Colors in CSS are most often specified by:

* a valid color name - like "red"
* an RGB value - like "rgb(255, 0, 0)"
* a HEX value - like "#ff0000"

**Color Names**

Colors set by using color names:

**Example**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Color** | **Name** |
|  | Red |
|  | Green |
|  | Blue |
|  | Orange |
|  | Yellow |
|  | Cyan |
|  | Black |

## RGB (Red, Green, Blue)

RGB color values can be specified using this formula: rgb(red, green, blue).

Each parameter (red, green, blue) defines the intensity of the color between 0 and 255.

### Example

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Color** | **RGB** |
|  | rgb(255,0,0) |
|  | rgb(0,255,0) |
|  | rgb(0,0,255) |
|  | rgb(255,165,0) |
|  | rgb(255,255,0) |
|  | rgb(0,255,255) |

Shades of grey are often defined using equal values for all the 3 light sources:

### Example

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Color** | **RGB** |
|  | rgb(0,0,0) |
|  | rgb(128,128,128) |
|  | rgb(255,255,255) |

## Hexadecimal Colors

RGB values can also be specified using **hexadecimal** color values in the form: #RRGGBB, where RR (red), GG (green) and BB (blue) are hexadecimal values between 00 and FF (same as decimal 0-255).

For example, #FF0000 is displayed as red, because red is set to its highest value (FF) and the others are set to the lowest value (00). **Note:** HEX values are case-insensitive: "#ff0000" is the same as "FF0000".

### Example

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Color** | **HEX** |
|  | #FF0000 |
|  | #00FF00 |
|  | #0000FF |
|  | #FFA500 |
|  | #FFFF00 |
|  | #00FFFF |

**CSS BACKGROUND:**

body {  
    background-color: lightblue;  
}

h1 {  
    background-color: green;  
}  
div {  
    background-color: lightblue;  
}  
p {  
    background-color: yellow;  
}

Background Image - Repeat Horizontally or Vertically

By default, the background-image property repeats an image both horizontally and vertically.

Some images should be repeated only horizontally or vertically, or they will look strange, like this:

body {

background-image: url("gradient\_bg.png");

}

If the image above is repeated only horizontally (background-repeat: repeat-x;), the background will look better:

body {

background-image: url("gradient\_bg.png");

background-repeat: repeat-x;

}

To repeat an image vertically, set background-repeat: repeat-y;

Background Image - Set position and no-repeat

Showing the background image only once is also specified by the background-repeat property:

body {

background-image: url("img\_tree.png");

background-repeat: no-repeat;

}

In the example above, the background image is shown in the same place as the text. We want to change the position of the image, so that it does not disturb the text too much.

The position of the image is specified by the background-position property:

body {

background-image: url("img\_tree.png");

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-position: right top;

}

**Background Image - Fixed position**

To specify that the background image should be fixed (will not scroll with the rest of the page), use the background-attachment property:

Example:

body {

background-image: url("img\_tree.png");

background-repeat: no-repeat;

background-position: right top;

background-attachment: fixed;

}

**Background - Shorthand property**

To shorten the code, it is also possible to specify all the background properties in one single property. This is called a shorthand property.

The shorthand property for background is background:

Example

body {

background: #ffffff url("img\_tree.png") no-repeat right top;

}

When using the shorthand property the order of the property values is:

* background-color
* background-image
* background-repeat
* background-attachment
* background-position

It does not matter if one of the property values is missing, as long as the other ones are in this order.

## All CSS Background Properties

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| background | Sets all the background properties in one declaration |
| background-attachment | Sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page |
| background-color | Sets the background color of an element |
| background-image | Sets the background image for an element |
| background-position | Sets the starting position of a background image |
| background-repeat | Sets how a background image will be repeated |

TABLES:

