**CSS Interview Questions**

In CSS, pattern matching rules determine which style rules apply to elements in a document. These patterns, called *selectors,*may range from simple element types to rich contextual patterns. If all conditions in the pattern are true for a certain element, the selector *matches* the element.

#### 6.1Type selectors

The simplest selector is the name of an element from the document language, called a *type selector.*Type selectors match all instances of the element type in the document. Element type names are case-insensitive if the document is in HTML, and case-sensitive if it is in XML.

For example, the following rule matches all H1 elements in a document:

H1 { font-family: Helvetica }

#### 6.2Grouping

When element selectors share the same declarations, they may be grouped into comma-separated lists.

In this example, we condense three rules with identical declarations into one. Thus,

H1 { font-family: Helvetica }

H2 { font-family: Helvetica }

H3 { font-family: Helvetica }

is equivalent to:

H1, H2, H3 { font-family: Helvetica }

In addition, some properties are *shorthand*rules that allow authors to specify the values of several properties with a single property. For instance, the ['font'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/fonts.html#propdef-font) property is a shorthand property for setting ['font-style'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/fonts.html#propdef-font-style), ['font-variant'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/fonts.html#propdef-font-variant), ['font-weight'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/fonts.html#propdef-font-weight), ['font-size'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/fonts.html#propdef-font-size), ['line-height'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/flowobj2.html#propdef-line-height), and ['font-family'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/fonts.html#propdef-font-family) all at once.

The multiple style rules of the previous example:

H1 {

font-weight: bold;

font-size: 12pt;

line-height: 14pt;

font-family: Helvetica;

font-variant: normal;

font-style: normal;

}

may be rewritten with a single shorthand property:

H1 { font: bold 12pt/14pt Helvetica }

Note that since ['font-variant'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/fonts.html#propdef-font-variant) and ['font-style'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/fonts.html#propdef-font-style) take their default values of 'normal' in this example, these values have been omitted from the shorthand form.

**6.3****Attribute selectors**

CSS2 allows authors to specify rules that match according to attributes defined in the document language. A rule may match based on the simple presence of the attribute, or on one or more values for the attribute.

**6.3.1 Matching attributes, single values, and multiple values**

An attribute selector can select on the simple presence or absence of an attribute, on the attribute and its value, or on the attribute and one word in its value. The syntax is [att], [att=val], and [att~=val] respectively.

For example, the following rule matches all H1 elements that specify the "href" attribute, whatever its value:

H1[href] { color: blue; }

In the following example, the rule matches all SPAN elements whose "class" attribute has the value "example":

SPAN[class=example] { color: blue; }

The case-sensitivity of attribute values depends on the document language. For example, in HTML, attribute values are case-insensitive, but in XML they are case-sensitive.

Attribute values must be quoted or escaped if they are not [identifiers.](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/syndata.html#identifier)

Document languages may allow multi-valued attributes, typically space-separated lists such as the following:

<SPAN class="fish fresh-water edible">perch</SPAN>

To accommodate value lists such as this, CSS2 defines the following two types of equality:

**The "=" sign**

For the rule to apply, the value following "=" must match the whole attribute value.

**The "~=" sign**

For the rule to apply, the string following "~=" must match at least one member of the space-separated list of attribute values. With the "~=" operator, attribute values cannot contain spaces.

The following rules illustrate the differences between "=" and "~=":

A[rel~="copyright"] {...} /\* matches, e.g., <A rel="copyright copyleft ..." \*/

td[colspan="2"] {...} /\* matches only <TD colspan="2"> ... \*/

The following rule hides all elements for which the value of the "lang" attribute is "fr" (i.e., the language is French).

[LANG=fr] { display : none }

**6.3.2 The class and id attribute in HTML**

Although authors may refer to any attributes with the generic syntax "[attribute=value]" and "[attribute~=value]", CSS2 defines a special syntax for two [[HTML40]](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/refs.html#ref-HTML40) attributes: "class" and "id".

The HTML "class" attribute allows authors to group elements together and specify style information for the entire group. The CSS2 shortcut syntax for "[class~=value]" is a "." followed by the class value, with no intervening white space.

For example, we can assign style information to all elements with class="pastoral":

.pastoral { color: green } /\* all elements with class=pastoral \*/

or just to H1 elements with class="pastoral":

H1.pastoral { color: green } /\* H1 elements with class=pastoral \*/

Given these rules, the first H1 instance below would not have green text, while the second would:

<H1>Not green</H1>

<H1 class="pastoral">Very green</H1>

Note that "H1.pastoral" is equivalent to "H1[class~=pastoral]".

To match a subset of "class" values, each value must be preceded by a ".", in any order.

For example, the following rule matches any P element whose "class" attribute has been assigned a list of space-separated values that includes "pastoral" and "marine":

P.pastoral.marine{ color: green }

This rule matches when class="pastoral blue aqua marine" but does not match for class="pastoral blue".

Similarly, the following aural style sheet rules allow a script to be read aloud in different voices for each role:

P.role.romeo { voice-family: romeo, male }

P.role.juliet{ voice-family: juliet, female }

***Note.*** *CSS gives so much power to the "class" attribute, that in many cases it doesn't matter what HTML element the class is set on -- you can make any element emulate almost any other. Relying on this power is not recommended, since it removes the level of structure that has a universal meaning (HTML elements). A structure based on "class" is only useful within a restricted domain, where the meaning of a class has been mutually agreed upon.*

**6.3.3 The class attribute in other document languages: @class**

CSS2 allows authors to use the class selector syntax (a "." followed by a class value) for arbitrary attributes, instead of for "class". If the attribute that authors want to use with the dot-syntax is not called "class", authors must specify which attribute will be acting as the "class" attribute. This is done with the @classrule, which has the form "@class <attribute-name>;".

