**CSS Basic References:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en" >

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<title>CSS Basics Reference</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">

</head>

<body>

<h1>Basic CSS Text properties</h1>

<hr>

<div class="sample">

<h2>Font</h2>

<p class="sample-font-family">Font-family controls what type of font we can use for this text (we used Arial in this case, built into every browser).</p>

<p class="sample-font-size">Font-size controls why this text is bigger.</p>

<p class="sample-font-style">Font-style makes this text italic.</p>

<p class="sample-font-weight">Font-weight makes this text bold.</p>

<p class="sample-line-height">Line-height makes more space between lines of text.</p>

<p class="sample-font">Font combines them all into one property.</p>

</div>

<hr>

<section class="sample">

<h2>Text</h2>

<p class="sample-text-align">Text-align moved this text to the center.</p>

<p class="sample-text-decoration">Text-decoration crossed this text out.</p>

<p class="sample-text-transform">text-transform made all of this start with uppercase letters.</p>

</section>

<hr>

<section class="sample">

<h2>Color (word)</h2>

<p class="sample-01">You are learning about CSS' color property. It controls font coloring. This section is "color: limegreen;" because we used the word color properties.</p>

</section>

<section class="sample">

<h2>Color (hex value)</h2>

<p class="sample-02">This section uses "color: #666;", a hexadecimal (hex) value. Every color has a hex value you can use.</p>

</section>

<section class="sample">

<h2>Color (rgba value)</h2>

<p class="sample-03">This section uses "color: rgba(72, 0, 255, 1);", a Red-Green-Blue value. With this method, you define the red, green and then blue values to create a color (the values range from 0-256). The last value "a" stands for alpha-layer transparency and accepts values 0-1, where 0 is transparent, 1 is opaque and demical fractions like 0.8 create slight transparency with other layers behind them.

</section>

<section class="sample">

<h2>Color (hsla value)</h2>

<p class="sample-04">This section uses "color: hsla(343, 100%, 40%, 1);", a Hue-Saturation-Luminocity value. With this method, you define the hue (color), saturation (how rich that color is) and the luminocity (brightness of the color). The last value "a" stands for alpha-layer transparency (just like RGBa) and accepts values 0-1, where 0 is transparent, 1 is opaque and demical fractions like 0.8 create slight transparency with other layers behind them.

</section>

<hr>

<section class="sample">

<h2>Background-color</h2>

<div class="sample-05">We've colored this element with "background-color: #ffa3fa;" turning the entire element pink. You can use any type of color value here.</div>

</section>

<section class="sample">

<h2>Background-image</h2>

<div class="sample-06">Here we use background-image to put an image in the background of a div.</div>

</section>

<section class="sample">

<h2>Background-repeat</h2>

<div class="sample-07">Same crazy image, but it doesn't repeat now.</div>

</section>

<section class="sample">

<h2>Background-position</h2>

<div class="sample-08">Same crazy image, but it doesn't repeat now and it moved inside of it's container to the bottom right. This text is in the same container as the image.</div>

</section>

<section class="sample">

<h2>Background</h2>

<div class="sample-09">We can combine all of those CSS properties into one using background. Note this output is the same as the multiple background declarations in the above example.</div>

</section>

</body>

</html>