Bootcamp
CSS Lesson

—

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What is CSS?

CSS is used to control the style of a web document in a simple way and easy way. CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the look and feel part of a web page. Using css can control the color of the text, the style of the fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, how columns are sized and laid out, what background images or colors are used, as well as verify of other effects.

How does it Work

- Selecting an HTML Element (like a paragraph)

- Choosing a property to alter (like the color)
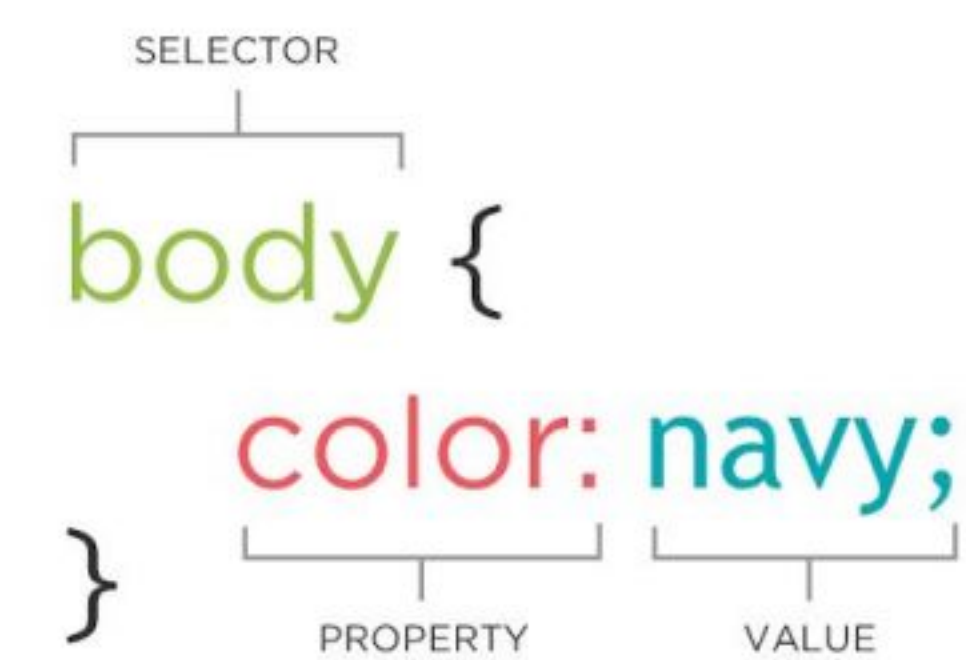
- Applying a certain value (like red)

CSS Syntax

```
selector { property : value }
```

Selector : A selector is an HTML tag at which a style will be applied.

Property : A property is a type of attribute of HTML tag. All HTML attributes are covered into CSS properties

Value : Values are assigned to properties.

CSS Inclusion

Three ways to insert CSS

1. External Style Sheet (in an external CSS file)

2. Internal Style Sheet (insert the head section of a HTML page)

3. Inline Style Sheet (inside an HTML element)

Inline Style Sheet

```
<h1 style="color:green; text-decoration:none">
     Hello World
</h1>

<p style="font-size:25px; font-family:"Courier New", Courier,
monospace"> I ♥ CSS </p>
```

Internal Style Sheet

```
<head>
     h1{
          color:green;
          text-decoration:underline;
     }
     p{
          font-size:25px;
          font-family:"Courier New", Courier, monospace
     }
</head>

<body>
     <h1> Hello World </h1>
     <p> I ♥ CSS </p>
</body>
```

External Style Sheet

```
hello.html

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title></title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
    <h1> Hello World </h1>
    <p> I ♥ CSS </p>
</body>
</html>
```

```
style.css

h1{
    color:green;
    text-decoration: underline;
}
p{
    font-size:25px;
    font-family:"Courier New", Courier, monospace
}
```

Colors

Format Syntax Example

Hex Code #RRGGBB p{ color: #FF0000; } Short Hex Code #RGB p{ color:

#6A7 }

RGB % rga(rrr%, ggg%, bbb%) p{color: rgb(50%, 50%, 50%)} RGB Absolute rgb(rrr,

ggg, bbb) p{color:rgb(0,0,255)} keyword aqua, black, etc. p{color:teal;}

Measurement Units

Absolute Length Units

same size regardless of the parent element or window size.