For instance, to specify that the "type" attribute of XML has the role of assigning class information, authors should include the following declaration in their style sheets:

@class type;

Then, a rule for XML such as:

PARA.romeo{ ... }

would be equivalent to:

PARA[type~=romeo] { ... }

@class declarations must obey the following rules:

* An @class declaration must appear before the first selector in the current style resource.
* If it occurs more than once, only the last instance applies.
* If it occurs, it only applies to the current style resource and not to any imported style sheets.

A style resource is either

1. a style sheet corresponding to a URL (excluding any style sheets imported recursively),
2. or, if the style sheet is embedded in HTML, it is the whole HTML file.

**6.3.4 The id attribute**

The "id" attribute allows authors to assign a unique name to an element. CSS2 allows authors to specify style rules that apply to a single instance of an element, based on its "id" value.

To match an element with a given "id" value, the selector must contain "#" followed by the "id" value.

In the following example, the style rule contains no selector information and therefore matches any element that has id="z98y". The rule will thus match for the P element:

<HEAD>

<STYLE>

#z98y { letter-spacing: 0.3em }

</STYLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

<P id=z98y>Wide text</P>

</BODY>

In the next example, however, the style rule will only match an H1 element that has id="z98y". The rule will not match the P element in this example:

<HEAD>

<STYLE>

H1#z98y { letter-spacing: 0.5em }

</STYLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

<P id=z98y>Wide text</P>

</BODY>

***Note.*** *While style sheets have been designed to augment document structure, this feature will allow authors to create documents that may render well, but don't take advantage of the structural elements of HTML. This use of style sheets is discouraged.*

Note that in HTML 4.0, the ID attribute is called "ID", but in XML documents it may be called something else. The name of the ID attribute is immaterial for CSS. Also note that, even in HTML, the selector #p123 is *not* equivalent to [ID=p123], since the former has a higher [specificity](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/cascade).

#### 6.4 Contextual selectors

At times, authors may want selectors to match elements that appear in a certain context, such as "only those EM elements that are contained by an H1 element". In these cases, *contextual selectors*add specificity. Context is defined as an ancestor/descendent relationship between elements in the document tree. Sibling relationships (one element after another) are discussed in the section on [sequential selectors](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/selector.html#sequential-selectors).

A contextual selector matches when an element is an arbitrary descendent of some ancestor element (i.e., it may be any generation below the ancestor element). A contextual selector is made up of two or more selectors separated by white space.

For example, consider the following rules:

H1 { color: red }

EM { color: red }

Although the intention of these rules is to add emphasis to text by changing its color, the effect will be lost in a case such as:

<H1>This headline is <EM>very</EM> important</H1>

We address this case by adding a contextual rule to the previous two that sets the text color to blue whenever an EM occurs anywhere within an H1:

H1 { color: red }

EM { color: red }

H1 EM { color: blue }

The third rule will also match the following fragment:

<H1>This

<SPAN class="myclass">headline is <EM>very</EM>

important</SPAN></H1>

A contextual selector may also contain [attribute selectors](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/selector.html#attribute-selectors).

For example, the following matches any element with an "href" attribute inside a P with class "myclass" inside any DIV. Note that the space after "myclass" is essential: without it the selector would match a P with both a class and an "href":

DIV P.myclass [href]

Contextual selectors may be grouped according to the [rules for grouping](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/grouping) listed above.

#### 6.5 Parent-child selectors

A *parent-child selector*matches when an element is the direct descendent of some parent element. A parent-child selector is made up of two or more selectors separated by a tilde (~).

The following rule sets the style of P elements that are children of BODY:

BODY ~ P { line-height: 1.3 }

A parent-child selector may also contain [attribute selectors](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/selector.html#attribute-selectors). Parent-child selectors may be grouped according to the [rules for grouping](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/grouping) listed above.

Contextual selectors and parent-child selectors can be combined. For instance, DIV OL~LI P groups as follows (DIV (OL ~ (LI P))), i.e., it matches a P that is a descendant of an LI, that is in turn a child of an OL, which is a descendant of a DIV.

**6.6****Sequential selectors**

Often, special formatting rules apply when two types of elements appear next to each other in a document. For example, when block-level elements are laid out, the vertical space between them collapses. In this case, the special formatting is handled by the rules for [collapsing margins](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/flowobj2.html#collapsing-margins), but in other cases of sequential selectors, authors may want to specify their own special formatting rules.

Sequential selectors have the following syntax: a forward slash ("/") precedes the first selector and immediately the second selector. The sequential selector matches if the element matched by the first selector precedes the element matched by the second selector, and both have the same parent.

If, in addition, there is a tilde (~) between the selectors, then the sequential selector matches if the element matched by the first selector *immediately* precedes the element matched by the second selector, i.e., without any intervening elements.

