

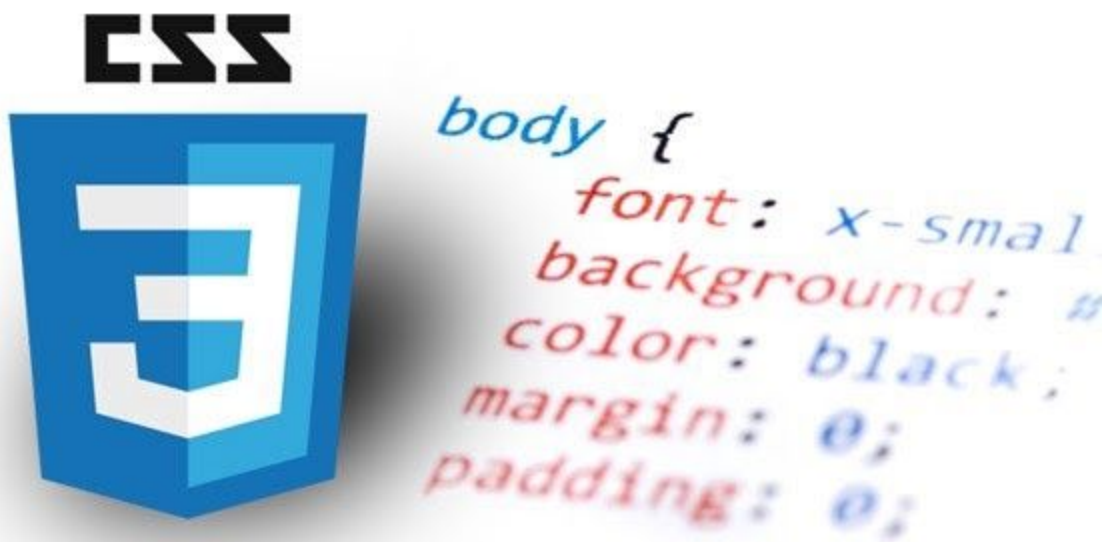
Bootcamp

CSS Lesson

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What is CSS?

CSS is used to control the style of a web document in a simple way and easy way. CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. CSS handles the look and feel part of a web page. Using css can control the color of the text, the style of the fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, how columns are sized and laid out, what background images or colors are used, as well as verify of other effects.



How does it Work

- Selecting an HTML Element (like a paragraph)
- Choosing a property to alter (like the color)
- Applying a certain value (like red)

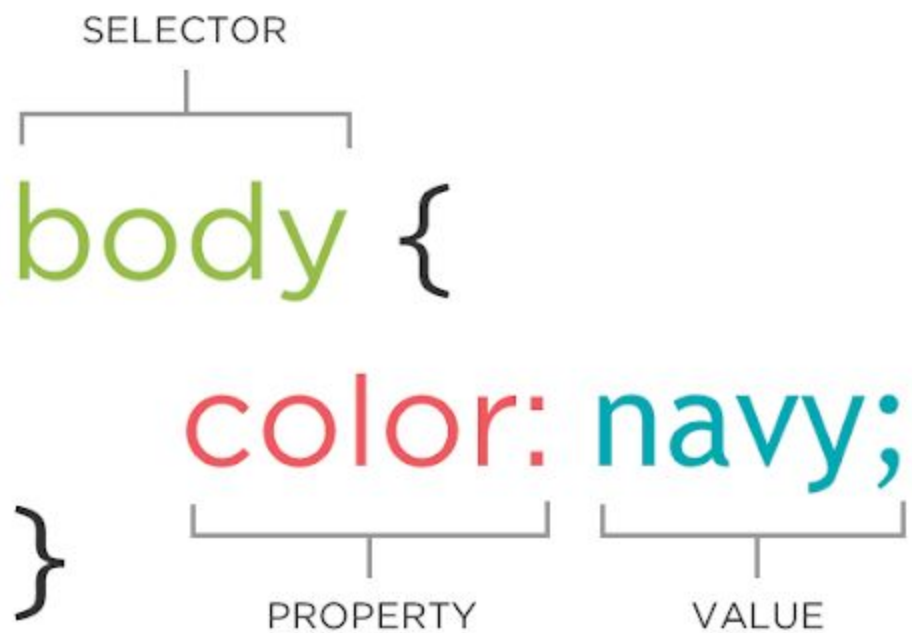
CSS Syntax

```
selector { property : value }
```

Selector : A selector is an HTML tag at which a style will be applied.

Property : A property is a type of attribute of HTML tag. All HTML attributes are covered into CSS properties

Value : Values are assigned to properties.



CSS Inclusion

Three ways to insert CSS

1. External Style Sheet (in an external CSS file)
2. Internal Style Sheet (insert the head section of a HTML page)
3. Inline Style Sheet (inside an HTML element)

Inline Style Sheet

```
<h1 style="color:green; text-decoration:none">  
  Hello World  
</h1>  
  
<p style="font-size:25px; font-family:'Courier New', Courier,  
monospace"> I ❤️ CSS </p>
```

Internal Style Sheet

```
<head>  
  h1{  
    color:green;  
    text-decoration:underline;  
  }  
  p{  
    font-size:25px;  
    font-family:'Courier New', Courier, monospace  
  }  
</head>  
  
<body>  
  <h1> Hello World </h1>  
  <p> I ❤️ CSS </p>  
</body>
```

External Style Sheet

`hello.html`

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title></title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
  <h1> Hello World </h1>
  <p> I ❤️ CSS </p>
</body>
</html>
```

`style.css`