This means a property set with a value that has an absolute unit will be that size when looked at on a phone or on a large monitor

Unit Description

px 96 px = 1 inch

pt 72 pt = 1 inch

pc 12 pt = 1 pc

cm 37.795276 px = 1 cm

mm 10 mm = 1 cm

in 1 in = 2.54cm = 96px

Relative Length Units

depending on the unit. This can be used as the default for responsive sites.

Unit Relative to

% Parent's element value for the property

em Font size of the element

ex X-height of the element's font

ch The advance measure (width) of the glyph "0" of the element's font. rem

Font-size to the root-element

lh Line height of the element

vw Viewpoint width

vh Viewpoint height

Selector

Universal Selector

The universal selector matches any element type. It can be implied (and therefore omitted) if it isn't the only component of the simple selector.

```
*{
    color: blue;
    background-color: silver;
}
```

Tag Selector / Element Selector

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

```
p{
    text-align: center;
    color: red;
}
```

Attribute Selector

The attribute selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute.

ID Selector

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element. 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.

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.

Descendant Selector

This will apply a style rule to a particular element only when it lies inside a particular element.
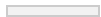

Child Selector

This will apply a style rule to a particular element only when it lies inside a particular element.

Pseudo Selector

Link

Applies to any links which haven't been visited by the user.

Hover

Applies to any element being hovered by the user's pointing device, but not activated.

Active

Applies to any element being activated by the user.

Visited

Applies to any link which has been visited by a user.

Target

Selects the current active #news element (clicked on URL containing the anchor name)

Focus

Applies to any element which has the user's focus. This can be given by the user's keyboard, mouse events, or other forms of input.

Checked

Applies to radio, checkbox, or option elements that are checked or toggle into an "on" state

Disabled

Applies to any UI element which is in disabled state

Enabled

Applies to any UI element which is in enabled state

Read-only

Applies to any element which is not editable by the user.

Read-write

Applies to any element which is editable by the user.

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Empty

Applies to any element which has no children.

First-child

Represents any element that is the first-child element of its parent.

Last-child

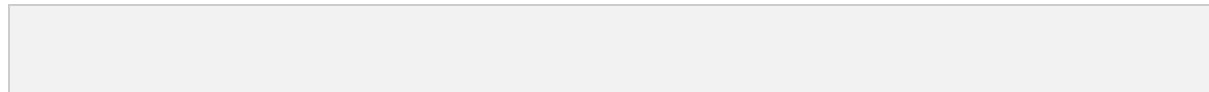Represents any element that is the last-child element of its parent.

Box Model

The browser creates a rectangle for each element in the HTML document. The Box Model describes how the padding, border, and margin are added to the content to create this rectangle.

Border

The border of an element is defined using the border property. This is a shorthand property that defines the element's border-width, border-style and border-color.

● Border-size (which accepts unit value)
(top ~ right ~ bottom ~ left)

● Border-style (which accepts a number of keyboard values)
(solid, dashed, dotted, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset, none/hidden) ● Border-color (which

accepts any valid CSS color value)

Margin

The Margin of an element is defined using padding property. The margin is the space around the content. It can be defined.

* Negative values are allowed

Parameter Details

0 Set margins to none

auto Used for centering, by evenly setting values on each side units See

parameters section in Units for list of valid units inherit Inherit margin value

from parent element

initial Restore to initial value

Usage

1. All Four margin has ONE value

   margin : 10px;

2. Each margin has TWO value

     margin : 10px 5px;

  top ~ bottom margins are 10px;

  left ~ right margins are 5px;

3. margin has THREE value

     margin: 10px 5px 15px;

  top margin is 10px;

  left ~ right margins are 5px;

  bottom margin is 15px;

4. margin has FOUR value

     margin: 10px 5px 15px 20px;

  top margin is 10px;

  right margin is 5px;

  bottom margin is 15px;

  left margin is 20px;

  margin-top : 10px;

  margin-right: 5px;

margin-bottom : 15px;

margin-left : 20px;

Padding

  Padding is similar to margin. However, unlike padding,the padding portion of an element exists inside the element. A padding creates space between the target element and surrounding elements.

