CSS
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1. **Introduction to CSS**

1. Inline Style (inside (X) HTML element)
2. Internal Style Sheet (inside the <head> tag)
3. External Style Sheet

1. Inline Styles
<p style="color: #ff0000;">Some red text</p>

2. Internal Stylesheet

<head>
<title><title>
<style type="text/css">
CSS Content Goes Here
</style>
</head>
<body>

3. External Stylesheet

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="Path To stylesheet.css" />

Or you can also use the @import method

<style type="text/css">@import url(Path To stylesheet.css)</style>

<head>
<title><title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"href="style.css" />
</head>
<body>

or

```
<head>
<title><title>
<style type="text/css"> @import url(Path To stylesheet.css)
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

2. CSS Syntax

It consists of only 3 parts.
```
selector { property: value }
```

```
body {
background: #eeeeee;
font-family: "Trebuchet MS", Verdana, Arial, serif;
}
```

Inheritance
When you nest one element inside another, the nested element will inherit the properties assigned to the containing element. Unless you modify the inner elements values independently.

```
body {font-family: Verdana, serif;}
```

```
h1 {font-family: Georgia, sans-serif;}
p {font-family: Tahoma, serif;}
```

For example, if the body margin is set to 20 pixels, the other elements within the file will not inherit the body margin by default.
```
body {margin: 20px;}
```

Combining Selectors

```
h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6 {
color: #009900;
font-family: Georgia, sans-serif;
}
```

Comment tags

```
/* This is a comment */
```

3. CSS Classes

```
p{
font-size: small;
color: #333333
}
```

Pretty simple, but let's say that I wanted to change the word "sentence" to green bold text, while leaving the rest of the sentence untouched.

```
<p>
To put it more simply, this <span class="greenboldtext">sentence</span> you are reading is styled in my CSS file by the following.
```

</p>

.greenboldtext{
font-size: small;
color: #008080;
font-weight: bold;
}

Output:-

To put it more simply, this sentence you are reading is styled in my CSS file by the following.

Please note that a class selector begins with a (.) period.

4. CSS IDs

IDs are similar to classes, except once a specific id has been declared it cannot be used again within the same (X)HTML file.
I generally use IDs to style the layout elements of a page that will only be needed once, whereas I use classes to style text and such that may be declared multiple times.

<div id="container">
Everything within my document is inside this division.
</div>

#container{
width: 80%;
margin: auto;
padding: 20px;
border: 1px solid #666;
background: #ffffff;
}

id selector begins with a (#) number sign instead of a (.) period, as the class selector does.

5. CSS Divisions

Divisions are a block level (X)HTML element used to define sections of an (X)HTML file. A division can contain all the parts that make up your website. Including additional divisions, spans, images, text and so on.

The <div> tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.
The <div> tag is used to group block-elements to format them with CSS.

<div>
Site contents go here
</div>

<div id="container">
Site contents go here
</div>

#container{

```
width: 70%;
margin: auto;
padding: 20px;
border: 1px solid #666;
background: #ffffff;
}
```

Another Example:-