```
h1{
  color:green;
  text-decoration: underline;
}
p{
  font-size:25px;
  font-family:"Courier New", Courier, monospace
}
```

Colors

Format	Syntax	Example
Hex Code	#RRGGBB	p{ color: #FF0000; }
Short Hex Code	#RGB	p{ color: #6A7 }
RGB %	rga(rrr%, ggg%, bbb%)	p{color: rgb(50%, 50%, 50%)}
RGB Absolute	rgb(rrr, ggg, bbb)	p{color:rgb(0,0,255)}
keyword	aqua, black, etc.	p{color:teal;}

Measurement Units

Absolute Length Units

same size regardless of the parent element or window size.

This means a property set with a value that has an absolute unit will be that size when looked at on a phone or on a large monitor

Unit	Description
px	96 px = 1 inch
pt	72 pt = 1 inch
pc	12 pt = 1 pc
cm	37.795276 px = 1 cm
mm	10 mm = 1 cm
in	1 in = 2.54cm = 96px

Relative Length Units

depending on the unit. This can be used as the default for responsive sites.

Unit	Relative to
%	Parent's element value for the property
em	Font size of the element
ex	X-height of the element's font
ch	The advance measure (width) of the glyph "0" of the element's font.
rem	Font-size to the root-element
lh	Line height of the element
vw	Viewpoint width
vh	Viewpoint height

Selector

Universal Selector

The universal selector matches any element type. It can be implied (and therefore omitted) if it isn't the only component of the simple selector.

```
*{  
    color: blue;  
    background-color: silver;  
}
```

Tag Selector / Element Selector

The element selector selects HTML elements based on the element name.

```
p{  
    text-align: center;  
    color: red;  
}
```

Attribute Selector

The attribute selector is used to select elements with a specified attribute.

```
a[title="two"]{  
    text-decoration: none;  
}
```

ID Selector

The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to select a specific element. The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select one unique element! To select an element with a specific id, write a hash (#) character, followed by the id of the element.

```
#headline{  
    color: black;  
}
```

```
h1#headline{  
    color: black;  
}
```

```
#headline h1{  
    color: black;  
}
```

Class Selector

The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific class attribute. To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the class name.

```
.black{  
    color: black;  
}
```

```
h2.black{  
    color: black;  
}
```

Descendant Selector

This will apply a style rule to a particular element only when it lies inside a particular element.

```
p a{  
    color:red;  
}
```

Child Selector

This will apply a style rule to a particular element only when it lies inside a particular element.

```
p>a{  
    color:red;  
}
```

Pseudo Selector

Link

Applies to any links which haven't been visited by the user.

```
a:link{  
    color:red;  
}
```

Hover

Applies to any element being hovered by the user's pointing device, but not activated.

```
a:hover{  
    color:hotpink;  
}
```

Active

Applies to any element being activated by the user.

```
a:active{  
    color:blue;  
}
```

Visited

Applies to any link which has been visited by a user.

```
a:visited{  
    color:pink;  
}
```

Target

Selects the current active #news element (clicked on URL containing the anchor name)

```
:target{  
  border: 2px solid #D4D4D4;  
  background-color: #e5eccc;  
}
```

Focus

Applies to any element which has the user's focus. This can be given by the user's keyboard, mouse events, or other forms of input.

```
input[type=text]{  
  width:100px;  
  transition: width .35s ease-in-out;  
}  
  
input[type=text]:focus{  
  width:250px;  
}
```

Checked

Applies to radio, checkbox, or option elements that are checked or toggle into an "on" state

```
input[type=radio]:checked+label{  
  font-weight:bold;  
  color:red;  
}
```

Disabled

Applies to any UI element which is in disabled state

```
input[type="text"]:disabled {  
  background: #dddddd;  
}
```

Enabled

Applies to any UI element which is in enabled state

```
input[type="text"]:enabled {  
  background: #ffff00;  
}
```

Read-only

Applies to any element which is not editable by the user.

```
input:read-only {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}
```

Read-write

Applies to any element which is editable by the user.

```
input:read-write {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}
```

Empty

Applies to any element which has no children.

```
p:empty{  
  background-color:#ff0000;  
}
```

First-child

Represents any element that is the first-child element of its parent.