## CSS Table Properties

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [border](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border.asp) | Sets all the border properties in one declaration |
| [border-collapse](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-collapse.asp) | Specifies whether or not table borders should be collapsed |
| [border-spacing](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_border-spacing.asp) | Specifies the distance between the borders of adjacent cells |
| [caption-side](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_tab_caption-side.asp) | Specifies the placement of a table caption |
| [empty-cells](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_tab_empty-cells.asp) | Specifies whether or not to display borders and background on empty cells in a table |
| [table-layout](http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_tab_table-layout.asp) | Sets the layout algorithm to be used for a table |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Company** | **Contact** | **Country** |
| Alfreds Futterkiste | Maria Anders | Germany |
| Berglunds snabbköp | Christina Berglund | Sweden |
| Centro comercial Moctezuma | Francisco Chang | Mexico |
| Ernst Handel | Roland Mendel | Austria |
| Island Trading | Helen Bennett | UK |
| Königlich Essen | Philip Cramer | Germany |
| Laughing Bacchus Winecellars | Yoshi Tannamuri | Canada |
| Magazzini Alimentari Riuniti | Giovanni Rovelli | Italy |

## Table Borders

To specify table borders in CSS, use the border property.

The example below specifies a black border for <table>, <th>, and <td> elements:

### Example

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

**Collapse Table Borders**

The border-collapse property sets whether the table borders should be collapsed into a single border:

**Example**

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

If you only want a border around the table, only specify the border property for <table>:

table {  
    border: 1px solid black;  
}

## Table Width and Height

Width and height of a table are defined by the width and height properties.

table {  
    width: 100%;  
}  
  
th {  
    height: 50px;  
}

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

table, td, th {

border: 1px solid black;

}

table {

border-collapse: collapse;

width: 100%;

}

th {

height: 50px;

}

</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>

## 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.

th {  
    text-align: left;  
}

## 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).

td {  
    height: 50px;  
    vertical-align: bottom;  
}

## Table Padding

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

th, td {  
    padding: 15px;  
    text-align: left;  
}

## Horizontal Dividers

th, td {  
    border-bottom: 1px solid #ddd;  
}

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

table {

border-collapse: collapse;

width: 100%;

}

th, td {

padding: 8px;

text-align: left;

border-bottom: 1px solid #ddd;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Bordered Table Dividers</h2>

<p>Add the border-bottom property to th and td for horizontal dividers:</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:

tr:hover {background-color: #f5f5f5}

<!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:#f5f5f5}

</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

tr:nth-child(even) {background-color: #f2f2f2}

<!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>

CSS caption-side Property

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

caption {

caption-side: bottom;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<table border="1">

<caption>Table 1.1 Customers</caption>

<tr>

<th>Company</th>

<th>Contact</th>

<th>Country</th>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Alfreds Futterkiste</td>

<td>Maria Anders</td>

<td>Germany</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Berglunds snabbköp</td>

<td>Christina Berglund</td>

<td>Sweden</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Centro comercial Moctezuma</td>

<td>Francisco Chang</td>

<td>Mexico</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Ernst Handel</td>

<td>Roland Mendel</td>

<td>Austria</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Island Trading</td>

<td>Helen Bennett</td>

<td>UK</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Magazzini Alimentari Riuniti</td>

<td>Giovanni Rovelli</td>

<td>Italy</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>North/South</td>

<td>Simon Crowther</td>

<td>UK</td>

</tr>

</table>

<p><b>Note:</b> IE8 supports the caption-side

property if a !DOCTYPE is specified.</p>

</body>

</html>

**CSS Buttons:**

## Basic Button Styling

.button {  
    background-color: #4CAF50; /\* Green \*/  
    border: none;  
    color: white;  
    padding: 15px 32px;  
    text-align: center;  
    text-decoration: none;  
    display: inline-block;  
    font-size: 16px;  
}

Example:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.button {

background-color: #4CAF50;

border: none;

color: white;

padding: 15px 32px;

text-align: center;

text-decoration: none;

display: inline-block;

font-size: 16px;

margin: 4px 2px;

cursor: pointer;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>CSS Buttons</h2>

<button>Default Button</button>

<a href="#" class="button">Link Button</a>

<button class="button">Button</button>

<input type="button" class="button" value="Input Button">

</body>

</html>

## Button Colors

.button1 {background-color: #4CAF50;} /\* Green \*/  
.button2 {background-color: #008CBA;} /\* Blue \*/  
.button3 {background-color: #f44336;} /\* Red \*/   
.button4 {background-color: #e7e7e7; color: black;} /\* Gray \*/   
.button5 {background-color: #555555;} /\* Black \*/