```
<div class="sname">Harsh </div> <div class="mname">vardhan</div> <div class="lname">Tiwari</div>
<style>
.sname{
color:red;
}
.mname{
color:green;
}
.lname{
color:brown;
}
```

Note: By default, browsers always place a line break before and after the <div> element. However, this can be changed with CSS.

A division creates a linebreak by default. You can use both classes and IDs with a division tag to style sections of your website
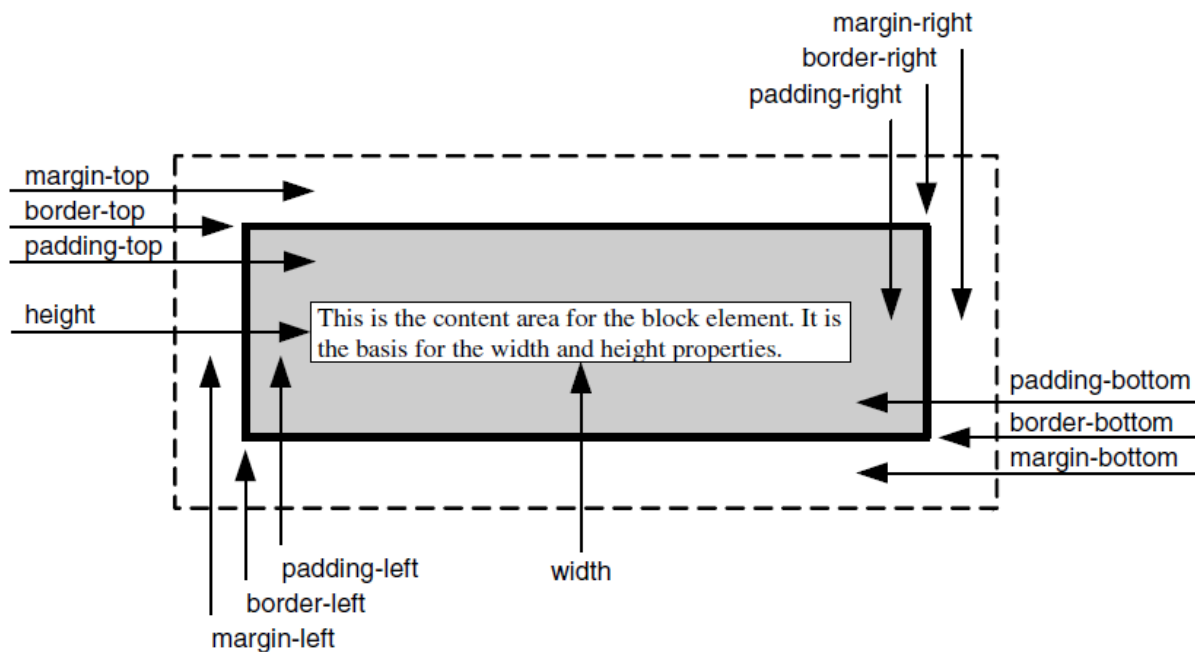
6. CSS Spans

Spans are very similar to divisions except they are an inline element versus a block level element. No linebreak is created when a span is declared.

```
<span class="sname">Harsh </span> <span class="mname">vardhan</span> <span class="lname">Tiwari</span>
<style>
.sname{
color:red;
}
.mname{
color:green;
}
.lname{
color:brown;
}

</style>
```

7. CSS Box model

8. CSS Margins

As you may have guessed, the margin property declares the margin between an (X)HTML element and the elements around it. The margin property can be set for the top, left, right and bottom of an element. (See example below)

margin-top: length percentage or auto;
margin-left: length percentage or auto;
margin-right: length percentage or auto;
margin-bottom: length percentage or auto;

As you can also see in the above example you have 3 choices of values for the margin property

- length
- percentage
- auto

margin: 10px 10px 10px 10px;

If you declare all 4 values as I have above, the order is as follows:
1. top
2. right

3. bottom
4. left

Example

1. **margin:10px 5px 15px 20px;**
   - ➢ top margin is 10px
   - ➢ right margin is 5px
   - ➢ bottom margin is 15px
   - ➢ left margin is 20px

2. **margin:10px 5px 15px;**
   - ➢ top margin is 10px
   - ➢ right and left margins are 5px
   - ➢ bottom margin is 15px

3. **margin:10px 5px;**
   - ➢ top and bottom margins are 10px
   - ➢ right and left margins are 5px

4. **margin:10px;**
   - ➢ all four margins are 10px

You can set the margin property to negative values. If you do not declare the margin value of an element, the margin is 0 (zero).
margin: -10px;

Elements like paragraphs have default margins in some browsers, to combat this set the margin to 0 (zero).
p {margin: 0;}

Note: You do not have to add px (pixels) or whatever units you use, if the value is 0 (zero).

You can see in the example below, the elements for this site are set to be 20px (pixels) from the body

