

ActiveNET®

HTML, CSS,

JavaScript

Hyper Text Markup Language, Cascading Style Sheet

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HTML

Introduction to HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language)

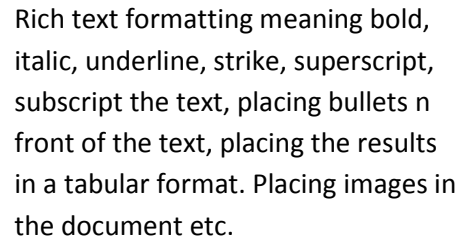
As all of us know HTML meant for Web Page Designing, but initially it is developed for rich formatting the text. Means if we want to prepare a new paper, project report, marks list etc we used to use MS-Word software to prepare Rich Text Documents, saved as a .doc/docx extension. The Word documents are having following limitations. (Rich Text Publishing Software's are MSWord, StarOffice, SOT Office, Open Office, Polaris Office).

Limitations are:

- Standalone (can be opened and run on the same machine).
- Software dependent (can be prepared and opened on MS-Word software only).

- No link between documents (MS-Word documents cannot be linked though they are on the same machine).

The intention of the inventor is the same kind of Rich Text Formatting want to be prepared and run on MS-Office kind of software independent manner. If we format the text by placing in open and end tag, prepared on notepad, saved as .html extension file and opened on browser. No tool is need to prepare HTML document and can run on any web browser. If published on www server, it can be accessed from anywhere on WWW. One document can be hyperlinked to another document running on the same server or on a different server.



Rich text formatting meaning bold, italic, underline, strike, superscript, subscript the text, placing bullets n front of the text, placing the results in a tabular format. Placing images in the document etc.

About HTML

HTML is developed by Tim Berners Lee, a contractor at CERN. In 1989 Lee wrote a proposal on Internet based hyper text system. Lee wrote a browser called MOSAIC in 1990. Other browsers are Netscape Navigator, Internet Explorer, Safari, Goolge Chrome, Firefox, Opera are few.

Hyper Text means **highlighted text** means text which is **underlined** and looking in a **different color**. If we **click** on it, it redirects us to another location – shortly I say hyperlink.

And **marking up text** mean, in office documents we will format text using options given in toolbar. We will save document and distribute it to others. If other want to open and see the document that system again needs Office software. This is first and another thing is the document belongs to the same system but not available all over the network.

Hence HTML came as an alternative to word documents. In HTML if we place text in between start and end tags the text automatically formatted by browser by understanding tags as markup. The document can be published on WWW server and can be opened on any browser. That is how it is a markup language.

- HTML is a text formatting language for preparing web documents that runs on browser.
- HTML formats text, hyperlinks text and it tells browser to render media content.
- The first version of HTML is HTML 4.0 published on 18th December 1997 and revised in 24th April 1998.

HTML was originally developed by Tim-Berners-Lee while at CERN and popularized Mosaic browser developed at NCSA.

- First HTML release in 1993
- HTML 2 - Nov 1995
- HTML 3.2 - Jan 1997
- Later HTML 4.0.1 - Dec 1997

HTML Tags

- It contains tag for the beginning and ending of HTML document – <HTML>
- Structure tags – <HEAD>, <BODY>, <FRAMESET>
- HEAD tags – TITLE, META, STYLE, LINK, SCRIPT
- BODY Sub tags
 - Text formatting tags – B, I, EM, UNDERLINE, BLINK, MARQUEE, SUP, SUB
 - Heading tags – H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6
 - Link tags – A, AREA, MAP
 - Image tags – IMG
 - Menu tags – UL, OL, LI
 - Frame tags - FRAMESET, FRAME
 - Font Tags – FONT
 - Grouping tags – FIELDSET, LEGEND
 - Form tags – FORM, INPUT, TEXTAREA, SELECT, OPTION
 - Plug-in tags – OBJECT, APPLETT, EMBED
 - Container Tags/BOX Elements – P, DIV, SPAN
 - Table tags – TABLE, TTITLE, THEAD, TFOOTER, TR, TH, TD

<HTML> is the root tag

<HTML> is having 3 sub tags: <HEAD>, <BODY> or <FRAMESET>

<HEAD> tag is having <TITLE>, <SCRIPT>, <STYLE>, <LINK>, <META>

<TITLE> contains Page Title

<SCRIPT> embed JavaScript in SCRIPT tag. Language="JavaScript" type="text/javascript" src="externalJavaScriptFile">. To write internal script. External .js files can be included using src attribute.

<STYLE> used to write internal stylesheet / CSS. Type & media are the important attributes

<LINK> tag is used to include external CSS. Important attributes are type="text/css" href="pathofthecss" rel="index|contents|chapter|bookmark|next|previous"

<META name="description" content="Free Web Tutorials"/>

<META name="keywords" content="Core Java Adv Java XML Struts Spring Hibernate HTML CSS JavaScript training retail corporate academic"/>

<META name="author" content="Surya"/>

<META http-equiv="refresh" content="30; ,URL=http://www.activenetinformativics.com"/>

All over HTML contains 116 tags

<a>, <abbr>, <address>, <area>, <article>, <aside>, <audio>, , <base>, <bdi>, <bdo>, <blockquote>, <body>,
, <button>, <canvas>, <caption>, <cite>, <code>, <col>, <colgroup>, <data>, <datalist>, <dd>, , <details>, <dfn>, <dialog>, <div>, <dl>, <dt>, , <embed>, <fieldset>, <figcaption>, <figure>, <footer>, <form>, <h1>, <h2>, <h3>, <h4>, <h5>, <h6>, <head>, <header>, <hgroup>, <hr>, <html>, <i>, <iframe>, , <input>, <ins>, <kbd>, <keygen>, <label>, <legend>, , <link>, <main>, <map>, <mark>, <menu>, <menuitem>, <meta>, <meter>, <nav>, <noscript>, <object>, , <optgroup>, <option>, <output>, <p>, <param>, <pre>, <progress>, <q>, <s>, <samp>, <script>, <section>, <select>, <small>, <source>, ,</p>

, <style>, <sub>, <summary>, <sup>, <table>, <tbody>, <td>, <template>, <textarea>, <tfoot>, <th>, <thead>, <time>, <title>, <tr>, <track>, <u>, , <var>, <video>, <wbr>

| Sl. No | Tag | Description | New in HTML5? |
|--------|--------------|--|---------------|
| 1. | <!--...--> | Specifies a comment | |
| 2. | <!DOCTYPE> | Specifies the document type | |
| 3. | <a> | Specifies a hyperlink | |
| 4. | <abbr> | Specifies an abbreviation | |
| 5. | <address> | Specifies an address element | |
| 6. | <area> | Specifies an area inside an image map | |
| 7. | <article> | Specifies an article | New |
| 8. | <aside> | Specifies content aside from the page content | New |
| 9. | <audio> | Specifies sound content | New |
| 10. | | Specifies bold text | |
| 11. | <base> | Specifies a base URL for all the links in a page | |
| 12. | <bdi> | For bi-directional text formatting | New |
| 13. | <bdo> | Specifies the direction of text display | |
| 14. | <blockquote> | Specifies a long quotation | |
| 15. | <body> | Specifies the body element | |
| 16. |
 | Inserts a single line break | |
| 17. | <button> | Specifies a push button | |
| 18. | <canvas> | Define graphics | New |
| 19. | <caption> | Specifies a table caption | |
| 20. | <cite> | Specifies a citation | |
| 21. | <code> | Specifies computer code text | |
| 22. | <col> | Specifies attributes for table columns | |
| 23. | <colgroup> | Specifies groups of table columns | |
| 24. | <data> | Allows for machine-readable data to be provided | New |

| Sl. No | Tag | Description | New in HTML5? |
|--------|--------------|--|---------------|
| 25. | <datalist> | Specifies an "autocomplete" dropdown list | New |
| 26. | <dd> | Specifies a definition description | |
| 27. | | Specifies deleted text | |
| 28. | <details> | Specifies details of an element | New |
| 29. | <dfn> | Defines a definition term | |
| 30. | <dialog> | Specifies that part of an application is interactive. | HTML 5.1 |
| 31. | <div> | Specifies a section in a document | |
| 32. | <dl> | Specifies a definition list | |
| 33. | <dt> | Specifies a definition term | |
| 34. | | Specifies emphasized text | |
| 35. | <embed> | Specifies external application or interactive content | New |
| 36. | <fieldset> | Specifies a fieldset | |
| 37. | <figcaption> | Specifies caption for the figure element. | New |
| 38. | <figure> | Specifies a group of media content, and their caption | New |
| 39. | <footer> | Specifies a footer for a section or page | New |
| 40. | <form> | Specifies a form | |
| 41. | <h1> | Specifies a heading level 1 | |
| 42. | <h2> | Specifies a heading level 2 | |
| 43. | <h3> | Specifies a heading level 3 | |
| 44. | <h4> | Specifies a heading level 4 | |
| 45. | <h5> | Specifies a heading level 5 | |
| 46. | <h6> | Specifies a heading level 6 | |
| 47. | <head> | Specifies information about the document | |
| 48. | <header> | Specifies a group of introductory or navigational aids, including hgroup elements | New |
| 49. | <hgroup> | Specifies a header for a section or page.
NOTE: This element has been dropped from W3C HTML5 spec but | New |

| Sl. No | Tag | Description | New in HTML5? |
|--------|------------|---|---------------|
| | | it is still included in WHATWG Living Standard. | |
| 50. | <hr> | Specifies a horizontal rule | |
| 51. | <html> | Specifies an html document | |
| 52. | <i> | Specifies italic text | |
| 53. | <iframe> | Specifies an inline sub window (frame) | |
| 54. | | Specifies an image | |
| 55. | <input> | Specifies an input field | |
| 56. | <ins> | Specifies inserted text | |
| 57. | <kbd> | Specifies keyboard text | |
| 58. | <keygen> | Generates a key pair | New |
| 59. | <label> | Specifies a label for a form control | |
| 60. | <legend> | Specifies a title in a fieldset | |
| 61. | | Specifies a list item | |
| 62. | <link> | Specifies a resource reference | |
| 63. | <main> | Specifies the main content area of an HTML document. | New |
| 64. | <map> | Specifies an image map | |
| 65. | <mark> | Specifies marked text | New |
| 66. | <menu> | Specifies a menu list | HTML 5.1 |
| 67. | <menuitem> | Specifies a command that a user can invoke from a popup menu. | HTML 5.1 |
| 68. | <meta> | Specifies meta information | |
| 69. | <meter> | Specifies measurement within a predefined range | New |
| 70. | <nav> | Specifies navigation links | New |
| 71. | <noscript> | Specifies a noscript section | |
| 72. | <object> | Specifies an embedded object | |
| 73. | | Specifies an ordered list | |
| 74. | <optgroup> | Specifies an option group | |

