**Cascading Style Sheet**

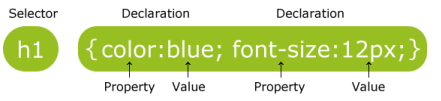
**CSS**

* CSS stands for ***Cascading Style Sheets***
* CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once ∙ External stylesheets are stored in CSS files
* CSS removed the style formatting from the HTML page.
* CSS is used to design HTML tags.
* CSS is a widely used language on the web.
* HTML, CSS and JavaScript are used for web designing. It helps the web designers to apply style on HTML tags.
* Css are enclosed in <style></style> tag
* We can place it on head tag or body tag

**CSS Syntax and Selectors**

**CSS Syntax**

A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block:

∙ The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

∙ The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons. ∙ Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon. ∙ A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration blocks are  surrounded by curly braces.

In the following example all <p> elements will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

<html>  
<head>  
<title>my first web page</title>  
 <style>  
p{  
color:red;  
text-align:center;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<p>this is text</p>  
<p>hiiiiiiii</p>  
</body>  
</html>

**CSS selectors** are used *to select the content you want to style*. Selectors are the part of CSS rule set. CSS selectors select HTML elements according to its id, class, type, attribute etc.

There are several different types of selectors in CSS.

1. CSS Element Selector
2. CSS Id Selector
3. CSS Class Selector
4. CSS Universal Selector
5. CSS Group Selector

1) CSS Element Selector

The element selector selects the HTML element by name.

<html>   
<head>   
<style>   
p{   
 text-align: center;   
 color: blue;   
}   
</style>   
</head>   
<body>   
<p>This style will be applied on every paragraph.</p>   
<p id="para1">Me too!</p>   
<p>And me!</p>   
</body>   
</html>

2) CSS Id Selector

The id selector selects the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element. An id is always unique within the page so it is chosen to select a single, unique element.

It is written with the hash character (#), followed by the id of the element.

<html>   
<head>   
<style>   
#para1 {   
 text-align: center;   
 color: blue;   
}   
</style>   
</head>   
<body>   
<p id="para1">Hello Javatpoint.com</p>   
<p>This paragraph will not be affected.</p>   
</body>   
</html>

CSS Class Selector

The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute. It is used with a period character . (full stop symbol) followed by the class name.

#### **Note: A class name should not be started with a number.**

<!DOCTYPE html>   
<html>   
<head>   
<style>   
.center {   
 text-align: center;   
 color: blue;   
}   
</style>   
</head>   
<body>   
<h1 class="center">This heading is blue and center-aligned.</h1>   
<p class="center">This paragraph is blue and center-aligned.</p>   
</body>   
</html>

CSS Class Selector for specific element

If you want to specify that only one specific HTML element should be affected then you should use the element name with class selector.

<!DOCTYPE html>   
<html>   
<head>   
<style>   
p.center {   
 text-align: center;   
 color: blue;   
}   
</style>   
</head>   
<body>   
<h1 class="center">This heading is not affected</h1>   
<p class="center">This paragraph is blue and center-aligned.</p>   
</body>   
</html>

4) CSS Universal Selector

The universal selector is used as a wildcard character. It selects all the elements on the pages.

<!DOCTYPE html>   
<html>   
<head>   
<style>   
\* {   
 color: green;   
 font-size: 20px;   
}   
</style>   
</head>   
<body>   
<h2>This is heading</h2>   
<p>This style will be applied on every paragraph.</p>   
<p id="para1">Me too!</p>   
<p>And me!</p>   
</body>   
</html>

5) CSS Group Selector

The grouping selector is used to select all the elements with the same style definitions.

Grouping selector is used to minimize the code. Commas are used to separate each selector in grouping.

<!DOCTYPE html>   
<html>   
<head>   
<style>   
h1, h2, p {   
 text-align: center;   
 color: blue;   
}   
</style>   
</head>   
<body>   
<h1>Hello Javatpoint.com</h1>   
<h2>Hello Javatpoint.com (In smaller font)</h2>   
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>   
</body>   
</html>

# **How to add CSS**

CSS is added to HTML pages to format the document according to information in the style sheet. There are three ways to insert CSS in HTML documents.

1. Inline CSS
2. Internal CSS
3. External CSS

## 1) Inline CSS

Inline CSS is used to apply CSS on a single line or element.

**<h2** style="color:red;margin-left:40px;"**>**Inline CSS is applied on this heading.**</h2>**

**<p>**This paragraph is not affected.**</p>**

Disadvantages of Inline CSS

* You cannot use quotations within inline CSS. If you use quotations the browser will interpret this as an end of your style value.
* These styles cannot be reused anywhere else.
* These styles are tough to be edited because they are not stored at a single place.
* Inline CSS does not provide browser cache advantages.

# **Internal CSS**

The internal style sheet is used to add a unique style for a single document. It is defined in <head> section of the HTML page inside the <style> tag.

<!DOCTYPE html>   
<html>   
<head>   
<style>   
body {   
 background-color: linen;   
}   
h1 {   
 color: red;   
 margin-left: 80px;   
}   
</style>   
</head>   
<body>   
<h1>The internal style sheet is applied on this heading.</h1>   
<p>This paragraph will not be affected.</p>   
</body>   
</html>

# **External CSS**

The external style sheet is generally used when you want to make changes on multiple pages. It is ideal for this condition because it facilitates you to change the look of the entire web site by changing just one file.

It uses the <link> tag on every pages and the <link> tag should be put inside the head section.

**<head>**

**<link** rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css"**>**

**</head>**

The external style sheet may be written in any text editor but must be saved with a .css extension. This file should not contain HTML elements.

**CSS Background**

CSS background property is used to define the background effects on element. There are 5 CSS background properties that affects the HTML elements:

1. background-color
2. background-image
3. background-repeat
4. background-attachment
5. background-position

## 1) CSS background-color

The background-color property is used to specify the background color of the element.

You can set the background color like this:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
h2,p{  
 background-color: #b0d4de;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h2>My first CSS page.</h2>  
<p>This is an example of CSS background-color.</p>  
</body>  
</html>

## 2) CSS background-image

The background-image property is used to set an image as a background of an element. By default the image covers the entire element. You can set the background image for a page like this.

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {  
background-image: url("img.jpg");  
  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1>Hello python</h1>  
</body>  
</html>

## 3) CSS background-size

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {  
 background-size:200px;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1>Hello python</h1>  
</body>  
</html>

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*auto\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {  
 background-size:auto;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1>Hello python</h1>  
</body>  
</html>

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*cover\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {  
 background-size:cover;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1>Hello python</h1>  
</body>  
</html>

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*contain\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {  
 background-size:contain;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1>Hello python</h1>  
</body>  
</html>

## 4) CSS background-repeat

By default, the background-image property repeats the background image horizontally and vertically. Some images are repeated only horizontally or vertically.

The background looks better if the image repeated horizontally only.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Horizontally repeated\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {  
background-image: url("img.jpg");  
 background-repeat: repeat-x;   
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1>Hello python</h1>  
</body>  
</html>

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*vertically repeated\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {  
background-image: url("img.jpg");  
 background-repeat: repeat-y;  
 background-size:200px;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1>Hello python</h1>  
</body>  
</html>

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*no-repeat\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {  
background-image: url("img.jpg");  
 background-repeat: no-repeat;  
 background-size:200px;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1>Hello python</h1>  
</body>  
</html>

5) CSS background-position

The background-position property is used to define the initial position of the background image. By default, the background image is placed on the top-left of the webpage.