Thus, the following rule states that when a P element immediately follows a MATH element, it should not be indented:

/MATH ~ P/ { text-indent: 0 }

The next example brings an H2 that follows an H1 closer to it:

/H1~H2/ { margin-top: -5mm }

Sequential selectors may be used along with other types of selectors.

Thus, for example, the following rule is similar to the one in the previous example, except that the special formatting only occurs when H1 has class="opener" (see the section on [attribute selectors](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/selector.html#attribute-selectors)):

/H1.opener ~ H2/ { margin-top: -5mm }

Sequential selectors can also be used to match the first child of some element. In this case the first selector is omitted, and the first slash is doubled, e.g., //P/.

Some descriptions of SGML and XML refer to text data as a "PCDATA element" or a "character-data pseudo-element". For CSS, text is never counted as an element. E.g., the EM in <P>abc<EM>def</EM> is the first child of the P.

The following rule sets the font weight to "bold" for any EM element that is the descendent of a paragraph that is the *first* child in some element. Note that in this rule, the sequential selector "//P/" is the parent of "EM":

//P/ EM { font-weight : bold }

Similarly, the following rule suppresses indentation for the first paragraph (P) of a DIV:

DIV ~ //P/ { text-indent: 0 }

This example would match the P inside the DIV of the following fragment:

<P> The last P before the note.

<DIV class="note">

<P> The first P inside the note.

</DIV>

but would *not* match the second P in the following fragment:

<P> The last P before the note.

<DIV class="note">

<H2>Note</H2>

<P> The first P inside the note.

</DIV>

[Do we need the functionality of /H1 P/, or only that of /H1~P/ and //P/? Also, should /P// and //P// be added?]

Sequential selectors can be combined with other kinds of selectors: type selectors and attribute selectors can occur inside the slashes, and sequential selectors themselves can be part of contextual or parent-child selectors.

**6.7****Pseudo-elements and** **pseudo-classes**

In CSS2, style is normally attached to an element based on its position in the [document tree](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/process.html#doctree). This simple model is sufficient for many cases, but some common publishing scenarios (such as changing the font size of the first letter of a paragraph) may be independent of the document tree. For instance, in [[HTML40]](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/refs.html#ref-HTML40), no element refers to the first line of a paragraph, and therefore no simple CSS selector may refer to it.

CSS introduces the concepts of *pseudo-elements*and *pseudo-classes*to extend the addressing model and permit formatting based on information that lies outside the document tree.

* Pseudo-elements refer to sub-parts of an element's content (e.g., the first letter or first line of a paragraph, etc.).
* Pseudo-classes refer to elements that are grouped dynamically (e.g., all links that have been visited, all left-hand pages, etc.)

Pseudo-classes are allowed anywhere in selectors while pseudo-elements may only appear as the last segment of a selector.

Although pseudo-elements and pseudo-classes do not exist in the document tree, their behavior is defined as if they did. Each pseudo-element and pseudo-class may be modeled by a *fictional tag sequence,*a fragment of document source that includes imaginary elements from the document language. The fictional tag sequence is a tool to describe the rendering effects of pseudo-elements and pseudo-classes and does not indicate how these should be implemented.

Pseudo-elements and pseudo-class names are case-insensitive.

***Note.*** *In CSS2, only one pseudo-element can be specified per selector. This may change in future versions of CSS.*

Conforming UAs may ignore all rules with :first-line or :first-letter in the selector, or, alternatively, may only support a subset of the properties on these pseudo-elements. See the section on [conformance](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/convent.html#conformance) for further information.

**6.7.1The :first-line****pseudo-element**

The :first-line pseudo-element is used to apply special styles to the first formatted line. For instance:

P:first-line { font-style: small-caps }

The above rule means "change the font style of the first line of every paragraph to small-caps". However, the selector "P:first-line" does not match any real HTML element. It does match a pseudo-element that conforming user agents will insert at the beginning of every paragraph.

Note that the length of the first line depends on a number of factors, including the width of the page, the font size, etc. Suppose for this example that the paragraph is broken into the lines indicated in the example. Thus, an ordinary HTML paragraph such as:

<P>This is a somewhat long HTML paragraph that will

be broken into several lines. The first line will be

identified by a fictional tag sequence. The other lines will

be treated as ordinary lines in the paragraph.</P>

will be "rewritten" by user agents to include the fictional tag sequence for :first-line.

<P>

<P:first-line>This is a somewhat long HTML paragraph that will</P:first-line>

be broken into several lines. The first line will be

identified by a fictional tag sequence. The other lines will

be treated as ordinary lines in the paragraph.</P>

If a pseudo-element breaks up a real element, the necessary extra tags must be regenerated in the fictional tag sequence. Thus, if we mark up the previous paragraph with a SPAN element:

<P><SPAN class="test">This is a somewhat long HTML paragraph that will

be broken into several lines.</SPAN> The first line will be

identified by a fictional tag sequence. The other lines will

be treated as ordinary lines in the paragraph.</P>

The user agent must generate the appropriate start and end tags for SPAN when inserting the fictional tag sequence for :first-line.

<P><P:first-line><SPAN class="test">This is a somewhat long HTML paragraph that will</SPAN></P:first-line>

<SPAN>be broken into several lines.</SPAN> The first line will be

identified by a fictional tag sequence. The other lines will

be treated as ordinary lines in the paragraph.</P>

The :first-linepseudo-element can only be attached to a block-level element.