| Sl. No | Tag | Description | New in HTML5? |
|--------|------------|--|---------------|
| 75. | <option> | Specifies an option in a drop-down list | |
| 76. | <output> | Specifies some types of output | New |
| 77. | <p> | Specifies a paragraph | |
| 78. | <param> | Specifies a parameter for an object | |
| 79. | <pre> | Specifies preformatted text | |
| 80. | <progress> | Specifies progress of a task of any kind | New |
| 81. | <q> | Specifies a short quotation | |
| 82. | <s> | Indicates text that's no longer accurate or relevant. | |
| 83. | <samp> | Specifies sample computer code | |
| 84. | <script> | Specifies a script | |
| 85. | <section> | Specifies a section | New |
| 86. | <select> | Specifies a selectable list | |
| 87. | <small> | Specifies small text | |
| 88. | <source> | Specifies media resources | New |
| 89. | | Specifies a section in a document | |
| 90. | | Specifies strong text | |
| 91. | <style> | Specifies a style definition | |
| 92. | <sub> | Specifies subscripted text | |
| 93. | <summary> | Specifies a summary / caption for the <details>element | New |
| 94. | <sup> | Specifies superscripted text | |
| 95. | <table> | Specifies a table | |
| 96. | <tbody> | Specifies a table body | |
| 97. | <td> | Specifies a table cell | |
| 98. | <template> | Declares HTML fragments that can be cloned and inserted in the document by script. | New |
| 99. | <textarea> | Specifies a text area | |

| Sl. No | Tag | Description | New in HTML5? |
|--------|----------------------------|--|---------------|
| 100. | <code><tfoot></code> | Specifies a table footer | |
| 101. | <code><th></code> | Specifies a table header | |
| 102. | <code><thead></code> | Specifies a table header | |
| 103. | <code><time></code> | Specifies a date/time | New |
| 104. | <code><title></code> | Specifies the document title | |
| 105. | <code><tr></code> | Specifies a table row | |
| 106. | <code><track></code> | Specifies a text track for media such as video and audio | New |
| 107. | <code><u></code> | Specifies text with a non-textual annotation. | |
| 108. | <code></code> | Specifies an unordered list | |
| 109. | <code><var></code> | Specifies a variable | |
| 110. | <code><video></code> | Specifies a video | New |
| 111. | <code><wbr></code> | Specifies a line break opportunity for very long words and strings of text with no spaces. | New |

Examples on HTML Tags

a_1.html

```
<a href="https://www.activenetinformatics.com">Visit ActiveNET</a>
```

abbr_2.html

The `<abbr title="World Health Organization">WHO</abbr>` was founded in 1948.

address_3.html

```
<address>
```

```
Written by <a href="mailto:activesurya@gmail.com">Suryanarayana</a>.<br>
```

```
Visit us at:<br>
```

```
ActiveNET Informatics Pvt. Ltd.,<br>
```

```
#202, Manjeera Plaza, Ameerpet<br>
```

```
Hyderabad, 98 48 111 288
```

```
</address>
```

area_4.html

```

```



```
<map name="planetmap">
  <area shape="rect" coords="0,0,82,126" href="sun.htm" alt="Sun">
  <area shape="circle" coords="90,58,3" href="mercur.htm" alt="Mercury">
  <area shape="circle" coords="124,58,8" href="venus.htm" alt="Venus">
</map>
```

article_5.html

```
<article>
  <h1>Google Chrome</h1>
  <p>Google Chrome is a free, open-source web browser developed by Google, released in 2008.</p>
</article>
```

aside_6.html

```
<p>My family and I visited The Epcot center this summer.</p>
<aside>
  <h4>Epcot Center</h4>
  <p>The Epcot Center is a theme park in Disney World, Florida.</p>
</aside>
```

audio_7.html

```
<audio controls>
  <source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
  <source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
  Your browser does not support the audio tag.
</audio>
```

b_8.html

```
<p>This is normal text - <b>and this is bold text</b>.</p>
```

base_9.html

```
<head>
  <base href="https://www.w3schools.com/images/" target="_blank">
</head>
<body>
  
  <a href="https://www.w3schools.com">W3Schools</a>
</body>
```

bdi_10.html

```
<ul>
  <li>User <bdi>href</bdi>: 60 points</li>
  <li>User <bdi>jdoe</bdi>: 80 points</li>
  <li>User <bdi>إن اي</bdi>: 90 points</li>
</ul>
```

bdo_11.html

```
<bdo dir="rtl">
This text will go right-to-left.
</bdo>
```

blockquote_12.html

```
<blockquote cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">
For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature. The world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by 1.2 million members in the United States and close to 5 million globally.
</blockquote>
```

body_13.html

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Title of the document</title>
</head>
<body>
The content of the document.....
</body>
</html>
```

br_14.html

This text contains
a line break.

button_15.html

```
<button type="button">Click Me!</button>
```

canvas_16.html

```
<!-- Canvas -->
<canvas id="myCanvas" width="200" height="100" style="border:1px solid #000000;">
</canvas>
<!-- Line -->
```

```
var c = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
var ctx = c.getContext("2d");
ctx.moveTo(0,0);
ctx.lineTo(200,100);
ctx.stroke();
<!-- Circle -->
var c = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
var ctx = c.getContext("2d");
ctx.beginPath();
ctx.arc(95,50,40,0,2*Math.PI);
ctx.stroke();
<!-- Text -->
var c = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
var ctx = c.getContext("2d");
ctx.font = "30px Arial";
ctx.fillText("Hello World",10,50);
<!-- Stroke Text -->
var c = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
var ctx = c.getContext("2d");
ctx.font = "30px Arial";
ctx.strokeText("Hello World",10,50);
<!-- Linear Gradient -->
var c = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
var ctx = c.getContext("2d");
// Create gradient
var grd = ctx.createLinearGradient(0,0,200,0);
grd.addColorStop(0,"red");
grd.addColorStop(1,"white");
// Fill with gradient
ctx.fillStyle = grd;
ctx.fillRect(10,10,150,80);
<!-- Circular Gradient -->
```

```
var c = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
var ctx = c.getContext("2d");
// Create gradient
var grd = ctx.createRadialGradient(75,50,5,90,60,100);
grd.addColorStop(0,"red");
grd.addColorStop(1,"white");
// Fill with gradient
ctx.fillStyle = grd;
ctx.fillRect(10,10,150,80);
<!-- Image -->
<body>
<p>Image to use:</p>

<p>Canvas to fill:</p>
<canvas id="myCanvas" width="250" height="300"
style="border:1px solid #d3d3d3;">
Your browser does not support the HTML5 canvas tag.</canvas>
<p><button onclick="myCanvas()">Try it</button></p>
<script>
function myCanvas() {
    var c = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
    var ctx = c.getContext("2d");
    var img = document.getElementById("scream");
    ctx.drawImage(img,10,10);
}
</script>
```

caption_17.html

```
<table>
  <caption>Monthly savings</caption>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
```

```
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>January</td>
  <td>$100</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

cite_18.html

```
<p><cite>The Scream</cite> by Edward Munch. Painted in 1893.</p>
```

code_19.html

```
<body>
<em>Emphasized text</em><br>
<strong>Strong text</strong><br>
<code>A piece of computer code</code><br>
<samp>Sample output from a computer program</samp><br>
<kbd>Keyboard input</kbd><br>
<var>Variable</var>
</body>
```

col_20.html

```
<table>
  <colgroup>
    <col span="2" style="background-color:red">
    <col style="background-color:yellow">
  </colgroup>
  <tr>
    <th>ISBN</th>
    <th>Title</th>
    <th>Price</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>3476896</td>
    <td>My first HTML</td>
    <td>$53</td>
```

```
</tr>
</table>
```

colgroup_21.html

```
<table>
  <colgroup>
    <col span="2" style="background-color:red">
    <col style="background-color:yellow">
  </colgroup>
  <tr>
    <th>ISBN</th>
    <th>Title</th>
    <th>Price</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>3476896</td>
    <td>My first HTML</td>
    <td>$53</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

data_22.html

```
<ul>
  <li><data value="21053">Cherry Tomato</data></li>
  <li><data value="21054">Beef Tomato</data></li>
  <li><data value="21055">Snack Tomato</data></li>
</ul>
```

datalist_23.html

```
<input list="browsers">
<datalist id="browsers">
  <option value="Internet Explorer">
  <option value="Firefox">
  <option value="Chrome">
  <option value="Opera">
```

```
<option value="Safari">
```

```
</datalist>
```

dd_24.html

```
<dl>
```

```
<dt>Coffee</dt>
```

```
<dd>Black hot drink</dd>
```

```
<dt>Milk</dt>
```

```
<dd>White cold drink</dd>
```

```
</dl>
```

del_25.html

```
<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>!</p>
```

details_26.html

```
<details>
```

```
<summary>Copyright 1999-2014.</summary>
```

```
<p> - by Refsnes Data. All Rights Reserved.</p>
```

```
<p>All content and graphics on this web site are the property of the company Refsnes Data.</p>
```

```
</details>
```

dfn_27.html

```
<p><dfn>HTML</dfn> is the standard markup language for creating web pages.</p>
```

dialog_28.html

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<th>January <dialog open>This is an open dialog window</dialog></th>
```

```
<th>February</th>
```

```
<th>March</th>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>31</td>
```

```
<td>28</td>
```

```
<td>31</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

div_29.html

```
<div style="color:#0000FF">
  <h3>This is a heading</h3>
  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</div>
```

dl_30.html

```
<dl>
  <dt>Coffee</dt>
  <dd>Black hot drink</dd>
  <dt>Milk</dt>
  <dd>White cold drink</dd>
</dl>
```

em_31.html

