# **CSS Properties**

## **Background**

CSS **background** property is used to define the background effects on Html element. There are 5 CSS background properties that affect the Html elements.

* background-color
* background-image333
* background-repeat
* background-attachment
* background-position

## background-color

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

## Example

<html>

<head>

<style>

h3{ background:yellow; }

p{ background:cyan; }

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h3>This is h3 Heading</h3>

<p>This is paragraph</p>

</body>

</html>

## Output:

### This is h3 Heading

This is paragraph.

In above example we set the background color cyan for <p> and yellow for <h3>.

## background-image

The background-image property is used to specify the image in background of the Html element.

## Example

<html>

<head>

<style>

p{background-image:url([car2.png](https://www.tutorial4us.com/css/sublogo.png));}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>This is paragraph</p>

</body>

</html>

## background-repeat

By default, the background-image property repeats the background image horizontally and vertically. Some images are repeated only horizontally or vertically. If you do not want to repeat background image then set **no-repeat**.

## Example: repeat in x-axis

<html>

<head>

<style>

p{

background-image:url(car2.png);

background-repeat: repeat-x;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>This is paragraph</p>

</body>

</html>

## Example: repeat in y-axis

<html>

<head>

<style>

p{

background-image:url(car2.png);

background-repeat: repeat-y;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>This is paragraph</p>

</body>

</html>

## background-position

**background-position** is use only in case of when you use image in background of any Html elements. It 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 position of background, all background image position are given below;

* top
* bottom
* center
* left
* right

**example:**

p{

background-image:url(car3.png);

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-position: bottom;

}

## **CSS Border**

The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style, size, and color of an Html element border. Following CSS border properties are—------------------------------------------------ used for Html elements,

* border-style
* border-width
* border-color
* border-radius
* border-shadow : HposVerposblurradius spread shadowcolor

## Border Style

The border-style property specifies what kind of border to display.

| **Value** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| none | It is used for does not define any border. |
| dotted | It is used to define a dotted border. |
| dashed | It is used to define a dashed border. |
| solid | It is used to define a solid border. |
| double | It defines two borders with the same border-width value. |
| groove | It defines a 3D grooved border. effect is generated according to border-color value. |
| ridge | It defines a 3D ridged border. effect is generated according to border-color value. |
| inset | It defines a 3D inset border. effect is generated according to border-color value. |
| outset | It defines a 3D outset border. effect is generated according to border-color value. |

## Example

<!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>

## Output

No border.

A dotted border.

A dashed border.

A solid border.

A double border.

A groove border.

A ridge border.

An inset border.

An outset border.

## Border Width

The **border-width** property is used to set the border width. It is set in pixels. You can also set the width of the border by using pre-defined values, thin, medium or thick.

## Example: css border-color

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p.para1 {

border-style: solid;

width:200px;

border-color: green;

}

p.para2{

border-style: solid;

width:100px;

border-color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p class="para1">This is a solid red border</p>

<p class="para2">This is a solid green border</p>

</body>

</html>

## Output

border-radius 50px

border-radius 10px

## Border Color

This properties are used for set the color of Html elements border. There are three method to set the color of border.

* **Name:**It specifies the color name. For example: "red".
* **RGB:**It specifies the RGB value of the color. For example: "rgb(255,0,0)".
* **Hex:**It specifies the hex value of the color. For example: "#ff0000".

## Example: css border-color

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p.para1 {

border-style: solid;

border-color: green;

}

p.para2 {

border-style: solid;

border-color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p class="para1">This is a solid red border</p>

<p class="para2">This is a solid green border</p>

</body>

</html>

## Output

This is a solid red border

This is a solid green border

## Border Radius

**border-radius** are used for give the radius for border, using this you can make a circle.

## Example: css border-color

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p.parar1 {

border-style: solid;

border-radius: 100%;

border-color: green;

}

p.parar2 {

border-style: solid;

border-radius: 50%;

height:100px;

width:100px;

border-color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p class="parar1">This is a solid red border</p>

<p class="parar2">This is a solid green border</p>

</body>

</html>

## **CSS Display**

CSS display is the most important property of CSS which is used to display Html elements on web page. Every Html element on the webpage is a rectangular box and the CSS display property specifies the type of box used for an Html element.

