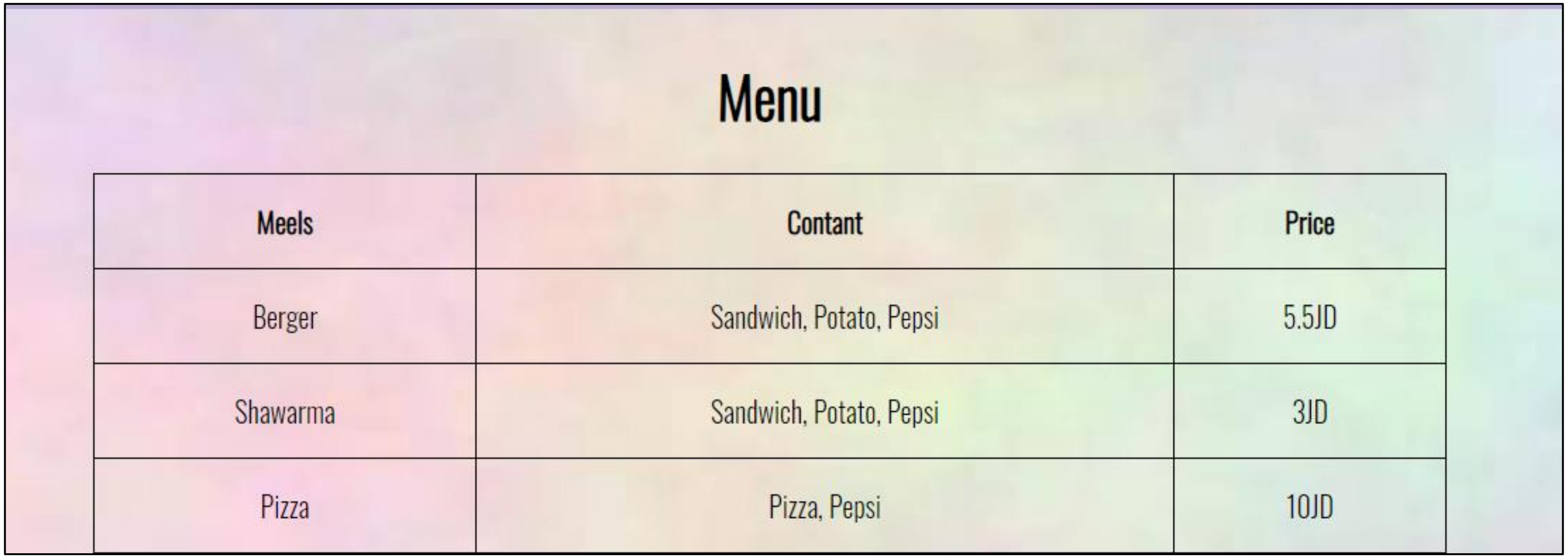
CSS Tables

Adding Cell Padding

```
td, th {
    text-align: center;
    padding: 15px;
    border-spacing: 5px;
}
```

CSS Tables

Result:



Menu

Meels	Contant	Price
Berger	Sandwich, Potato, Pepsi	5.5JD
Shawarma	Sandwich, Potato, Pepsi	3JD
Pizza	Pizza, Pepsi	10JD