The :first-line pseudo-element is similar to an inline element, but with certain restrictions. Only the following properties apply to a :first-line element: [font properties](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/fonts.html#font-properties), [color properties](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/colors.html#color-properties), [background properties](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/colors.html#background-properties), ['word-spacing'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/text.html#propdef-word-spacing), ['letter-spacing'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/text.html#propdef-letter-spacing), ['text-decoration'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/text.html#propdef-text-decoration), ['vertical-align'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/flowobj2.html#propdef-vertical-align), ['text-transform'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/text.html#propdef-text-transform), ['line-height'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/flowobj2.html#propdef-line-height), and ['clear'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/flowobj.html#propdef-clear),

**6.7.2The :first-letter****pseudo-element**

[Define better alignment of drop caps? BB]

The :first-letter pseudo-element may be used for "initial caps"and "drop caps", which are common typographical effects. It is similar to an inline element if its ['float'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/flowobj.html#propdef-float) property is 'none', otherwise it is similar to a floating element.

These are the properties that apply to :first-letter pseudo-elements: [font properties](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/fonts.html#font-properties), [color properties](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/colors.html#color-properties), [background properties](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/colors.html#background-properties), ['text-decoration'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/text.html#propdef-text-decoration), ['vertical-align'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/flowobj2.html#propdef-vertical-align) (only if 'float' is 'none'), ['text-transform'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/text.html#propdef-text-transform), ['line-height'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/flowobj2.html#propdef-line-height), [margin properties](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/box.html#margin-properties), [padding properties](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/box.html#padding-properties), [border properties](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/box.html#border-properties), ['float'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/flowobj.html#propdef-float), and ['clear'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/flowobj.html#propdef-clear).

The following CSS2 will make a dropcap initial letter span two lines:

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>Title</TITLE>

<STYLE type="text/css">

P { font-size: 12pt; line-height: 12pt }

P:first-letter { font-size: 200%; font-style: italic; font-weight: bold; float: left }

SPAN { text-transform: uppercase }

</STYLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

<P><SPAN>The first</SPAN> few words of an article in The Economist.</P>

</BODY>

</HTML>

This example might be formatted as follows:

Image illustrating the combined effect of the :first-letter and :first-line pseudo-elements

The fictional tag sequenceis:

<P>

<SPAN>

<P:first-letter>

T

</P:first-letter>he first

</SPAN>

few words of an article in the Economist.

</P>

Note that the :first-letter pseudo-element tags abut the content (i.e., the initial character), while the :first-line pseudo-element start tag is inserted right after the start tag of the element to which it is attached.

The UA defines what characters are inside the :first-letter element. Quotes that precede the first letter should be included, as in:

Quotes that precede the
first letter should be included.

When the paragraph starts with other punctuation (e.g., parenthesis and ellipsis points) or other characters that are normally not considered letters (e.g., digits and mathematical symbols), :first-letter pseudo-elements are usually ignored.

The :first-letter pseudo-element can only be attached to a block-level element.

***Note.*** *Some languages may have specific rules about how to treat certain letter combinations. In Dutch, for example, if the letter combination "ij" appears at the beginning of a word, they should both be considered within the :first-letter pseudo-element.*

**6.7.3 Overlapping pseudo-elements**

Several pseudo-element rules may have an impact on the same content.

In the following example, the first letter of each P element will be green with a font size of 24pt. The rest of the first formatted line will be blue while the rest of the paragraph will be red.

P { color: red; font-size: 12pt }

P:first-letter { color: green; font-size: 200% }

P:first-line { color: blue }

<P>Some text that ends up on two lines</P>

Assuming that a line break will occur before the word "ends", the fictional tag sequencefor this fragment is:

<P>

<P:first-line>

<P:first-letter>

S

</P:first-letter>ome text that

</P:first-line>

ends up on two lines

</P>

Note that the :first-letter element is inside the :first-line element. Properties set on :first-line will be inherited by :first-letter, but are overridden if the same property is set on :first-letter.

**6.7.4 Pseudo-elements with contextual selectors**

In a contextual selector, pseudo-elements are only allowed at the end of the selector.

The following example illustrates this with the :first-letterpseudo-element.

BODY P:first-letter { color: purple }

Pseudo-classes may also be used in contextual selectors.

The following example sets the border color to blue of all images that descend from A elements that have not yet been visited:

A:link IMG { border: solid blue }

**6.7.5 Anchor pseudo-classes: :link****, :active****, and :visited**

User agents commonly display unvisited links differently from previously visited ones. CSS2 allows authors to specify the rendering of a link in one of several states:

* The :link pseudo-class applies for links that have not yet been visited.
* The :active pseudo-class applies while the link is being activated by the user.
* The :visited pseudo-class applies once the link has been visited by the user. **Note.** After a certain amount of time, user agents may choose to return a visited link to the (unvisited) 'link' state.

The three states are mutually exclusive.

A:link { color: red } /\* unvisited links \*/

A:active { color: lime } /\* active links \*/

A:visited { color: blue } /\* visited links \*/

User agents are not required to reformat a currently displayed document due to anchor pseudo-class transitions. For instance, a style sheet may legally specify that the ['font-size'](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/fonts.html#propdef-font-size) of an :active link should be larger that a :visited link, but the UA is not required to dynamically reformat the document when the reader selects the :visited link.