```
li:first-child{  
  background-color:yellow;  
}
```

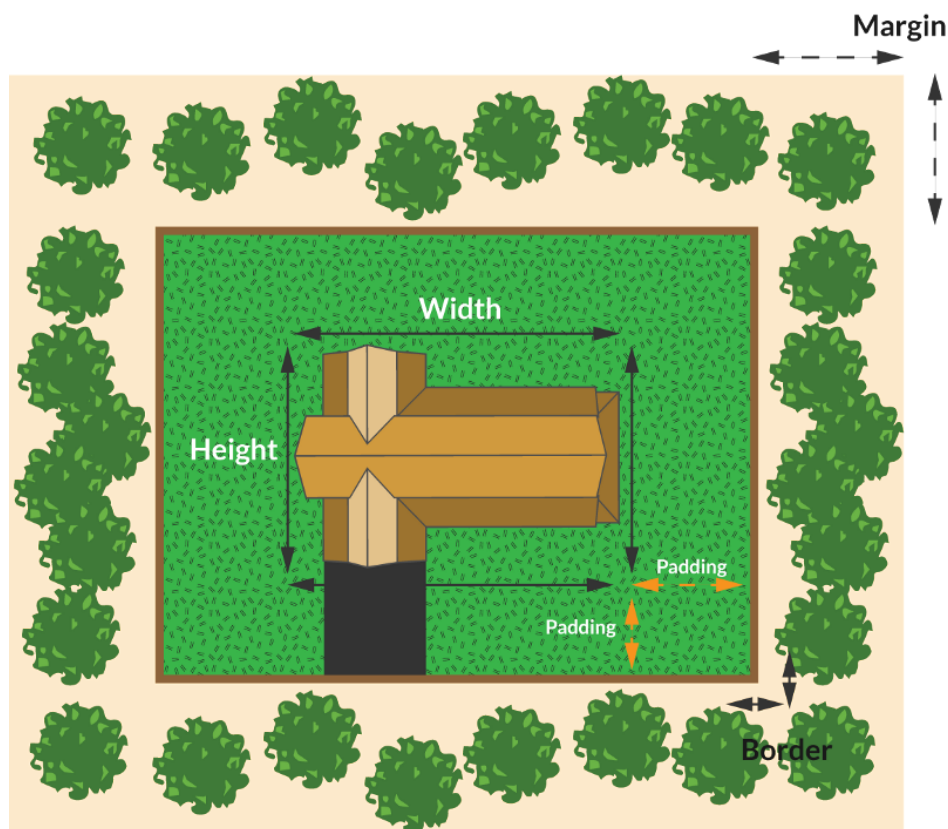
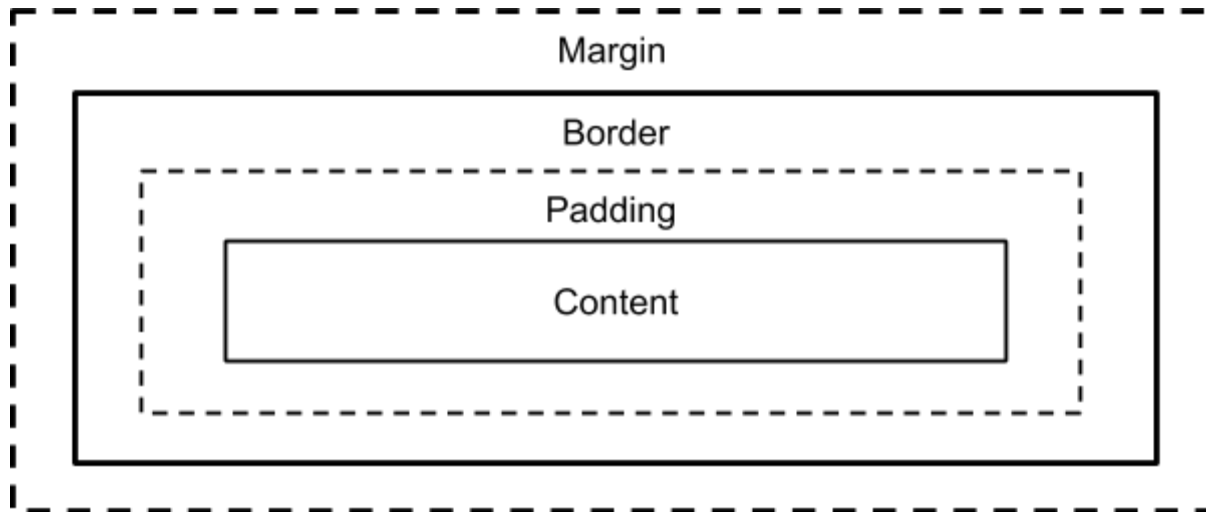
Last-child

Represents any element that is the last-child element of its parent.

