|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Selector** | **Example** | **Example description** |
| [#*id*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_id.asp) | #firstname | Selects the element with id="firstname" |
| [.*class*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_class.asp) | .intro | Selects all elements with class="intro" |
| [*element.class*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_class.asp) | p.intro | Selects only <p> elements with class="intro" |
| [\*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_all.asp) | \* | Selects all elements |
| [*element*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element.asp) | p | Selects all <p> elements |
| [*element,element,..*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_comma.asp) | div, p | Selects all <div> elements and all <p> elements |

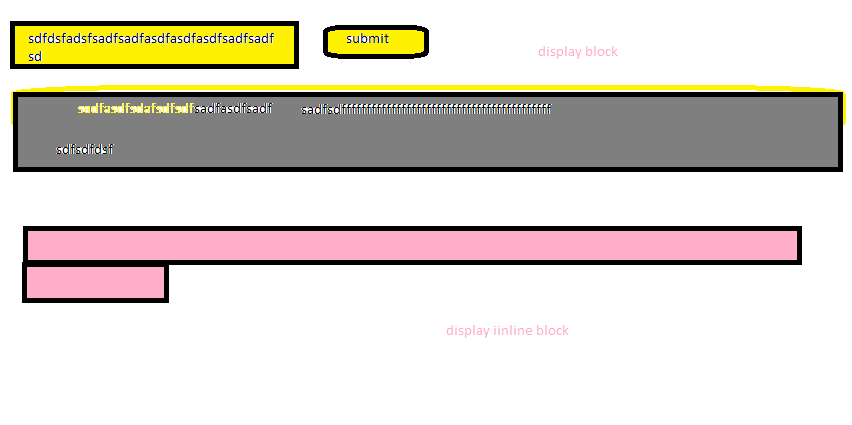
* CSS/HTML support [140 standard color names](https://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_names.asp).
* **#rrggbb/#rrggbbaa**
* **rgb(red, green, blue)**
* **rgba(red, green, blue,alpha(opacity))**
* **#rgb(short-hand of rrggbb)**
* **#rgba(short-hand of rrggbbaa)**
* **hsl(hue, saturation, lightness)**
* **hsla(hue, saturation, lightness, alpha)**

[**Constituent properties**](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background#constituent_properties)

This property is a shorthand for the following CSS properties:

* [background-attachment](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-attachment)
* [background-clip](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-clip)
* [background-color](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-color)
* [background-image](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-image)
* [background-origin](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-origin)
* [background-position](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-position)
* [background-repeat](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-repeat)
* [background-size](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/background-size)

When three values are specified, **the first margin applies to the top, the second to the left and right, the third to the bottom**. When four values are specified, the margins apply to the top, right, bottom, and left in that order (clockwise)



border-color: red green blue yellow; /\* red top, green right, blue bottom and yellow left \*/

The border property is a shorthand property for the following individual border properties:

* border-width
* border-style (required)
* border-color

If the margin property has three values:

* **margin: 25px 50px 75px;**
  + top margin is 25px
  + right and left margins are 50px
  + bottom margin is 75px
* This <div> element will have a total width of 350px:
* div {  
    width: 320px;  
    padding: 10px;  
    border: 5px solid gray;  
    margin: 0;  
  }
* [Try it Yourself »](https://www.w3schools.com/css/tryit.asp?filename=trycss_boxmodel_width)
* Here is the calculation:
* 320px (width)  
  + 20px (left + right padding)  
  + 10px (left + right border)  
  + 0px (left + right margin)  
  **= 350px**

CSS Outline - Shorthand property

The outline property is a shorthand property for setting the following individual outline properties:

* outline-width
* outline-style (required)
* outline-color

The outline-offset property adds space between an outline and the edge/border of an element. The space between an element and its outline is transparent.

The following example specifies an outline 15px outside the border edge:

CSS Text Alignment and Text Direction

In this chapter you will learn about the following properties:

* text-align
* text-align-last
* direction
* unicode-bidi
* vertical-align
* The direction and unicode-bidi properties can be used to change the text direction of an element:

### Example

* p {  
    direction: rtl;  
    unicode-bidi: bidi-override;  
  }
* The CSS Text Alignment/Direction Properties

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [direction](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_direction.asp) | Specifies the text direction/writing direction |
| [text-align](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_text-align.asp) | Specifies the horizontal alignment of text |
| [text-align-last](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_text-align-last.asp) | Specifies how to align the last line of a text |
| [unicode-bidi](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_unicode-bidi.asp) | Used together with the [direction](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_text_direction.asp) property to set or return whether the text should be overridden to support multiple languages in the same document |
| [vertical-align](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_vertical-align.asp) | Sets the vertical alignment of an element |

CSS Text Decoration

In this chapter you will learn about the following properties:

* text-decoration-line
* text-decoration-color
* text-decoration-style
* text-decoration-thickness
* text-decoration

The Shorthand Property

The text-decoration property is a shorthand property for:

* text-decoration-line (required)
* text-decoration-color (optional)
* text-decoration-style (optional)
* text-decoration-thickness (optional)

## A Small Tip

All links in HTML are underlined by default. Sometimes you see that links are styled with no underline. The text-decoration: none; is used to remove the underline from links, like this:

### Example

a {  
  text-decoration: none;  
}

CSS Text Indentation, Letter Spacing, Line Height, Word Spacing, and White Space

In this chapter you will learn about the following properties:

* text-indent
* letter-spacing
* line-height
* word-spacing
* white-space

## Font Variant

The font-variant property specifies whether or not a text should be displayed in a small-caps font.