```
<style>
body{
margin: 20px;
background: #eeeeee;
font-size: small;
font-family: Tahoma, Arial, "Trebuchet MS", Helvetica, sansserif;
text-align: left;
}
</style>
<body>
<h1>Harsh vardhan Tiwari</h1>
</body>
```

9. **CSS Padding**

Padding is the **distance** between the border of an (X)HTML element and the content within it.

Most of the rules for margins also apply to padding, except there is no "auto" value, and negative values cannot be declared for padding.

padding-top: length percentage;
padding-left: length percentage;
padding-right: length percentage;
padding-bottom: length percentage;

As you can also see in the above example you have 2 choices of values for the padding property

- length
- percentage

padding: 10px 10px 10px 10px;

If you declare all 4 values as I have above, the order is as follows:
1. top
2. right
3. bottom
4. left

Example

1. padding:10px 5px 15px 20px;
    - ➢ top padding is 10px
    - ➢ right padding is 5px
    - ➢ bottom padding is 15px
    - ➢ left padding is 20px

2. padding:10px 5px 15px;
    - ➢ top padding is 10px
    - ➢ right and left padding are 5px
    - ➢ bottom padding is 15px

3. padding:10px 5px;
    - ➢ top and bottom padding are 10px
    - ➢ right and left padding are 5px

4. padding:10px;
    - ➢ all four paddings are 10px

If you do not declare the padding value of an element, the padding is 0 (zero).

Note: You do not have to add px (pixels) or whatever units you use, if the value is 0 (zero).

You can see in the example below, the main container for this site has 30px (pixels) of padding between the border and the text.

```
<style>
#container{
 width: 70%;
 margin: auto;
 padding: 30px;
```

```
  border: 1px solid #666;
  background: #ffffff;
}

</style>
<body>
<div id="container">Harsh varhdnan Tiwari</div>
</body>
```

10. CSS Text Properties

Inherited: Yes
Set the color of text with the following:color: value;

Possible values are
color name - example:(red, black...)
hexadecimal number - example:(#ff0000, #000000)
RGB color code - example:(rgb(255, 0, 0), rgb(0, 0, 0))

10.1   Letter Spacing
letter-spacing: value;

Possible values are
  ➢ normal
  ➢ length

Example

```
<style>
#container{
  width: 70%;
  margin: auto;
  padding: 30px;
  border: 1px solid #666;
  background: #ffffff;
  letter-spacing: 5px;
}

</style>
<body>
<div id="container">Harsh varhdnan Tiwari</div>
</body>
```

10.2   Text Align
text-align: value;

Possible values are
  ➢ left
  ➢ right
  ➢ center
  ➢ justify

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
h1{
 text-align:left;
 width: 70%;
 margin: auto;
 padding: 30px;
 border: 1px solid #666;
 background: #ffffff;
}
h2{
 text-align:center;
 width: 70%;
 margin: auto;
 padding: 30px;
 border: 1px solid #666;
 background: #ffffff;
}
h3{
 text-align:right;
 width: 70%;
 margin: auto;
 padding: 30px;
 border: 1px solid #666;
 background: #ffffff;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Harsh vardhan Tiwari</h1>
<h2>Harsh vardhan Tiwari</h2>
<h3>Harsh vardhan Tiwari</h3>
</body>
```

10.3   **Text Decoration**
text-decoration: value;

Possible values are
   ➢ none
   ➢ underline
   ➢ overline
   ➢ line through
   ➢ blink

```
<style>
h1 {text-decoration:overline;}
h2 {text-decoration:line-through;}
h3 {text-decoration:underline;}
h4 {text-decoration:blink;}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
```

```
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
<h4>This is heading 4</h4>
<p><b>Note:</b> The "blink" value is not supported in IE, Chrome, or Safari.</p>
</body>
```

10.4   Text Indent
text-indent: value;

Possible values are
  ➢ length
  ➢ percentage

```
<style>
p {text-indent:50px;}
</style>
</head>
<p>Harsh varhan Tiwari</p>
```