* Negative values are allowed

Usage

1. All Four padding has ONE value

     padding : 10px;

2. Each padding has TWO value

     padding : 10px 5px;

  top ~ bottom paddings are 10px;

  left ~ right paddings are 5px;

3. padding has THREE value

     padding : 10px 5px 15px;

  top padding is 10px;

left ~ right paddings are 5px;
bottom padding is 15px;

4. padding has FOUR value

padding: 10px 5px 15px 20px;
top padding is 10px;
right padding is 5px;
bottom padding is 15px;
left padding is 20px;
padding-top : 10px;
padding-right: 5px;
padding-bottom : 15px;
padding-left : 20px;

Layout

Value Effect

none Hide the element and prevent it from occupying space. block Block element, occupy

100% of the available width, break the element inline Inline element, occupy no width, no

break after element.

inline-block Tasking special properties from both inline and block elements, no break ,
but can have width.

inline-flex Displays an element as an inline-level flex container

inline-table The element is displayed as an inline-level table

grid Behaves like a block element and lays out its content according to the grid model.

flex Behaves like a block element and lays out its content according to the flexbox model.

inherit Inherit the value from the parent element.

initial Reset the value to the default value taken from behaviors described in the HTML specifications or from the browser/user default stylesheet.

table Behaves like the HTML table element

table-cell Let the element behave like a < td > element

table-column Let the element behave like a < col > element

table-row Let the element behave like a < tr > element

list-item Let the element behave like a < li > element

Inline

An inline element occupies only as much width as necessary. It stacks horizontally with other elements of the same type and may not contain other non-line elements.

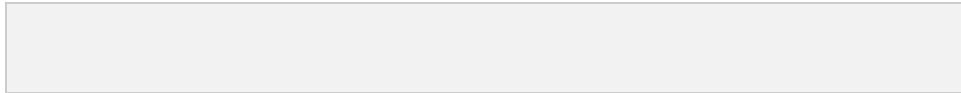< b >, < i >, < small >, < em >, < strong >, < a >, < br >, < img >, < object >, < q >, < span >, < sub >, < button >, < input >, < label >, < select >, < textarea >

Block

A block element occupies the maximum available width of it's parent element. It starts with a new line and, in contrast to inline elements, it does not restrict the type of elements it may contain.

< address > , < article >, < blockquote >, < div > , < form >, < h1 > - < h6 >, < li >, < ol >, < p >, < table >, < ul >

Inline-block

The inline-block value gives us the best of both worlds: it bends the element in with the flow of the text while allowing to use padding, margin, height and similar properties which has no visible effect on inline elements.
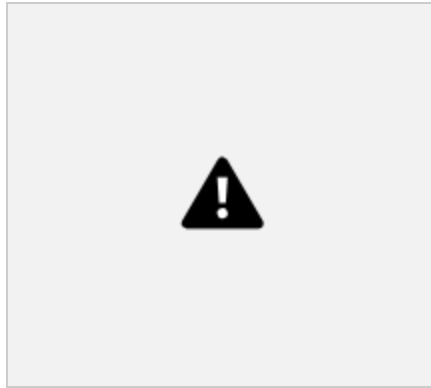

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Float

The most basic use of a float is having text wrap around an image. The below code will produce two paragraphs and an image, with the second paragraph flowing around the image. Notice that it is always content after the floated element that flows around the floated element.
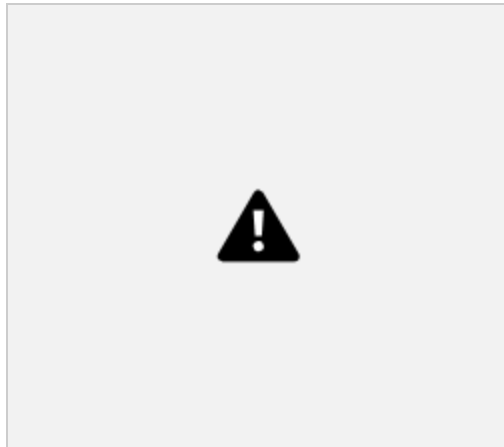
Property Description