Example:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.button {

background-color: #4CAF50; /\* Green \*/

border: none;

color: white;

padding: 15px 32px;

text-align: center;

text-decoration: none;

display: inline-block;

font-size: 16px;

margin: 4px 2px;

cursor: pointer;

}

.button2 {background-color: #008CBA;} /\* Blue \*/

.button3 {background-color: #f44336;} /\* Red \*/

.button4 {background-color: #e7e7e7; color: black;} /\* Gray \*/

.button5 {background-color: #555555;} /\* Black \*/

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Button Colors</h2>

<p>Change the background color of a button with the background-color property:</p>

<button class="button">Green</button>

<button class="button button2">Blue</button>

<button class="button button3">Red</button>

<button class="button button4">Gray</button>

<button class="button button5">Black</button>

</body>

</html>

## Button Sizes

.button1 {font-size: 10px;}  
.button2 {font-size: 12px;}  
.button3 {font-size: 16px;}  
.button4 {font-size: 20px;}  
.button5 {font-size: 24px;}

Example:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.button {

background-color: #4CAF50; /\* Green \*/

border: none;

color: white;

padding: 15px 32px;

text-align: center;

text-decoration: none;

display: inline-block;

margin: 4px 2px;

cursor: pointer;

}

.button1 {font-size: 10px;}

.button2 {font-size: 12px;}

.button3 {font-size: 16px;}

.button4 {font-size: 20px;}

.button5 {font-size: 24px;}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Button Sizes</h2>

<p>Change the font size of a button with the font-size property:</p>

<button class="button button1">10px</button>

<button class="button button2">12px</button>

<button class="button button3">16px</button>

<button class="button button4">20px</button>

<button class="button button5">24px</button>

</body>

</html>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.button {

background-color: #4CAF50; /\* Green \*/

border: none;

color: white;

text-align: center;

text-decoration: none;

display: inline-block;

font-size: 16px;

margin: 4px 2px;

cursor: pointer;

}

.button1 {padding: 10px 24px;}

.button2 {padding: 12px 28px;}

.button3 {padding: 14px 40px;}

.button4 {padding: 32px 16px;}

.button5 {padding: 16px;}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Button Sizes</h2>

<p>Change the padding of a button with the padding property:</p>

<button class="button button1">10px 24px</button>

<button class="button button2">12px 28px</button>

<button class="button button3">14px 40px</button>

<button class="button button4">32px 16px</button>

<button class="button button5">16px</button>

</body>

</html>

Use the padding property to change the padding of a button:

.button1 {padding: 10px 24px;}  
.button2 {padding: 12px 28px;}  
.button3 {padding: 14px 40px;}  
.button4 {padding: 32px 16px;}  
.button5 {padding: 16px;}

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.button {

background-color: #4CAF50; /\* Green \*/

border: none;

color: white;

text-align: center;

text-decoration: none;

display: inline-block;

font-size: 16px;

margin: 4px 2px;

cursor: pointer;

}

.button1 {padding: 10px 24px;}

.button2 {padding: 12px 28px;}

.button3 {padding: 14px 40px;}

.button4 {padding: 32px 16px;}

.button5 {padding: 16px;}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Button Sizes</h2>

<p>Change the padding of a button with the padding property:</p>

<button class="button button1">10px 24px</button>

<button class="button button2">12px 28px</button>

<button class="button button3">14px 40px</button>

<button class="button button4">32px 16px</button>

<button class="button button5">16px</button>

</body>

</html>

## Rounded Buttons

.button1 {border-radius: 2px;}  
.button2 {border-radius: 4px;}  
.button3 {border-radius: 8px;}  
.button4 {border-radius: 12px;}  
.button5 {border-radius: 50%;}

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.button {

background-color: #4CAF50; /\* Green \*/

border: none;

color: white;

padding: 15px 32px;

text-align: center;

text-decoration: none;

display: inline-block;

font-size: 16px;

margin: 4px 2px;

cursor: pointer;