10.5   Text Transform
text-transform: value;

Possible values are
  ➢ none
  ➢ capitalize
  ➢ lowercase

```
<head>
<style>
p.uppercase {text-transform:uppercase;}
p.lowercase {text-transform:lowercase;}
p.capitalize {text-transform:capitalize;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p class="uppercase">ravi</p>
<p class="lowercase">ravi</p>
<p class="capitalize">ravi</p>
</body>
```

10.6   White Space
white-space: value;

Possible values are
  ➢ normal
  ➢ pre
  ➢ nowrap

```
<style>
p
{
white-space:nowrap;
}
```

```
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>
This is some text. This is some text. This is some text.
This is some text. This is some text. This is some text.
This is some text. This is some text. This is some text.
This is some text. This is some text. This is some text.
</p>

</body>
```

10.7   Word Spacing
word-spacing: value;

Possible values are
  ➢ normal
  ➢ length

```
<style>
p
{
word-spacing:30px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>
Harsh vardhan Tiwari
</p>
```

11. CSS Font Properties

Font
The font property can set the style, weight, variant, size, line height and font:

font: italic bold normal small/1.4em Verdana, sans-serif;

11.1   Font -Family
There are 2 choices for values:
  ➢ family-name
  ➢ generic family

font-family: Verdana, sans-serif;

11.2   Font Size
font-size: value;

There are alot of choices for values:
  ➢ xx-large

- x-large
- larger
- large
- medium
- small
- smaller
- x-small
- xx-small
- length
- % (percent)

There is quite a bit to learn about font sizes with CSS so, I am not even going to try to explain it. Actually there are already some great resources on how to size your text. (see below)

[What size text should I use in my css by Paul O'B](#)

11.3   Font Style
font-style: value;

Possible values are
- normal
- itailc
- oblique

```
<style>
p.normal {font-style:normal;}
p.italic {font-style:italic;}
p.oblique {font-style:oblique;}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p class="normal">This is a paragraph, normal.</p>
<p class="italic">This is a paragraph, italic.</p>
<p class="oblique">This is a paragraph, oblique.</p>
</body>
```

11.4   Font Variant

font-variant: value;

Possible values are
- normal
- small-caps

```
<head>
<style>
p.normal {font-variant:normal;}
p.small {font-variant:small-caps;}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p class="normal">My name is Harsh vardhan Tiwari</p>
```

```
<p class="small">My name is Harsh vardhan Tiwari</p>
</body>
```

11.5 Font Weight
font-weight: value;

Possible values are
➢ lighter
➢ normal
➢ 100
➢ 200
➢ 300
➢ 400
➢ 500
➢ 600
➢ 700
➢ 800
➢ 900
➢ bold
➢ bolder

```
<style>
p.normal {font-weight:normal;}
p.light {font-weight:lighter;}
p.thick {font-weight:bold;}
p.thicker {font-weight:900;}
</style>
</head>


<body>
<p class="normal">This is a paragraph.</p>
<p class="light">This is a paragraph.</p>
<p class="thick">This is a paragraph.</p>
<p class="thicker">This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
```

12. CSS Anchors, CSS Links and CSS Pseudo Classes

Below are the various ways you can use CSS to style links.

```
a:link {color: #009900;}
```
The first on the list sets the color of a link when no event is occuring
```
a:visited {color: #999999;}
```
The second sets the color a link changes to, when the user has already visited that url
```
a:hover {color: #333333;}
```
The third sets the color a link changes to as the user places their mouse pointer over the link
```
a:focus {color: #333333;}
```
The fourth is primarilly for the same purpose as the last one, but this one is for users that are not using a mouse and are tabbing through the links via there keyboards tab key, it sets the color a link changes to as the user tabs through the links
```
a:active {color: #009900;}
```
The fifth on the list sets the color a link changes to as it is pressed.