```
<em>Emphasized text</em>
```

embed_32.html

```
<embed src="helloworld.swf">
```

fieldset_33.html

```
<form>
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Personalia:</legend>
    Name: <input type="text"><br>
    Email: <input type="text"><br>
    Date of birth: <input type="text">
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

figcaption_34.html

```
<figure>
  
  <figcaption>Fig1. - A view of the pulpit rock in Norway.</figcaption>
</figure>
```

figure_35.html

```
<figure>
```



```

</figure>
```

footer_36.html

```
<footer>
  <p>Posted by: Hege Refsnes</p>
  <p>Contact information: <a href="mailto:someone@example.com">
  someone@example.com</a>.</p>
</footer>
```

form_37.html

```
<form action="/action.jsp" method="get">
  First name: <input type="text" name="fname"><br>
  Last name: <input type="text" name="lname"><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

h1_38.html

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
<h4>This is heading 4</h4>
<h5>This is heading 5</h5>
<h6>This is heading 6</h6>
```

head_39.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
  The content of the document.....
</body>
</html>
```

header_40.html

```
<article>
  <header>
    <h1>Most important heading here</h1>
    <h3>Less important heading here</h3>
    <p>Some additional information here</p>
  </header>
  <p>Lorem Ipsum dolor set amet....</p>
</article>
```

hgroup_41.html

```
<hgroup id="document-title">
  <h1>HTML</h1>
  <h2>Living Standard — Last Updated 12 August 2016</h2>
</hgroup>
```

hr_42.html

```
<h1>HTML</h1>
<p>HTML is a language for describing web pages.....</p>
<hr>
<h1>CSS</h1>
<p>CSS defines how to display HTML elements.....</p>
```

i_43.html

```
<p>He named his car <i>The lightning</i>, because it was very fast.</p>
```

iframe_44.html

```
<iframe src="http://www.activenetinformatics.com"></iframe>
```

img_45.html

```

```

input_46.html

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
  First name: <input type="text" name="fname"><br>
  Last name: <input type="text" name="lname"><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

ins_47.html

```
<p>My favorite color is <del>blue</del> <ins>red</ins>!</p>
```

kbd_48.html

```
<kbd>Keyboard input</kbd>
```

keygen_49.html

```
<form action="/action.jsp" method="get">
  Username: <input type="text" name="usr_name">
  Encryption: <keygen name="security">
  <input type="submit">
</form>
```

label_50.html

```
<form action="/action.jsp">
  <label for="male">Male</label>
  <input type="radio" name="gender" id="male" value="male"><br>
  <label for="female">Female</label>
  <input type="radio" name="gender" id="female" value="female"><br>
  <label for="other">Other</label>
  <input type="radio" name="gender" id="other" value="other"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

li_51.html

```
<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

link_52.html

```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="theme.css">
</head>
```

main_53.html

```
<main>
  <h1>Web Browsers</h1>
```

```
<p>Google Chrome, Firefox, and Internet Explorer are the most used browsers today.</p>
<article>
  <h1>Google Chrome</h1>
  <p>Google Chrome is a free, open-source web browser developed by Google,
  released in 2008.</p>
</article>
<article>
  <h1>Internet Explorer</h1>
  <p>Internet Explorer is a free web browser from Microsoft, released in 1995.</p>
</article>
<article>
  <h1>Mozilla Firefox</h1>
  <p>Firefox is a free, open-source web browser from Mozilla, released in 2004.</p>
</article>
</main>
```

mark_54.html

```
<p>Do not forget to buy <mark>milk</mark> today.</p>
```

menu_55.html

```
<div style="background:yellow;border:1px solid #cccccc;padding: 10px;" contextmenu="mymenu">
<p>Right-click inside this box to see the context menu!</p>
<menu type="context" id="mymenu">
  <menuitem label="Refresh" onclick="window.location.reload();" icon="ico_reload.png"></menuitem>
  <menu label="Share on...">
    <menuitem label="Twitter" icon="ico_twitter.png" onclick="window.open('//twitter.com/intent/tweet?text=' +
    window.location.href);"></menuitem>
    <menuitem label="Facebook" icon="ico_facebook.png"
    onclick="window.open('//facebook.com/sharer/sharer.php?u=' + window.location.href);"></menuitem>
  </menu>
  <menuitem label="Email This Page"
  onclick="window.location='mailto:?body='+window.location.href;"></menuitem>
</menu>
</div>
<p>This example currently only works in Firefox!</p>
```

meta_56.html

```
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="description" content="Free Web tutorials">
  <meta name="keywords" content="HTML,CSS,XML,JavaScript">
  <meta name="author" content="John Doe">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
</head>
```

meter_57.html

```
<meter value="2" min="0" max="10">2 out of 10</meter><br>
<meter value="0.6">60%</meter>
```

nav_58.html

```
<nav>
  <a href="/html/">HTML</a> |
  <a href="/css/">CSS</a> |
  <a href="/js/">JavaScript</a> |
  <a href="/jquery/">jQuery</a>
</nav>
```

noscript_59.html

```
<script>
  document.write("Hello World!")
</script>
<noscript>Your browser does not support JavaScript!</noscript>
<p>A browser without support for JavaScript will show the text inside the noscript element.</p>
```

object_60.html

```
<object width="400" height="400" data="helloworld.swf"></object>
```

ol_61.html

```
<ol>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

```
<ol type="1|a|A|i|I" start="50">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

optgroup_62.html

```
<select>
  <optgroup label="Swedish Cars">
    <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
    <option value="saab">Saab</option>
  </optgroup>
  <optgroup label="German Cars">
    <option value="mercedes">Mercedes</option>
    <option value="audi">Audi</option>
  </optgroup>
</select>
```

option_63.html

```
<select>
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
  <option value="saab">Saab</option>
  <option value="opel">Opel</option>
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>
</select>
```

output_64.html

```
<form oninput="x.value=parseInt(a.value)+parseInt(b.value)">0
  <input type="range" id="a" value="50">100
  +<input type="number" id="b" value="50">
  =<output name="x" for="a b"></output>
</form>
```

p_65.html

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

param_66.html

```
<object data="horse.wav">
  <param name="autoplay" value="true">
</object>
```

pre_67.html

```
<pre>
Text in a pre element
is displayed in a fixed-width
font, and it preserves
both spaces and
line breaks
</pre>
```

progress_68.html

```
<progress value="22" max="100"></progress>
```

q_69.html

```
<p>WWF's goal is to:
<q>Build a future where people live in harmony with nature.</q>
We hope they succeed.</p>
```

s_70.html

```
<p><s>My car is blue.</s></p>
<p>My new car is silver.</p>
```

script_71.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<script>
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Hello ActiveNET!";
</script>
</head>
<body>
<p id="demo"></p>
</body>
</html>
```

section_72.html

```
<section>
  <h1>WWF</h1>
  <p>The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) is....</p>
</section>
```

small_73.html

```
<p>W3Schools.com - the world's largest web development site.</p>
<p><small>Copyright 1999-2050 by Refsnes Data.</small></p>
```

span_74.html

```
<p>My mother has <span style="color:blue;font-weight:bold">blue</span> eyes and my father has <span style="color:darkolivegreen;font-weight:bold">dark green</span> eyes.</p>
```

style_75.html

```
<head>
<style>
h1 {color:red;}
p {color:blue;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>A heading</h1>
<p>A paragraph.</p>
</body>
```

sub_sup_76.html

```
<p>This text contains <sub>subscript</sub> text.</p>
<p>This text contains <sup>superscript</sup> text.</p>
```

table_77.html

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
```



```
<td>Jill</td>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eve</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

tbody_78.html

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Savings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>$80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
<tfoot>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>$180</td>
```

```
</tr>
</tfoot>
</table>
```

td_79.html

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <td>Cell A</td>
    <td>Cell B</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

textarea_80.html

```
<form action="/action_page.php" id="usrform">
  Name: <input type="text" name="username">
  <input type="submit">
</form>
<textarea name="comment" form="usrform">Enter text here...</textarea>
```

th_81.html

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Month</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>January</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

time_82.html

```
<p>We open at <time>10:00</time> every morning.</p>
<p>I have a date on <time datetime="2008-02-14 20:00">Valentines day</time>.</p>
```

title_83.html