In HTML, the following two CSS2 declarations are equivalent and select the same elements:

A:link { color: red }

:link { color: red }

**6.7.6 Combining pseudo-elements with normal classes**

Pseudo-classes can be combined with normal classes. In this case, the class name must precede the pseudo-class name in the selector.

If the following link:

<A class="external" href="http://out.side/">external link</A>

has been visited, this rule:

A.external:visited { color: blue }

will cause it to be blue.

Pseudo-elements can also be combined with attribute selectors.

Thus, the following rule:

P.initial:first-letter { color: red }

would make the first letter of all P elements with "class=initial" such as the following, the color red:

<P class="initial">First paragraph</A>

Pseudo-elements must be specified at the end of the selector.

**6.7.7 Colliding attribute selectors and pseudo-classes**

CSS syntax allows the following rules to co-exist:

A:link { color: red } /\* The :link pseudo-class \*/

A.link{ color: green } /\* In HTML, class=link \*/

A#link{ color: blue } /\* In HTML, id=link \*/

Since a link may have class="link", id="link", and belong to the pseudo-class :link simultaneously (i.e., be unvisited), user agents must resolve the colliding rules. User agents must do so according to the [cascading order](http://www.w3.org/TR/WD-css2-971104/cascade.html).

## Color Properties

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_color.asp) | Sets the color of text | 1 |
| [opacity](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_opacity.asp) | Sets the opacity level for an element | 3 |

## Background and Border Properties

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [background](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background.asp) | Sets all the background properties in one declaration | 1 |
| [background-attachment](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-attachment.asp) | Sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page | 1 |
| [background-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-color.asp) | Sets the background color of an element | 1 |
| [background-image](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-image.asp) | Sets the background image for an element | 1 |
| [background-position](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-position.asp) | Sets the starting position of a background image | 1 |
| [background-repeat](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_background-repeat.asp) | Sets how a background image will be repeated | 1 |
| [background-clip](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-clip.asp) | Specifies the painting area of the background | 3 |
| [background-origin](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-origin.asp) | Specifies the positioning area of the background images | 3 |
| [background-size](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_background-size.asp) | Specifies the size of the background images | 3 |
| [border](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border.asp) | Sets all the border properties in one declaration | 1 |
| [border-bottom](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom.asp) | Sets all the bottom border properties in one declaration | 1 |
| [border-bottom-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_color.asp) | Sets the color of the bottom border | 1 |
| [border-bottom-left-radius](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-bottom-left-radius.asp) | Defines the shape of the border of the bottom-left corner | 3 |
| [border-bottom-right-radius](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-bottom-right-radius.asp) | Defines the shape of the border of the bottom-right corner | 3 |
| [border-bottom-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_style.asp) | Sets the style of the bottom border | 1 |
| [border-bottom-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-bottom_width.asp) | Sets the width of the bottom border | 1 |
| [border-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-color.asp) | Sets the color of the four borders | 1 |
| [border-image](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image.asp) | A shorthand property for setting all the border-image-\* properties | 3 |
| [border-image-outset](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-outset.asp) | Specifies the amount by which the border image area extends beyond the border box | 3 |
| [border-image-repeat](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-repeat.asp) | Specifies whether the image-border should be repeated, rounded or stretched | 3 |
| [border-image-slice](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-slice.asp) | Specifies the inward offsets of the image-border | 3 |
| [border-image-source](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-source.asp) | Specifies an image to be used as a border | 3 |
| [border-image-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-image-width.asp) | Specifies the widths of the image-border | 3 |
| [border-left](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left.asp) | Sets all the left border properties in one declaration | 1 |
| [border-left-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_color.asp) | Sets the color of the left border | 1 |
| [border-left-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_style.asp) | Sets the style of the left border | 1 |
| [border-left-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-left_width.asp) | Sets the width of the left border | 1 |
| [border-radius](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-radius.asp) | A shorthand property for setting all the four border-\*-radius properties | 3 |
| [border-right](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right.asp) | Sets all the right border properties in one declaration | 1 |
| [border-right-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_color.asp) | Sets the color of the right border | 1 |
| [border-right-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_style.asp) | Sets the style of the right border | 1 |
| [border-right-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-right_width.asp) | Sets the width of the right border | 1 |
| [border-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-style.asp) | Sets the style of the four borders | 1 |
| [border-top](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top.asp) | Sets all the top border properties in one declaration | 1 |
| [border-top-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_color.asp) | Sets the color of the top border | 1 |
| [border-top-left-radius](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-top-left-radius.asp) | Defines the shape of the border of the top-left corner | 3 |
| [border-top-right-radius](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-top-right-radius.asp) | Defines the shape of the border of the top-right corner | 3 |
| [border-top-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_style.asp) | Sets the style of the top border | 1 |
| [border-top-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-top_width.asp) | Sets the width of the top border | 1 |
| [border-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-width.asp) | Sets the width of the four borders | 1 |
| box-decoration-break | Sets the behaviour of the background and border of an element at page-break, or, for in-line elements, at line-break. | 3 |
| [box-shadow](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_box-shadow.asp) | Attaches one or more drop-shadows to the box | 3 |