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
a:link {color:#FF0000;}   /* unvisited link */
a:visited {color:#00FF00;} /* visited link */
a:hover {color:#FF00FF;}  /* mouse over link */
a:active {color:#0000FF;}  /* selected link */
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p><b><a href="default.asp" target="_blank">This is a link</a></b></p>
<p><b>Note:</b> a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited in the CSS
definition in order to be effective.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> a:active MUST come after a:hover in the CSS definition in order
to be effective.</p>
</body>
```

Pseudo Classes

You can set links contained in different parts of your web page to be different colors by using the pseudo class. For example, let's say you want your links in the content area to have a different color then the links in the left or right column of your webpage.

```
#column a:link {color: #009900;}
#column a:visited {color: #999999;}
#column a:hover {color: #333333;}
#column a:focus {color: #333333;}
#column a:active {color: #009900;}
```

Example
```
<head>
<style>
#column a:link {color: #009900;}
#column a:visited {color: #999999;}
#column a:hover {color: #333333;}
#column a:focus {color: #333333;}
#column a:active {color: #009900;}

</style>
</head>
<body><div id='column'>
<a href="" title="">Google</a>
</div>
</body>
```

Now assuming that you have your main content in a division named "content" all links within that division will now be styled by this new style selector. Should your selector have a different name, just change the #content selector to match your division name.

```
a.column:link {color: #009900;}
a.column:visited {color: #999999;}
a.column:hover {color: #333333;}
a.column:focus {color: #333333;}
a.column:active {color: #009900;}
```

Example

This same method can be accomplished by declaring a class instead of an id.

.column a:link {color: #009900;}
.column a:visited {color: #999999;}
.column a:hover {color: #333333;}
.column a:focus {color: #333333;}
.column a:active {color: #009900;}

Example
<head>
<style>
.column a:link {color: #009900;}
.column a:visited {color: #999999;}
.column a:hover {color: #333333;}
.column a:focus {color: #333333;}
.column a:active {color: #009900;}
</style>
</head>
<body><div class='column'>
Google
</div>
</body>

13. CSS Backgrounds

13.1   background
background: #ffffff url(path_to_image) top left no-repeat fixed;

Values:
➢ attachment
➢ color
➢ image
➢ position
➢ repeat

13.2   Background Attachment
background-attachment: value;

Values:
➢ fixed
➢ scroll

13.3   Background Color
background-color: value;

values:
➢ color name
➢ hexadecimal number
➢ RGB color code
➢ transparent

13.4   Background Image

background-image: url(path_to_image);
Values:
  ➢ url
  ➢ none

13.5   Background Position

background-position: value;
Values:
  ➢ top left
  ➢ top center
  ➢ top right
  ➢ center left
  ➢ center center
  ➢ center right
  ➢ bottom left
  ➢ bottom center
  ➢ bottom right
  ➢ x-% y-%
  ➢ x-pos y-pos

13.6   Background Repeat

  ➢ background-repeat: value;
  ➢ repeat
  ➢ repeat-x
  ➢ repeat-y

14. CSS Borders

Here mainly we are going to **cover CSS Borders (color, style, and width), Border Top, Right, Bottom and Left.**
You can set the color, style and width of the borders around an element in one declaration by using the border property.

14.1   **CSS Borders**
border: 1px solid #333333;

Values:
  ➢ color
  ➢ style
  ➢ width

Or you can set each property individually

14.1.1 **Border Color**
border-color: value;
Values:

  ➢ color name
  ➢ hexadecimal number

➢ RGB color code
➢ transparent

14.1.2 **Border Style**
border-style: value;

Values:

➢ dashed
➢ dotted
➢ double
➢ groove
➢ hidden
➢ inset
➢ none
➢ outset
➢ ridge
➢ solid

Example
```
<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>
```

14.1.3 **Border Width**
border-width: value;
Values:
➢ Length
➢ Thin
➢ Medium

➢ Thick

Example
```
<head>
<style>
p.one
{
border-style:solid;
border-width:5px;
}
p.two
{
border-style:solid;
border-width:medium;
}
p.three
{
border-style:solid;
border-width:1px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p class="one">Some text.</p>
<p class="two">Some text.</p>
<p class="three">Some text.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> The "border-width" property does not work if it is used alone. Use the "border-style" property to set the borders first.</p>
</body>
```

14.2   **Border Bottom**
border-bottom: 1px solid #333333;
Values:
➢ color
➢ style
➢ width

Example
```
<style>
p
{
border-style:solid;
border-bottom:thick dotted #ff0000;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is some text in a paragraph.</p>
</body>
```

14.5   **Border Left**
border-left: 1px solid #333333;

Values:

- ➢ color
- ➢ style
- ➢ width

Example
```
<head>
<style>
p
{
border-style:solid;
border-left:thick double #ff0000;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is some text in a paragraph.</p>
</body>
```

14.6   Border Right
border-right: 1px solid #333333;

Values:
- ➢ color
- ➢ style
- ➢ width

Example
```
<head>
<style>
p
{
border-style:solid;
border-right:thick double #ff0000;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is some text in a paragraph.</p>
</body>
```

14.7   Border Top
border-top: 1px solid #333333;
Values:
- ➢ color
- ➢ style
- ➢ width

Example
```
<head>
<style>
p
{
border-style:solid;
border-top:thick double #ff0000;
}
```