left The element floats to the left of its container

right The element floats to the right of its container

Clear

There is one more wrinkle that we have not discussed yet: the clear property. "Clear" allows elements to specify where they should align in comparison to the floated elements.
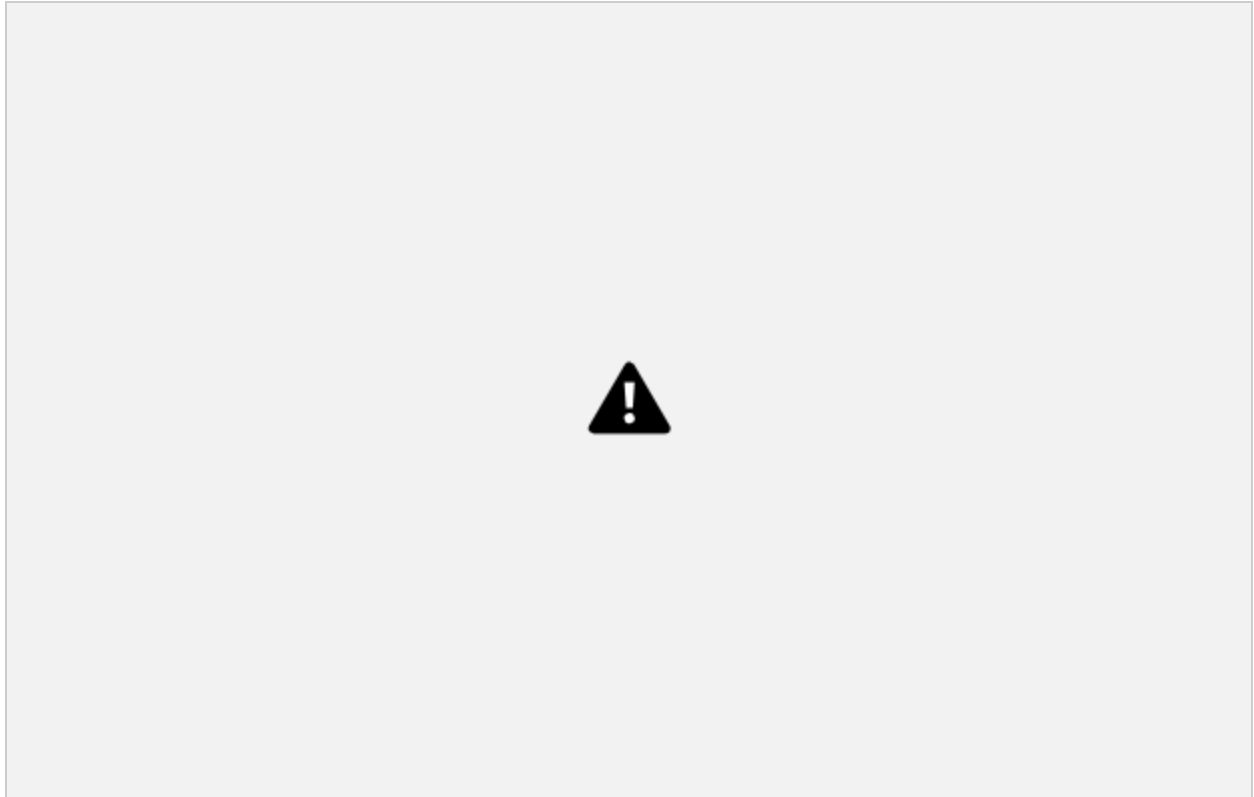
Flex

The Flexible Box module, or just 'flexbox' for short, is a box model designed for user interfaces, and it allows users to align and distribute space among items in a container such that elements behave predictably when the page layout must accommodate different, unknown screen sizes. A flex container expands items to fill available space and shrinks them to prevent overflow.

Property Description

align-items:center This centers the elements along the axis other than the one specified by flex-direction, center i.e., vertical centering for a
horizontal flexbox and horizontal centering for a vertical flexbox.

justify-content:center This centers the elements along the axis specified by flex-direction. I.e., for a horizontal (flex-direction: row) flexbox,
this centers horizontally, and for a vertical
Flexbox (flex-direction: column)flexbox, this centers vertically.
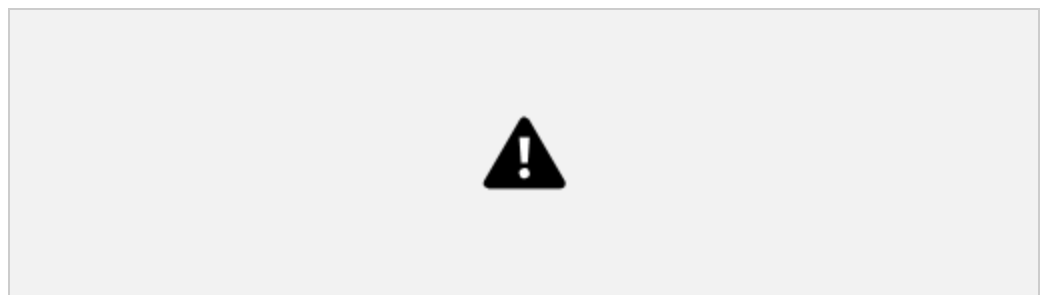
Grid