You can set the following positions:

1. center
2. top
3. bottom
4. left
5. right

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*center\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {  
background-image: url("img.jpg");  
 background-repeat: no-repeat;  
 background-position: center;  
  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1>Hello python</h1>  
</body>  
</html>

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*top\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {  
background-image: url("img.jpg");  
 background-repeat: no-repeat;  
 background-position: top;  
  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1>Hello python</h1>  
</body>  
</html>

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*right\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {  
background-image: url("img.jpg");  
 background-repeat: no-repeat;  
 background-position: right;  
  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1>Hello python</h1>  
</body>  
</html>

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*left\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {  
background-image: url("img.jpg");  
 background-repeat: no-repeat;  
 background-position: left;  
  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1>Hello python</h1>  
</body>  
</html>

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*bottom\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {  
background-image: url("img.jpg");  
 background-repeat: no-repeat;  
 background-position: bottom;  
  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1>Hello python</h1>  
</body>  
</html>

## 6) CSS background-attachment

The background-attachment property is used to specify if the background image is fixed or scroll with the rest of the page in browser window.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*fixed\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {  
background-image: url("img.jpg");  
 background-repeat: no-repeat;  
 background-position: bottom;

background-attachment:fixed;  
  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1>Hello python</h1>  
</body>  
</html>

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*scroll\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {  
background-image: url("img.jpg");  
 background-repeat: no-repeat;  
 background-position: bottom;

background-attachment:scroll;  
  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<h1>Hello python</h1>  
</body>  
</html>

# **CSS Border**

* border-style
* border-color
* border-width
* border-radius

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*border style\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>   
<html>   
<head>   
<style>   
p.none {border-style: none;}   
p.dotted {border-style: dotted;}   
p.dashed {border-style: dashed;}   
p.solid {border-style: solid;}   
p.double {border-style: double;}   
p.groove {border-style: groove;}   
p.ridge {border-style: ridge;}   
p.inset {border-style: inset;}   
p.outset {border-style: outset;}   
p.hidden {border-style: hidden;}   
</style>   
</head>   
<body>   
<p class="none">No border.</p>   
<p class="dotted">A dotted border.</p>   
<p class="dashed">A dashed border.</p>   
<p class="solid">A solid border.</p>   
<p class="double">A double border.</p>   
<p class="groove">A groove border.</p>   
<p class="ridge">A ridge border.</p>   
<p class="inset">An inset border.</p>   
<p class="outset">An outset border.</p>   
<p class="hidden">A hidden border.</p>   
</body>   
</html>

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*color\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>   
<html>   
<head>   
<style>   
p.one {  
 border-style: solid;  
 border-color: red;  
}  
p.two {  
 border-style: solid;  
 border-color: #00FF00;  
}  
p.three {  
 border-style: solid;  
 border-color: transparent;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<p class="one">This is a solid red border</p>  
<p class="two">This is a solid green border</p>  
<p class="three">This is a transparent border</p>  
</body>   
</html>

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*width\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>   
<html>   
<head>   
<style>   
p.one {  
 border-style: solid;  
 border-width: 10px;  
}  
p.two {  
 border-style: solid;  
 border-width: medium;  
}  
p.three {  
 border-style: solid;  
 border-width: thin;  
}  
p.four{  
 border-style:solid;  
 border-width:thick;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<p class="one">Write your text here.</p>  
<p class="two">Write your text here.</p>  
<p class="three">Write your text here.</p>  
<p class="four">Write your text here.</p>  
</body>   
</html>

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*radius\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>   
<html>   
  
<head>  
<title> CSS border-radius </title>  
<style>  
  
#one {  
border-radius: 90px;  
background: lightgreen;  
}  
#two {  
border-radius: 25% 10%;  
background: orange;  
}  
#three {  
border-radius: 10% 25% 30%;  
background: cyan;  
}  
#four {  
border-radius: 50% 20% 30% 10%;  
background: lightblue;  
}  
  
</style>  
</head>  
  
<body>  
<h2 id="one">Welcome to Python</h2>  
<h2 id = "two">Welcome to Python</h2>  
<h2 id = "three">Welcome to Python</h2>  
<h2 id = "four">Welcome to Python</h2>  
</body>   
</html>

Example2

<!DOCTYPE html>   
<html>   
  
<head>  
<title> CSS border-radius </title>  
<style>  
  
#one {  
border-top-left-radius: 90px;  
background: lightgreen;  
}  
#two {  
border-top-right-radius: 50px;  
background: orange;  
}  
#three {  
border-bottom-right-radius: 50px;  
background: cyan;  
}  
#four {  
border-bottom-left-radius: 50px;  
background: lightblue;  
}  
  
</style>  
</head>  
  
<body>  
<h2 id="one">Welcome to Python</h2>  
<h2 id = "two">Welcome to Python</h2>  
<h2 id = "three">Welcome to Python</h2>  
<h2 id = "four">Welcome to Python</h2>  
</body>   
</html>

# **CSS Colors**

<html>  
 <head>  
 <title>CSS hsl color property</title>  
 <style>  
 h1{  
 text-align:center;  
 }  
 #rgb{  
 color:rgb(0,220,200);  
 }  
 #rgba{  
 color:rgba(255,0,0,0.5);  
 }  
 #hex{  
 color:#1A8212;  
 }  
  
 #hsl{  
 color:hsl(210,100%,40%);  
 }  
 #hsla{  
 color:hsla(0,50%,50%,0.5);  
 }  
 #built{  
 color:green;  
 }  
 </style>  
 </head>  
 <body>  
 <h1 id="rgb">  
 Hello World. This is RGB format.  
 </h1>  
 <h1 id="rgba">  
 Hello World. This is RGBA format.  
 </h1>  
 <h1 id="hex">  
 Hello World. This is Hexadecimal format.  
 </h1>  
  
 <h1 id="hsl">  
 Hello World. This is HSL format.  
</h1>  
<h1 id="hsla">  
 Hello World. This is HSLA format.  
</h1>  
<h1 id="built">  
 Hello World. This is Built-in color format.  
</h1>  
 </body>  
</html>

## CSS Margin

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
p {  
 background-color: pink;  
}  
p.ex {  
 margin-top: 50px;  
 margin-bottom: 50px;  
 margin-right: 100px;  
 margin-left: 100px;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<p>This paragraph is not displayed with specified margin. </p>  
<p class="ex">This paragraph is displayed with specified margin.</p>  
</body>  
</html>

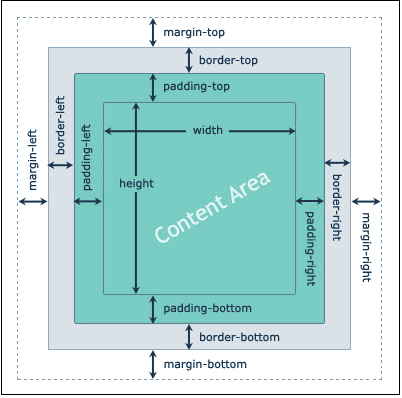
Example2

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
p {  
 background-color: pink;  
}  
p.ex {  
 margin: 50px 100px 150px 200px;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<p>This paragraph is not displayed with specified margin. </p>  
<p class="ex">This paragraph is displayed with specified margin.</p>  
</body>  
</html>

# **CSS Padding**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
p {  
 background-color: pink;  
}  
p.padding {  
 padding-top: 50px;  
 padding-right: 100px;  
 padding-bottom: 150px;  
 padding-left: 200px;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<p>This is a paragraph with no specified padding.</p>  
<p class="padding">This is a paragraph with specified paddings.</p>  
</body>  
</html>

# **CSS Box Model**



The following diagram illustrates how the CSS properties of width,height,padding,border,and margin indictate that how much space an attribute will occupy on a web page.