```
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is some text in a paragraph.</p>
</body>
```

15. CSS Lists

Here we are going to cover CSS list image, position and type.

List Style
list-style: value value;

Values:
- ➢ image
- ➢ position
- ➢ type

Or you can control them individually

List Style Image
list-style-image: url(path_to_image.gif, jpg or png);

Example
```
<style>
ul
{
list-style-image:url('sqpurple.gif');
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<ul>
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>
```

List Style Position
list-style-position: value;

Values
- ➢ inside
- ➢ outside

Example
```
<head>
<style>
ul.a {list-style-position:inside;}
ul.b {list-style-position:outside;}
</style>
</head>

<body>
```

```
<p>The following list has list-style-position: inside:</p>
<ul class="a">
<li>Earl Grey Tea - A fine black tea</li>
<li>Jasmine Tea - A fabulous "all purpose" tea</li>
<li>Honeybush Tea - A super fruity delight tea</li>
</ul>

<p>The following list has list-style-position: outside:</p>
<ul class="b">
<li>Earl Grey Tea - A fine black tea</li>
<li>Jasmine Tea - A fabulous "all purpose" tea</li>
<li>Honeybush Tea - A super fruity delight tea</li>
</ul>

<p>"list-style-position: outside" is the default setting.</p>
</body>
```

List Style Type
list-style-type: value;

Values
- disc
- circle
- square
- decimal
- lower-roman
- upper-roman
- lower-alpha
- upper-alpha
- none

Example
```
<head>
<style>
ul.a {list-style-type:circle;}
ul.b {list-style-type:square;}
ol.c {list-style-type:upper-roman;}
ol.d {list-style-type:lower-alpha;}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>Example of unordered lists:</p>

<ul class="a">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>

<ul class="b">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
```

```
</ul>

<p>Example of ordered lists:</p>

<ol class="c">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ol>

<ol class="d">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ol>

</body>
```

16. CSS Width and Height Properties

Height
height: value;

Values:
➢ auto
➢ length
➢ percentage

Line Height
line-height: value;

Values:

➢ normal
➢ number
➢ length
➢ percentage

Example
```
<head>
<style>
p.small {line-height:70%;}
p.big {line-height:200%;}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>
This is a paragraph with a standard line-height.<br>
This is a paragraph with a standard line-height.<br>
The default line height in most browsers is about 110% to 120%.<br>
</p>
```

```
<p class="small">
This is a paragraph with a smaller line-height.<br>
This is a paragraph with a smaller line-height.<br>
This is a paragraph with a smaller line-height.<br>
This is a paragraph with a smaller line-height.<br>
</p>

<p class="big">
This is a paragraph with a bigger line-height.<br>
This is a paragraph with a bigger line-height.<br>
This is a paragraph with a bigger line-height.<br>
This is a paragraph with a bigger line-height.<br>
</p>