}

.button1 {border-radius: 2px;}

.button2 {border-radius: 4px;}

.button3 {border-radius: 8px;}

.button4 {border-radius: 12px;}

.button5 {border-radius: 50%;}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Rounded Buttons</h2>

<p>Add rounded corners to a button with the border-radius property:</p>

<button class="button button1">2px</button>

<button class="button button2">4px</button>

<button class="button button3">8px</button>

<button class="button button4">12px</button>

<button class="button button5">50%</button>

</body>

</html>

## Hoverable Buttons

Use the :hover selector to change the style of a button when you move the mouse over it.

.button {  
    -webkit-transition-duration: 0.4s; /\* Safari \*/  
    transition-duration: 0.4s;  
}  
  
.button:hover {  
    background-color: #4CAF50; /\* Green \*/  
    color: white;  
}

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.button {

background-color: #4CAF50; /\* Green \*/

border: none;

color: white;

padding: 16px 32px;

text-align: center;

text-decoration: none;

display: inline-block;

font-size: 16px;

margin: 4px 2px;

-webkit-transition-duration: 0.4s; /\* Safari \*/

transition-duration: 0.4s;

cursor: pointer;

}

.button1 {

background-color: white;

color: black;

border: 2px solid #4CAF50;

}

.button1:hover {

background-color: #4CAF50;

color: white;

}

.button2 {

background-color: white;

color: black;

border: 2px solid #008CBA;

}

.button2:hover {

background-color: #008CBA;

color: white;

}

.button3 {

background-color: white;

color: black;

border: 2px solid #f44336;

}

.button3:hover {

background-color: #f44336;

color: white;

}

.button4 {

background-color: white;

color: black;

border: 2px solid #e7e7e7;

}

.button4:hover {background-color: #e7e7e7;}

.button5 {

background-color: white;

color: black;

border: 2px solid #555555;

}

.button5:hover {

background-color: #555555;

color: white;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Hoverable Buttons</h2>

<p>Use the :hover selector to change the style of the button when you move the mouse over it.</p>

<p><strong>Tip:</strong> Use the transition-duration property to determine the speed of the "hover" effect:</p>

<button class="button button1">Green</button>

<button class="button button2">Blue</button>

<button class="button button3">Red</button>

<button class="button button4">Gray</button>

<button class="button button5">Black</button>

</body>

</html>

## Shadow Buttons

.button1 {  
    box-shadow: 0 8px 16px 0 rgba(0,0,0,0.2), 0 6px 20px 0 rgba(0,0,0,0.19);  
}  
  
.button2:hover {  
    box-shadow: 0 12px 16px 0 rgba(0,0,0,0.24), 0 17px 50px 0 rgba(0,0,0,0.19);  
}

## <!DOCTYPE html>

## <html>

## <head>

## <style>

## .button {

## background-color: #4CAF50; /\* Green \*/

## border: none;

## color: white;

## padding: 15px 32px;

## text-align: center;

## text-decoration: none;

## display: inline-block;

## font-size: 16px;

## margin: 4px 2px;

## cursor: pointer;

## -webkit-transition-duration: 0.4s; /\* Safari \*/

## transition-duration: 0.4s;

## }

## .button1 {

## box-shadow: 0 8px 16px 0 rgba(0,0,0,0.2), 0 6px 20px 0 rgba(0,0,0,0.19);

## }

## .button2:hover {

## box-shadow: 0 12px 16px 0 rgba(0,0,0,0.24),0 17px 50px 0 rgba(0,0,0,0.19);

## }

## </style>

## </head>

## <body>

## <h2>Shadow Buttons</h2>

## <p>Use the box-shadow property to add shadows to the button:</p>

## <button class="button button1">Shadow Button</button>

## <button class="button button2">Shadow on Hover</button>

## </body>

## </html>

## Disabled Buttons

Use the opacity property to add transparency to a button (creates a "disabled" look).