## CSS display values

| **Values** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| inline | It is used to displays an Html element in same line (like <span>). |
| none | It is used to hide the Html element. |
| block | It is used to displays an element as a block element (like <p>). |
| list-item | Let the element behave like a <li> element. |

## display:inline

It is used to display an Html elements in same line without any line break. In below example three paragraph display in same line.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

**p{**

**display:inline;**

**}**

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>Inline display</p>

<p>Inline display</p>

<p>Inline display</p>

</body>

</html>

## Output:

Inline display Inline display Inline display

## display:none

It is used for hide text on browser but it does not take any space. In below example we hide three paragraph texts.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

**p{**

**display:none;**

**}**

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>Text not display</p>

<p>Text not display</p>

<p>Text not display</p>

</body>

</html>

## display:block

It is used to displays an element as a block element. It displayselements same like <p> tag. In below example we display text by using <span> tag. It take some space and also line break same like paragraph.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

span

{

display:block;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<span>Block display elements</span>

<span>Block display elements</span>

<span>Block display elements</span>

</body>

</html>

## Output

Inline-Block elements

inline-Block elements

## display:inline-block

It is used to displays an element as a block element. It display an elements same like <p> tag. In below example we display text by using <span> tag. It take some space but it display all element in same line.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

**p{**

**display:inline-block;**

**}**

</style>

</head>

<body>

<span>Inline-block elements</span>

<span>Inline-block elements</span>

<span>Inline-block elements</span>

</body>

</html>

## Output

Inline-Block elements Inline-Block elements

## **CSS Float**

The CSS **float** property is a positioning property. It is used to push an element to the left or right, allowing other element to wrap around it. It is generally used with images and layouts.

## How it works

Elements are floated only horizontally. So it is possible only to float elements left or right, not up or down.

* A floated element may be moved as far to the left or the right as possible. Simply, it means that a floated element can display at extreme left or extreme right.
* The elements after the floating element will flow around it.
* The elements before the floating element will not be affected.
* If the image floated to the right, the texts flow around it, to the left and if the image floated to the left, the text flows around it, to the right.

## CSS Float Properties

| **Property** | **Description** | **Values** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| clear | The clear property is used to avoid elements after the floating elements which flow around it. | left, right, both, none, inherit |
| float | It specifies whether the box should float or not. | left, right, none, inherit |

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

input{

float:right;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>Float textbox's from right</p>

<input><input><input><input>

</body>

</html>

# **CSS Font**

CSS font is used for design text or font for display on web page. CSS font properties define the font family, boldness, size, and the style of a text.

## Font-style property:

Font styles are used for set font style. Font style property has three values they are;

* **normal:**The text is shown normally
* **italic:**The text is shown in italics
* **oblique:**The text is "leaning" (oblique is very similar to italic, but less supported)

Example: font style

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1 {

font-style: normal;

}

h2 {

font-style: italic;

}

p {

font-style: oblique;

}

</style>

</head>

<h1>This is h1 Heading</h1>

<h2>This is h2 Heading</h2>

<p>This is Paragraph</p>

</body>

</html>

## Output

# This is h1 Heading

## *This is h2 Heading*

*This is Paragraph*

**Font-Size property:**

We can define size of font in following way

With Em

With Percent

With Pixels

If you set the text size with pixels then you can gives full control over the text size.

**Example:**

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1 {

font-size: 40px;

}

h2 {

font-size: 30px;

}

p {

font-size: 14px;

}

</style>

</head>

<h1>This is h1 Heading</h1>

<h2>This is h2 Heading</h2>

<p>This is Paragraph</p>

</body>

</html>

**Font size in Em**

The em size unit is recommended by the W3C. 1em is equal to default text siz/e in browsers (16px). The size convert pixels to em using this formula: pixels/16=em

**Example:**

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1 {

font-size: 2.5em; \* 40px/16=2.5em \*/

}

h2 {

font-size: 1.875em; /\* 30px/16=1.875em \*/

}

p {

font-size: 0.875em; /\* 14px/16=0.875em \*/

}

</style>

</head>

<h1>This is h1 Heading</h1>

<h2>This is h2 Heading</h2>

<p>This is Paragraph</p>

</body>

</html>

**Font size in percent**

Text size work on all browsers, you can use default font-size in percent for the <body> element.