```
<head>
```


CSS

(369 Properties)

Introduction to CSS

- CSS – Stands for Cascading Style Sheet
- CSS describe how HTML tags/elements want to be displayed/rendered on browser
- CSS reduces lot of work by writing in a single css file and adding it into multiple HTML pages.
- CSS stored as a .css extension file in a external file and included in HTML file <link> tag.
- CSS properties are cross compatible all the devices such as desktop web browsers, mobiles, tablets and TVs.
- CSS is platform independent.

Who created and maintains CSS

CSS was invited by **Håkon Wium Lie** on October 10, 1994 and maintained through a group of people within the W3C called the CSS Working Group. The CSS Working Group creates documents called **specifications**. When a specification has been discussed and officially ratified by W3C members, it becomes a recommendation.

These ratified specifications are called recommendations because the W3C has no control over the actual implementation of the language. Independent companies and organizations create that software.

NOTE – The World Wide Web Consortium, or W3C is a group that makes recommendations about how the Internet works and how it should evolve.

CSS Versions

Cascading Style Sheets, level 1 (CSS1) was came out of W3C as a recommendation in December 1996. This version describes the CSS language as well as a simple visual formatting model for all the HTML tags.

CSS2 was became a W3C recommendation in May 1998 and builds on CSS1. This version adds support for media-specific style sheets e.g. printers and aural devices, downloadable fonts, element positioning and tables.

CSS3 was became a W3C recommendation in June 1999 and builds on older versions CSS. it has divided into documentations is called as Modules and here each module having new extension features defined in CSS2.

CSS3 Modules

CSS3 Modules are having old CSS specifications as well as extension features.

- [Selectors](#)
- [Box Model](#)
- [Backgrounds and Borders](#)
- [Image Values and Replaced Content](#)
- [Text Effects](#)
- [2D/3D Transformations](#)
- [Animations](#)
- [Multiple Column Layout](#)
- [User Interface](#)

CSS Property Groups

Color	Table	Paged Media
Background and Borders	Lists and Counters	Generated Content
Basic Box	Animation	Filter Effects
Flexible Box	Transform	Image/Replaced Content
Text	Transition	Masking
Text Decoration	Basic User Interface	Speech
Fonts	Multi-column	Marquee
Writing Modes		

Color Properties: 2

[color](#), [opacity](#)

Background and Border Properties: 43

[background](#), [background-attachment](#), [background-blend-mode](#), [background-color](#), [background-image](#), [background-position](#), [background-repeat](#), [background-clip](#), [background-origin](#), [background-size](#), [border](#), [border-bottom](#), [border-bottom-color](#), [border-bottom-left-radius](#), [border-bottom-right-radius](#), [border-bottom-style](#), [border-bottom-width](#), [border-color](#), [border-image](#), [border-image-outset](#), [border-image-repeat](#), [border-image-slice](#), [border-image-source](#), [border-image-width](#), [border-left](#), [border-left-color](#), [border-left-style](#), [border-left-width](#), [border-radius](#), [border-right](#), [border-right-color](#), [border-right-style](#), [border-right-width](#), [border-style](#), [border-top](#), [border-top-color](#), [border-top-left-radius](#), [border-top-right-radius](#), [border-top-style](#), [border-top-width](#), [border-width](#), [box-decoration-break](#), [box-shadow](#)

Basic Box Properties: 31

[bottom](#), [clear](#), [clip](#), [display](#), [float](#), [height](#), [left](#), [margin](#), [margin-bottom](#), [margin-left](#), [margin-right](#), [margin-top](#), [max-height](#), [max-width](#), [min-height](#), [min-width](#), [overflow](#), [overflow-x](#), [overflow-y](#), [padding](#), [padding-bottom](#), [padding-left](#), [padding-right](#), [padding-top](#), [position](#), [right](#), [top](#), [visibility](#), [width](#), [vertical-align](#), [z-index](#)

Flexible Box Layout Properties: 12

[align-content](#), [align-items](#), [align-self](#), [flex](#), [flex-basis](#), [flex-direction](#), [flex-flow](#), [flex-grow](#), [flex-shrink](#), [flex-wrap](#), [justify-content](#), [order](#)

Text Properties: 17

[hanging-punctuation](#), [hyphens](#), [letter-spacing](#), [line-break](#), [line-height](#), [overflow-wrap](#), [tab-size](#), [text-align](#), [text-align-last](#), [text-combine-upright](#), [text-indent](#), [text-justify](#), [text-transform](#), [white-space](#), [word-break](#), [word-spacing](#), [word-wrap](#)

Text Decoration Properties: 6

[text-decoration](#), [text-decoration-color](#), [text-decoration-line](#), [text-decoration-style](#), [text-shadow](#), [text-underline-position](#)

Font Properties: 20

[@font-face](#), [@font-feature-values](#), [font](#), [font-family](#), [font-feature-settings](#), [font-kerning](#), [font-language-override](#), [font-size](#), [font-size-adjust](#), [font-stretch](#), [font-style](#), [font-synthesis](#), [font-variant](#), [font-variant-alternates](#), [font-variant-caps](#), [font-variant-east-asian](#), [font-variant-ligatures](#), [font-variant-numeric](#), [font-variant-position](#), [font-weight](#)

Writing Mode Properties: 6

[direction](#), [text-orientation](#), [text-combine-upright](#), [unicode-bidi](#), [user-select](#), [writing-mode](#)

Table Properties: 5

[border-collapse](#), [border-spacing](#), [caption-side](#), [empty-cells](#), [table-layout](#)

Lists & Counters Properties: 6

[counter-increment](#), [counter-reset](#), [list-style](#), [list-style-image](#), [list-style-position](#), [list-style-type](#)

Animation Properties: 10

[@keyframes](#), [animation](#), [animation-delay](#), [animation-direction](#), [animation-duration](#), [animation-fill-mode](#), [animation-iteration-count](#), [animation-name](#), [animation-play-state](#), [animation-timing-function](#)

Transform Properties: 6

[backface-visibility](#), [perspective](#), [perspective-origin](#), [transform](#), [transform-origin](#), [transform-style](#)

Transition Properties: 5

[transition](#), [transition-property](#), [transition-duration](#), [transition-timing-function](#), [transition-delay](#)

Basic UI Properties: 16

[box-sizing](#), [content](#), [cursor](#), [ime-mode](#), [nav-down](#), [nav-index](#), [nav-left](#), [nav-right](#), [nav-up](#), [outline](#), [outline-color](#), [outline-offset](#), [outline-style](#), [outline-width](#), [resize](#), [text-overflow](#)

Multi Column Layout Properties: 14

[break-after](#), [break-before](#), [break-inside](#), [column-count](#), [column-fill](#), [column-gap](#), [column-rule](#), [column-rule-color](#), [column-rule-style](#), [column-rule-width](#), [column-span](#), [column-width](#), [columns](#), [Widows](#)

Paged Media Properties: 4

[Orphans](#), [page-break-after](#), [page-break-before](#), [page-break-inside](#)

Generated Content for Paged Media Properties: 2

marks, quotes

Filter Effects Properties: 1

[filter](#)

Image Values and Replaced Content: 5

[image-orientation](#), [image-rendering](#), [image-resolution](#), [object-fit](#), [object-position](#)

Masking Properties: 2

[mask](#), [mask-type](#)

Speech Properties: 14

[Mark](#), [mark-after](#), [mark-before](#), [Phonemes](#), [rest](#), [rest-after](#), [rest-before](#), [voice-balance](#), [voice-duration](#), [voice-pitch](#), [voice-pitch-range](#), [voice-rate](#), [voice-stress](#), [voice-volume](#)

Marquee Properties: 4

[marquee-direction](#), [marquee-play-count](#), [marquee-speed](#), [marquee-style](#)

Details of CSS Properties

Color Properties

Property	Description	CSS
color	Sets the color of text	1
opacity	Sets the opacity level for an element	3

Background and Border Properties

Property	Description	CSS
background	A shorthand property for setting all the background properties in one declaration	1
background-attachment	Sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page	1
background-blend-mode	Specifies the blending mode of each background layer (color/image)	3
background-color	Specifies the background color of an element	1
background-image	Specifies one or more background images for an element	1

<u>background-position</u>	Specifies the position of a background image	1
<u>background-repeat</u>	Sets how a background image will be repeated	1
<u>background-clip</u>	Specifies the painting area of the background	3
<u>background-origin</u>	Specifies where the background image(s) is/are positioned	3
<u>background-size</u>	Specifies the size of the background image(s)	3
<u>border</u>	Sets all the border properties in one declaration	1
<u>border-bottom</u>	Sets all the bottom border properties in one declaration	1
<u>border-bottom-color</u>	Sets the color of the bottom border	1
<u>border-bottom-left-radius</u>	Defines the shape of the border of the bottom-left corner	3
<u>border-bottom-right-radius</u>	Defines the shape of the border of the bottom-right corner	3
<u>border-bottom-style</u>	Sets the style of the bottom border	1
<u>border-bottom-width</u>	Sets the width of the bottom border	1
<u>border-color</u>	Sets the color of the four borders	1
<u>border-image</u>	A shorthand property for setting all the border-image-* properties	3
<u>border-image-outset</u>	Specifies the amount by which the border image area extends beyond the border box	3
<u>border-image-repeat</u>	Specifies whether the border image should be repeated, rounded or stretched	3
<u>border-image-slice</u>	Specifies how to slice the border image	3
<u>border-image-source</u>	Specifies the path to the image to be used as a border	3
<u>border-image-width</u>	Specifies the widths of the image-border	3
<u>border-left</u>	Sets all the left border properties in one declaration	1
<u>border-left-color</u>	Sets the color of the left border	1
<u>border-left-style</u>	Sets the style of the left border	1
<u>border-left-width</u>	Sets the width of the left border	1

<u>border-radius</u>	A shorthand property for setting all the four border-*-radius properties	3
<u>border-right</u>	Sets all the right border properties in one declaration	1
<u>border-right-color</u>	Sets the color of the right border	1
<u>border-right-style</u>	Sets the style of the right border	1
<u>border-right-width</u>	Sets the width of the right border	1
<u>border-style</u>	Sets the style of the four borders	1
<u>border-top</u>	Sets all the top border properties in one declaration	1
<u>border-top-color</u>	Sets the color of the top border	1
<u>border-top-left-radius</u>	Defines the shape of the border of the top-left corner	3
<u>border-top-right-radius</u>	Defines the shape of the border of the top-right corner	3
<u>border-top-style</u>	Sets the style of the top border	1
<u>border-top-width</u>	Sets the width of the top border	1
<u>border-width</u>	Sets the width of the four borders	1
<u>box-decoration-break</u>	Sets the behaviour of the background and border of an element at page-break, or, for in-line elements, at line-break.	3
<u>box-shadow</u>	Attaches one or more drop-shadows to the box	3

Basic Box Properties

Property	Description	CSS
<u>bottom</u>	Specifies the bottom position of a positioned element	2
<u>clear</u>	Specifies which sides of an element where other floating elements are not allowed	1
<u>clip</u>	Clips an absolutely positioned element	2
<u>display</u>	Specifies how a certain HTML element should be displayed	1
<u>float</u>	Specifies whether or not a box should float	1
<u>height</u>	Sets the height of an element	1

<u>left</u>	Specifies the left position of a positioned element	2
<u>margin</u>	Sets all the margin properties in one declaration	1
<u>margin-bottom</u>	Sets the bottom margin of an element	1
<u>margin-left</u>	Sets the left margin of an element	1
<u>margin-right</u>	Sets the right margin of an element	1
<u>margin-top</u>	Sets the top margin of an element	1
<u>max-height</u>	Sets the maximum height of an element	2
<u>max-width</u>	Sets the maximum width of an element	2
<u>min-height</u>	Sets the minimum height of an element	2
<u>min-width</u>	Sets the minimum width of an element	2
<u>overflow</u>	Specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box	2
<u>overflow-x</u>	Specifies whether or not to clip the left/right edges of the content, if it overflows the element's content area	3
<u>overflow-y</u>	Specifies whether or not to clip the top/bottom edges of the content, if it overflows the element's content area	3
<u>padding</u>	Sets all the padding properties in one declaration	1
<u>padding-bottom</u>	Sets the bottom padding of an element	1
<u>padding-left</u>	Sets the left padding of an element	1
<u>padding-right</u>	Sets the right padding of an element	1
<u>padding-top</u>	Sets the top padding of an element	1
<u>position</u>	Specifies the type of positioning method used for an element (static, relative, absolute or fixed)	2
<u>right</u>	Specifies the right position of a positioned element	2
<u>top</u>	Specifies the top position of a positioned element	2
<u>visibility</u>	Specifies whether or not an element is visible	2

<u>width</u>	Sets the width of an element	1
<u>vertical-align</u>	Sets the vertical alignment of an element	1
<u>z-index</u>	Sets the stack order of a positioned element	2

Flexible Box Layout

Property	Description	CSS
<u>align-content</u>	Specifies the alignment between the lines inside a flexible container when the items do not use all available space	3
<u>align-items</u>	Specifies the alignment for items inside a flexible container	3
<u>align-self</u>	Specifies the alignment for selected items inside a flexible container	3
<u>flex</u>	Specifies the length of the item, relative to the rest	3
<u>flex-basis</u>	Specifies the initial length of a flexible item	3
<u>flex-direction</u>	Specifies the direction of the flexible items	3
<u>flex-flow</u>	A shorthand property for the flex-direction and the flex-wrap properties	3
<u>flex-grow</u>	Specifies how much the item will grow relative to the rest	3
<u>flex-shrink</u>	Specifies how the item will shrink relative to the rest	3
<u>flex-wrap</u>	Specifies whether the flexible items should wrap or not	3
<u>justify-content</u>	Specifies the alignment between the items inside a flexible container when the items do not use all available space	3
<u>order</u>	Sets the order of the flexible item, relative to the rest	3

Text Properties

Property	Description	CSS
<u>hanging-punctuation</u>	Specifies whether a punctuation character may be placed outside the line box	3
hyphens	Sets how to split words to improve the layout of paragraphs	3
<u>letter-spacing</u>	Increases or decreases the space between characters in a text	1
line-break	Specifies how/if to break lines	3

<u>line-height</u>	Sets the line height	1
overflow-wrap	Specifies whether or not the browser may break lines within words in order to prevent overflow (when a string is too long to fit its containing box)	3
<u>tab-size</u>	Specifies the length of the tab-character	3
<u>text-align</u>	Specifies the horizontal alignment of text	1
<u>text-align-last</u>	Describes how the last line of a block or a line right before a forced line break is aligned when text-align is "justify"	3
text-combine-upright	Specifies the combination of multiple characters into the space of a single character	3
<u>text-indent</u>	Specifies the indentation of the first line in a text-block	1
<u>text-justify</u>	Specifies the justification method used when text-align is "justify"	3
<u>text-transform</u>	Controls the capitalization of text	1
<u>white-space</u>	Specifies how white-space inside an element is handled	1
<u>word-break</u>	Specifies line breaking rules for non-CJK scripts	3
<u>word-spacing</u>	Increases or decreases the space between words in a text	1
<u>word-wrap</u>	Allows long, unbreakable words to be broken and wrap to the next line	3

Text Decoration Properties

Property	Description	CSS
<u>text-decoration</u>	Specifies the decoration added to text	1
<u>text-decoration-color</u>	Specifies the color of the text-decoration	3
<u>text-decoration-line</u>	Specifies the type of line in a text-decoration	3
<u>text-decoration-style</u>	Specifies the style of the line in a text decoration	3
<u>text-shadow</u>	Adds shadow to text	3
text-underline-position	Specifies the position of the underline which is set using the text-decoration property	3

Font Properties

Property	Description	CSS
<u>@font-face</u>	A rule that allows websites to download and use fonts other than the "web-safe" fonts	3
<u>@font-feature-values</u>	Allows authors to use a common name in font-variant-alternate for feature activated differently in OpenType	3
<u>font</u>	Sets all the font properties in one declaration	1
<u>font-family</u>	Specifies the font family for text	1
<u>font-feature-settings</u>	Allows control over advanced typographic features in OpenType fonts	3
<u>font-kerning</u>	Controls the usage of the kerning information (how letters are spaced)	3
<u>font-language-override</u>	Controls the usage of language-specific glyphs in a typeface	3
<u>font-size</u>	Specifies the font size of text	1
<u>font-size-adjust</u>	Preserves the readability of text when font fallback occurs	3
<u>font-stretch</u>	Selects a normal, condensed, or expanded face from a font family	3
<u>font-style</u>	Specifies the font style for text	1
<u>font-synthesis</u>	Controls which missing typefaces (bold or italic) may be synthesized by the browser	3
<u>font-variant</u>	Specifies whether or not a text should be displayed in a small-caps font	1
<u>font-variant-alternates</u>	Controls the usage of alternate glyphs associated to alternative names defined in @font-feature-values	3
<u>font-variant-caps</u>	Controls the usage of alternate glyphs for capital letters	3
<u>font-variant-east-asian</u>	Controls the usage of alternate glyphs for East Asian scripts (e.g Japanese and Chinese)	3
<u>font-variant-ligatures</u>	Controls which ligatures and contextual forms are used in textual content of the elements it applies to	3
<u>font-variant-numeric</u>	Controls the usage of alternate glyphs for numbers, fractions, and ordinal markers	3
<u>font-variant-position</u>	Controls the usage of alternate glyphs of smaller size positioned as superscript or subscript regarding the baseline of the font	3

<u>font-weight</u>	Specifies the weight of a font	1
--------------------	--------------------------------	---

Writing Modes Properties

Property	Description	CSS
<u>direction</u>	Specifies the text direction/writing direction	2
text-orientation	Defines the orientation of the text in a line	3
text-combine-upright	Specifies the combination of multiple characters into the space of a single character	3
<u>unicode-bidi</u>	Used together with the <u>direction</u> property to set or return whether the text should be overridden to support multiple languages in the same document	2
<u>user-select</u>	Specifies whether the text of an element can be selected	3
writing-mode		3

Table Properties

Property	Description	CSS
<u>border-collapse</u>	Specifies whether or not table borders should be collapsed	2
<u>border-spacing</u>	Specifies the distance between the borders of adjacent cells	2
<u>caption-side</u>	Specifies the placement of a table caption	2
<u>empty-cells</u>	Specifies whether or not to display borders and background on empty cells in a table	2
<u>table-layout</u>	Sets the layout algorithm to be used for a table	2

Lists and Counters Properties

Property	Description	CSS
<u>counter-increment</u>	Increments one or more counters	2
<u>counter-reset</u>	Creates or resets one or more counters	2
<u>list-style</u>	Sets all the properties for a list in one declaration	1
<u>list-style-image</u>	Specifies an image as the list-item marker	1

<u>list-style-position</u>	Specifies if the list-item markers should appear inside or outside the content flow	1
<u>list-style-type</u>	Specifies the type of list-item marker	1

Animation Properties

Property	Description	CSS
<u>@keyframes</u>	Specifies the animation code	3
<u>animation</u>	A shorthand property for all the animation properties (except animation-play-state and animation-fill-mode)	3
<u>animation-delay</u>	Specifies a delay for the start of an animation	3
<u>animation-direction</u>	Specifies whether or not the animation should play in reverse on alternate cycles	3
<u>animation-duration</u>	Specifies how many seconds or milliseconds an animation takes to complete one cycle	3
<u>animation-fill-mode</u>	Specifies a style for the element when the animation is not playing (when it is finished, or when it has a delay)	3
<u>animation-iteration-count</u>	Specifies the number of times an animation should be played	3
<u>animation-name</u>	Specifies the name of the @keyframes animation	3
<u>animation-play-state</u>	Specifies whether the animation is running or paused	3
<u>animation-timing-function</u>	Specifies the speed curve of an animation	3

Transform Properties

Property	Description	CSS
<u>backface-visibility</u>	Defines whether or not an element should be visible when not facing the screen	3
<u>perspective</u>	Specifies the perspective on how 3D elements are viewed	3
<u>perspective-origin</u>	Specifies the bottom position of 3D elements	3
<u>transform</u>	Applies a 2D or 3D transformation to an element	3

<u>transform-origin</u>	Allows you to change the position on transformed elements	3
<u>transform-style</u>	Specifies how nested elements are rendered in 3D space	3

Transitions Properties

Property	Description	CSS
<u>transition</u>	A shorthand property for setting the four transition properties	3
<u>transition-property</u>	Specifies the name of the CSS property the transition effect is for	3
<u>transition-duration</u>	Specifies how many seconds or milliseconds a transition effect takes to complete	3
<u>transition-timing-function</u>	Specifies the speed curve of the transition effect	3
<u>transition-delay</u>	Specifies when the transition effect will start	3

Basic User Interface Properties

Property	Description	CSS
<u>box-sizing</u>	Tells the browser what the sizing properties (width and height) should include	3
<u>content</u>	Used with the :before and :after pseudo-elements, to insert generated content	2
<u>cursor</u>	Specifies the type of cursor to be displayed	2
<u>ime-mode</u>	Controls the state of the input method editor for text fields	3
<u>nav-down</u>	Specifies where to navigate when using the arrow-down navigation key	3
<u>nav-index</u>	Specifies the tabbing order for an element	3
<u>nav-left</u>	Specifies where to navigate when using the arrow-left navigation key	3
<u>nav-right</u>	Specifies where to navigate when using the arrow-right navigation key	3
<u>nav-up</u>	Specifies where to navigate when using the arrow-up navigation key	3
<u>outline</u>	Sets all the outline properties in one declaration	2
<u>outline-color</u>	Sets the color of an outline	2
<u>outline-offset</u>	Offsets an outline, and draws it beyond the border edge	3

<u>outline-style</u>	Sets the style of an outline	2
<u>outline-width</u>	Sets the width of an outline	2
<u>resize</u>	Specifies whether or not an element is resizable by the user	3
<u>text-overflow</u>	Specifies what should happen when text overflows the containing element	3

Multi-column Layout Properties

Property	Description	CSS
<u>break-after</u>	Specifies the page-, column-, or region-break behavior after the generated box	3
<u>break-before</u>	Specifies the page-, column-, or region-break behavior before the generated box	3
<u>break-inside</u>	Specifies the page-, column-, or region-break behavior inside the generated box	3
<u>column-count</u>	Specifies the number of columns an element should be divided into	3
<u>column-fill</u>	Specifies how to fill columns	3
<u>column-gap</u>	Specifies the gap between the columns	3
<u>column-rule</u>	A shorthand property for setting all the column-rule-* properties	3
<u>column-rule-color</u>	Specifies the color of the rule between columns	3
<u>column-rule-style</u>	Specifies the style of the rule between columns	3
<u>column-rule-width</u>	Specifies the width of the rule between columns	3
<u>column-span</u>	Specifies how many columns an element should span across	3
<u>column-width</u>	Specifies the width of the columns	3
<u>columns</u>	A shorthand property for setting column-width and column-count	3
<u>widows</u>	Sets the minimum number of lines that must be left at the top of a page when a page break occurs inside an element	2

Paged Media

Property	Description	CSS
orphans	Sets the minimum number of lines that must be left at the bottom of a page when a page break occurs inside an element	2
<u>page-break-after</u>	Sets the page-breaking behavior after an element	2
<u>page-break-before</u>	Sets the page-breaking behavior before an element	2
<u>page-break-inside</u>	Sets the page-breaking behavior inside an element	2

Generated Content for Paged Media

Property	Description	CSS
marks	Adds crop and/or cross marks to the document	3
<u>quotes</u>	Sets the type of quotation marks for embedded quotations	2

Filter Effects Properties

Property	Description	CSS
<u>filter</u>	Defines effects (e.g. blurring or color shifting) on an element before the element is displayed	3

Image Values and Replaced Content

Property	Description	CSS
image-orientation	Specifies a rotation in the right or clockwise direction that a user agent applies to an image (This property is likely going to be deprecated and its functionality moved to HTML)	3
image-rendering	Gives a hint to the browser about what aspects of an image are most important to preserve when the image is scaled	3
image-resolution	Specifies the intrinsic resolution of all raster images used in/on the element	3
object-fit	Specifies how the contents of a replaced element should be fitted to the box established by its used height and width	3
object-	Specifies the alignment of the replaced element inside its box	3

position

Masking Properties

Property	Description	CSS
mask		3
mask-type		3

Speech Properties

Property	Description	CSS
mark	A shorthand property for setting the mark-before and mark-after properties	3
mark-after	Allows named markers to be attached to the audio stream	3
mark-before	Allows named markers to be attached to the audio stream	3
phonemes	Specifies a phonetic pronunciation for the text contained by the corresponding element	3
Rest	A shorthand property for setting the rest-before and rest-after properties	3
rest-after	Specifies a rest or prosodic boundary to be observed after speaking an element's content	3
rest-before	Specifies a rest or prosodic boundary to be observed before speaking an element's content	3
voice-balance	Specifies the balance between left and right channels	3
voice-duration	Specifies how long it should take to render the selected element's content	3
voice-pitch	Specifies the average pitch (a frequency) of the speaking voice	3
voice-pitch-range	Specifies variation in average pitch	3
voice-rate	Controls the speaking rate	3
voice-stress	Indicates the strength of emphasis to be applied	3
voice-volume	Refers to the amplitude of the waveform output by the speech synthesises	3

Marquee Properties

Property	Description	CSS
marquee-direction	Sets the direction of the moving content	3
marquee-play-count	Sets how many times the content move	3
marquee-speed	Sets how fast the content scrolls	3
marquee-style	Sets the style of the moving content	3

CSS Examples

Color Properties: 2

color, opacity

Color_1.html