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<title>CSS Box Model</title>  
<style>  
 .main  
{  
 font-size:30px;  
 font-weight:bold;  
 Text-align:center;  
 }  
 .gfg  
{  
 margin-left:50px;  
 border:50px solid Purple;  
 width:300px;  
 height:200px;  
 text-align:center;  
 padding:50px;  
 }  
 .gfg1  
{  
 font-size:40px;  
 font-weight:bold;  
 color:black;  
 margin-top:60px;  
 background-color:purple;  
 }  
 .gfg2  
{  
 font-size:20px;  
 font-weight:bold;  
 background-color:white;  
 }  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
<div class = "main">CSS Box-Model Property</div>  
 <div class = "gfg">  
 <div class = "gfg1">Python</div>  
 <div class = "gfg2">The best programming language for learn</div>  
</div>  
</body>  
</html>

# **CSS Outline**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<style type="text/css">  
.box {  
  
 outline: 3px solid red;  
  
  
}  
</style>  
<body>  
<h1 class="box">Welcome to Python</h1>  
</body>  
</html>

# CSS Text

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Text color\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
p {  
 color: blue;  
}  
  
h1 {  
 color: green;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>  
<p>This is an ordinary paragraph. Notice that this text is blue. The default text color for a page is defined in the body selector.</p>  
<p>Another paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Text Alignment\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
h1 {  
 text-align: center;  
}  
  
h2 {  
 text-align: left;  
}  
  
h3 {  
 text-align: right;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>Heading 1 (center)</h1>  
<h2>Heading 2 (left)</h2>  
<h3>Heading 3 (right)</h3>  
  
<p>The three headings above are aligned center, left and right.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Text Decoration\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

* text-decoration-line
* text-decoration-color
* text-decoration-style
* text-decoration-thickness
* text-decoration

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
h1 {  
 text-decoration-line: overline;  
 text-decoration-color: red;  
 text-decoration-style: double;  
 text-decoration-thickness: auto;  
}  
  
h2 {  
 text-decoration-line: line-through;  
 text-decoration-color: blue;  
 text-decoration-style: solid;  
 text-decoration-thickness: 5px;  
}  
  
h3 {  
 text-decoration-line: underline;  
 text-decoration-color: green;  
 text-decoration-style: dotted;  
 text-decoration-thickness: 25%;  
  
}  
  
p {  
 text-decoration-line: overline underline;  
 text-decoration-color: purple;  
 text-decoration-style: wavy;  
   
}  
  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>Heading 1 (center)</h1>  
<h2>Heading 2 (left)</h2>  
<h3>Heading 3 (right)</h3>  
  
<p>The three headings above are aligned center, left and right.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Text Transformation\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
p.uppercase {  
 text-transform: uppercase;  
}  
  
p.lowercase {  
 text-transform: lowercase;  
}  
  
p.capitalize {  
 text-transform: capitalize;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>Using the text-transform property</h1>  
  
<p class="uppercase">This text is transformed to uppercase.</p>  
<p class="lowercase">This text is transformed to lowercase.</p>  
<p class="capitalize">This text is capitalized.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Text Spacing\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
p.first {  
 text-indent: 50px;  
}  
  
p.second {  
 letter-spacing: 5px;  
}  
  
p.third {  
 letter-spacing: -2px;  
}  
  
p.small {  
 line-height: 0.8;  
}  
  
p.big {  
 line-height: 1.8;  
}  
  
p.word1 {  
 word-spacing: 10px;  
}  
  
p.word2 {  
 word-spacing: -2px;  
}  
  
p.white {  
 white-space: nowrap;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
  
  
<p class="first">In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since. 'Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone,' he told me, 'just remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had.'</p>  
<p class="second">Letter Spacing positive</p>  
<p class="third">Letter Spacing Negative</p>  
  
<p class="small">  
This is a paragraph with a smaller line-height.<br>  
This is a paragraph with a smaller line-height.<br>  
</p>  
<p class="big">  
This is a paragraph with a bigger line-height.<br>  
This is a paragraph with a bigger line-height.<br>  
</p>  
<p class="word1">This is a paragraph with larger word spacing.</p>  
  
<p class="word2">This is a paragraph with smaller word spacing.</p>  
<p class="white">  
This is some text that will not wrap.  
This is some text that will not wrap.  
This is some text that will not wrap.  
This is some text that will not wrap.  
This is some text that will not wrap.  
  
</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Text Shadow\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

* Horizontal and vertical shadow
* Blur effect
* Colour

<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
h1 {  
 text-shadow: 2px 2px;   
}  
h2{  
 text-shadow: 2px 2px red;  
}  
h3{  
text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px red;  
}  
h4{  
 color: white;  
 text-shadow: 2px 2px 4px #000000;  
}  
  
h5{  
text-shadow: 0 0 3px #ff0000;  
}  
  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>First Text</h1>  
<h2>Second Text</h2>  
<h3>Third Text</h3>  
<h4>Fourth Text</h4>  
<h5>Fifth Text</h5>  
  
</body>  
</html>

# **CSS Links**

In addition, links can be styled differently depending on what **state** they are in.

The four links states are:

* a:link - a normal, unvisited link
* a:visited - a link the user has visited
* a:hover - a link when the user mouses over it
* a:active - a link the moment it is clicked

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
  
a:link {  
 color: red;  
}  
  
  
a:visited {  
 color: purple;  
}  
  
  
a:hover {  
 color: hotpink;  
}  
  
  
a:active {  
 color: blue;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h2>Styling a link depending on state</h2>  
  
<p><b><a href="nithin.html" target="\_blank">This is a link</a></b></p>  
<p><b>Note:</b> a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited in the CSS definition in order to be effective.</p>  
<p><b>Note:</b> a:active MUST come after a:hover in the CSS definition in order to be effective.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

EXAMPLE 2

<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
a:link, a:visited {  
 background-color: #f44336;  
 color: white;  
 padding: 14px 25px;  
 text-align: center;  
 text-decoration: none;  
  
}  
  
a:hover, a:active {  
 background-color: red;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h2>Link Button</h2>  
  
<p>A link styled as a button:</p>  
<a href="default.asp" target="\_blank">This is a link</a>  
  
</body>  
</html>

# **CSS Lists**

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*list-style-type \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
ul.a {  
 list-style-type: circle;  
}  
  
ul.b {  
 list-style-type: square;  
}  
  
ol.c {  
 list-style-type: upper-roman;  
}  
  
ol.d {  
 list-style-type: lower-alpha;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h2>The list-style-type Property</h2>  
  
<p>Example of unordered lists:</p>  
<ul class="a">  
 <li>Coffee</li>  
 <li>Tea</li>  
 <li>Coca Cola</li>  
</ul>  
  
<ul class="b">  
 <li>Coffee</li>  
 <li>Tea</li>  
 <li>Coca Cola</li>  
</ul>  
  
<p>Example of ordered lists:</p>  
<ol class="c">  
 <li>Coffee</li>  
 <li>Tea</li>  
 <li>Coca Cola</li>  
</ol>  
  
<ol class="d">  
 <li>Coffee</li>  
 <li>Tea</li>  
 <li>Coca Cola</li>  
</ol>  
  
</body>  
</html>

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* list-style-image\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
ul {  
 list-style-image: url('g1.jpg');  
  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h2>The list-style-image Property</h2>  
  
<p>The list-style-image property specifies an image as the list item marker:</p>  
  
<ul>  
 <li>Coffee</li>  
 <li>Tea</li>  
 <li>Coca Cola</li>  
</ul>  
  
</body>  
</html>

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*list-style-position\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
ul.a {  
 list-style-position: outside;  
}  
  
ul.b {  
 list-style-position: inside;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>The list-style-position Property</h1>  
  