Grid layout is a new and powerful CSS layout system that allows to divide a web page content into rows and columns in an easy way

Positioning

Using CSS, you can lay out all your elements on your web page visually. For example, you can position an element at the very top of your page, or 50px below the element before it.

1. Static

position:static is the **default value**. Whether we declare it or not, elements are positioned in a normal order on the webpage

2. Relative

position:relative is for all **non-static** position values, elements with relative position can be placed *relatively* to the space they would occupy in the normal document flow. They're still part of the document flow, but support top, right, bottom and left properties.

3. Absolute

position:absolute is the element is positioned **relative to itself.** However, an **absolutely** positioned element is **relative to its parent**. Absolute elements are **removed from the normal document flow**. This means they don't affect and aren't affected by other elements in the page. It can be fine tuned using top, right, bottom and left.

4. Fixed

position:fixed elements are not part of the document flow and their position is based on the whole window, sometimes referred to as *viewport*. Also, they're not affected by scrolling.

Typography

The problem is that every system differs a bit. Windows-based devices might have one group. MacOS ones pull from another. Google's own Android system uses its own as well. Now pull up

a website. Even this one would work. The font you see may not be the one original one intended. Meaning: Let's say the designer picked some obscure, paid font family for this site's design. If you don't have that font already installed and it's not pulling from a web-friendly place, the font you see would default back to some basic variation like Times New Roman.

Recommended Fonts (Sans-serif Group)

1. Arial

2. Roboto

3. Times New Roman

4. Times

5. Courier New

6. Courier

7. Verdana

8. Georgia

Download Link

https://fonts.google.com/

https://www.dafont.com/

https://www.1001fonts.com/

https://www.supremo.co.uk/typeterms/

9. Palatino

10. Garamond

11. Bookman

12. Comic Sans MS 13. Candara

14. Arial Black

15. Impact

background-repeat
background-attachment
background-origin
background-clip

CSS Properties

Background

Syntax

background: background-color
background-image
background-position
background-size

Defines a variety of background properties within one declaration.

background-attachment: scroll | fixed Specify whether the background image is fixed in the viewport or scrolls.

background-clip: border-box | padding-box | content-box

Specifies the painting area of the background.

background-color: color | transparent Defines an element's background color.

background-image: url Defines an element's background image.

background-origin: border-box | padding-box | content-box

Specify whether/how the background image is tiled.

background-position: % | length | left | right | center

Specifies the size of the background images.

background-repeat: repeat | repeat-x | repeat-y | no-repeat

background-size % | length | auto | cover | contain
Specifies the positioning area of the background images

Defines the origin of a background image.

Border

Syntax

border: border-width border-style
border-color

Sets the width, style, and color for all four sides of an element's border.

border-width: thin | medium | thick | length

Sets the width of the border on all the four sides of an element.

border-style: none | hidden | dotted | dashed |
solid | double |
groove | ridge | inset |
outset

Sets the style of the border on all the four sides of an element.

border-color: color | transparent Sets the color of the border on all the four sides of an element.

border-radius % | length
FOUR values:
top-left-corner
top-right-corner
bottom-right-corner
bottom-left-corner

THREE values:
top-left-corner
top-right & bottom-left
corners
bottom-right-corner

TWO values:
top-left & bottom-right
corners
Top-right & bottom-left
corners

ONE value:
All four corners

Specifies how an image is to be used in place of the border
styles.

border-image: source (url) slice
width
outset
repeat
Defines the shape of the border corners of an element.

border-image-outset: length Specifies the amount by which the border image area extends beyond the border box.

border-image-repeat: stretch | repeat | round | space
Specifies whether the image-border should be repeated, rounded or stretched.

