

06 – Lists, Links, CSS Background and Borders Review

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Styling Lists

- **line-height Property:** This property is used to create space between lines of text. The accepted line-height values include the keyword normal, numbers, percentages and length units like the em unit.
- **list-style-type Property:** This property is used to specify the marker for a list item. Acceptable values can include a circle, disc, or decimal.
- **list-style-position Property:** This property is used to set the position for the list marker. The only two acceptable values are inside and outside.
- **list-style-image Property:** This property is used to use an image for the list item marker. A common use case is to use the url function with a value set to a valid image location.

Spacing list items using margin

- Apart from line-height, margins can also be used in CSS to enhance the spacing and readability of list items.
- Margins create space outside each li element, allowing control over the gap between list items.
- margin-bottom is used to create space below each list item. For example, margin-bottom: 10px; will create a 10-pixel gap below each list item.

Styling Links

- **pseudo-class:** This is a keyword added to a selector that allows you to select elements based on a particular state. Common states would include the :hover, :visited and :focus states.
- **:link pseudo-class:** This pseudo-class is used to style links that have not be visited by the user.
- **:visited pseudo-class:** This pseudo-class is used to style links where a user has already visited.

- **:hover pseudo-class:** This pseudo-class is used to style an elements where a user is actively hovering over them.
- **:focus pseudo-class:** This pseudo-class is used to style an element when it receives focus. Examples would include input or select elements where the clicks or tabs on the element to focus it.
- **:active pseudo-class:** This pseudo-class is used to style an element that was activated by the user. A common example would be when the user clicks on a button.

Working with Backgrounds and Borders

- **background-size Property:** This property is used to set the background size for an element. Some common values include cover for the background image to cover the entire element and contain for the background image to fit within the element.
- **background-repeat Property:** This property is used to determine how background images should be repeated along the horizontal and vertical axes. The default value for background-repeat is repeat meaning the image will repeat both horizontally and vertically. You can also specify that there should be no repeat by using the no-repeat property.
- **background-position Property:** This property is used to specify the position of the background image. It can be set to a specific length, percentage, or keyword values like top, bottom, left, right, and center.
- **background-attachment Property:** This property is used to specify whether the background image should scroll with the content or remain fixed in place. The main values are scroll (default), where the background image scrolls with the content, and fixed, where the background image stays in the same position on the screen.
- **background-image Property:** This property is used to set the background image of an element. You can set multiple background images at the same time and use either the url, radial-gradient or linear-gradient functions as values.
- **background Property:** This is the shorthand property for setting all background properties in one declaration. Here is an example of setting the background image and setting it to not repeat: `background: no-repeat url("example-url-goes-here");`
- **Good Contrast for Background and Foreground Colors:** It is important to ensure that the background and foreground colors have good contrast to make the text

readable. The Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) recommend a minimum contrast ratio of 4.5:1 for normal text and 3:1 for large text.

Borders

- **border-top Property:** This property is used to set the styles for the top border of an element. `border-top: 3px solid blue;` sets a 3-pixel-wide solid blue border on the top side of the element.
- **border-right Property:** This property is used to set the styles for the right border of an element. `border-right: 2px solid red;` sets a 2-pixel-wide solid red border on the right side of the element.
- **border-bottom Property:** This property is used to set the styles for the bottom border of an element. `border-bottom: 1px dashed green;` sets a 1-pixel-wide dashed green border on the bottom side of the element.
- **border-left Property:** This property is used to set the styles for the left border of an element. `border-left: 4px dotted orange;` sets a 4-pixel-wide dotted orange border on the left side of the element.
- **border Property:** This is the shorthand property for setting the width, style, and color of an element's border. `border: 1px solid black;` sets a 1-pixel-wide solid black border.
- **border-radius Property:** This property is used to create rounded corners for an element's border.
- **border-style Property:** This property is used to set the style of an element's border. Some accepted values include solid, dashed, dotted, and double.

Gradients

- **linear-gradient() Function:** This CSS function is used to create a transition between multiple colors along a straight line.
- **radial-gradient() Function:** This CSS function creates an image that radiates from a particular point, like a circle or an ellipse, and gradually transitions between multiple colors.