<h2>list-style-position: outside (default):</h2>  
<ul class="a">  
 <li>Coffee -A brewed drink prepared from roasted coffee beans, which are the seeds of berries from the Coffea plant, A brewed drink prepared from roasted coffee beans, which are the seeds of berries from the Coffea plant</li>  
 <li>Tea - An aromatic beverage commonly prepared by pouring hot or boiling water over cured leaves of the Camellia sinensis, an evergreen shrub (bush) native to Asia</li>  
 <li>Coca Cola - A carbonated soft drink produced by The Coca-Cola Company. The drink's name refers to two of its original ingredients, which were kola nuts (a source of caffeine) and coca leaves</li>  
</ul>  
  
<h2>list-style-position: inside:</h2>  
<ul class="b">  
 <li>Coffee - A brewed drink prepared from roasted coffee beans, which are the seeds of berries from the Coffea plant ,A brewed drink prepared from roasted coffee beans, which are the seeds of berries from the Coffea plant</li>  
 <li>Tea - An aromatic beverage commonly prepared by pouring hot or boiling water over cured leaves of the Camellia sinensis, an evergreen shrub (bush) native to Asia</li>  
 <li>Coca Cola - A carbonated soft drink produced by The Coca-Cola Company. The drink's name refers to two of its original ingredients, which were kola nuts (a source of caffeine) and coca leaves</li>  
</ul>  
  
</body>  
</html>

# **CSS Layout - display Property**

Every HTML element has a default display value depending on what type of element it is. The default display value for most elements is block or inline.

## 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).

Examples of block-level elements:

* <div>
* <h1> - <h6>
* <p>
* <form>
* <header>
* <footer>
* <section>

## Inline Elements

An inline element does not start on a new line and only takes up as much width as necessary.

Examples of inline elements:

* <span>
* <a>
* <img>

A common example is making inline <li> elements for horizontal menu.

<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
li {  
 display: inline;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<p>Display a list of links as a horizontal menu:</p>  
  
<ul>  
 <li><a href="" target="\_blank">HTML</a></li>  
 <li><a href="" target="\_blank">CSS</a></li>  
 <li><a href="" target="\_blank">JavaScript</a></li>  
</ul>  
  
</body>  
</html>

displays <span> elements as block elements:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
span {  
 display: block;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>Display span elements as block elements</h1>  
  
<span>A display property with</span> <span>a value of "block" results in</span> <span>a line break between each span elements.</span>  
  
</body>  
</html>

 displays <a> elements as block elements:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
a {  
 display: block;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>Display links as block elements</h1>  
  
<a href="" target="\_blank">HTML</a>  
<a href="" target="\_blank">CSS</a>  
<a href="" target="\_blank">JavaScript</a>  
  
</body>  
</html>

Hiding an element can be done by setting the display property to none or visibility hidden. The element will be hidden, and the page will be displayed as if the element is not there:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
.hidden {  
 display: none;  
}  
.visibility {  
 visibility: hidden;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>This is a visible heading</h1>  
<h1 class="hidden">This is a hidden heading</h1>  
<h1 class="visibility">This is a hidden heading</h1>  
<p>Notice that the h1 element with display: none; does not take up any space.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

# **width and max-width**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
div.ex1 {  
 width: 500px;  
 margin: auto;  
 border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}  
  
div.ex2 {  
 max-width: 500px;  
 margin: auto;  
 border: 3px solid #73AD21;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h2>CSS Max-width</h2>  
  
<div class="ex1">This div element has width: 500px;</div>  
<br>  
  
<div class="ex2">This div element has max-width: 500px;</div>  
  
<p><strong>Tip:</strong> Drag the browser window to smaller than 500px wide, to see the difference between  
the two divs!</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

# **CSS Opacity**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
img.one {  
 opacity: 0.2;  
}  
img.two {  
 opacity: 0.5;  
}  
img.three {  
 opacity: 1;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>Image Transparency</h1>  
<p>The opacity property specifies the transparency of an element. The lower the value, the more transparent:</p>  
  
<p>Image with 50% opacity:</p>  
<img class="one" src="flower.jpg" alt="Forest" width="170" height="100">  
<img class="two" src="flower.jpg" alt="Forest" width="170" height="100">  
<img class="three" src="flower.jpg" alt="Forest" width="170" height="100">  
</body>  
</html>

## Transparent Hover Effect

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
img {  
 opacity: 0.5;  
}  
  
img:hover {  
 opacity: 1.0;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>Image Transparency</h1>  
<p>The opacity property is often used together with the :hover selector to change the opacity on mouse-over:</p>  
<img src="forest.jpg" alt="Forest" width="170" height="100">  
<img src="mountain.jpg" alt="Mountains" width="170" height="100">  
<img src="sunrise.jpg" alt="Italy" width="170" height="100">  
  
</body>  
</html>

## Text in transparent box

<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
div.background {  
 background: black;  
 border: 2px solid black;  
}  
  
div.transbox {  
 margin: 30px;  
 background-color: #ffffff;  
 border: 1px solid black;  
 opacity: 0.4;  
}  
  
div.transbox p {  
 margin: 5%;  
 font-weight: bold;  
 color: #000000;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<div class="background">  
 <div class="transbox">  
 <p>This is some text that is placed in the transparent box.</p>  
 </div>  
</div>  
  
</body>  
</html>

# **CSS Navigation Bar**

Example1

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<body>  
  
<ul>  
 <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#">News</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#">About</a></li>  
</ul>  
  
<p>Note: We use href="#" for test links. In a real web site this would be URLs.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

Remove disc type from list

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
 <style>  
 ul {  
 list-style-type: none;  
 margin: 0;  
 padding: 0;  
}  
 </style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<ul>  
 <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#">News</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#">About</a></li>  
</ul>  
  
</body>  
</html>

**Vertical Navigation Bar**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
ul {  
 list-style-type: none;  
 margin: 0;  
 padding: 0;  
 width: 200px;  
 background-color: #f1f1f1;  
}  
  
li a {  
 display: block;  
 color: #000;  
 padding: 8px 16px;  
 text-decoration: none;  
}  
  
  
li a:hover {  
 background-color: #555;  
 color: white;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h2>Vertical Navigation Bar</h2>  
  
<ul>  
 <li><a href="#home">Home</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#news">News</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#contact">Contact</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#about">About</a></li>  
</ul>  
  
</body>  
</html>

**Example2 with active link**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
ul {  
 list-style-type: none;  
 margin: 0;  
 padding: 0;  
 width: 200px;  
 background-color: #f1f1f1;  
}  
  
li a {  
 display: block;  
 color: #000;  
 padding: 8px 16px;  
 text-decoration: none;  
}  
  
li a.active {  
 background-color: #04AA6D;  
 color: white;  
}  
  
li a:hover:not(.active) {  
 background-color: #555;  
 color: white;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h2>Vertical Navigation Bar</h2>  
<p>In this example, we create an "active" class with a green background color and a white text. The class is added to the "Home" link.</p>  
  
<ul>  
 <li><a class="active" href="#home">Home</a></li>  
 <li><a href="nithin.html" target="\_blank">News</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#contact">Contact</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#about">About</a></li>  
</ul>  
  
</body>  
</html>

## Full-height Side Navbar

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {  
 margin: 0;  
}  
  
ul {  
 list-style-type: none;  
 margin: 0;  
 padding: 0;  
 width: 25%;  
 background-color: #f1f1f1;  
 position: fixed;  
 height: 100%;  
 overflow: auto;  
}  
  
li a {  
 display: block;  
 color: #000;  
 padding: 8px 16px;  
 text-decoration: none;  
}  
  
li a.active {  
 background-color: #04AA6D;  
 color: white;  
}  
  
li a:hover:not(.active) {  
 background-color: #555;  
 color: white;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<ul>  
 <li><a class="active" href="#home">Home</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#news">News</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#contact">Contact</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#about">About</a></li>  
</ul>  
  