</body>
```

Max Height
max-height: value;

Values:
- none
- length
- percentage

Example
```
<head>
<style>
p
{
max-height:50px;
background-color:yellow;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>The maximum height of this paragraph is set to 50px. The maximum height of this paragraph is set to 50px. The maximum height of this paragraph is set to 50px. The maximum height of this paragraph is set to 50px. The maximum height of this paragraph is set to 50px. The maximum height of this paragraph is set to 50px. The maximum height of this paragraph is set to 50px. The maximum height of this paragraph is set to 50px. The maximum height of this paragraph is set to 50px. The maximum height of this paragraph is set to 50px.</p>
</body>
```

Min Height
min-height: value;

Values:
- length
- percentage

Example
```
<head>
```

```
<style>
p
{
min-height:100px;
background-color:yellow;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>The minimum height of this paragraph is set to 100px.</p>
</body>
```

Width
width: value;

Values:
  ➢ auto
  ➢ length
  ➢ percentage

Max Width
max-width: value;

Values:
  ➢ none
  ➢ length
  ➢ percentage

Example
```
<head>
<style>
p
{
max-width:100px;
background-color:yellow;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>The maximum width of this paragraph is set to 100px.</p>
</body>
```

Min Width
min-width: value;

Values:
  ➢ length
  ➢ percentage

Example
```
<head>
<style>
```

```
p
{
min-width:150px;
background-color:yellow;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>The minimum width of this paragraph is set to 150px.</p>
</body>
```

17. CSS Classification

17.1 Clear
clear: value;
Values:
- none
- both
- left
- right

Example
```
<head>
<style>
img
{
float:left;
}
p.clear
{
clear: both;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<img src="logocss.gif" width="95" height="84" />
<p>This is some text. This is some text. This is some text. This is some text. This is some text. This is some text.</p>
<p class="clear">This is also some text. This is also some text. This is also some text. This is also some text. This is also some text. This is also some text.</p>

</body>
```

17.2 Clip

What happens if an image is larger than its containing element? - The clip property lets you specify the dimensions of an absolutely positioned element that should be visible, and the element is clipped into this shape, and displayed.

Note: The clip property does not work if "overflow:visible".

clip: value;

Values:

- ➢ auto
- ➢ shape

Example
clip: rect(10px, 10px, 10px, 10px);

```
<style>
img
{
position:absolute;
clip:rect(0px,60px,200px,0px);
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<img src=" logocss.gif" width="100" height="140" />
</body>
```

17.3   **Cursor**
cursor: value;

Values:

- ➢ auto
- ➢ crosshair
- ➢ default
- ➢ help
- ➢ move
- ➢ pointer
- ➢ text
- ➢ url
- ➢ wait
- ➢ e-resize
- ➢ ne-resize
- ➢ nw-resize
- ➢ n-resize
- ➢ se-resize
- ➢ sw-resize
- ➢ s-resize

cursor: url("image.cur"), default;

Example
```
<body>
<p>Mouse over the words to change the cursor.</p>
<span style="cursor:auto">auto</span><br>
<span style="cursor:crosshair">crosshair</span><br>
<span style="cursor:default">default</span><br>
<span style="cursor:e-resize">e-resize</span><br>
<span style="cursor:help">help</span><br>
<span style="cursor:move">move</span><br>
<span style="cursor:n-resize">n-resize</span><br>
<span style="cursor:ne-resize">ne-resize</span><br>
<span style="cursor:nw-resize">nw-resize</span><br>
```