```
<style>
  body {
    color: red;
  }
  h1 {
    color: #00ff00;
  }
  p.ex {
    color: rgb(0,0,255);
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>This is heading 1</h1>
  <p>This is an ordinary paragraph. Notice that this text is red. The default text-color for a page is
  defined in the body selector.</p>
  <p class="ex">This is a paragraph with class="ex". This text is blue.</p>
</body>
```

Opacity_2.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
  opacity: 0.5;
  filter: alpha(opacity=50); /* For IE8 and earlier */
```

```
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Image Transparency</h1>
<p>The opacity property specifies the transparency of an element. The lower the value, the more
transparent:</p>
<p>Image with 50% opacity:</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Opacity_Hover_3.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
  opacity: 0.5;
  filter: alpha(opacity=50); /* For IE8 and earlier */
}
img:hover {
  opacity: 1.0;
  filter: alpha(opacity=100); /* For IE8 and earlier */
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Image Transparency</h1>
<p>The opacity property is often used together with the :hover selector to change the opacity on
mouse-over:</p>



<p><b>Note:</b> In IE, a !DOCTYPE must be added for the :hover selector to work on other elements
than the a element.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Background and Border Properties: 43

[background](#), [background-attachment](#), [background-blend-mode](#), [background-color](#), [background-image](#), [background-position](#), [background-repeat](#), [background-clip](#), [background-origin](#), [background-size](#), [border](#),

[border-bottom](#), [border-bottom-color](#), [border-bottom-left-radius](#), [border-bottom-right-radius](#), [border-bottom-style](#), [border-bottom-width](#), [border-color](#), [border-image](#), [border-image-outset](#), [border-image-repeat](#), [border-image-slice](#), [border-image-source](#), [border-image-width](#), [border-left](#), [border-left-color](#), [border-left-style](#), [border-left-width](#), [border-radius](#), [border-right](#), [border-right-color](#), [border-right-style](#), [border-right-width](#), [border-style](#), [border-top](#), [border-top-color](#), [border-top-left-radius](#), [border-top-right-radius](#), [border-top-style](#), [border-top-width](#), [border-width](#), [box-decoration-break](#), [box-shadow](#)

Background_4.html