<div style="margin-left:25%;padding:1px 16px;height:1000px;">  
 <h2>Fixed Full-height Side Nav</h2>  
 <h3>Try to scroll this area, and see how the sidenav sticks to the page</h3>  
 <p>Notice that this div element has a left margin of 25%. This is because the side navigation is set to 25% width. If you remove the margin, the sidenav will overlay/sit on top of this div.</p>  
 <p>Also notice that we have set overflow:auto to sidenav. This will add a scrollbar when the sidenav is too long (for example if it has over 50 links inside of it).</p>  
 <p>Some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text..</p>  
</div>  
  
</body>  
</html>

## Horizontal Navbar

## There are two ways to create a horizontal navigation bar. Using inline or floating list items.

## \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*inline\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
ul {  
 list-style-type: none;  
 margin: 0;  
 padding: 0;  
}  
  
li {  
 display: inline;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<ul>  
 <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#">News</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#">About</a></li>  
</ul>  
  
</body>  
</html>

## \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Floating\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
ul {  
 list-style-type: none;  
 margin: 0;  
 padding: 0;  
 overflow: hidden;  
}  
  
li {  
 float: right;  
}  
  
li a {  
 display: block;  
 padding: 8px;  
 background-color: #dddddd;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<ul>  
 <li><a href="#">Home</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#">News</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#">About</a></li>  
</ul>  
  
<p><b>Note:</b> If a !DOCTYPE is not specified, floating items can produce unexpected results.</p>  
<p>A background color is added to the links to show the link area. The whole link area is clickable, not just the text.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

## Example

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
ul {  
 list-style-type: none;  
 margin: 0;  
 padding: 0;  
 overflow: hidden;  
 background-color: #333;  
}  
  
li {  
 float: right;  
}  
  
li a {  
 display: block;  
 color: white;  
 text-align: center;  
 padding: 14px 16px;  
 text-decoration: none;  
}  
  
li a:hover {  
 background-color: #111;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<ul>  
 <li><a class="active" href="#home">Home</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#news">News</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#contact">Contact</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#about">About</a></li>  
</ul>  
  
</body>  
</html>

### **Active/Current Navigation Link**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
ul {  
 list-style-type: none;  
 margin: 0;  
 padding: 0;  
 overflow: hidden;  
 background-color: #333;  
}  
  
li {  
 float: left;  
}  
  
li a {  
 display: block;  
 color: white;  
 text-align: center;  
 padding: 14px 16px;  
 text-decoration: none;  
}  
  
li a:hover:not(.active) {  
 background-color: #111;  
}  
  
.active {  
 background-color: #04AA6D;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<ul>  
 <li><a class="active" href="#home">Home</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#news">News</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#contact">Contact</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#about">About</a></li>  
</ul>  
<h1>Hii</h1>  
<h1>Hii</h1><h1>Hii</h1><h1>Hii</h1>  
<h1>Hii</h1>  
<h1>Hii</h1>  
<h1>Hii</h1>  
<h1>Hii</h1>  
<h1>Hii</h1>  
<h1>Hii</h1>  
<h1>Hii</h1>  
<h1>Hii</h1>  
<h1>Hii</h1><h1>Hii</h1><h1>Hii</h1><h1>Hii</h1><h1>Hii</h1><h1>Hii</h1>

</body>  
</html>

### **Fixed Navigation Bar**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {margin:0;}  
  
ul {  
 list-style-type: none;  
 margin: 0;  
 padding: 0;  
 overflow: hidden;  
 background-color: #333;  
 position: fixed;  
 top: 0;  
 width: 100%;  
}  
  
li {  
 float: left;  
}  
  
li a {  
 display: block;  
 color: white;  
 text-align: center;  
 padding: 14px 16px;  
 text-decoration: none;  
}  
  
li a:hover:not(.active) {  
 background-color: #111;  
}  
  
.active {  
 background-color: #04AA6D;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<ul>  
 <li><a class="active" href="#home">Home</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#news">News</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#contact">Contact</a></li>  
 <li><a href="#about">About</a></li>  
</ul>  
  
<div style="padding:20px;margin-top:30px;background-color:#1abc9c;height:1500px;">  
 <h1>Fixed Top Navigation Bar</h1>  
 <h2>Scroll this page to see the effect</h2>  
 <h2>The navigation bar will stay at the top of the page while scrolling</h2>  
  
 <p>Some text some text some text some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text some text some text some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text some text some text some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text some text some text some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text some text some text some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text some text some text some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text some text some text some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text some text some text some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text some text some text some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text some text some text some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text some text some text some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text some text some text some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text some text some text some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text some text some text some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text some text some text some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text some text some text some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text some text some text some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text some text some text some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text some text some text some text..</p>  
 <p>Some text some text some text some text..</p>  
</div>  
  
</body>  
</html>

## CSS Animations

* @keyframes
* animation-name
* animation-duration
* animation-delay
* animation-iteration-count
* animation-direction
* animation-timing-function
* animation-fill-mode
* animation

## When you specify CSS styles inside the @keyframes rule, the animation will gradually change from the current style to the new style at certain times.

## The animation-duration property defines how long an animation should take to complete. If the animation-duration property is not specified, no animation will occur, because the default value is 0s (0 seconds).

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>   
div {  
 width: 100px;  
 height: 100px;  
 background-color: red;  
 animation-name: example;  
 animation-duration: 4s;  
}  
  
@keyframes example {  
 from {background-color: red;}  
 to {background-color: yellow;}  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>CSS Animation</h1>  
  
<div></div>  
  
<p><b>Note:</b> When an animation is finished, it goes back to its original style.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

**Example2**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
div {  
 width: 100px;  
 height: 100px;  
 background-color: red;  
 animation-name: example;  
 animation-duration: 4s;  
}  
  
@keyframes example {  
 0% {background-color: red;}  
 25% {background-color: yellow;}  
 50% {background-color: blue;}  
 100% {background-color: green;}  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>CSS Animation</h1>  
  
<div></div>  
  
<p><b>Note:</b> When an animation is finished, it goes back to its original style.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

The following example will change both the background-color and the position of the <div> element when the animation is 25% complete, 50% complete, and again when the animation is 100% complete:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
div {  
 width: 100px;  
 height: 100px;  
 background-color: red;  
 position: relative;  
 animation-name: example;  
 animation-duration: 4s;  
}  
  
@keyframes example {  
 0% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}  
 25% {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}  
 50% {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}  
 75% {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}  
 100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>CSS Animation</h1>  
  
<div></div>  
  
<p><b>Note:</b> When an animation is finished, it goes back to its original style.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

animation-delay

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>   
div {  
 width: 100px;  
 height: 100px;  
 background-color: red;  
 position: relative;  
 animation-name: example;  
 animation-duration: 4s;  
 animation-delay: 2s;  
}  
  
@keyframes example {  
 0% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}  
 25% {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}  
 50% {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}  
 75% {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}  
 100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>CSS Animation</h1>  
  
<p>The animation-delay property specifies a delay for the start of an animation. The following example has a 2 seconds delay before starting the animation:</p>  
  
<div></div>  
  
</body>  
</html>

he animation-iteration-count property specifies the number of times an animation should run.

