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|  | CSS - stands for cascading Style Sheets |
|  | - describes how HTML elements are to be dispayed on screen, paper, or in other media |
|  | - saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once |
|  | - external stylesheets are stored in CSS files. |
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|  | CSS Syntax and Selectors |
|  | - A CSS rule set consists of a selector and a declaration block: |
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|  | selector -- h1 declaration -- {color:blue; font-size:12px;} |
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|  | > The selector points to the HTML element you want to style. |
|  | > The declaration block contains one or more declarations seperated by semicolons. |
|  | > Each declaration includes a CSS property name and value, seperated by a colon. |
|  | > A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces. |
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|  | example: |
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|  | p { |
|  | color: red; |
|  | text-align: center; |
|  | } |
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|  | CSS Selectors |
|  | - CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) HTML elements based on their element name, id, class, attribute, and more. |
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|  | \*The id selector |
|  | - The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element. |
|  | The id of an element should be unique within a page, so the id selectors 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. |
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|  | \*The class selector |
|  | - The class selector selects elements with a specific class attribute. |
|  | to select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class. |
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|  | CSS Comments |
|  | - Comments are used to explain the code, and may help when you edit the source code at a later date. |
|  | Comments are ignored by browsers. A CSS comment starts with /\* and ends with \*/. Comments can also span multiple lines. |
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|  | Three Ways to Insert CSS |
|  | > External Style sheet |
|  | > Internal style sheet |
|  | > Inline style |
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|  | External Style sheet |
|  | - With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing just one file. |
|  | Each page must include a referene to the external style sheet file inside the <link> element. The <link> element goes |
|  | inside the <head> section. An external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file should not contain any html tags. The style sheet |
|  | file must be saved with a .css extension. |
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|  | Internal Style sheet |
|  | - An internal style sheet may be used if one single page has a unique style. |
|  | Interal styles are defined within the <style> element, inside the <head> section of an HTML page. |
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|  | Inline Styles |
|  | - An inline style may be used to apply a unique style for a single element. |
|  | To use inline styles, add the style attribute to the relevant element. The style attribute can contain any CSS property. |
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|  | Multiple Style Sheets |
|  | - If some properties have been defined for the same selector (element) in different style sheets, |
|  | the value from the last read style sheet will be used. |
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|  | CSS Colors |
|  | - Colors in CSS are most often specified by: |
|  | > a valid color name -- like "red" |
|  | > an RGB value -- like "rgb(255,0,0)" |
|  | > a HEX value -- like "#ff0000" |
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|  | Hexadecimal Colors |
|  | - RGB values can also be specified using hexadecimal color values in the form: #RRGGBB, where RR (red), |
|  | GG (green) and BB (blue) are hexadecimal values between 00 and FF (same as decimal 0-255). |
|  | For example, #FF0000 is displayed as red, because red is set to its highest value (FF) and the others are set to the lowest value (00). |
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|  | CSS Background |
|  | - The CSS background properties are used to define the background effects for elements. |
|  | CSS background properties: |
|  | > background-color -- property specifies the background color of an element. |
|  | > background-image -- property specifies an image to use as the background of an element. By default, the image is repeated so it covers the entire element. |
|  | > background-repeat -- Sets how a background image will be repeated |
|  | > background-attachment -- Sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page. |
|  | > background-position -- Sets the starting position of a background image. |
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|  | CSS Boarder Properties -- The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, width, and color of an element's border. |
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|  | Border Style -- The border-style property specifies what kind of border to display. |
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|  | The following values are allowed: |
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|  | dotted - Defines a dotted border |
|  | dashed - Defines a dashed border |
|  | solid - Defines a solid border |
|  | double - Defines a double border |
|  | groove - Defines a 3D grooved border. The effect depends on the border-color value |
|  | ridge - Defines a 3D ridged border. The effect depends on the border-color value |
|  | inset - Defines a 3D inset border. The effect depends on the border-color value |
|  | outset - Defines a 3D outset border. The effect depends on the border-color value |
|  | none - Defines no border |
|  | hidden - Defines a hidden border |
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|  | Border Width -- The border-width property specifies the width of the four borders. |
|  | Border Color -- The border-color property is used to set the color of the four borders. |
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|  | CSS Margins |
|  | - The CSS margin properties are used to generate space around elements. |
|  | The margin properties set the size of the white space outside the border. |
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|  | CSS Padding |
|  | - The CSS padding properties are used to generate space around content. |
|  | The padding clears an area around the content (inside the border) of an element. |