border-image-slice: % | number Specifies the inward offsets of the image-border.

border-image-source: none | image Specifies the location of the image to be used as a border.

border-image-width: % | number | length | auto Specifies the width of the image-border.

border-top: border-width Sets the width, style, and color of the top border of an element.

border-top-color: Color | transparent Sets the color of the top border of an element.

border-top-left-radius: % | length Defines the shape of the top-left border corner of an element.

border-top-right-radius: % | length Defines the shape of the top-right border corner of an element.

border-top-style none | hidden | dotted | dashed | solid | double | groove | ridge | inset | outset
Sets the style of the top border of an element.

border-bottom-width: thin | thick | medium Sets the width of the bottom border of an element.

border-bottom: border-width border-style border-color
Sets the width, style, and color of the bottom border of an element.

border-bottom-color: color | transparent Sets the color of the bottom border of an element.

border-bottom-left-radius: % | length Defines the shape of the bottom-left border corner of an element.

|		
border-bottom-right-radius: %	length	Defines the shape of the bottom right border corner of an element.
border-bottom-style	none	hidden	dotted	dashed	solid	double	groove	ridge	inset	outset	Sets the style of the bottom border of an element.
border-bottom-width: thin	thick	medium		Sets the width of the bottom border of an element.
border-left: border-left-width border-left-style border-left-color		Sets the width, style, and color of the left border of an element.
border-left-width: thin	medium	thick	length		Sets the width of the left border of an element.
border-left-style: none	hidden	dotted	dashed	solid	double	groove	ridge	inset	outset		Sets the style of the left border of an element.
border-left-color Color	transparent		Sets the color of the left border of an element.
border-right: border-right-width border-right-style border-right-color		outset Sets the width, style, and color of the right border of an element.
border-right-width: thin	medium	thick	length		Sets the width of the right border of an element.
border-right-style: none	hidden	dotted	dashed	solid	double	groove	ridge	inset		Sets the style of the right border of an element.
border-right-color Color	transparent		Sets the color of the right border of an element.

keyword

Color

Syntax

color: Hex Code | Short Hex RGB % | RGB
Absolute |

Specify the color of the text of an element.

opacity alphavalue Specifies the transparency of an element.

Dimension

Syntax

width: % | length | auto Specify the width of an element. height Specify the height of an

element.

max-width: Specify the maximum width of an element.

max-height: Specify the maximum height of an element.

min-width: Specify the minimum width of an element.

min-height: Specify the maximum height of an element.

no-open-quote | no-close-quote

Generated Content

Properties Syntax

content: normal | none | counter | open-quote | close-quote |

Inserts generated content.

quotes none | [string string] Specifies quotation marks for embedded quotations.

counter-reset [identifier integer] Creates or resets one or more counters.

counter-increment [identifier integer] Increments one or more counter values.

Flexible Box Layout

Syntax

align-content: center | flex-start | flex-end | space-between | space-around | stretch

flex-end | stretch

align-items: baseline | center | flex-start | flex-end | stretch

flex flex-grow flex-shrink flex-basis

0 | 1 | auto
Inserts generated content.

align-self auto | baseline | center | flex-start |

within the flex container.

Specifies the components of a flexible
length.

Specifies the default alignment for items
within the flex container.

Specifies the alignment for selected items

flex-grow number Specifies how the flex item will grow relative to the other items
inside the flex container

flex-shrink number Specifies how the flex item will shrink relative to the other items
inside the flex container.

flex-basis width | auto Specifies the initial main size of the flex item.
Specifies the direction of the flexible items.
flex-direction row | row-reverse | column |
column-reverse

flex-flow [flex-direction flex-wrap] A shorthand property for the flex-direction and the
flex-wrap
properties.
wrap or not.
flex-wrap Nowrap | wrap | wrap-reverse

Specifies how flex items are aligned along
justify-content flex-start | flex-end | center | the main axis of the flex container after any
space-between | flexible lengths and auto margins have been
space-around resolved.
Specifies whether the flexible items should

order integer Specifies the order in which flex items are displayed and laid out
within a flex container.

font-style / line-height

Font

Syntax

font: font-style
font-variant
font-weight

Defines a variety of font properties within one declaration.

font-family family-name Defines a list of fonts for elements.

font-size % | length | xx-small | x-small | small | medium | large | xx-large |
smaller | larger
Defines the font size for the text.

font-size-adjust number Preserves the readability of text when font fallback occurs.
*only firefox support

font-sketch normal | ultra-condensed | extra-condensed | condensed | semi-condensed | semi-expanded | expanded |
extra-expanded | ultra-expanded
Selects a normal, condensed, or expanded face from a font.

font-style normal | italic | oblique Defines the font style for the text. font-variant normal |

small-caps Specify the font variant.

font-weight normal | bold | bolder | lighter | 100 |
200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600
| 700 | 800 | 900
Specify the font weight of the text.