```
li:last-child{  
  background-color:red;  
}
```

Box Model

The browser creates a rectangle for each element in the HTML document. The Box Model describes how the padding, border, and margin are added to the content to create this rectangle.

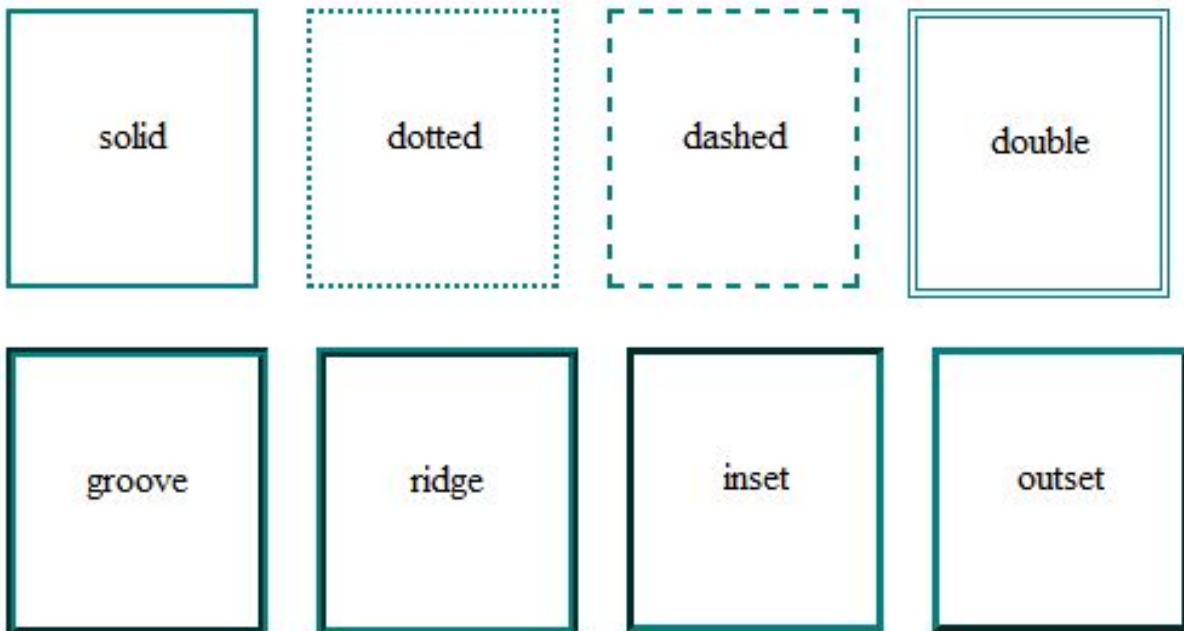


Border

The border of an element is defined using the border property. This is a shorthand property that defines the element's border-width, border-style and border-color.

border: size style color

- Border-size (which accepts unit value)
(top ~ right ~ bottom ~ left)
- Border-style (which accepts a number of keyboard values)
(solid, dashed, dotted, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset, none/hidden)
- Border-color (which accepts any valid CSS color value)



Margin

The Margin of an element is defined using padding property. The margin is the space around the content. It can be defined.

* Negative values are allowed

Parameter	Details
0	Set margins to none
auto	Used for centering, by evenly setting values on each side
units	See parameters section in Units for list of valid units
inherit	Inherit margin value from parent element
initial	Restore to initial value

Usage

1. All Four margin has ONE value
margin : 10px;
2. Each margin has TWO value
margin : 10px 5px;
top ~ bottom margins are 10px;
left ~ right margins are 5px;
3. margin has THREE value
margin: 10px 5px 15px;
top margin is 10px;
left ~ right margins are 5px;
bottom margin is 15px;
4. margin has FOUR value

<i>margin: 10px 5px 15px 20px;</i> top margin is 10px; right margin is 5px; bottom margin is 15px; left margin is 20px;	margin-top : 10px; margin-right: 5px; margin-bottom : 15px; margin-left : 20px;
---	--

Padding

Padding is similar to margin. However, unlike padding, the padding portion of an element exists inside the element. A padding creates space between the target element and surrounding elements.

*** Negative values are allowed**

Usage

1. All Four padding has ONE value
padding : 10px;
2. Each padding has TWO value
padding : 10px 5px;
top ~ bottom paddings are 10px;
left ~ right paddings are 5px;
3. padding has THREE value
padding : 10px 5px 15px;
top padding is 10px;
left ~ right paddings are 5px;
bottom padding is 15px;
4. padding has FOUR value

<i>padding: 10px 5px 15px 20px;</i> top padding is 10px; right padding is 5px; bottom padding is 15px; left padding is 20px;	padding-top : 10px; padding-right: 5px; padding-bottom : 15px; padding-left : 20px;
--	--

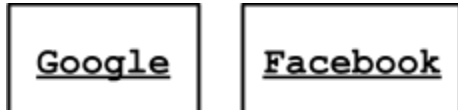
Layout

Value	Effect
none	Hide the element and prevent it from occupying space.
block	Block element, occupy 100% of the available width, break the element
inline	Inline element, occupy no width, no break after element.
inline-block	Tasking special properties from both inline and block elements, no break , but can have width.
inline-flex	Displays an element as an inline-level flex container
inline-table	The element is displayed as an inline-level table
grid	Behaves like a block element and lays out its content according to the grid model.
flex	Behaves like a block element and lays out its content according to the flexbox model.
inherit	Inherit the value from the parent element.
initial	Reset the value to the default value taken from behaviors described in the HTML specifications or from the browser/user default stylesheet.
table	Behaves like the HTML table element
table-cell	Let the element behave like a < td > element
table-column	Let the element behave like a < col > element
table-row	Let the element behave like a < tr > element
list-item	Let the element behave like a < li > element

Inline

An inline element occupies only as much width as necessary. It stacks horizontally with other elements of the same type and may not contain other non-line elements.

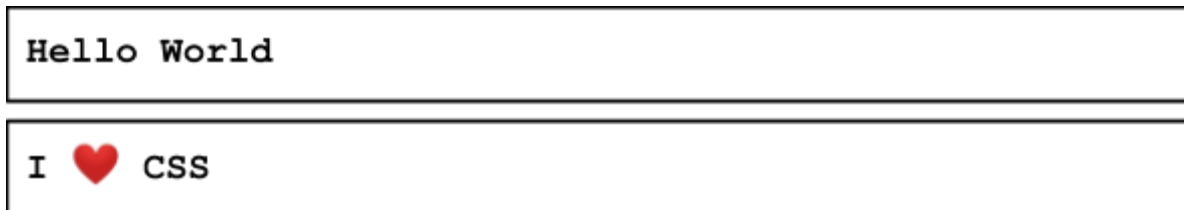
`< b >, < i >, < small >, < em >, < strong >, < a >, < br >, < img >, < object >, < q >, < span >, < sub >, < button >, < input >, < label >, < select >, < textarea >`



Block

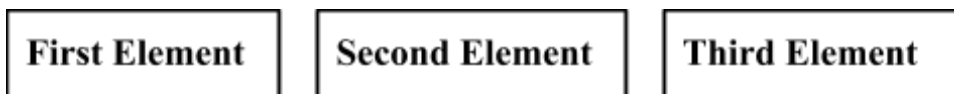
A block element occupies the maximum available width of its parent element. It starts with a new line and, in contrast to inline elements, it does not restrict the type of elements it may contain.

`< address >, < article >, < blockquote >, < div >, < form >, < h1 > - < h6 >, < li >, < ol >, < p >, < table >, < ul >`



Inline-block

The inline-block value gives us the best of both worlds: it bends the element in with the flow of the text while allowing to use padding, margin, height and similar properties which has no visible effect on inline elements.



Float

The most basic use of a float is having text wrap around an image. The below code will produce two paragraphs and an image, with the second paragraph flowing around the image. Notice that it is always content after the floated element that flows around the floated element.

Property	Description
left	The element floats to the left of its container
right	The element floats to the right of its container



Clear