## Basic Box Properties

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [bottom](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_bottom.asp) | Specifies the bottom position of a positioned element | 2 |
| [clear](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_clear.asp) | Specifies which sides of an element where other floating elements are not allowed | 1 |
| [clip](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_clip.asp) | Clips an absolutely positioned element | 2 |
| [display](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_display.asp) | Specifies how a certain HTML element should be displayed | 1 |
| [float](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_float.asp) | Specifies whether or not a box should float | 1 |
| [height](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_height.asp) | Sets the height of an element | 1 |
| [left](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_left.asp) | Specifies the left position of a positioned element | 2 |
| [overflow](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_overflow.asp) | Specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box | 2 |
| [overflow-x](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_overflow-x.asp) | Specifies whether or not to clip the left/right edges of the content, if it overflows the element's content area | 3 |
| [overflow-y](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_overflow-y.asp) | Specifies whether or not to clip the top/bottom edges of the content, if it overflows the element's content area | 3 |
| [padding](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding.asp) | Sets all the padding properties in one declaration | 1 |
| [padding-bottom](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-bottom.asp) | Sets the bottom padding of an element | 1 |
| [padding-left](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-left.asp) | Sets the left padding of an element | 1 |
| [padding-right](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-right.asp) | Sets the right padding of an element | 1 |
| [padding-top](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_padding-top.asp) | Sets the top padding of an element | 1 |
| [position](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_position.asp) | Specifies the type of positioning method used for an element (static, relative, absolute or fixed) | 2 |
| [right](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_right.asp) | Specifies the right position of a positioned element | 2 |
| [top](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_top.asp) | Specifies the top position of a positioned element | 2 |
| [visibility](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_visibility.asp) | Specifies whether or not an element is visible | 2 |
| [width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_width.asp) | Sets the width of an element | 1 |
| [vertical-align](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_vertical-align.asp) | Sets the vertical alignment of an element | 1 |
| [z-index](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_z-index.asp) | Sets the stack order of a positioned element | 2 |

## Flexible Box Layout

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [align-content](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-content.asp) | Specifies the alignment between the lines inside a flexible container when the items do not use all available space. | 3 |
| [align-items](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-items.asp) | Specifies the alignment for items inside a flexible container. | 3 |
| [align-self](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_align-self.asp) | Specifies the alignment for selected items inside a flexible container. | 3 |
| [display](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_display.asp) | Specifies how a certain HTML element should be displayed | 1 |
| [flex](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex.asp) | Specifies the length of the item, relative to the rest | 3 |
| [flex-basis](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-basis.asp) | Specifies the initial length of a flexible item | 3 |
| [flex-direction](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-direction.asp) | Specifies the direction of the flexible items | 3 |
| [flex-flow](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-flow.asp) | A shorthand property for the flex-direction and the flex-wrap properties | 3 |
| [flex-grow](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-grow.asp) | Specifies how much the item will grow relative to the rest | 3 |
| [flex-shrink](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-shrink.asp) | Specifies how the item will shrink relative to the rest | 3 |
| [flex-wrap](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_flex-wrap.asp) | Specifies whether the flexible items should wrap or not | 3 |
| [justify-content](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_justify-content.asp) | Specifies the alignment between the items inside a flexible container when the items do not use all available space. | 3 |
| [margin](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin.asp) | Sets all the margin properties in one declaration | 1 |
| [margin-bottom](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-bottom.asp) | Sets the bottom margin of an element | 1 |
| [margin-left](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-left.asp) | Sets the left margin of an element | 1 |
| [margin-right](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-right.asp) | Sets the right margin of an element | 1 |
| [margin-top](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_margin-top.asp) | Sets the top margin of an element | 1 |
| [max-height](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-height.asp) | Sets the maximum height of an element | 2 |
| [max-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_max-width.asp) | Sets the maximum width of an element | 2 |
| [min-height](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_min-height.asp) | Sets the minimum height of an element | 2 |
| [min-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_min-width.asp) | Sets the minimum width of an element | 2 |
| [order](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_order.asp) | Sets the order of the flexible item, relative to the rest | 3 |

## Text Properties

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [hanging-punctuation](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_hanging-punctuation.asp) | Specifies whether a punctuation character may be placed outside the line box | 3 |
| hyphens | Sets how to split words to improve the layout of paragraphs | 3 |
| [letter-spacing](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_letter-spacing.asp) | Increases or decreases the space between characters in a text | 1 |
| line-break |  | 3 |
| [line-height](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_dim_line-height.asp) | Sets the line height | 1 |
| overflow-wrap |  | 3 |
| [tab-size](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_tab-size.asp) | Specifies the length of the tab-character | 3 |
| [text-align](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-align.asp) | Specifies the horizontal alignment of text | 1 |
| [text-align-last](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-align-last.asp) | Describes how the last line of a block or a line right before a forced line break is aligned when text-align is "justify" | 3 |
| [text-indent](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-indent.asp) | Specifies the indentation of the first line in a text-block | 1 |
| [text-justify](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-justify.asp) | Specifies the justification method used when text-align is "justify" | 3 |
| [text-transform](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-transform.asp) | Controls the capitalization of text | 1 |
| [white-space](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_white-space.asp) | Specifies how white-space inside an element is handled | 1 |
| [word-break](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_word-break.asp) | Specifies line breaking rules for non-CJK scripts | 3 |
| [word-spacing](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_word-spacing.asp) | Increases or decreases the space between words in a text | 1 |
| [word-wrap](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_word-wrap.asp) | Allows long, unbreakable words to be broken and wrap to the next line | 3 |