Syntax

list-style: list-style-type
list-style-position
list-style-image

list-style-type disc | circle | square | decimal |
decimal-leading-zero |
lower-roman | upper-roman |
lower-greek | lower-latin |
upper-latin | armenian | georgian
| lower-alpha | upper-alpha |

Defines the display style for a list and list
elements.

List

Specifies the marker style for a list-item.

list-style-position inside | outside Specifies the position of the list-item marker.

list-style-image url Specifies the image to be used as a list-item marker.

Margin

Syntax

top

margin: % | length **FOUR** values:

right
bottom
left

THREE values:
top
left-right
bottom

TWO values:
top-bottom
left-right
ONE value:
All four values
Sets the margin on all four sides
of the element.

margin-bottom length | % Sets the bottom margin of the element.

margin-left length | % Sets the left margin of the element.

margin-right length | % Sets the right margin of the element.

margin-top length | % Sets the top margin of the element.

Multi-column

Syntax

column-count: number Specifies the number of columns in a multi-column element.

column-fill auto Specifies how columns will be filled.
* support in firefox

column-gap length Specifies the gap between the columns in a multi-column element.

column-rule column-rule-width
column-rule-style
column-rule-color

Specifies a straight line, or "rule", to be drawn between each column in a multi-column element.

column-rule-width length | medium | thin | thick Specifies the width of the rule drawn between the columns in a multi-column layout.

column-rule-style none | hidden | dotted | dashed | solid | double | groove | ridge | inset | outset

Specifies the style of the rule drawn between the columns in a multi-column layout.

column-rule-color color Specifies the color of the rule drawn between the columns in a multi-column layout.

column-span none | all Specifies how many columns an element spans across in a multi-column layout.

column-width length | auto Specifies the optimal width of the columns in a multi-column element.

columns column-width column-count

column-width and column-count properties.

Outline

Syntax

outline: outline-width outline-style
                outline-color
          A shorthand property for setting

Sets the width, style, and color for all four sides of an element's outline.

outline-width thin | medium | thick Sets the width of the outline.

outline-style none | hidden | dotted | dashed | solid | double | groove | ridge | inset | outset Sets a style for an outline.

outline-color color Sets the color of the outline.

outline-offset length Set the space between an outline and the border edge of an element.

Padding

Syntax

padding: % | length

FOUR values:
   top
   right
    bottom
   left

THREE values:
   top
   left-right
   bottom

TWO values:
  top-bottom
  left-right

ONE value:
  All four values

Sets the padding on all four sides of the element.

padding-bottom length | % Sets the bottom padding of the element.

padding-left length | % Sets the left padding of the element.

padding-right length | % Sets the right padding of the element.

padding-top length | % Sets the top padding of the element.

Print

Syntax

page-break-after: auto | always | avoid | left | right Insert a page breaks after an element.

page-break-before auto | always | avoid | left | right Insert a page breaks before an element.

page-break-inside Auto | avoid Insert a page breaks inside an element.

Table

Syntax

border-collapse: separate | collapse Specifies whether table cell borders are connected or separated.

border-spacing length Sets the spacing between the borders of adjacent table cells.

caption-side top | bottom Specify the position of table's caption.

empty-cells show | hide Specify the position of the table's caption.

table-layout auto | fixed Specifies a table layout algorithm.