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
div {  
 width: 100px;  
 height: 100px;  
 background-color: red;  
 position: relative;  
 animation-name: example;  
 animation-duration: 4s;  
 animation-iteration-count: 3;  
}  
  
@keyframes example {  
 0% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}  
 25% {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}  
 50% {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}  
 75% {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}  
 100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>CSS Animation</h1>  
  
<p>The animation-iteration-count property specifies the number of times an animation should run. The following example will run the animation 3 times before it stops:</p>  
  
<div></div>  
  
</body>  
</html>

The following example uses the value "infinite" to make the animation continue for ever:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>   
div {  
 width: 100px;  
 height: 100px;  
 background-color: red;  
 position: relative;  
 animation-name: example;  
 animation-duration: 4s;  
 animation-iteration-count: infinite;  
}  
  
@keyframes example {  
 0% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}  
 25% {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}  
 50% {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}  
 75% {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}  
 100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>CSS Animation</h1>  
  
<p>The animation-iteration-count property can be set to infinite to let the animation run for ever:</p>  
  
<div></div>  
  
</body>  
</html>

The **animation-direction** property can have the following values:

* normal - The animation is played as normal (forwards). This is default
* reverse - The animation is played in reverse direction (backwards)
* alternate - The animation is played forwards first, then backwards
* alternate-reverse - The animation is played backwards first, then forwards

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
div {  
 width: 100px;  
 height: 100px;  
 background-color: red;  
 position: relative;  
 animation-name: example;  
 animation-duration: 4s;  
 animation-direction: reverse;  
}  
  
@keyframes example {  
 0% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}  
 25% {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}  
 50% {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}  
 75% {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}  
 100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>CSS Animation</h1>  
  
<p>The animation-direction property specifies whether an animation should be played forwards, backwards or in alternate cycles. The following example will run the animation in reverse direction (backwards):</p>  
  
<div></div>  
  
</body>  
</html>

The following example uses the value "alternate" to make the animation run forwards first, then backwards:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
div {  
 width: 100px;  
 height: 100px;  
 background-color: red;  
 position: relative;  
 animation-name: example;  
 animation-duration: 4s;  
 animation-iteration-count: 2;  
 animation-direction: alternate;  
}  
  
@keyframes example {  
 0% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}  
 25% {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}  
 50% {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}  
 75% {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}  
 100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>CSS Animation</h1>  
  
<p>The animation-direction property specifies whether an animation should be played forwards, backwards or in alternate cycles. The following example uses the value "alternate" to make the animation run forwards first, then backwards:</p>  
  
<div></div>  
  
</body>  
</html>

The following example uses the value "alternate-reverse" to make the animation run backwards first, then forwards:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
div {  
 width: 100px;  
 height: 100px;  
 background-color: red;  
 position: relative;  
 animation-name: example;  
 animation-duration: 4s;  
 animation-iteration-count: 2;  
 animation-direction: alternate-reverse;  
}  
  
@keyframes example {  
 0% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}  
 25% {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}  
 50% {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}  
 75% {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}  
 100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>CSS Animation</h1>  
  
<p>The animation-direction property specifies whether an animation should be played forwards, backwards or in alternate cycles. The following example uses the value "alternate-reverse" to make the animation run backwards first, then forwards:</p>  
  
<div></div>  
  
</body>  
</html>

The animation-timing-function property specifies the speed curve of the animation.

The animation-timing-function property can have the following values:

* ease - Specifies an animation with a slow start, then fast, then end slowly (this is default)
* linear - Specifies an animation with the same speed from start to end
* ease-in - Specifies an animation with a slow start
* ease-out - Specifies an animation with a slow end
* ease-in-out - Specifies an animation with a slow start and end
* cubic-bezier(n,n,n,n) - Lets you define your own values in a cubic-bezier function

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
div {  
 width: 100px;  
 height: 50px;  
 background-color: red;  
 font-weight: bold;  
 position: relative;  
 animation-name: mymove;  
 animation-duration:5s;  
  
}  
  
#div1 {animation-timing-function: linear;}  
#div2 {animation-timing-function: ease;}  
#div3 {animation-timing-function: ease-in;}  
#div4 {animation-timing-function: ease-out;}  
#div5 {animation-timing-function: ease-in-out;}  
  
@keyframes mymove {  
 from {left: 0px;}  
 to {left: 300px;}  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>CSS Animation</h1>  
  
<p>The animation-timing-function property specifies the speed curve of the animation. The following example shows some of the different speed curves that can be used:</p>  
  
<div id="div1">linear</div>  
<div id="div2">ease</div>  
<div id="div3">ease-in</div>  
<div id="div4">ease-out</div>  
<div id="div5">ease-in-out</div>  
  
</body>  
</html>

The animation-fill-mode property specifies a style for the target element when the animation is not playing (before it starts, after it ends, or both).

The animation-fill-mode property can have the following values:

* none - Default value. Animation will not apply any styles to the element before or after it is executing
* forwards - The element will retain the style values that is set by the last keyframe (depends on animation-direction and animation-iteration-count)
* backwards - The element will get the style values that is set by the first keyframe (depends on animation-direction), and retain this during the animation-delay period
* both - The animation will follow the rules for both forwards and backwards, extending the animation properties in both directions

<div> element retain the style values from the last keyframe when the animation ends:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
div {  
 width: 100px;  
 height: 100px;  
 background: red;  
 position: relative;  
 animation-name: example;  
 animation-duration: 3s;  
 animation-fill-mode: forwards;  
}  
  
@keyframes example {  
 from {top: 0px;}  
 to {top: 200px; background-color: blue;}  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>CSS Animation</h1>  
  
<p>Let the div element retain the style values set by the last keyframe when the animation ends:</p>  
  
<div></div>  
  
</body>  
</html>

the <div> element get the style values set by the first keyframe before the animation starts (during the animation-delay period):

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
div {  
 width: 100px;  
 height: 100px;  
 background: red;  
 position: relative;  
 animation-name: example;  
 animation-duration: 3s;  
 animation-delay: 2s;  
 animation-fill-mode: backwards;  
}  
  
@keyframes example {  
 from {top: 0px; }  
 to {top: 200px;background-color: yellow;}  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>CSS Animation</h1>  
  
<p>Let the div element get the style values set by the first keyframe before the animation starts (during the animation-delay period):</p>  
  
<div></div>  
  
</body>  
</html>

<div> element get the style values set by the first keyframe before the animation starts, and retain the style values from the last keyframe when the animation ends:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
div {  
 width: 100px;  
 height: 100px;  
 background: red;  
 position: relative;  
 animation-name: example;  
 animation-duration: 3s;  
 animation-delay: 2s;  
 animation-fill-mode: both;  
}  
  
@keyframes example {  
 from {top: 0px; background-color: yellow;}  
 to {top: 200px; background-color: blue;}  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>CSS Animation</h1>  
  
<p>Let the div element get the style values set by the first keyframe before the animation starts, and retain the style values from the last keyframe when the animation ends:</p>  
  
<div></div>  
  
</body>  
</html>

# **CSS Tables**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
#customers {  
 font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
 border-collapse: collapse;  
 width: 100%;  
}  
  
#customers td, #customers th {  
 border: 1px solid #ddd;  
 padding: 8px;  
}  
  
#customers tr:nth-child(even){background-color: #f2f2f2;}  
  
#customers tr:hover {background-color: #ddd;}  
  
#customers th {  
 padding-top: 12px;  
 padding-bottom: 12px;  
 text-align: left;  
 background-color: #04AA6D;  
 color: white;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>A Fancy Table</h1>  
  
<table id="customers">  
 <tr>  
 <th>Company</th>  
 <th>Contact</th>  
 <th>Country</th>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Infosys</td>  
 <td>infosys@gmail.com</td>  
 <td>Germany</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Tcs</td>  
 <td>tcs.in</td>  
 <td>Sweden</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>IOSS</td>  
 <td>iossinfo@gmail.com</td>  
 <td>Mexico</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Code ace</td>  
 <td>ace.in</td>  
 <td>Austria</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Spectrum</td>  
 <td>spec.in</td>  
 <td>UK</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Wozti</td>  
 <td>wozti.in</td>  
 <td>Germany</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Wahy lab</td>  
 <td>wahy.in</td>  
 <td>Canada</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Codilar</td>  
 <td>codilar@gmail.com</td>  
 <td>Italy</td>  
 </tr>  
   