There is one more wrinkle that we have not discussed yet: the [clear property](#). “Clear” allows elements to specify where they should align in comparison to the floated elements.



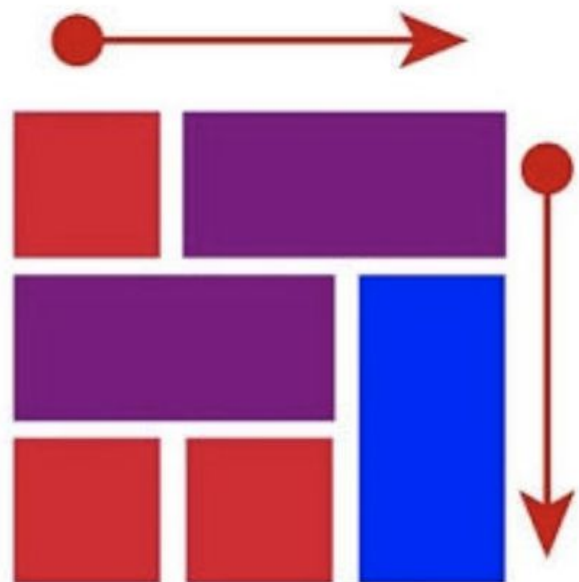
Flex

The Flexible Box module, or just 'flexbox' for short, is a box model designed for user interfaces, and it allows users to align and distribute space among items in a container such that elements behave predictably when the page layout must accommodate different, unknown screen sizes. A flex container expands items to fill available space and shrinks them to prevent overflow.

Property	Description
align-items:center	This centers the elements along the axis other than the one specified by flex-direction, center i.e., vertical centering for a horizontal flexbox and horizontal centering for a vertical flexbox.
justify-content:center	This centers the elements along the axis specified by flex-direction. I.e., for a horizontal (flex-direction: row) flexbox, this centers horizontally, and for a vertical Flexbox (flex-direction: column)flexbox, this centers vertically.



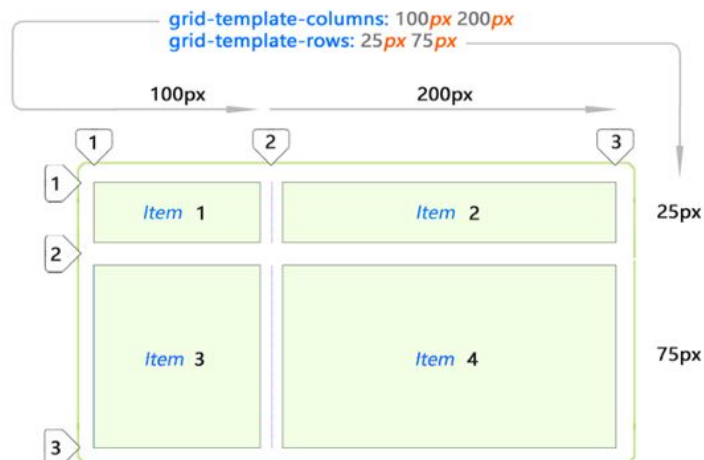
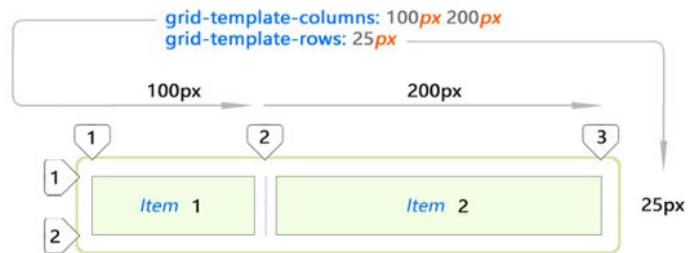
Flexbox
One Dimensions

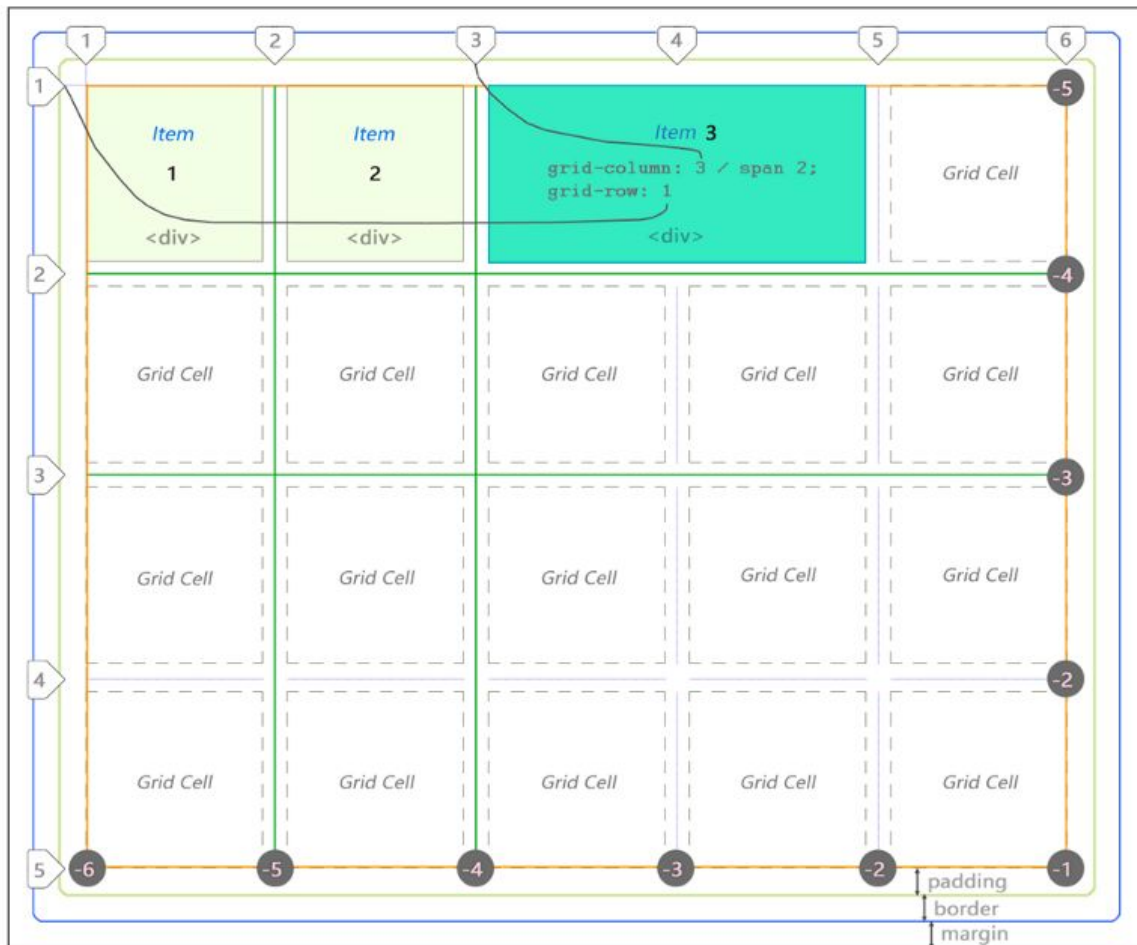


CSS Grids
Two Dimensions

Grid

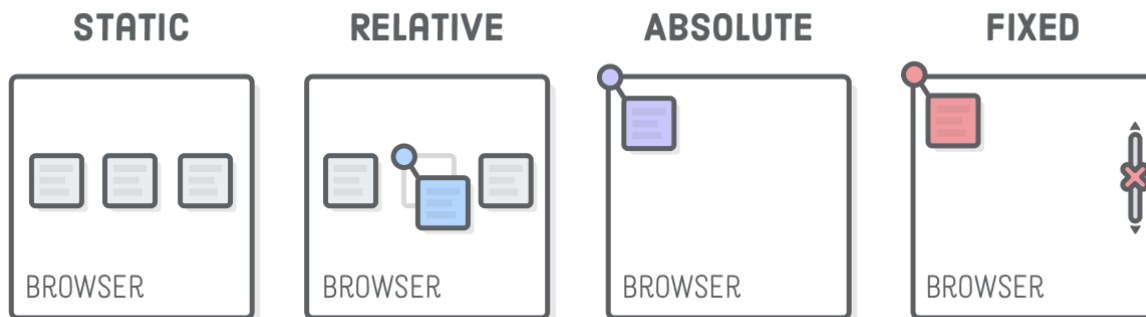
Grid layout is a new and powerful CSS layout system that allows to divide a web page content into rows and columns in an easy way





Positioning

Using CSS, you can lay out all your elements on your web page visually. For example, you can position an element at the very top of your page, or 50px below the element before it.



1. Static

`position:static` is the **default value**. Whether we declare it or not, elements are positioned in a normal order on the webpage

2. Relative

`position:relative` is for all **non-static** position values, elements with relative position can be placed *relatively* to the space they would occupy in the normal document flow. They're still part of the document flow, but support `top`, `right`, `bottom` and `left` properties.

3. Absolute

`position:absolute` is the element is positioned **relative to itself**. However, an **absolutely** positioned element is **relative to its parent**. Absolute elements are **removed from the normal document flow**. This means they don't affect and aren't affected by other elements in the page. It can be fine tuned using `top`, `right`, `bottom` and `left`.

4. Fixed

`position:fixed` elements are not part of the document flow and their position is based on the whole window, sometimes referred to as *viewport*. Also, they're not affected by scrolling.

Typography

The problem is that every system differs a bit. Windows-based devices might have one group. MacOS ones pull from another. Google's own Android system uses its own as well. Now pull up a website. Even this one would work. The font you see may not be the one original one intended. Meaning: Let's say the designer picked some obscure, paid font family for this site's design. If you don't have that font already installed and it's not pulling from a web-friendly place, the font you see would default back to some basic variation like Times New Roman.

Recommended Fonts (Sans-serif Group)

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Arial | 9. Palatino |
| 2. Roboto | 10. Garamond |
| 3. Times New Roman | 11. Bookman |
| 4. Times | 12. Comic Sans MS |
| 5. Courier New | 13. Candara |
| 6. Courier | 14. Arial Black |
| 7. Verdana | 15. Impact |
| 8. Georgia | |

Download Link

<https://fonts.google.com/>

<https://www.dafont.com/>

<https://www.1001fonts.com/>

<https://www.supremo.co.uk/typeterms/>

CSS Properties

Background

Syntax		
background:	background-color background-image background-position background-size background-repeat background-attachment background-origin background-clip	Defines a variety of background properties within one declaration.
background-attachment:	scroll fixed	Specify whether the background image is fixed in the viewport or scrolls.
background-clip:	border-box padding-box content-box	Specifies the painting area of the background.
background-color:	color transparent	Defines an element's background color.
background-image:	url	Defines an element's background image.
background-origin:	border-box padding-box content-box	Specifies the positioning area of the background images
background-position:	% length left right center	Defines the origin of a background image.
background-repeat:	repeat repeat-x repeat-y no-repeat	Specify whether/how the background image is tiled.
background-size	% length auto cover contain	Specifies the size of the background images.

Border

Syntax		
border:	border-width border-style border-color	Sets the width, style, and color for all four sides of an element's border.
border-width:	thin medium thick length	Sets the width of the border on all the four sides of an element.
border-style:	none hidden dotted dashed solid double groove ridge inset outset	Sets the style of the border on all the four sides of an element.
border-color:	color transparent	Sets the color of the border on all the four sides of an element.