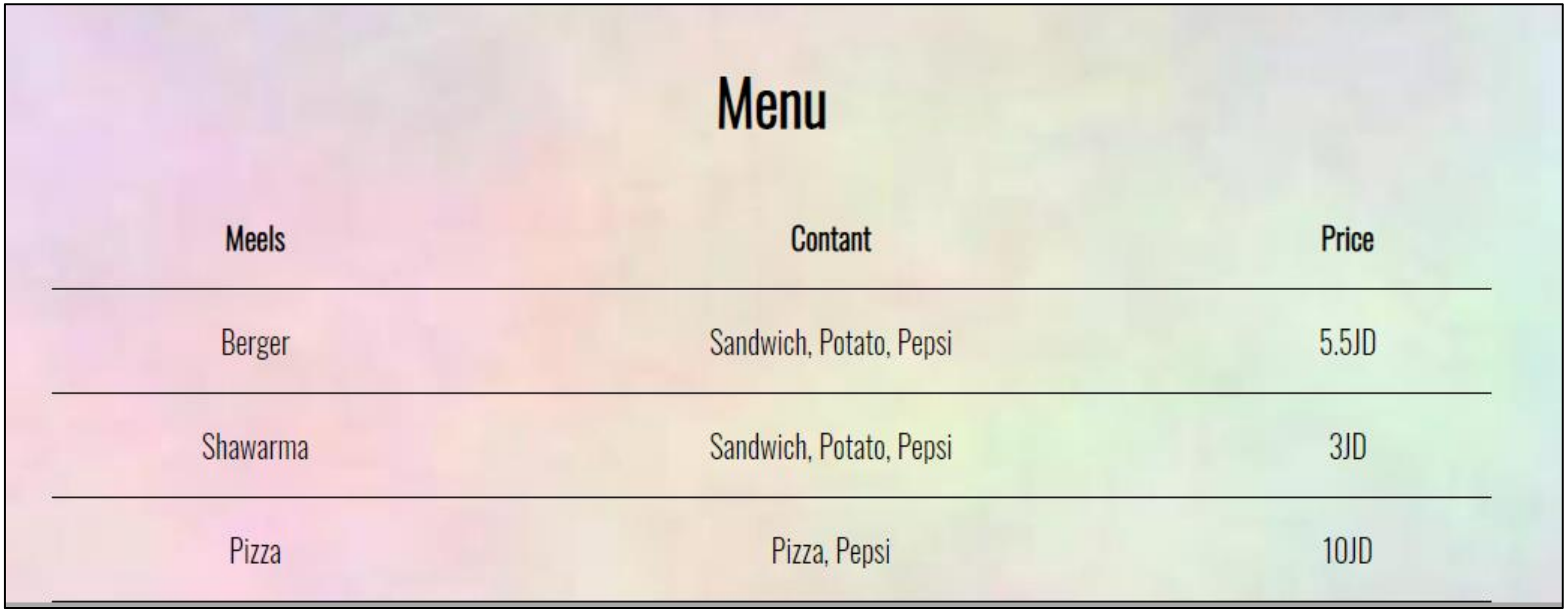
CSS Tables

Horizontal Dividers

```
table, th, td, tr  {
    border-bottom: 1px solid black;
}
```

CSS Tables

Result:



Menu

Meels	Contant	Price
Berger	Sandwich, Potato, Pepsi	5.5JD
Shawarma	Sandwich, Potato, Pepsi	3JD
Pizza	Pizza, Pepsi	10JD

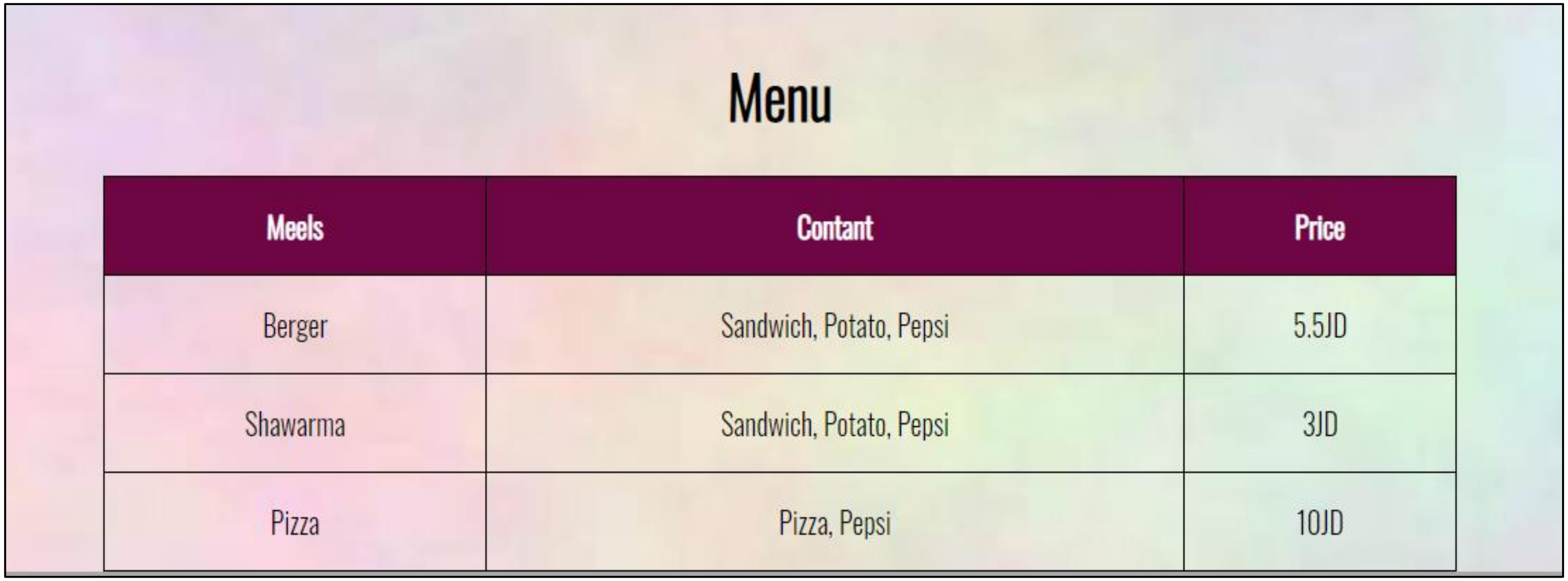
CSS Tables

Horizontal Dividers

```
th {
    background-color:#6e0643;
    color: white;
}
```