## Text Decoration Properties

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [text-decoration](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-decoration.asp) | Specifies the decoration added to text | 1 |
| [text-decoration-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-color.asp) | Specifies the color of the text-decoration | 3 |
| [text-decoration-line](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-line.asp) | Specifies the type of line in a text-decoration | 3 |
| [text-decoration-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-decoration-style.asp) | Specifies the style of the line in a text decoration | 3 |
| [text-shadow](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-shadow.asp) | Adds shadow to text | 3 |
| text-underline-position |  | 3 |

## Font Properties

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [font](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font.asp) | Sets all the font properties in one declaration | 1 |
| [font-family](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-family.asp) | Specifies the font family for text | 1 |
| font-feature-setting |  | 3 |
| @font-feature-values |  | 3 |
| font-kerning |  | 3 |
| font-language-override |  | 3 |
| font-synthesis |  | 3 |
| font-variant-alternates |  | 3 |
| font-variant-caps |  | 3 |
| font-variant-east-asian |  | 3 |
| font-variant-ligatures |  | 3 |
| font-variant-numeric |  | 3 |
| font-variant-position |  | 3 |
| [font-size](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-size.asp) | Specifies the font size of text | 1 |
| [font-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-style.asp) | Specifies the font style for text | 1 |
| [font-variant](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-variant.asp) | Specifies whether or not a text should be displayed in a small-caps font | 1 |
| [font-weight](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_weight.asp) | Specifies the weight of a font | 1 |
| [@font-face](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_font-face_rule.asp) | A rule that allows websites to download and use fonts other than the "web-safe" fonts | 3 |
| [font-size-adjust](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_font-size-adjust.asp) | Preserves the readability of text when font fallback occurs | 3 |
| [font-stretch](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_font-stretch.asp) | Selects a normal, condensed, or expanded face from a font family | 3 |

## Writing Modes Properties

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [direction](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_direction.asp) | Specifies the text direction/writing direction | 2 |
| text-orientation |  | 3 |
| text-combine-horizontal |  | 3 |
| [unicode-bidi](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_unicode-bidi.asp) | Used together with the [direction](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_direction.asp) property to set or return whether the text should be overridden to support multiple languages in the same document | 2 |
| writing-mode |  | 3 |

## Table Properties

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [border-collapse](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-collapse.asp) | Specifies whether or not table borders should be collapsed | 2 |
| [border-spacing](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-spacing.asp) | Specifies the distance between the borders of adjacent cells | 2 |
| [caption-side](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_tab_caption-side.asp) | Specifies the placement of a table caption | 2 |
| [empty-cells](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_tab_empty-cells.asp) | Specifies whether or not to display borders and background on empty cells in a table | 2 |
| [table-layout](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_tab_table-layout.asp) | Sets the layout algorithm to be used for a table | 2 |

## Lists and Counters Properties

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [counter-increment](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_counter-increment.asp) | Increments one or more counters | 2 |
| [counter-reset](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_counter-reset.asp) | Creates or resets one or more counters | 2 |
| [list-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style.asp) | Sets all the properties for a list in one declaration | 1 |
| [list-style-image](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-image.asp) | Specifies an image as the list-item marker | 1 |
| [list-style-position](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-position.asp) | Specifies if the list-item markers should appear inside or outside the content flow | 1 |
| [list-style-type](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-type.asp) | Specifies the type of list-item marker | 1 |

## Animation Properties

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [@keyframes](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-keyframes.asp) | Specifies the animation | 3 |
| [animation](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation.asp) | A shorthand property for all the animation properties below, except the animation-play-state property | 3 |
| [animation-delay](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-delay.asp) | Specifies when the animation will start | 3 |
| [animation-direction](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-direction.asp) | Specifies whether or not the animation should play in reverse on alternate cycles | 3 |
| [animation-duration](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-duration.asp) | Specifies how many seconds or milliseconds an animation takes to complete one cycle | 3 |
| [animation-fill-mode](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-fill-mode.asp) | Specifies what values are applied by the animation outside the time it is executing | 3 |
| [animation-iteration-count](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-iteration-count.asp) | Specifies the number of times an animation should be played | 3 |
| [animation-name](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-name.asp) | Specifies a name for the @keyframes animation | 3 |
| [animation-timing-function](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-timing-function.asp) | Specifies the speed curve of the animation | 3 |
| [animation-play-state](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_animation-play-state.asp) | Specifies whether the animation is running or paused | 3 |

## Transform Properties

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [backface-visibility](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_backface-visibility.asp) | Defines whether or not an element should be visible when not facing the screen | 3 |
| [perspective](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_perspective.asp) | Specifies the perspective on how 3D elements are viewed | 3 |
| [perspective-origin](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_perspective-origin.asp) | Specifies the bottom position of 3D elements | 3 |
| [transform](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform.asp) | Applies a 2D or 3D transformation to an element | 3 |
| [transform-origin](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform-origin.asp) | Allows you to change the position on transformed elements | 3 |
| [transform-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform-style.asp) | Specifies how nested elements are rendered in 3D space | 3 |

## Transitions Properties

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [transition](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition.asp) | A shorthand property for setting the four transition properties | 3 |
| [transition-property](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-property.asp) | Specifies the name of the CSS property the transition effect is for | 3 |
| [transition-duration](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-duration.asp) | Specifies how many seconds or milliseconds a transition effect takes to complete | 3 |
| [transition-timing-function](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-timing-function.asp) | Specifies the speed curve of the transition effect | 3 |
| [transition-delay](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transition-delay.asp) | Specifies when the transition effect will start | 3 |