```
<!--
```

The background shorthand property sets all the background properties in one declaration.

The properties that can be set, are: **background-color**, **background-image**, **background-position**, **background-size**, **background-repeat**, **background-origin**, **background-clip**, and **background-attachment**.

Syntax:

```
background: background-color background-image background-position
background-size background-repeat background-origin background-clip
background-attachment;
```

```
background-color: yellow | #00ff00 | rgb(255,0,255);
```

```
background-image: url('path_of_image');
```

```
background-position: left top | left center | left bottom;
```

```
background-size: width height;
```

```
background-repeat: repeat | repeat-x | repeat-y | no-repeat;
```

```
background-origin: padding-box | border-box | content-box;
```

```
background-clip: border-box | padding-box | content-box;
```

```
background-attachment: scroll | fixed;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
body {
```

```
    background: #00ff00 url("smiley.gif") no-repeat fixed center;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

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

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

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

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

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

```
<p>This is some text</p>
<p>This is some text</p>
<p>This is some text</p>
<p>This is some text</p>
<p>This is some text</p>
<p>This is some text</p>
<p>This is some text</p>
<p>This is some text</p>
<p>This is some text</p>
<p>This is some text</p>
<p>This is some text</p>
<p>This is some text</p>
<p>This is some text</p>
<p>This is some text</p>
<p>This is some text</p>
<p>This is some text</p>
<p>This is some text</p>
<p>This is some text</p>
<p>This is some text</p>
<p>This is some text</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Background_color_5.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-color: yellow;
}
h1 {
    background-color: #00ff00;
}
p {
    background-color: rgb(255,0,255);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Background_image_6.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-image: url("paper.gif");
  background-color: #cccccc;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Hello World!</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Background_position_7.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-image: url('smiley.gif');
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-attachment: fixed;
  background-position: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
```

Background_size_8.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background: url("img_flwr.gif");
```



```
background-size: 80px 60px;
background-repeat: no-repeat;
padding-top: 40px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt
ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation
ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.</p>
<p>Original image: </p>
<p><strong>Note:</strong> The background-size property is not supported in Internet Explorer 8 and
earlier versions.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Background_repeat_9.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
background-image: url("paper.gif");
background-repeat: repeat-y;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>repeat-y will repeat a background image only vertically.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Background_origin_10.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#example1 {
border: 10px solid black;
padding: 35px;
background: url(img_flwr.gif);
background-repeat: no-repeat;
```

```
}
#example2 {
  border: 10px solid black;
  padding: 35px;
  background: url(img_flwr.gif);
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-origin: border-box;
}
#example3 {
  border: 10px solid black;
  padding: 35px;
  background: url(img_flwr.gif);
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-origin: content-box;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>No background-origin (padding-box is default):</p>
<div id="example1">
<h2>Lorem Ipsum Dolor</h2>
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.</p>
<p>Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.</p>
</div>
<p>background-origin: border-box:</p>
<div id="example2">
<h2>Lorem Ipsum Dolor</h2>
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.</p>
<p>Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.</p>
</div>
<p>background-origin: content-box:</p>
<div id="example3">
<h2>Lorem Ipsum Dolor</h2>
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.</p>
<p>Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.</p>
</div>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

Background_clip_11.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#example1 {
    border: 10px dotted black;
    padding: 35px;
    background: yellow;
}
#example2 {
    border: 10px dotted black;
    padding: 35px;
    background: yellow;
    background-clip: padding-box;
}
#example3 {
    border: 10px dotted black;
    padding: 35px;
    background: yellow;
    background-clip: content-box;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p><strong>Note:</strong> The background-clip property is not supported in Internet Explorer 8 and
earlier versions.</p>
<p>No background-clip (border-box is default):</p>
<div id="example1">
<h2>Lorem Ipsum Dolor</h2>
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt
ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.</p>
</div>
<p>background-clip: padding-box:</p>
<div id="example2">
<h2>Lorem Ipsum Dolor</h2>
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt
ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.</p>
</div>
```

```
<p>background-clip: content-box:</p>
<div id="example3">
<h2>Lorem Ipsum Dolor</h2>
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt
ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.</p>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Background_attachment_12.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-image: url('w3css.gif');
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    background-attachment: fixed;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>The background-image is fixed. Try to scroll down the page.</p>
<p>If you do not see any scrollbars, try to resize the browser window.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Border_13.html

<!--

The border shorthand property sets all the border properties in one declaration.

The properties that can be set, are (in order): border-width, border-style, and border-color.

