In CSS, selectors are patterns used to select the elements that you want to style.

A pseudo class is used to define special state of an element.

CSS Z index specifies stack order of an element. The element with greater stack order is always in front with lower stack order.

**> child selector-function**

The :nth-child(*n*) selector matches every element that is the *n*th child, regardless of type, of its parent.

*n* can be a number, a keyword, or a formula.

**Px and % how they work** units expressing length

**combinations of selectors**

1. descendant selector (space)

div p {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}

selects all <p> elements inside <div> elements

1. child selector (>)

div > p {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}

selects all <p> elements that are immediate children of a <div> element

1. adjacent sibling selector (+)

div + p {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}

selects all <p> elements that are placed immediately after <div> elements

1. general sibling selector (~)

div ~ p {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}

selects all <p> elements that are siblings of <div> elements

**css image sprite** collection of images put into single image

("img\_navsprites.gif")

#navlist {  
    position: relative;  
}

**Css reset** styles will be reset to null

Counter-reset: section;

**How to use selectors that we declare in external style sheet**

#id

.class  
**Css3 transition** – changes one value to another

-webkit-transition: width 2s;

**Css3 gradient** – transitions between two or more specified colors

Linear gradients (up down left n right)

Radial gradients (center)

**shadows –**

text shadow

h1 {  
    text-shadow: 2px 2px;  
} horizontal, vertical

box shadow

div {  
    box-shadow: 10px 10px grey;  
}

**display-** visible, hide

h1.hidden {  
    visibility: hidden;  
}  
**Color some examples**

<div style="background-color:red"> </div>  
**overflow property** - to clip content or to add scrollbars when the content of an element is too big to fit in a specified area

overflow: visible; not clipped and it renders outside the element's box

hidden; the overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content is hidden

scroll; the overflow is clipped and a scrollbar is added to scroll inside the box

auto; similar to scroll

* x; (specifies with left and right edges) -y; (horizontal and vertical)

**padding –** generate space around element

padding-top

- left

-right

- bottom

p {  
    padding: 50px 30px 50px 80px;  
}  
**offset-** The outline-offset property adds space between an outline and the edge or border of an element.

outline-offset: *length*|initial|inherit;  
**media queries-** type and capabilityof device

@media screen and (min-width: 480px) {  
    body {  
        background-color: lightgreen;  
    }  
}  
**orientation –** landscape when viewport height is larger than the width, portrait  
**view port**  - the browser window size, em and rem   
**link- index** -- <head>  
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="theme.css">  
</head>  
**margin- auto –** horizontally center the element within its container

div {  
    width: 300px;  
    margin: auto;  
    border: 1px solid red;  
}

**css order of precedence**

inline css ( html style attribute ) overrides css rules in style tag and css file.

a more specific selector takes precedence over a less specific one.

rules that appear later in the code override earlier rules if both have the same specificity.

**CSS margin:**

margin: *length*|auto|initial|inherit;

p {  
    margin: 2cm 4cm 3cm 4cm;  
 }

negative values are allowed