**Example:**

<html>

<head>

<style>

body {

font-size: 100%;

}

h1 {

font-size: 2.5em;

}

h2 {

font-size: 1.875em;

}

p {

font-size: 0.875em;

}

</style>

</head>

<h1>This is h1 Heading</h1>

<h2>This is h2 Heading</h2>

<p>This is Paragraph</p>

</body>

</html>

## **CSS Margin**

margins are used for give sufficient space around an element (outside the border). The margin does not have a background color, and it is completely transparent. Margin have four properties which is given below;

* top
* bottom
* left
* right

## **Example**

<html>

<body>

<p style="margin-top:150px;"> Margin from top</p>

<p style="margin-bottom:100px;">Margin from bottom</p>

<p style="margin-right:50px;">Margin from right</p>

<p style="margin-left:50px;">Margin from left</p>

</body>

</html>

## **CSS Padding**

The padding clears an area around the content (inside the border) of an element. The padding is affected by the background color of the element. Padding have four properties which is given below;

* top
* bottom
* left
* right

## Example

<html>

<body>

<div style="border:2px solid red;">

<p style="padding-top:50px;">padding from top</p>

<p style="padding-bottom:10px;">padding from bottom</p>

</div>

<p style="padding-right:50px;">padding from right</p>

<p style="padding-left:50px;">padding from left</p>

<!—NORMAL TEXTFIELD 🡪

<input type="text" name="t1"/>

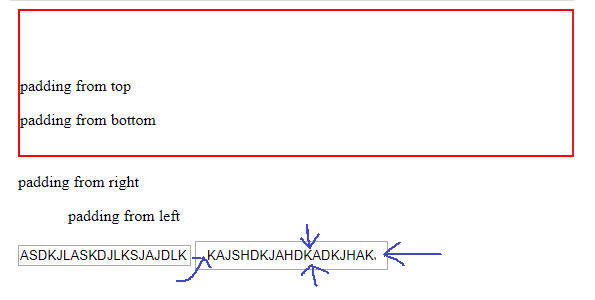
<!—TEXTFIELD WITH PADDING SETTINGS 🡪

<input type="text" name="t1" style="padding-right:10px;padding-left:10px;padding-top:5px;padding-bottom:5px;"/>

</body>

</html>

## **Output**



## **CSS Overflow**

CSS overflow property used to handle the content when it overflows its block level container.

## Why the need for Overflow?

Suppose if you do not set the height and width of any box then it goes larger as content, but if you do not set height or width of box but content cannot fit inside the box then it goes overflow. The CSS overflow property is used to overcome this problem.

## Overflow property values

| **Values** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| visible | It specifies that overflow is not clipped. It renders outside the element's box. This is a default value. |
| hidden | It specifies that the overflow is clipped, and rest of the content will be invisible. |
| scroll | It specifies that the overflow is clipped, and a scroll bar is used to see the rest of the content. |
| auto | It specifies that if overflow is clipped, a scroll bar is needed to see the rest of the content. |

## **Example:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

div.scroll {

background-color: cyan;

width: 200px;

height: 150px;

overflow: scroll;

}

div.hidden {

background-color: pink;

width: 100px;

height: 150px;

overflow: hidden;

}

div.auto {

background-color: yellow;

width: 100px;

height: 150px;

overflow: auto;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p>overflow:scroll</p>

<div class="scroll">

If contents go out of the container then a scroll bar is used to see the rest of the content.

</div>

<p>overflow:hidden</p>

<div class="hidden">

It specifies that the overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible.

</div>

<p>overflow:auto</p>

<div class="auto">

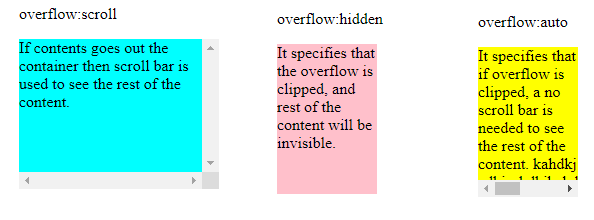
It specifies that if overflow is clipped, a scroll bar is needed to see the rest of the content.

</div>

</body>

</html>

## Output



## **CSS Position**

**position properties** are used for set the position of Html elements. css position properties are used for set the position of text, image for display on web page.