Syntax:

border: border-width border-style border-color;

border-width: medium|thin|thick

border-

style:none|hidden|dotted|dashed|solid|double|groove|ridge|inset|outset

;

border-color: color|transparent;

-->

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
p {
```

```
    border: 5px solid red;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

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

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Border_Width_14.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<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>
</html>
```

Border_Style_15.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<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>
</html>
```

Border_Color_16.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.one {
  border-style: solid;
  border-color: #0000ff;
}
p.two {
  border-style: solid;
  border-color: #ff0000 #0000ff;
}
p.three {
  border-style: solid;
  border-color: #ff0000 #00ff00 #0000ff;
}
p.four {
  border-style: solid;
  border-color: #ff0000 #00ff00 #0000ff rgb(250,0,255);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p class="one">One-colored border!</p>
<p class="two">Two-colored border!</p>
<p class="three">Three-colored border!</p>
<p class="four">Four-colored border!</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> The "border-color" property does not work if it is used alone. Use the "border-style"
property to set the borders first.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Border_radius_17.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  border: 2px solid #a1a1a1;
  padding: 10px 40px;
```

```
background: #dddddd;
width: 300px;
border-radius: 15px 5px 25px 35px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>The border-radius property allows you to add rounded corners to elements.</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Box_shadow_18.html

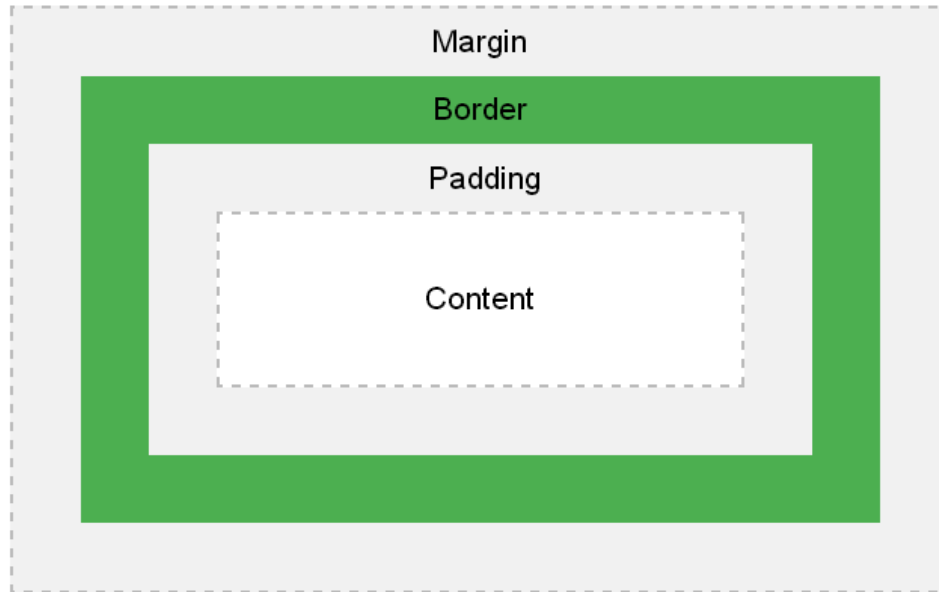
```
<!--
The box-shadow property attaches one or more shadows to an element.
Syntax:
box-shadow: none/h-shadow v-shadow blur spread color/inset
-->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
width: 300px;
height: 100px;
background-color: yellow;
box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px #888888;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div></div>
</body>
</html>
```

Basic Box Properties: 31

bottom, clear, clip, display, float, height, left, margin, margin-bottom, margin-left, margin-right, margin-top, max-height, max-width, min-height, min-width, overflow, overflow-x, overflow-y, padding, padding-bottom, padding-left, padding-right, padding-top, position, right, top, visibility, width, vertical-align, z-index

About Box Model

All HTML elements can be considered as boxes. In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout.



The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content. The image below illustrates the box model:

Explanation of the different parts:

- **Content** - The content of the box, where text and images appear
- **Padding** - Clears an area around the content. The padding is transparent
- **Border** - A border that goes around the padding and content
- **Margin** - Clears an area outside the border. The margin is transparent

The box model allows us to add a border around elements, and to define space between elements.

Box_model_19.html

```
<head>
<style>
div {
  background-color: lightgrey;
  width: 300px;
  border: 25px solid green;
  padding: 25px;
  margin: 25px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Demonstrating the Box Model</h2>
```

<p>The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: borders, padding, margins, and the actual content.</p>

<div>This text is the actual content of the box. We have added a 25px padding, 25px margin and a 25px green border. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.</div>

</body>

Width and Height of an Element

In order to set the width and height of an element correctly in all browsers, you need to know how the box model works.

Important: When you set the width and height properties of an element with CSS, you just set the width and height of the **content area**. To calculate the full size of an element, you must also add padding, borders and margins.

Assume we want to style a <div> element to have a total width of 350px:

Box_Width_20.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 320px;
  padding: 10px;
  border: 5px solid gray;
  margin: 0;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Calculate the total width:</h2>

<div>The picture above is 350px wide. The total width of this element is also 350px.</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Here is the math:

320px (width)

+ 20px (left + right padding)

+ 10px (left + right border)

+ 0px (left + right margin)

= 350px

The total width of an element should be calculated like this:

Total element width = width + left padding + right padding + left border + right border + left margin + right margin

The total height of an element should be calculated like this:

Total element height = height + top padding + bottom padding + top border + bottom border + top margin + bottom margin

Note for old IE: Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions, include padding and border in the width property. To fix this problem, add a <!DOCTYPE html> to the HTML page.

Box_bottom_21.html

<!--

Set the bottom edge of the absolute positioned <div> element to 70px above the bottom edge of its nearest positioned ancestor:

Syntax:

```
bottom:auto|length;
```

-->

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
div.relative {
```

```
    position: relative;
```

```
    width: 400px;
```

```
    height: 200px;
```

```
    border: 3px solid #8AC007;
```

```
}
```

```
div.absolute {
```

```
    position: absolute;
```

```
    bottom: 70px;
```

```
    width: 200px;
```

```
    height: 100px;
```

```
    border: 3px solid #8AC007;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
<div class="relative">This div element has position: relative;
  <div class="absolute">This div element has position: absolute. It is placed 70 pixels above the bottom
edge of the containing positioned element (div with class="relative").</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Box_clear_22.html

```
<!--
```

No floating elements allowed on the left or the right side of a specified <p> element:

Syntax:

```
clear:none|left|right|both;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
img {
```

```
  float: left;
```

```
}
```

```
p.clear {
```

```
  clear: both;
```

```
}
```

```
</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.</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>
```

```
<p><strong>Remove the "clear" class to see the effect.</strong></p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Box_clip_23.html

```
<!--
```

What happens if an image is larger than its containing element? - The clip property lets you specify a rectangle to clip an absolutely positioned element. The rectangle is specified as four coordinates, all from the top-left corner of the element to be clipped.

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

Syntax:

```
Clip:auto|shape:rect(top,right,bottom,left)
-->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
  position: absolute;
  clip: rect(0px,60px,200px,0px);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```

Box_display_24.html

<!--

The display property specifies the type of box used for an HTML element.

Syntax:

```
display:inline|block|flex|inline-block|inline-flex|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|initial|inherit;
-->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  display: inline;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Box_float_25.html

```
<!--
```

The **float** property specifies whether or not an element should float.
The **clear** property is used to control the behavior of floating elements.

float property

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

The following example specifies that an image should float to the right in a text:

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
img {
```

```
    float: right;
```

```
    margin: 0 0 10px 10px;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>In this example, the image will float to the right in the paragraph, and the text in the paragraph will wrap around the image.</p>
```

```
<p>
```

```
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et dictum interdum, nisi lorem egestas odio, vitae scelerisque enim ligula venenatis dolor. Maecenas nisl est, ultrices nec congue eget, auctor vitae massa. Fusce luctus vestibulum augue ut aliquet. Mauris ante ligula, facilisis sed ornare eu, lobortis in odio. Praesent convallis urna a lacus interdum ut hendrerit risus congue. Nunc sagittis dictum nisi, sed ullamcorper ipsum dignissim ac. In at libero sed nunc venenatis imperdiet sed ornare turpis. Donec vitae dui eget tellus gravida venenatis. Integer fringilla congue eros non fermentum. Sed dapibus pulvinar nibh tempor porta. Cras ac leo purus. Mauris quis diam velit.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Box_clear_26.html

```
<!--
```

clear property

The **clear** property is used to control the behavior of floating elements.

Elements after a floating element will flow around it. To avoid this, use the **clear** property.

The `clear` property specifies on which sides of an element floating elements are not allowed to float:

-->

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.div1 {
  float: left;
  width: 100px;
  height: 50px;
  margin: 10px;
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
div2 {
  border: 1px solid red;
}
.div3 {
  float: left;
  width: 100px;
  height: 50px;
  margin: 10px;
  border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
.div4 {
  border: 1px solid red;
  clear: left;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

<h2>Without clear</h2>

<div class="div1">div1</div>

<div class="div2">div2 - Notice that the div2 element is after div1, in the HTML code. However, since div1 is floated to the left, this happens: the text in div2 is floated around div1, and div2 surrounds the whole thing.</div>

<h2>Using clear</h2>

<div class="div3">div3</div>

<div class="div4">div4 - Using clear moves div4 down below the floated div3. The value "left" clears elements floated to the left. You can also clear "right" and "both".</div>

```
</body>
</html>
```

Box_height_27.html

```
<!--
```

The height property sets the height of an element.

Note: The height property does not include padding, borders, or margins; it sets the height of the area inside the padding, border, and margin of the element!

Syntax:

```
height:auto|length;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
.div1 {
```

```
    float: left;
```

```
    width: 100px;
```

```
    height: 50px;
```

```
    margin: 10px;
```

```
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;
```

```
}
```

```
.div2 {
```

```
    border: 1px solid red;
```

```
}
```

```
.div3 {
```

```
    float: left;
```

```
    width: 100px;
```

```
    height: 50px;
```

```
    margin: 10px;
```

```
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;
```

```
}
```

```
.div4 {
```

```
    border: 1px solid red;
```

```
    clear: left;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```



```
</head>
<body>

<h2>Without clear</h2>
<div class="div1">div1</div>
<div class="div2">div2 - Notice that the div2 element is after div1, in the HTML code. However, since
div1 is floated to the left, this happens: the text in div2 is floated around div1, and div2 surrounds the
whole thing.</div>

<h2>Using clear</h2>
<div class="div3">div3</div>
<div class="div4">div4 - Using clear moves div4 down below the floated div3. The value "left" clears
elements floated to the left. You can also clear "right" and "both".</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Box_left_28.html