.disabled {  
    opacity: 0.6;  
    cursor: not-allowed;  
}

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.button {

background-color: #4CAF50; /\* Green \*/

border: none;

color: white;

padding: 15px 32px;

text-align: center;

text-decoration: none;

display: inline-block;

font-size: 16px;

margin: 4px 2px;

cursor: pointer;

}

.disabled {

opacity: 0.6;

cursor: not-allowed;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Disabled Buttons</h2>

<p>Use the opacity property to add some transparency to the button (make it look disabled):</p>

<button class="button">Normal Button</button>

<button class="button disabled">Disabled Button</button>

</body>

</html>

## Button Width

By default, the size of the button is determined by its text content (as wide as its content). Use the width property to change the width of a button:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.button {

background-color: #4CAF50; /\* Green \*/

border: none;

color: white;

padding: 15px 32px;

text-align: center;

text-decoration: none;

display: inline-block;

font-size: 16px;

margin: 4px 2px;

cursor: pointer;

}

.button1 {width: 250px;}

.button2 {width: 50%;}

.button3 {width: 100%;}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Button Width</h2>

<p>Use the width property to change the width of the button:</p>

<p><strong>Tip:</strong> Use pixels if you want to set a fixed width and use percent for responsive buttons (e.g. 50% of its parent element). Resize the browser window to see the effect.</p>

<button class="button button1">250px</button><br>

<button class="button button2">50%</button><br>

<button class="button button3">100%</button>

</body>

</html>

## Button Groups

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.button {

background-color: #4CAF50; /\* Green \*/

border: none;

color: white;

padding: 15px 32px;

text-align: center;

text-decoration: none;

display: inline-block;

font-size: 16px;

cursor: pointer;

float: left;

}

.button:hover {

background-color: #3e8e41;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Button Groups</h2>

<p>Remove margins and float the buttons to create a button group:</p>

<button class="button">Button</button>

<button class="button">Button</button>

<button class="button">Button</button>

<button class="button">Button</button>

<p style="clear:both"><br>Remember to clear floats after, or else will this p element also float next to the buttons.</p>

</body>

</html>

**Animated Button:**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.button {

display: inline-block;

border-radius: 4px;

background-color: #f4511e;

border: none;

color: #FFFFFF;

text-align: center;

font-size: 28px;

padding: 20px;

width: 200px;

transition: all 0.5s;

cursor: pointer;

margin: 5px;

}

.button span {

cursor: pointer;

display: inline-block;

position: relative;

transition: 0.5s;

}

.button span:after {

content: '»';

position: absolute;

opacity: 0;

top: 0;

right: -20px;

transition: 0.5s;

}

.button:hover span {

padding-right: 25px;

}

.button:hover span:after {

opacity: 1;

right: 0;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Animated Button</h2>

<button class="button" style="vertical-align:middle"><span>Hover </span></button>

</body>

</html>

**Animated Button-Ripple Effect**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.button {

position: relative;

background-color: #4CAF50;

border: none;

font-size: 28px;

color: #FFFFFF;

padding: 20px;

width: 200px;

text-align: center;

-webkit-transition-duration: 0.4s; /\* Safari \*/

transition-duration: 0.4s;

text-decoration: none;

overflow: hidden;

cursor: pointer;

}

.button:after {

content: "";

background: #f1f1f1;

display: block;

position: absolute;

padding-top: 300%;

padding-left: 350%;

margin-left: -20px !important;

margin-top: -120%;

opacity: 0;

transition: all 0.8s

}

.button:active:after {

padding: 0;

margin: 0;

opacity: 1;

transition: 0s

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Animated Button - Ripple Effect</h2>

<button class="button">Click Me</button>

</body>

</html>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.button {

display: inline-block;

padding: 15px 25px;

font-size: 24px;

cursor: pointer;

text-align: center;

text-decoration: none;

outline: none;

color: #fff;

background-color: #4CAF50;

border: none;

border-radius: 15px;

box-shadow: 0 9px #999;

}

.button:hover {background-color: #3e8e41}

.button:active {

background-color: #3e8e41;

box-shadow: 0 5px #666;

transform: translateY(4px);

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Animated Buttons - "Pressed Effect"</h2>

<button class="button">Click Me</button>

</body>

</html>