Text

Syntax

direction: ltr | rtl Define the text direction/writing direction.

tab-size integer | length Specifies the length of the tab character.

text-align left | right | center | justify Sets the horizontal alignment of inline content.

text-align-last auto | start | end | left | right | center | justify

right before a forced line break is aligned when [text-align](#) is justified.

text-decoration none | underline | overline | line-through | blink
Specifies how the last line of a block or a line

Specifies the decoration added to text.Specifies the decoration added to text.

text-decoration-color color Specifies the color of the [text-decoration-line](#).

text-decoration-line none | underline | overline | line-through | blink

Specifies what kind of line decorations are added to the element.

text-decoration-style solid | double | dotted | dashed | wavy

Specifies the style of the lines specified by the [text-decoration-line](#) property

text-indent length Indent the first line of text.

text-justify auto | none | inter-word | distribute Specifies the justification method to use

when the [text-align](#) property is set to justify.

text-overflow slip | ellipsis Specifies how the text content will be displayed, when it overflows the block containers.

text-shadow offset-x offset-y
blur-radius
color
Applies one or more shadows to the text content of an element.

text-transform capitalize | lowercase | none | uppercase

Transforms the case of the text.

line-height % | length | number Sets the height between lines of text.

vertical-align baseline | sub | super | top | text-top | middle | bottom | text-bottom

Sets the vertical positioning of an element relative to the current text baseline.

letter-spacing length Sets the extra spacing between letters.

word-spacing length Sets the spacing between words.

white-space normal | pre | nowrap | pre-line | pre-wrap

Specifies how white space inside the element is handled.

word-break normal | break-all | keep-all Specifies how to break lines within words.

word-wrap normal | break-word Specifies whether to break words when the content

overflows the boundaries of its
container.

Transform

Syntax

backface-visibility: visible | hidden Specifies whether or not the "back" side of a
transformed
element is visible when facing
the user.

perspective length Defines the perspective from which all child elements of the
object are viewed.
point for the 3D space) for the
perspective-origin x-position   perspective property.
                    y-position
                Defines the origin (the vanishing

transform transform-function Applies a 2D or 3D transformation to an element

                                                            Defines the origin of
transform-origin x-position   transformation for an element.
                    y-position
                    z-position

transform-style flat | preserve-3d Specifies how nested elements are rendered in 3D
space.

Transitions

Syntax

                                        transition-delay
transition: transition-property   Defines the transition between two states of
transition-duration   an element.
transition-timing-function

transition-property property | none | all Specifies the names of the CSS properties to which
a transition

effect should be applied.

transition-duration time Specifies the number of seconds or milliseconds a transition effect should take to complete.

transition-delay time Specifies when the transition effect will start.

| table-row-group | table-cell | table-column | table-row | none

Visual

Syntax

display: inline | block | contents | flex | flow | flow-root | grid | inline-block | inline-flex | inline-grid | inline-table | list-item | run-in | table | table-caption | table-column-group | table-header-group | table-footer-group

Specifies how an element is displayed on screen.

position static | relative | absolute | fixed | sticky Specifies how an element is positioned.

top % | length Specify the location of the top edge of the positioned element.

right % | length Specify the location of the right edge of the positioned element.

bottom % | length Specify the location of the bottom edge of the positioned element.

left % | length Specify the location of the left edge of the positioned element.

float left | right | none Specifies whether or not a box should float.

clear left | right | auto | both | none Specifies the placement of an element in relation to floating elements.

z-index auto | integer Specifies a layering or stacking order for positioned elements.

overflow auto | hidden | scroll | visible Specifies the treatment of content that overflows the element's box.

overflow-x visible | hidden | scroll | auto Specifies how to manage the content when it overflows the width of the element's content area.

overflow-y visible | hidden | scroll | auto Specifies how to manage the content when it overflows the height of the element's content area.

resize none | both | horizontal | vertical Specifies whether or not an element is resizable by the user.

clip Shape | auto Defines the clipping region.

visibility visible | hidden | collapse Specifies whether or not an element is visible.

cursor auto | default | none | context-menu | help | pointer | progress | wait | cell | crosshair | text | vertical-text | alias | copy | move | no-drop | not-allowed | grab | grabbing | e-resize | n-resize | ne-resize | nw-resize | s-resize | se-resize | sw-resize | w-resize | ew-resize | ns-resize | nesw-resize | nwse-resize | col-resize | row-resize | all-scroll | zoom-in | zoom-out

box-shadow offset-x
offset-y
blur-radius
spread
radius-color
Specify the type of cursor.

drop-shadows to the element's box.

Applies one or more

box-sizing content-box | padding-box | border-box Alter the default CSS box model. Page - 42