</table>  
  
</body>  
</html>

**Table Border**

* border
* border-collapse
* width

table,th,td {  
  border: 1px solid;  
}

table {  
  width: 100%;  
}

table {  
  border-collapse: collapse;  
}

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* border around the table\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

table {  
  border: 1px solid;  
}

# **Table Size**

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
table, td, th {  
 border: 1px solid black;  
}  
  
table {  
 border-collapse: collapse;  
 width: 100%;  
}  
  
th {  
 height: 70px;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h2>The width and height Properties</h2>  
  
<p>Set the width of the table, and the height of the table header row:</p>  
  
<table>  
 <tr>  
 <th>Firstname</th>  
 <th>Lastname</th>  
 <th>Savings</th>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Peter</td>  
 <td>Griffin</td>  
 <td>$100</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Lois</td>  
 <td>Griffin</td>  
 <td>$150</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Joe</td>  
 <td>Swanson</td>  
 <td>$300</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Cleveland</td>  
 <td>Brown</td>  
 <td>$250</td>  
 </tr>  
</table>  
  
</body>  
</html>

# **Table Alignment**

## Horizontal Alignment

The text-align property sets the horizontal alignment (like left, right, or center) of the content in <th> or <td>.

By default, the content of <th> elements are center-aligned and the content of <td> elements are left-aligned.

To center-align the content of  <td> elements as well, use text-align: center:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
table, td, th {  
 border: 1px solid black;  
}  
  
table {  
 border-collapse: collapse;  
 width: 100%;  
}  
  
td {  
 text-align: center;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h2>The text-align Property</h2>  
  
<p>This property sets the horizontal alignment (like left, right, or center) of the content in th or td.</p>  
  
<table>  
 <tr>  
 <th>Firstname</th>  
 <th>Lastname</th>  
 <th>Savings</th>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Peter</td>  
 <td>Griffin</td>  
 <td>$100</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Lois</td>  
 <td>Griffin</td>  
 <td>$150</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Joe</td>  
 <td>Swanson</td>  
 <td>$300</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Cleveland</td>  
 <td>Brown</td>  
 <td>$250</td>  
 </tr>  
</table>  
  
</body>  
</html>

## Vertical Alignment

The vertical-align property sets the vertical alignment (like top, bottom, or middle) of the content in <th> or <td>.

By default, the vertical alignment of the content in a table is middle (for both <th> and <td> elements).

The following example sets the vertical text alignment to bottom for <td> elements:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
table, td, th {  
 border: 1px solid black;  
}  
  
table {  
 border-collapse: collapse;  
 width: 100%;  
}  
  
td {  
 height: 50px;  
 vertical-align: bottom;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h2>The vertical-align Property</h2>  
  
<p>This property sets the vertical alignment (like top, bottom, or middle) of the content in th or td.</p>  
  
<table>  
 <tr>  
 <th>Firstname</th>  
 <th>Lastname</th>  
 <th>Savings</th>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Peter</td>  
 <td>Griffin</td>  
 <td>$100</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Lois</td>  
 <td>Griffin</td>  
 <td>$150</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Joe</td>  
 <td>Swanson</td>  
 <td>$300</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Cleveland</td>  
 <td>Brown</td>  
 <td>$250</td>  
 </tr>  
</table>  
  
</body>  
</html>

# **Table Style**

## Table Padding

To control the space between the border and the content in a table, use the padding property on <td> and <th> elements:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
table, td, th {  
 border: 1px solid #ddd;  
 text-align: left;  
}  
  
table {  
 border-collapse: collapse;  
 width: 100%;  
}  
  
th, td {  
 padding: 15px;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h2>The padding Property</h2>  
  
<p>This property adds space between the border and the content in a table.</p>  
  
<table>  
 <tr>  
 <th>Firstname</th>  
 <th>Lastname</th>  
 <th>Savings</th>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Peter</td>  
 <td>Griffin</td>  
 <td>$100</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Lois</td>  
 <td>Griffin</td>  
 <td>$150</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Joe</td>  
 <td>Swanson</td>  
 <td>$300</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Cleveland</td>  
 <td>Brown</td>  
 <td>$250</td>  
 </tr>  
</table>  
  
</body>  
</html>

## Hoverable Table

Use the :hover selector on <tr> to highlight table rows on mouse over:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
table {  
 border-collapse: collapse;  
 width: 100%;  
}  
  
th, td {  
 padding: 8px;  
 text-align: left;  
 border-bottom: 1px solid #ddd;  
}  
  
tr:hover {background-color: coral;}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h2>Hoverable Table</h2>  
  
<p>Move the mouse over the table rows to see the effect.</p>  
  
<table>  
 <tr>  
 <th>First Name</th>  
 <th>Last Name</th>  
 <th>Points</th>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Peter</td>  
 <td>Griffin</td>  
 <td>$100</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Lois</td>  
 <td>Griffin</td>  
 <td>$150</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Joe</td>  
 <td>Swanson</td>  
 <td>$300</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Cleveland</td>  
 <td>Brown</td>  
 <td>$250</td>  
 </tr>  
</table>  
  
</body>  
</html>

## Striped Tables

## For zebra-striped tables, use the nth-child() selector and add a background-color to all even (or odd) table rows:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
table {  
 border-collapse: collapse;  
 width: 100%;  
}  
  
  
th, td {  
 text-align: left;  
 padding: 8px;  
}  
  
tr:nth-child(even) {background-color: #f2f2f2;}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h2>Striped Table</h2>  
  
<p>For zebra-striped tables, use the nth-child() selector and add a background-color to all even (or odd) table rows:</p>  
  
<table>  
 <tr>  
 <th>First Name</th>  
 <th>Last Name</th>  
 <th>Points</th>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Peter</td>  
 <td>Griffin</td>  
 <td>$100</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Lois</td>  
 <td>Griffin</td>  
 <td>$150</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Joe</td>  
 <td>Swanson</td>  
 <td>$300</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Cleveland</td>  
 <td>Brown</td>  
 <td>$250</td>  
 </tr>  
</table>  
  
</body>  
</html>

## Table Color

The example below specifies the background color and text color of <th> elements:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
table {  
 border-collapse: collapse;  
 width: 100%;  
}  
  
th, td {  
 text-align: left;  
 padding: 8px;  
}  
  
tr:nth-child(even){background-color: #f2f2f2}  
  
th {  
 background-color: #04AA6D;  
 color: white;  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h2>Colored Table Header</h2>  
  
<table>  
 <tr>  
 <th>Firstname</th>  
 <th>Lastname</th>  
 <th>Savings</th>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Peter</td>  
 <td>Griffin</td>  
 <td>$100</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Lois</td>  
 <td>Griffin</td>  
 <td>$150</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Joe</td>  
 <td>Swanson</td>  
 <td>$300</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Cleveland</td>  
 <td>Brown</td>  
 <td>$250</td>  
</tr>  
</table>  
  
</body>  
</html>

## Responsive Table

A responsive table will display a horizontal scroll bar if the screen is too small to display the full content:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
table {  
 border-collapse: collapse;  
 width: 100%;  
}  
  
th, td {  
 text-align: left;  
 padding: 8px;  
}  
  
tr:nth-child(even) {background-color: #f2f2f2;}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h2>Responsive Table</h2>  
<p>A responsive table will display a horizontal scroll bar if the screen is too  
small to display the full content. Resize the browser window to see the effect:</p>  
<p>To create a responsive table, add a container element (like div) with <strong>overflow-x:auto</strong> around the table element:</p>  
  