CSS have following position properties;

* **Static**
* **Relative**
* **Absolute**

## Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p.pos\_static {

position: static;

top: 80px;

right: 40px;

color: green;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p class="pos\_static">This is my first html with csscode.</p>

<p>This is my first html with csscode.</p>

</body>

</html>

## Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p.pos\_relative {

position: relative;

top: 20px;

right: 10px;

color: green;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p class="pos\_relative">This is my first html with csscode.</p>

<p>This is my first html with csscode.</p>

</body>

</html>

## Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p.pos\_absolute {

position: absolute;

top: 140px;

right: 50px;

color: green;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p class="pos\_absolute">This is my first html with csscode.</p>

<p>This is my first html with csscode.</p>

</body>

</html>

## **CSS Opacity**

In CSS we can easily create transparent images very easily by using **Opacity**.The **CSS Opacity** property is used to specify the transparency of any Html element. In simple word, you can say that it specifies the clarity of the image.

**Opacity value should be range 0 to 1 only.**

## Example:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

img.trans {

opacity: 0.4;

filter: alpha(opacity=40); /\* this one for For IE8 and earlier \*/

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<imgsrc="car3.png" alt="logo">

<img class="trans" src="car3.png" alt="logo">

</body>

</html>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

#i{

background-image:url("w.jpg");

}

#div1{

width:500px;

height:300px;

background-color:#3399ff;

opacity:0.6;

}

</style>

</head>

<body id="i">

<div id="div1">

hello world

</div>

</body>

</html>

## **CSS TextStyles**

CSS text styles are used specify space between letters, words, lines etc…

| **Value** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| Letter-spacing | This property specifies the gap between letters. |
| Word-spacing | This property specifies the gap between words. |
| Line-height | This property specifies the height of the line of text. |
| Text-decoration | This property specifies underline/overline/strikeout/overline/line-through/none. Default value is none. |
| Text-transform | This property specifies the case of text. Those are uppercase / lowercase / capitalize / none. Default value is none. |
| Text-align | Used to specify alignment of text. Alignments are left / right / center / justify. Default is left. |
| Text-shadow | Used to apply shadow for the text.  Syn: Hposverposblurradiusshadowcolor |

## **Example**

<!-- text spaces -->

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

p{ font-size:20px; }

.p1{ letter-spacing: 5px; }

.p2{ letter-spacing: -1px; }

.p3{ word-spacing: 10px; }

.p4{ line-height: 40px; }

.p5{ text-decoration: line-through; }

.p6{text-transform:uppercase; }

.p7{ text-align: center; }

</style>

</head>

<body>

<p class="p1">This line Demonstrate letter spacing </p>

<p class="p2">This line Demonstrate letter spacing -ve value</p>

<p class="p3">This line Demonstrate word spacing </p>

<p class="p4">This line Demonstrate line height </p>

<p class="p5">This line Demonstrate text-decoration </p>

<p class="p6">This line Demonstrate text-transform </p>

<p class="p7">This line Demonstrate text-align </p>

</body>

</html>

## **Output**

This line Demonstrate letter spacing

This line Demonstrate letter spacing -ve value

This line Demonstrate word spacing

This line Demonstrate line height

~~This line Demonstrate text-decoration~~

THIS LINE DEMONSTRATE TEXT-TRANSFORM

This line Demonstrate text-align

## **CSS Word Wrap**

CSS **Word Wrap properties** are used for breaks the long words and wrap onto the next line. The main use of these properties is to prevent overflow when a long string is unable to fit into a containing box.

## word wrap values

| **Value** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| normal | This property is used to break words only at allowed break points. |
| break-word | It is used to break unbreakable words. |
| initial | It sets this property to its default value. |

## **Example**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.p1 {

width: 200px;

border: 1px solid #ff3333;

}

.p2{

width: 200px;

border: 1px solid #ff3333;

word-wrap: break-word;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

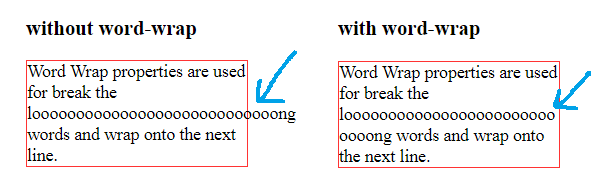
<h3>without word-wrap</h3>

<p class="p1">Word Wrap properties are used for break the loooooooooooooooooooooooooooong words and wrap onto the next line. </p>

<h3>with word-wrap</h3>

<p class="p2">Word Wrap properties are used for break the loooooooooooooooooooooooooooong words and wrap onto the next line. </p>

</body>

</html>

## **Output**