## Basic User Interface Properties

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| [box-sizing](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_box-sizing.asp) | Tells the browser what the sizing properties (width and height) should include | 3 |
| [content](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_content.asp) | Used with the :before and :after pseudo-elements, to insert generated content | 2 |
| [cursor](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_cursor.asp) | Specifies the type of cursor to be displayed | 2 |
| [icon](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_icon.asp) | Provides the author the ability to style an element with an iconic equivalent | 3 |
| ime-mode |  | 3 |
| [nav-down](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-down.asp) | Specifies where to navigate when using the arrow-down navigation key | 3 |
| [nav-index](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-index.asp) | Specifies the tabbing order for an element | 3 |
| [nav-left](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-left.asp) | Specifies where to navigate when using the arrow-left navigation key | 3 |
| [nav-right](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-right.asp) | Specifies where to navigate when using the arrow-right navigation key | 3 |
| [nav-up](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_nav-up.asp) | Specifies where to navigate when using the arrow-up navigation key | 3 |
| [outline](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline.asp) | Sets all the outline properties in one declaration | 2 |
| [outline-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-color.asp) | Sets the color of an outline | 2 |
| [outline-offset](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_outline-offset.asp) | Offsets an outline, and draws it beyond the border edge | 3 |
| [outline-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-style.asp) | Sets the style of an outline | 2 |
| [outline-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_outline-width.asp) | Sets the width of an outline | 2 |
| [resize](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_resize.asp) | Specifies whether or not an element is resizable by the user | 3 |
| [text-overflow](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-overflow.asp) | Specifies what should happen when text overflows the containing element | 3 |

## Multi-column Layout Properties

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| break-after |  | 3 |
| break-before |  | 3 |
| break-inside |  | 3 |
| [column-count](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-count.asp) | Specifies the number of columns an element should be divided into | 3 |
| [column-fill](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-fill.asp) | Specifies how to fill columns | 3 |
| [column-gap](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-gap.asp) | Specifies the gap between the columns | 3 |
| [column-rule](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule.asp) | A shorthand property for setting all the column-rule-\* properties | 3 |
| [column-rule-color](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-color.asp) | Specifies the color of the rule between columns | 3 |
| [column-rule-style](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-style.asp) | Specifies the style of the rule between columns | 3 |
| [column-rule-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-rule-width.asp) | Specifies the width of the rule between columns | 3 |
| [column-span](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-span.asp) | Specifies how many columns an element should span across | 3 |
| [column-width](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_column-width.asp) | Specifies the width of the columns | 3 |
| [columns](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_columns.asp) | A shorthand property for setting column-width and column-count | 3 |
| widows | Sets the minimum number of lines that must be left at the top of a page when a page break occurs inside an element | 2 |

## Paged Media

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| orphans | Sets the minimum number of lines that must be left at the bottom of a page when a page break occurs inside an element | 2 |
| [page-break-after](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pageba.asp) | Sets the page-breaking behavior after an element | 2 |
| [page-break-before](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pagebb.asp) | Sets the page-breaking behavior before an element | 2 |
| [page-break-inside](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_print_pagebi.asp) | Sets the page-breaking behavior inside an element | 2 |

## Generated Content for Paged Media

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| marks | Adds crop and/or cross marks to the document | 3 |
| [quotes](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_gen_quotes.asp) | Sets the type of quotation marks for embedded quotations | 2 |

## Filter Effects Properties

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| filter |  | 3 |

## Image Values and Replaced Content

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| image-orientation | Specifies a rotation in the right or clockwise direction that a user agent applies to an image | 3 |
| image-rendering |  | 3 |
| image-resolution |  | 3 |
| object-fit |  | 3 |
| object-position |  | 3 |

## Masking Properties

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| mask |  | 3 |
| mask-type |  | 3 |

## Speech Properties

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| mark | A shorthand property for setting the mark-before and mark-after properties | 3 |
| mark-after | Allows named markers to be attached to the audio stream | 3 |
| mark-before | Allows named markers to be attached to the audio stream | 3 |
| phonemes | Specifies a phonetic pronunciation for the text contained by the corresponding element | 3 |
| rest | A shorthand property for setting the rest-before and rest-after properties | 3 |
| rest-after | Specifies a rest or prosodic boundary to be observed after speaking an element's content | 3 |
| rest-before | Specifies a rest or prosodic boundary to be observed before speaking an element's content | 3 |
| voice-balance | Specifies the balance between left and right channels | 3 |
| voice-duration | Specifies how long it should take to render the selected element's content | 3 |
| voice-pitch | Specifies the average pitch (a frequency) of the speaking voice | 3 |
| voice-pitch-range | Specifies variation in average pitch | 3 |
| voice-rate | Controls the speaking rate | 3 |
| voice-stress | Indicates the strength of emphasis to be applied | 3 |
| voice-volume | Refers to the amplitude of the waveform output by the speech synthesises | 3 |

## Marquee Properties

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** | **CSS** |
| marquee-direction | Sets the direction of the moving content | 3 |
| marquee-play-count | Sets how many times the content move | 3 |
| marquee-speed | Sets how fast the content scrolls | 3 |
| marquee-style | Sets the style of the moving content | 3 |