```
<span style="cursor:pointer">pointer</span><br>
<span style="cursor:progress">progress</span><br>
<span style="cursor:s-resize">s-resize</span><br>
<span style="cursor:se-resize">se-resize</span><br>
<span style="cursor:sw-resize">sw-resize</span><br>
<span style="cursor:text">text</span><br>
<span style="cursor:w-resize">w-resize</span><br>
<span style="cursor:wait">wait</span><br>
</body>
```

17.4   Display
display: value;

Values:
- ➢ block
- ➢ inline
- ➢ list-item
- ➢ none

Example
```
<head>
<style>
p {display:inline}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>These two paragraphs generates inline boxes, and it results in</p>
<p>no distance between the two elements.</p>
</body>
```

17.5   Float
float: value;

Elements are floated horizontally, this means that an element can only be floated left or right, not up or down.

A floated element will move as far to the left or right as it can. Usually this means all the way to the left or right of the containing element.

The elements after the floating element will flow around it.

The elements before the floating element will not be affected.

Values:
- ➢ left
- ➢ right
- ➢ none

Example
```
<head>
<style>
img
{
float:left;
}
</style>
</head>
```

<body>
<p>In the paragraph below, we have added an image with style float:right. The result is that the image will float to the right in the paragraph.</p>
<p>

This is some text. This is some text. This is some text.
This is some text. This is some text. This is some text.
This is some text. This is some text. This is some text.
This is some text. This is some text. This is some text.
</p>
</body>

Floating Elements Next to Each Other

If you place several floating elements after each other, they will float next to each other if there is room.

Here we have made an image gallery using the float property:

Example
```
<head>
<style>
.thumbnail
{
float:left;
width:110px;
height:90px;
margin:5px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h3>Image Gallery</h3>
<p>Try resizing the window to see what happens when the images does not have enough room.</p>
<img class="thumbnail" src="klematis_small.jpg" width="107" height="90">
<img class="thumbnail" src="klematis2_small.jpg" width="107" height="80">
<img class="thumbnail" src="klematis3_small.jpg" width="116" height="90">
<img class="thumbnail" src="klematis4_small.jpg" width="120" height="90">
<img class="thumbnail" src="klematis_small.jpg" width="107" height="90">
<img class="thumbnail" src="klematis2_small.jpg" width="107" height="80">
<img class="thumbnail" src="klematis3_small.jpg" width="116" height="90">
<img class="thumbnail" src="klematis4_small.jpg" width="120" height="90">
</body>
```

Left
The image/text is displayed to the left of the parent element

Right
The image/text is displayed to the right of the parent element

None

There is no change in the way the image/text is displayed

17.6 Overflow
The overflow property specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box.

overflow: value;

Values:
- ➢ auto
- ➢ hidden
- ➢ visible
- ➢ scroll

Example
```
<head>
<style>
div.scroll
{
background-color:#00FFFF;
width:100px;
height:100px;
overflow:scroll;
}

div.hidden
{
background-color:#00FF00;
width:100px;
height:100px;
overflow:hidden;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>The overflow property specifies what to do if the content of an element exceeds the size of the element's box.</p>

<p>overflow:scroll</p>
<div class="scroll">You can use the overflow property when you want to have better control of the layout. The default value is visible.</div>

<p>overflow:hidden</p>
<div class="hidden">You can use the overflow property when you want to have better control of the layout. The default value is visible.</div>
</body>
```

17.7 Visibility
The visibility property specifies whether or not an element is visible.

visibility: value;
Values:
- ➢ hidden
- ➢ visible

Example
```
<style>
h1.visible {visibility:visible}
h1.hidden {visibility:hidden}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<h1 class="visible">This is a visible heading</h1>
<h1 class="hidden">This is an invisible heading</h1>
<p>Notice that the invisible heading still takes up space.</p>
</body>
```

17.8   Z-Index
z-index: value;

Values:
- ➢ auto
- ➢ number

Example
```
<head>
<style>
img
{
position:absolute;
left:0px;
top:0px;
z-index:-1;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<img src=" logocss.gif " width="100" height="140" />
<p>Because the image has a z-index of -1, it will be placed behind the text.</p>
</body>
```

18. CSS Positioning

The position property (as you may have guessed) changes how elements are positioned on your webpage.

Position
position: value;

Values:
- ➢ static
- ➢ relative
- ➢ absolute
- ➢ fixed

The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element (static, relative, absolute or fixed).

Example
```
<head>
<style>
h2
{
position:absolute;
left:100px;
top:150px;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<h2>This is a heading with an absolute position</h2>
<p>With absolute positioning, an element can be placed anywhere on a page. The heading below is placed 100px from the left of the page and 150px from the top of the page.</p>
</body>
```