CSS Tables

Result:



Menu

Meels	Contant	Price
Berger	Sandwich, Potato, Pepsi	5.5JD
Shawarma	Sandwich, Potato, Pepsi	3JD
Pizza	Pizza, Pepsi	10JD

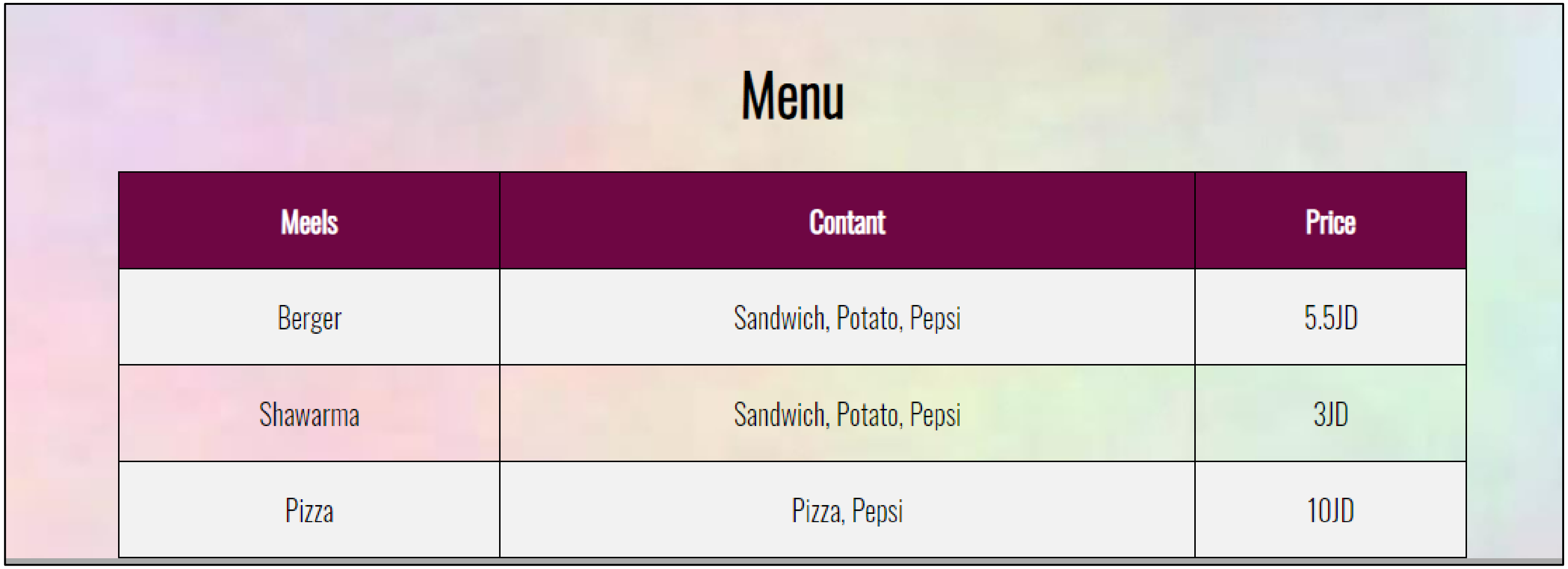
CSS Tables

Horizontal Dividers

```
tr:nth-child(even) {background-color: #f2f2f2;}
```

CSS Tables

Result:



Menu

Meels	Contant	Price
Berger	Sandwich, Potato, Pepsi	5.5JD
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Chapter 3

1 CSS Flexbox

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4 CSS Animations

CSS Animations

- An animation use to change the element from one style to another.
- You can change as many CSS properties you want, as many times you want.
- To use CSS animation, you must initially determine some **keyframes** for the animation.
- **Keyframes** hold what styles the element will have at specific occasions.

CSS Animations

```html
<p><b>Animations</b>start.</p>

<div></div>
```

CSS Animations

```
div {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    background-color: red;
    animation-name: animation-color;
    animation-duration: 4s;
}

@keyframes animation-color {
    from {
        background-color: red;
    }
    to {
        background-color: yellow;
    }
}
```

CSS Animations

```
/* The animation code */
@keyframes example {
  0%   {background-color: red;}
  25%  {background-color: yellow;}
  50%  {background-color: blue;}
  100% {background-color: green;}
}

/* The element to apply the animation to */
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: red;
  animation-name: example;
  animation-duration: 4s;
}
```

CSS Animations

```
/* The animation code */
@keyframes example {
  0%   {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
  25%  {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}
  50%  {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}
  75%  {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}
  100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
}
/* The element to apply the animation to */
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  position: relative;
  background-color: red;
  animation-name: example;
  animation-duration: 4s;
}
```

CSS Animations

```
div {
    animation-iteration-count: infinite;
}
```