CSS

Here's a comprehensive CSS cheatsheet to help you with common CSS properties, values, and concepts:

Selectors

- * - Universal selector, selects all elements.

- element - Selects all instances of the element (e.g., p).

- .class - Selects all elements with the specified class (e.g., .header).

- #id - Selects the element with the specified ID (e.g., #main).

- element, element - Groups multiple selectors (e.g., h1, h2).

- element element - Selects all descendants (e.g., div p).

- element > element - Selects direct children (e.g., div > p).

- element + element - Selects the adjacent sibling (e.g., h1 + p).

- element ~ element - Selects siblings after the specified element (e.g., h1 ~ p).

- element[attr="value"] - Attribute selector (e.g., input[type="text"]).

Box Model

- width, height - Sets the element's width and height.

- padding - Space inside the element, between content and border.

- border - Border around the element.

- margin - Space outside the element, between the border and other elements.

- box-sizing - Determines if padding and border are included in width/height (content-box or border-box).

Positioning

- position - Specifies the positioning method (static, relative, absolute, fixed, sticky).

- top, right, bottom, left - Offsets for positioned elements.

- z-index - Stacking order for overlapping elements.

Display and Visibility

- display - Determines how the element is displayed (block, inline, inline-block, none, flex, grid, etc.).

- visibility - Controls the visibility without affecting layout (visible, hidden).

Flexbox

- display: flex - Activates Flexbox on a container.

- flex-direction - Defines the main axis direction (row, row-reverse, column, column-reverse).

- justify-content - Aligns items along the main axis (flex-start, center, space-between, etc.).

- align-items - Aligns items along the cross axis (flex-start, center, stretch, etc.).

- flex-wrap - Controls whether items wrap to the next line (nowrap, wrap, wrap-reverse).

- align-self - Overrides align-items for individual flex items.

Grid Layout

- display: grid - Activates Grid Layout on a container.

- grid-template-columns, grid-template-rows - Defines the columns and rows.

- grid-column, grid-row - Specifies the start and end lines for an item.

- gap - Sets the spacing between grid items.

- align-items, justify-items - Aligns items within their grid cells.

Typography

- font-family - Specifies the font (e.g., Arial, sans-serif).

- font-size - Sets the size of the text.

- font-weight - Sets the thickness (normal, bold, 400, 700, etc.).

- font-style - Controls the style (normal, italic, oblique).

- line-height - Sets the space between lines of text.

- text-align - Aligns text (left, right, center, justify).

- text-decoration - Adds decoration (none, underline, overline, line-through).

- text-transform - Controls text case (uppercase, lowercase, capitalize).

- letter-spacing - Adjusts the space between characters.

- color - Sets the text color.

Background

- background-color - Sets the background color.

- background-image - Sets a background image (url('image.jpg')).

- background-repeat - Controls repeating of the background image (repeat, no-repeat, repeat-x, repeat-y).

- background-size - Defines the size of the background image (auto, cover, contain).

- background-position - Positions the background image (top, center, bottom, etc.).

Borders

- border - Sets border width, style, and color (e.g., 1px solid black).

- border-radius - Rounds the corners of an element.

- border-color - Sets the color of the border.

- border-width - Sets the width of the border.

- border-style - Sets the style of the border (solid, dashed, dotted, etc.).

Colors

- color - Text color.

- background-color - Background color.

- border-color - Border color.

- CSS Color Values:

  - Named colors: red, blue, green, etc.

  - HEX: #ff0000 for red.

  - RGB: rgb(255, 0, 0) for red.

  - RGBA: rgba(255, 0, 0, 0.5) for red with 50% opacity.

  - HSL: hsl(0, 100%, 50%) for red.

Pseudoclasses

- :hover - Applies when the user hovers over an element.

- :focus - Applies when the element is focused (e.g., input).

- :active - Applies when the element is being clicked.

- :nth-child(n) - Selects the nth child (e.g., :nth-child(2)).

- :first-child, :last-child - Selects the first or last child.

- :not(selector) - Selects elements that do not match the selector.

Pseudoelements

- ::before - Inserts content before the element's content.

- ::after - Inserts content after the element's content.

- ::first-letter - Styles the first letter of the element.

- ::first-line - Styles the first line of the element.

Transitions and Animations

- transition - Adds transition effects to properties (e.g., transition: all 0.3s ease).

- animation - Defines an animation (e.g., animation: slidein 3s infinite).

- @keyframes - Defines the keyframes for an animation.

Media Queries

- @media - Applies styles based on screen size or other media features.

css

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```css
@media (max-width: 600px) {

  body {

    background-color: lightblue;

  }

}
```

Responsive Design

- max-width - Restricts the width to a maximum value.

- min-width - Sets a minimum width.

- height, max-height, min-height - Similar to width properties.

- vh, vw - Units relative to viewport height and width.

- em, rem - Relative units based on font size.

Miscellaneous

- overflow - Controls the content that overflows its container (visible, hidden, scroll, auto).

- opacity - Sets the opacity of an element (0 to 1).

- visibility - Controls whether an element is visible (visible, hidden).

- cursor - Changes the cursor when hovering over the element (e.g., pointer, default, text).