<div style="overflow-x: auto;">  
 <table>  
 <tr>  
 <th>First Name</th>  
 <th>Last Name</th>  
 <th>Points</th>  
 <th>Points</th>  
 <th>Points</th>  
 <th>Points</th>  
 <th>Points</th>  
 <th>Points</th>  
 <th>Points</th>  
 <th>Points</th>  
 <th>Points</th>  
 <th>Points</th>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Jill</td>  
 <td>Smith</td>  
 <td>50</td>  
 <td>50</td>  
 <td>50</td>  
 <td>50</td>  
 <td>50</td>  
 <td>50</td>  
 <td>50</td>  
 <td>50</td>  
 <td>50</td>  
 <td>50</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Eve</td>  
 <td>Jackson</td>  
 <td>94</td>  
 <td>94</td>  
 <td>94</td>  
 <td>94</td>  
 <td>94</td>  
 <td>94</td>  
 <td>94</td>  
 <td>94</td>  
 <td>94</td>  
 <td>94</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>Adam</td>  
 <td>Johnson</td>  
 <td>67</td>  
 <td>67</td>  
 <td>67</td>  
 <td>67</td>  
 <td>67</td>  
 <td>67</td>  
 <td>67</td>  
 <td>67</td>  
 <td>67</td>  
 <td>67</td>  
 </tr>  
 </table>  
</div>  
  
</body>  
</html>

# **CSS Forms**

The look of an HTML form can be greatly improved with CSS:

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<style>  
input[type=text], select {  
 width: 100%;  
 padding: 12px 20px;  
 margin: 8px 0;  
 display: inline-block;  
 border: 1px solid #ccc;  
 border-radius: 4px;  
 box-sizing: border-box;  
}  
  
input[type=submit] {  
 width: 100%;  
 background-color: #4CAF50;  
 color: white;  
 padding: 14px 20px;  
 margin: 8px 0;  
 border: none;  
 border-radius: 4px;  
 cursor: pointer;  
}  
  
input[type=submit]:hover {  
 background-color: #45a049;  
}  
  
div {  
 border-radius: 5px;  
 background-color: #f2f2f2;  
 padding: 20px;  
}  
</style>  
<body>  
  
<h3>Using CSS to style an HTML Form</h3>  
  
<div>  
 <form action="/action\_page.php">  
 <label for="fname">First Name</label>  
 <input type="text" id="fname" name="firstname" placeholder="Your name..">  
  
 <label for="lname">Last Name</label>  
 <input type="text" id="lname" name="lastname" placeholder="Your last name..">  
  
 <label for="country">Country</label>  
 <select id="country" name="country">  
 <option value="australia">Australia</option>  
 <option value="canada">Canada</option>  
 <option value="usa">USA</option>  
 </select>  
  
 <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
 </form>  
</div>  
  
</body>  
</html>

## Styling Input Fields

Use the width property to determine the width of the input field:

input {  
  width: 100%;  
}

The example above applies to all <input> elements. If you only want to style a specific input type, you can use attribute selectors:

* input[type=text] - will only select text fields
* input[type=password] - will only select password fields
* input[type=number] - will only select number fields

## Padded Inputs

Use the padding property to add space inside the text field.

input[type=text] {  
  width: 100%;  
  padding: 12px 20px;  
  margin: 8px 0;  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
}

## Bordered Inputs

Use the border property to change the border size and color, and use the border-radius property to add rounded corners:

input[type=text] {  
  border: 2px solid red;  
  border-radius: 4px;  
}

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*border-bottom\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

input[type=text] {  
  border: none;  
  border-bottom: 2px solid red;  
}

## Colored Inputs

Use the background-color property to add a background color to the input, and the color property to change the text color:

input[type=text] {  
  background-color: #3CBC8D;  
  color: white;  
}

## Focused Inputs

By default, some browsers will add a blue outline around the input when it gets focus (clicked on). You can remove this behavior by adding outline: none; to the input.

Use the :focus selector to do something with the input field when it gets focus:

Example1

input[type=text]:focus {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}

example:2

input[type=text]:focus {  
  border: 3px solid #555;  
}

## Input with icon/image

 use the background-image property and position it with the background-position property. Also notice that we add a large left padding to reserve the space of the icon:

input[type=text] {  
  background-color: white;  
  background-image: url('searchicon.png');  
  background-position: 10px 10px;  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
  padding-left: 40px;  
}

## Animated Search Input

## use the CSS transition property to animate the width of the search input when it gets focus.

input[type=text] {  
  transition: width 0.4s ease-in-out;  
}  
  
input[type=text]:focus {  
  width: 100%;  
}

## Styling Select Menus

## select {   width: 100%;   padding: 16px 20px;   border: none;   border-radius: 4px;   background-color: #f1f1f1; }

## Responsive Form

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
\* {  
 box-sizing: border-box;  
}  
  
input[type=text], select, textarea {  
 width: 100%;  
 padding: 12px;  
 border: 1px solid #ccc;  
 border-radius: 4px;  
 resize: vertical;  
}  
  
label {  
 padding: 12px 12px 12px 0;  
 display: inline-block;  
}  
  
input[type=submit] {  
 background-color: #04AA6D;  
 color: white;  
 padding: 12px 20px;  
 border: none;  
 border-radius: 4px;  
 cursor: pointer;  
 float: right;  
}  
  
input[type=submit]:hover {  
 background-color: #45a049;  
}  
  
.container {  
 border-radius: 5px;  
 background-color: #f2f2f2;  
 padding: 20px;  
}  
  
.col-25 {  
 float: left;  
 width: 25%;  
 margin-top: 6px;  
}  
  
.col-75 {  
 float: left;  
 width: 75%;  
 margin-top: 6px;  
}  
  
/\* Clear floats after the columns \*/  
.row:after {  
 content: "";  
 display: table;  
 clear: both;  
}  
  
/\* Responsive layout - when the screen is less than 600px wide, make the two columns stack on top of each other instead of next to each other \*/  
@media screen and (max-width: 600px) {  
 .col-25, .col-75, input[type=submit] {  
 width: 100%;  
 margin-top: 0;  
 }  
}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h2>Responsive Form</h2>  
<p>Resize the browser window to see the effect. When the screen is less than 600px wide, make the two columns stack on top of each other instead of next to each other.</p>  
  
<div class="container">  
 <form action="/action\_page.php">  
 <div class="row">  
 <div class="col-25">  
 <label for="fname">First Name</label>  
 </div>  
 <div class="col-75">  
 <input type="text" id="fname" name="firstname" placeholder="Your name..">  
 </div>  
 </div>  
 <div class="row">  
 <div class="col-25">  
 <label for="lname">Last Name</label>  
 </div>  
 <div class="col-75">  
 <input type="text" id="lname" name="lastname" placeholder="Your last name..">  
 </div>  
 </div>  
 <div class="row">  
 <div class="col-25">  
 <label for="country">Country</label>  
 </div>  
 <div class="col-75">  
 <select id="country" name="country">  
 <option value="australia">Australia</option>  
 <option value="canada">Canada</option>  
 <option value="usa">USA</option>  
 </select>  
 </div>  
 </div>  
 <div class="row">  
 <div class="col-25">  
 <label for="subject">Subject</label>  
 </div>  
 <div class="col-75">  
 <textarea id="subject" name="subject" placeholder="Write something.." style="height:200px"></textarea>  
 </div>  
 </div>  
 <br>  
 <div class="row">  
 <input type="submit" value="Submit">  
 </div>  
 </form>  
</div>  
  
</body>  
</html>