In a small-caps font, all lowercase letters are converted to uppercase letters. However, the converted uppercase letters appears in a smaller font size than the original uppercase letters in the text.

### Example

p.normal {  
  font-variant: normal;  
}  
  
p.small {  
  font-variant: small-caps;  
}

The CSS Font Property

To shorten the code, it is also possible to specify all the individual font properties in one property.

The font property is a shorthand property for:

* font-style
* font-variant
* font-weight
* font-size/line-height
* font-family

**Note:** The font-size and font-family values are required. If one of the other values is missing, their default value are used.

## All CSS Font Properties

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [font](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font.asp) | Sets all the font properties in one declaration |
| [font-family](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-family.asp) | Specifies the font family for text |
| [font-size](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-size.asp) | Specifies the font size of text |
| [font-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-style.asp) | Specifies the font style for text |
| [font-variant](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_font-variant.asp) | Specifies whether or not a text should be displayed in a small-caps font |
| [font-weight](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_font_weight.asp) | Specifies the weight of a font |

The four links states are:

* a:link - a normal, unvisited link
* a:visited - a link the user has visited
* a:hover - a link when the user mouses over it
* a:active - a link the moment it is clicked

When setting the style for several link states, there are some order rules:

* a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited
* a:active MUST come after a:hover

## Text Decoration

The text-decoration property is mostly used to remove underlines from links:

### Example

a:link {  
  text-decoration: none;  
}  
  
a:visited {  
  text-decoration: none;  
}  
  
a:hover {  
  text-decoration: underline;  
}  
  
a:active {  
  text-decoration: underline;

## All CSS List Properties

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [list-style](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style.asp) | Sets all the properties for a list in one declaration |
| [list-style-image](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-image.asp) | Specifies an image as the list-item marker |
| [list-style-position](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-position.asp) | Specifies the position of the list-item markers (bullet points) |
| [list-style-type](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_list-style-type.asp) | Specifies the type of list-item marker |

**TABLE:**

Vertical-align: TOP | BOTTOM | CENTER

VISIBILITY:HIDDEN(to any element with height=0)

For zebra-striped tables, use the nth-child() selector and add a background-color to all even (or odd) table rows:

### Example

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

Add a container element (like <div>) with overflow-x:auto around the <table> element to make it responsive:

**Note:** In OS X Lion (on Mac), scrollbars are hidden by default and only shown when being used (even though "overflow:scroll" is set).

## CSS Table Properties

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

The position Property

The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element.

There are five different position values:

* static
* relative
* fixed
* absolute
* sticky

## All CSS Positioning Properties

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [bottom](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_bottom.asp) | Sets the bottom margin edge for a positioned box |
| [clip](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_clip.asp) | Clips an absolutely positioned element |
| [left](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_left.asp) | Sets the left margin edge for a positioned box |
| [position](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_class_position.asp) | Specifies the type of positioning for an element |
| [right](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_right.asp) | Sets the right margin edge for a positioned box |
| [top](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_top.asp) | Sets the top margin edge for a positioned box |

CSS Overflow

The overflow property specifies whether to clip the content or to add scrollbars when the content of an element is too big to fit in the specified area.

The overflow property has the following values:

* visible - Default. The overflow is not clipped. The content renders outside the element's box
* hidden - The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible
* scroll - The overflow is clipped, and a scrollbar is added to see the rest of the content
* auto - Similar to scroll, but it adds scrollbars only when necessary

## All CSS Overflow Properties

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Property** | **Description** |
| [overflow](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_overflow.asp) | Specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box |
| [overflow-wrap](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_overflow-wrap.asp) | Specifies whether or not the browser can break lines with long words, if they overflow its container |
| [overflow-x](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_overflow-x.asp) | Specifies what to do with the left/right edges of the content if it overflows the element's content area |
| [overflow-y](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_overflow-y.asp) | Specifies what to do with the top/bottom edges of the content if it overflows the element's content area |

The float property is used for positioning and formatting content e.g. let an image float left to the text in a container.

The float property can have one of the following values:

* left - The element floats to the left of its container
* right - The element floats to the right of its container
* none - The element does not float (will be displayed just where it occurs in the text). This is default
* inherit - The element inherits the float value of its parent

In its simplest use, the float property can be used to wrap text around images.

## All CSS Combinator Selectors

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Selector** | **Example** | **Example description** |
| [*element element*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_element.asp) | div p | Selects all <p> elements inside <div> elements |
| [*element>element*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_gt.asp) | div > p | Selects all <p> elements where the parent is a <div> element |
| [*element+element*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_element_pluss.asp) | div + p | Selects the first <p> element that are placed immediately after <div> elements |
| [*element1~element2*](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_gen_sibling.asp) | p ~ ul | Selects every <ul> element that are preceded by a <p> element |