border-radius	% length FOUR values: top-left-corner top-right-corner bottom-right-corner bottom-left-corner THREE values: top-left-corner top-right & bottom-left corners bottom-right-corner TWO values: top-left & bottom-right corners Top-right & bottom-left corners ONE value: All four corners	Defines the shape of the border corners of an element.
border-image:	source (url) slice width outset repeat	Specifies how an image is to be used in place of the border styles.

border-image-outset:	length	Specifies the amount by which the border image area extends beyond the border box.
<u>border-image-repeat:</u>	stretch repeat round space	Specifies whether the image-border should be repeated, rounded or stretched.
border-image-slice:	% number	Specifies the inward offsets of the image-border.
border-image-source:	none image	Specifies the location of the image to be used as a border.
border-image-width:	% number length auto	Specifies the width of the image-border.
border-top:	border-width	Sets the width, style, and color of the top border of an element.
border-top-color:	Color transparent	Sets the color of the top border of an element.
border-top-left-radius:	% length	Defines the shape of the top-left border corner of an element.
border-top-right-radius:	% length	Defines the shape of the top-right border corner of an element.
border-top-style	none hidden dotted dashed solid double groove ridge inset outset	Sets the style of the top border of an element.
border-bottom-width:	thin thick medium	Sets the width of the bottom border of an element.
border-bottom:	border-width border-style border-color	Sets the width, style, and color of the bottom border of an element.
border-bottom-color:	color transparent	Sets the color of the bottom border of an element.
border-bottom-left-radius:	% length	Defines the shape of the bottom-left border corner of an element.

border-bottom-right-radius:	% length	Defines the shape of the bottom right border corner of an element.
border-bottom-style	none hidden dotted dashed solid double groove ridge inset outset	Sets the style of the bottom border of an element.
border-bottom-width:	thin thick medium	Sets the width of the bottom border of an element.
border-left:	border-left-width border-left-style border-left-color	Sets the width, style, and color of the left border of an element.
border-left-width:	thin medium thick length	Sets the width of the left border of an element.
border-left-style:	none hidden dotted dashed solid double groove ridge inset outset	Sets the style of the left border of an element.
border-left-color	Color transparent	Sets the color of the left border of an element.
border-right:	border-right-width border-right-style border-right-color	Sets the width, style, and color of the right border of an element.
border-right-width:	thin medium thick length	Sets the width of the right border of an element.
border-right-style:	none hidden dotted dashed solid double groove ridge inset outset	Sets the style of the right border of an element.
border-right-color	Color transparent	Sets the color of the right border of an element.

Color

Syntax		
color:	Hex Code Short Hex RGB % RGB Absolute keyword	Specify the color of the text of an element.
opacity	alphavalue	Specifies the transparency of an element.

Dimension

Syntax		
width:	% length auto	Specify the width of an element.
height		Specify the height of an element.
max-width:		Specify the maximum width of an element.
max-height:		Specify the maximum height of an element.
min-width:		Specify the minimum width of an element.
min-height:		Specify the maximum height of an element.

Generated Content Properties

Syntax		
content:	normal none counter open-quote close-quote no-open-quote no-close-quote	Inserts generated content.
quotes	none [string string]	Specifies quotation marks for embedded quotations.
counter-reset	[identifier integer]	Creates or resets one or more counters.
counter-increment	[identifier integer]	Increments one or more counter values.

Flexible Box Layout

Syntax		
align-content:	center flex-start flex-end space-between space-around stretch	Inserts generated content.
align-items:	baseline center flex-start flex-end stretch	Specifies the default alignment for items within the flex container.
align-self	auto baseline center flex-start flex-end stretch	Specifies the alignment for selected items within the flex container.
flex	flex-grow flex-shrink flex-basis 0 1 auto	Specifies the components of a flexible length.
flex-grow	number	Specifies how the flex item will grow relative to the other items inside the flex container

flex-shrink	number	Specifies how the flex item will shrink relative to the other items inside the flex container.
flex-basis	width auto	Specifies the initial main size of the flex item.
flex-direction	row row-reverse column column-reverse	Specifies the direction of the flexible items.
flex-flow	[flex-direction flex-wrap]	A shorthand property for the flex-direction and the flex-wrap properties.
flex-wrap	Nowrap wrap wrap-reverse	Specifies whether the flexible items should wrap or not.