|  | With CSS, you have full control over the padding. There are CSS properties for setting |
|  | the padding for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left). |
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|  | CSS Text |
|  | > Text Color -- The color property is used to set the color of the text. |
|  | > Text Alignment -- The text-align property is used to set the horizontal alignment of a text. A text can be left or right aligned, centered, or justified. |
|  | > Text Decoration --T he text-decoration property is used to set or remove decorations from text. |
|  | > Text Transformation -- The text-transform property is used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text. |
|  | > Text Indentation -- The text-indent property is used to specify the indentation of the first line of a text. |
|  | > Text Direction -- The direction property is used to change the text direction of an element |
|  | > Word Spacing -- The word-spacing property is used to specify the space between the words in a text |
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|  | CSS Font |
|  | > font -- Sets all the font properties in one declaration |
|  | > font-family -- Specifies the font family for text |
|  | > font-size -- Specifies the font size of text |
|  | > font-style -- Specifies the font style for text |
|  | > font-weight -- Specifies the weight of a font |
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|  | CSS List |
|  | > list-style -- Sets all the properties for a list in one declaration |
|  | > list-style-image -- Specifies an image as the list-item marker |
|  | > list-style-position -- Specifies if the list-item markers should appear inside or outside the content flow |
|  | > list-style-type -- Specifies the type of list-item marker |
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|  | CSS Layout - The display property >> The display property is the most important CSS property for controlling layout. |
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|  | > The display Property -- The display property specifies if/how an element is displayed. |
|  | > Block-level Elements -- A block-level element always starts on a new line and takes |
|  | up the full width available (stretches out to the left and right as far as it can). |
|  | > Inline Elements -- An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary. |
|  | > Display: none; -- is commonly used with JavaScript to hide and show elements without deleting and recreating them. |
|  | Take a look at our last example on this page if you want to know how this can be achieved. |
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|  | CSS Pseudo-classes |
|  | -- A pseudo-class is used to define a special state of an element. For example, it can be used to: |
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|  | > Style an element when a user mouses over it |
|  | > Style visited and unvisited links differently |
|  | > Style an element when it gets focus |
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|  | Syntax: |
|  |  |
|  | selector:pseudo-class { |
|  | property:value; |
|  | } |
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|  | All pseudo-classes |
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|  | :active a:active -- Selects the active link |
|  | :checked input:checked -- Selects every checked <input> element |
|  | :disabled input:disabled -- Selects every disabled <input> element |
|  | :empty p:empty Selects -- every <p> element that has no children |
|  | :enabled input:enabled -- Selects every enabled <input> element |
|  | :first-child p:first-child -- Selects every <p> elements that is the first child of its parent |
|  | :first-of-type p:first-of-type -- Selects every <p> element that is the first <p> element of its parent |
|  | :focus input:focus -- Selects the <input> element that has focus |
|  | :hover a:hover -- Selects links on mouse over |
|  | :in-range input:in-range -- Selects <input> elements with a value within a specified range |
|  | :invalid input:invalid -- Selects all <input> elements with an invalid value |
|  | :lang(language) p:lang(it) -- Selects every <p> element with a lang attribute value starting with "it" |
|  | :last-child p:last-child -- Selects every <p> elements that is the last child of its parent |
|  | :last-of-type p:last-of-type -- Selects every <p> element that is the last <p> element of its parent |
|  | :link a:link -- Selects all unvisited links |
|  | :not(selector) :not(p) -- Selects every element that is not a <p> element |
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|  | :nth-child(n) p:nth-child(2) -- Selects every <p> element that is the second child of its parent |
|  | :nth-last-child(n) p:nth-last-child(2) -- Selects every <p> element that is the second child of its parent, counting from the last child |
|  | :nth-last-of-type(n) p:nth-last-of-type(2) -- Selects every <p> element that is the second <p> element of its parent, counting from the last child |
|  | :nth-of-type(n) p:nth-of-type(2) -- Selects every <p> element that is the second <p> element of its parent |
|  | :only-of-type p:only-of-type -- Selects every <p> element that is the only <p> element of its parent |
|  | :only-child p:only-child -- Selects every <p> element that is the only child of its parent |
|  | :optional input:optional -- Selects <input> elements with no "required" attribute |
|  | :out-of-range input:out-of-range -- Selects <input> elements with a value outside a specified range |
|  | :read-only input:read-only -- Selects <input> elements with a "readonly" attribute specified |
|  | :read-write input:read-write -- Selects <input> elements with no "readonly" attribute |
|  | :required input:required -- Selects <input> elements with a "required" attribute specified |
|  | :root root -- Selects the document's root element |
|  | :target #news:target -- Selects the current active #news element (clicked on a URL containing that anchor name) |
|  | :valid input:valid -- Selects all <input> elements with a valid value |
|  | :visited a:visited -- Selects all visited links |
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|  | All CSS Pseudo Elements |
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|  | ::after p::after -- Insert content after every <p> element |
|  | ::before p::before -- Insert content before every <p> element |
|  | ::first-letter p::first-letter -- Selects the first letter of every <p> element |
|  | ::first-line p::first-line -- Selects the first line of every <p> element |
|  | ::selection p::selection -- Selects the portion of an element that is selected by a user |
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