justify-content	flex-start flex-end center space-between space-around	Specifies how flex items are aligned along the main axis of the flex container after any flexible lengths and auto margins have been resolved.
order	integer	Specifies the order in which flex items are displayed and laid out within a flex container.

Font

Syntax		
font:	font-style font-variant font-weight font-style / line-height	Defines a variety of font properties within one declaration.
font-family	family-name	Defines a list of fonts for elements.
font-size	% length xx-small x-small small medium large xx-large smaller larger	Defines the font size for the text.
font-size-adjust	number	Preserves the readability of text when font fallback occurs. *only firefox support
font-skeleton	normal ultra-condensed extra-condensed condensed semi-condensed semi-expanded expanded extra-expanded ultra-expanded	Selects a normal, condensed, or expanded face from a font.
font-style	normal italic oblique	Defines the font style for the text.
font-variant	normal small-caps	Specify the font variant.
font-weight	normal bold bolder lighter 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900	Specify the font weight of the text.

List

Syntax		
list-style:	list-style-type list-style-position list-style-image	Defines the display style for a list and list elements.
list-style-type	disc circle square decimal decimal-leading-zero lower-roman upper-roman lower-greek lower-latin upper-latin armenian georgian lower-alpha upper-alpha none	Specifies the marker style for a list-item.
list-style-position	inside outside	Specifies the position of the list-item marker.
list-style-image	url	Specifies the image to be used as a list-item marker.

Margin

Syntax		
margin:	<p>% length</p> <p>FOUR values:</p> <p>top right bottom left</p> <p>THREE values:</p> <p>top left-right bottom</p> <p>TWO values:</p> <p>top-bottom left-right</p> <p>ONE value:</p> <p>All four values</p>	Sets the margin on all four sides of the element.

margin-bottom	length %	Sets the bottom margin of the element.
margin-left	length %	Sets the left margin of the element.
margin-right	length %	Sets the right margin of the element.
margin-top	length %	Sets the top margin of the element.

Multi-column

Syntax		
column-count:	number	Specifies the number of columns in a multi-column element.
column-fill	auto	Specifies how columns will be filled. * support in firefox
column-gap	length	Specifies the gap between the columns in a multi-column element.
column-rule	column-rule-width column-rule-style column-rule-color	Specifies a straight line, or "rule", to be drawn between each column in a multi-column element.
column-rule-width	length medium thin thick	Specifies the width of the rule drawn between the columns in a multi-column layout.
column-rule-style	none hidden dotted dashed solid double groove ridge inset outset	Specifies the style of the rule drawn between the columns in a multi-column layout.
column-rule-color	color	Specifies the color of the rule drawn between the columns in a multi-column layout.

column-span	none all	Specifies how many columns an element spans across in a multi-column layout.
column-width	length auto	Specifies the optimal width of the columns in a multi-column element.
columns	column-width column-count	A shorthand property for setting column-width and column-count properties.

Outline

Syntax		
outline:	outline-width outline-style outline-color	Sets the width, style, and color for all four sides of an element's outline.
outline-width	thin medium thick	Sets the width of the outline.
outline-style	none hidden dotted dashed solid double groove ridge inset outset	Sets a style for an outline.
outline-color	color	Sets the color of the outline.
outline-offset	length	Set the space between an outline and the border edge of an element.

Padding

Syntax		
padding:	<p>% length</p> <p>FOUR values: top right bottom left</p> <p>THREE values: top left-right bottom</p> <p>TWO values: top-bottom left-right</p> <p>ONE value: All four values</p>	Sets the padding on all four sides of the element.
padding-bottom	length %	Sets the bottom padding of the element.
padding-left	length %	Sets the left padding of the element.
padding-right	length %	Sets the right padding of the element.
padding-top	length %	Sets the top padding of the element.

Print

Syntax		
page-break-after:	auto always avoid left right	Insert a page breaks after an element.
page-break-before	auto always avoid left right	Insert a page breaks before an element.
page-break-inside	Auto avoid	Insert a page breaks inside an element.

Table

Syntax		
border-collapse:	separate collapse	Specifies whether table cell borders are connected or separated.
border-spacing	length	Sets the spacing between the borders of adjacent table cells.
caption-side	top bottom	Specify the position of table's caption.
empty-cells	show hide	Specify the position of the table's caption.
table-layout	auto fixed	Specifies a table layout algorithm.

Text

Syntax		
direction:	ltr rtl	Define the text direction/writing direction.
tab-size	integer length	Specifies the length of the tab character.
text-align	left right center justify	Sets the horizontal alignment of inline content.
text-align-last	auto start end left right center justify	Specifies how the last line of a block or a line right before a forced line break is aligned when text-align is justified.
text-decoration	none underline overline line-through blink	Specifies the decoration added to text.Specifies the decoration added to text.
text-decoration-color	color	Specifies the color of the text-decoration-line .
text-decoration-line	none underline overline line-through blink	Specifies what kind of line decorations are added to the element.
text-decoration-style	solid double dotted dashed wavy	Specifies the style of the lines specified by the text-decoration-line property
text-indent	length	Indent the first line of text.
text-justify	auto none inter-word distribute	Specifies the justification method to use when the text-align property is set to justify.
text-overflow	slip ellipsis	Specifies how the text content will be displayed, when it overflows the block containers.
text-shadow	offset-x offset-y blur-radius color	Applies one or more shadows to the text content of an element.

text-transform	capitalize lowercase none uppercase	Transforms the case of the text.
line-height	% length number	Sets the height between lines of text.
vertical-align	baseline sub super top text-top middle bottom text-bottom	Sets the vertical positioning of an element relative to the current text baseline.
letter-spacing	length	Sets the extra spacing between letters.
word-spacing	length	Sets the spacing between words.
white-space	normal pre nowrap pre-line pre-wrap	Specifies how white space inside the element is handled.
word-break	normal break-all keep-all	Specifies how to break lines within words.
word-wrap	normal break-word	Specifies whether to break words when the content overflows the boundaries of its container.

Transform

Syntax		
backface-visibility:	visible hidden	Specifies whether or not the "back" side of a transformed element is visible when facing the user.
perspective	length	Defines the perspective from which all child elements of the object are viewed.
perspective-origin	x-position y-position	Defines the origin (the vanishing point for the 3D space) for the perspective property.
transform	transform-function	Applies a 2D or 3D transformation to an element

transform-origin	x-position y-position z-position	Defines the origin of transformation for an element.
transform-style	flat preserve-3d	Specifies how nested elements are rendered in 3D space.

Transitions

Syntax		
transition:	transition-property transition-duration transition-timing-function transition-delay	Defines the transition between two states of an element.
transition-property	property none all	Specifies the names of the CSS properties to which a transition effect should be applied.
transition-duration	time	Specifies the number of seconds or milliseconds a transition effect should take to complete.
transition-delay	time	Specifies when the transition effect will start.

Visual

Syntax		
display:	inline block contents flex flow flow-root grid inline-block inline-flex inline-grid inline-table list-item run-in table table-caption table-column-group table-header-group table-footer-group table-row-group table-cell table-column table-row none	Specifies how an element is displayed on screen.
position	static relative absolute fixed sticky	Specifies how an element is positioned.
top	% length	Specify the location of the top edge of the positioned element.
right	% length	Specify the location of the right edge of the positioned element.
bottom	% length	Specify the location of the bottom edge of the positioned element.
left	% length	Specify the location of the left edge of the positioned element.
float	left right none	Specifies whether or not a box should float.
clear	left right auto both none	Specifies the placement of an element in relation to floating elements.
z-index	auto integer	Specifies a layering or stacking order for positioned elements.
overflow	auto hidden scroll visible	Specifies the treatment of content that overflows the element's box.
overflow-x	visible hidden scroll auto	Specifies how to manage the content when it overflows the width of the element's content area.

overflow-y	visible hidden scroll auto	Specifies how to manage the content when it overflows the height of the element's content area.
resize	none both horizontal vertical	Specifies whether or not an element is resizable by the user.
clip	Shape auto	Defines the clipping region.
visibility	visible hidden collapse	Specifies whether or not an element is visible.
cursor	auto default none context-menu help pointer progress wait cell crosshair text vertical-text alias copy move no-drop not-allowed grab grabbing e-resize n-resize ne-resize nw-resize s-resize se-resize sw-resize w-resize ew-resize ns-resize nesw-resize nwse-resize col-resize row-resize all-scroll zoom-in zoom-out	Specify the type of cursor.
box-shadow	offset-x offset-y blur-radius spread radius-color	Applies one or more drop-shadows to the element's box.
box-sizing	content-box padding-box border-box	Alter the default CSS box model.