```
<!--
```

Set the left edge of the absolute positioned <div> element 80px to the right of the left edge of its nearest positioned ancestor:

Syntax:

```
left:auto|length;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
div.relative {
    position: relative;
    width: 400px;
    height: 200px;
    border: 3px solid #8AC007;
}
```

```
div.absolute {
    position: absolute;
    left: 80px;
    width: 200px;
    height: 120px;
    border: 3px solid #8AC007;
}
```

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

<div class="relative">This div element has position: relative;
  <div class="absolute">This div element has position: absolute. It is placed 80 pixels to the right of the
left edge of the containing positioned element (div with class="relative").</div>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Box_margin_29.html

```
<!--
```

The CSS **margin** properties are used to generate space around elements.

The **margin** properties set the size of the white space outside the border.

With CSS, you have full control over the margins. There are CSS properties for setting the margin for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).

Syntax:

```
margin: top right bottom left;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
div {
```

```
  border: 1px solid black;
```

```
  margin: 100px 150px 100px 80px;
```

```
  # margin-top: 100px;
```

```
  # margin-bottom: 100px;
```

```
  # margin-right: 150px;
```

```
  # margin-left: 80px;
```

```
  background-color: lightblue;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>Using the margin shorthand property</h2>
```

```
<div>This div element has a top margin of 100px, a right margin of 150px, a bottom margin of 100px, and a left margin of 80px.</div>
```

```
</body>  
</html>
```

Box_max_height_30.html

```
<!--
```

The max-height property is used to set the maximum height of an element.

This prevents the value of the height property from becoming larger than max-height.

Note: The value of the max-height property overrides height.

Syntax:

```
max-height:none|length;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
p {
```

```
    max-height: 50px;
```

```
    background-color: yellow;
```

```
    overflow: auto;
```

```
}
```

```
</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>
```

```
</html>
```

Box_max_width_31.html

```
<!--
```

The max-width property is used to set the maximum width of an element.

This prevents the value of the width property from becoming larger than max-width.

Note: The value of the max-width property overrides width.

Syntax:

```
max-width:none|length;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<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>
```

```
</html>
```

Box_min_height_32.html

```
<!--
```

The min-height property is used to set the minimum height of an element.

This prevents the value of the height property from becoming smaller than min-height.

Note: The value of the min-height property overrides both max-height and height.

Syntax:

```
min-height: length;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<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>
```

```
</html>
```

Box_min_width_33.html

```
<!--
```

The min-width property is used to set the minimum width of an element.

This prevents the value of the width property from becoming smaller than min-width.

Note: The value of the min-width property overrides both max-width and width.

Syntax:

```
bottom:auto | length;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<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>
```

```
</html>
```

Box_overflow_34.html

```
<!--
```

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

This property specifies whether to clip content or to add scrollbars when an element's content is too big to fit in a specified area.

Note: The overflow property only works for block elements with a specified height.

Syntax:

```
overflow: visible | hidden | scroll | auto | initial | inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<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>

</html>

Box_padding_35.html

<!--

The CSS **padding** properties are used to generate space around content.

The padding clears an area around the content (inside the border) of an element.

With CSS, you have full control over the padding. There are CSS properties for setting the padding for each side of an element (top, right, bottom, and left).

Syntax:

padding:top right bottom left;

```
-->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  border: 1px solid black;
  background-color: lightblue;
  padding-top: 50px;
  padding-right: 30px;
  padding-bottom: 50px;
  padding-left: 80px;
  # padding:50px 30px 50px 80px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Using individual padding properties</h2>
```

```
<div>This div element has a top padding of 50px, a right padding of 30px, a bottom padding of 50px, and
a left padding of 80px.</div>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

Box_position_36.html

```
<!--
```

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

Syntax:

```
position: static/absolute/relative/initial/inherit;
```

```
-->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<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>
</html>
```

Box_visibility_37.html

```
<!--
```

Hiding an element can be done by setting the `display` property to `none`. The element will be hidden, and the page will be displayed as if the element is not there:

`visibility:hidden`; also hides an element.

However, the element will still take up the same space as before. The element will be hidden, but still affect the layout:

Syntax:

```
visibility:hidden;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
h1.hidden {
```

```
    visibility: hidden;
```

```
    # display: none;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is a visible heading</h1>
```

```
<h1 class="hidden">This is a hidden heading</h1>
```

```
<p>Notice that the hidden heading still takes up space.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```


Box_zindex_38.html

```
<!--
```

The z-index property specifies the stack order of an element.

An element with greater stack order is always in front of an element with a lower stack order.

Note: z-index only works on positioned elements (position:absolute, position:relative, or position:fixed).

Syntax:

```
z-index: auto|number|initial|inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
img {
```

```
    position: absolute;
```

```
    left: 0px;
```

```
    top: 0px;
```

```
    z-index: -1;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

```

```

```
<p>Because the image has a z-index of -1, it will be placed behind the text.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Text Properties: 17

[hanging-punctuation](#), [hyphens](#), [letter-spacing](#), [line-break](#), [line-height](#), [overflow-wrap](#), [tab-size](#), [text-align](#), [text-align-last](#), [text-combine-upright](#), [text-indent](#), [text-justify](#), [text-transform](#), [white-space](#), [word-break](#), [word-spacing](#), [word-wrap](#)

Text_hanging_punctuation_39.html

```
<!--
```

The hanging-punctuation property specifies whether a punctuation mark may be placed outside the line box at the start or at the end of a full line of text.

Syntax:

```
hanging-punctuation: none|first|last|allow-end|force-end|initial|inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
p {
  # hanging-punctuation: allow-end;
  hanging-punctuation: first;
  padding 10px;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>Hai</p>
<P>
Somethingsomething something nothing. Nothingnothing nothing something.
</P>
</body>
</html>
```

Text_hyphens_40.html

```
<!--
```

Hyphenation allows the controlled splitting of words onto 2 lines to improve the layout of text when wrapping lines, typically splitting words at syllabic or morphemic boundaries and visually indicating the split (usually by inserting a hyphen). In some cases, hyphenation may also alter the spelling of a word.

```
-->
```

Text_letter-spacing_41.html

```
<!--
```

The letter-spacing property increases or decreases the space between characters in a text.

Syntax:

Letter-spacing: normal|length|initial|inherit;

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
  letter-spacing: 2px;
}

h2 {
  letter-spacing: -3px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

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

```
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

Text_line_break_42.html

```
<!--
```

The **line-break** CSS property is used to specify how (or if) to break lines when working with punctuation and symbols.

```
/* Keyword values */
line-break: auto;
line-break: loose;
line-break: normal;
line-break: strict;

/* Global values */
line-break: inherit;
line-break: initial;
line-break: unset;
```

```
-->
```

Text_line_hieight_43.html

```
<!--
```

The line-height property specifies the line height.

Syntax:

line-height: normal|number|length|initial|inherit;

```
-->
```

```
<style>
  div {
    line-height:normal;
    # line-height:1;
    # line-height:2;
    # line-height:3;
    # line-height:4;
    # line-height:1px;
    # line-height:2px;
    # line-height:10px;
    # line-height:25px;
    # line-height:50%;
    # line-height:100%;
    # line-height:150%;
    # line-height:initial;
  }
</style>
<div>
This example demonstrates different line-heights. You can change the lineheight by clicking on one of the line-height properties on the left. This text is where you will see the result of the selected line-height property.
</div>
```

Text_overflow_wrap_44.html

<!--

The `overflow-wrap` property in CSS allows you to specify that the browser can break a line of text inside the targeted element onto multiple lines in an otherwise unbreakable place. This helps to avoid an unusually long string of text causing layout problems due to overflow.

- `normal`: the default. The browser will break lines according to normal line breaking rules. Words or unbroken strings will not break, even if they overflow the container.
- `break-word`: words or strings of characters that are too large to fit inside their container will break in an arbitrary place to force a line break. A hyphen character will not be inserted, even if the `hyphens` property is used.
- `inherit`: the targeted element must inherit the value of the `overflow-wrap` property defined on its immediate parent.

Syntax:

```
overflow-wrap: normal | break-word | inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<head>
<script>
document.querySelector('button').addEventListener('click', function () {
    document.querySelector('p').classList.toggle('ow');
}, false);
</script>
<style>
body {
    padding: 20px;
    font-size: 20px;
}

h2 {
    text-align: center;
    margin-bottom: 14px;
}

p {
    margin: 0 auto;
    max-width: 300px;
    border: solid 2px #ccc;
    padding: 12px;
}

button {
    display: block;
    margin: 20px auto;
}

.ow {
    overflow-wrap: break-word;
    word-wrap: break-word;
```

```
    hyphens: auto;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>overflow-wrap/word-wrap demo</h2>
<p>This is the first time I've seen the
word Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis. It's a long one.</p>
<button>Toggle Overflow Wrap</button>
</body>
```

Text_tab_size_45.html

```
<!--
```

The tab-size property specifies the length of the space used for the tab character.

In HTML, the tab character is usually displayed as a single space-character, except for some elements, like <textarea> and <pre>, and the result of the tab-size property will only be visible for these elements.

Syntax:

```
tab-size: number|length|initial|inherit;;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#t1 {
  -moz-tab-size: 4; /* Code for Firefox */
  -o-tab-size: 4; /* Code for Opera 10.6-12.1 */
  tab-size: 4;
}

#t2 {
  -moz-tab-size: 16; /* Code for Firefox */
  -o-tab-size: 16; /* Code for Opera 10.6-12.1 */
  tab-size: 16;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<pre id="t1">
|   use   tab-size 4
</pre>

<pre id="t2">
|   use   tab-size 16
</pre>
```

<p>Note: The tab-size property is currently supported in Chrome, Safari 6.1+ and Opera 15+.</p>

```
<p><b>Note:</b> Firefox supports an alternative, the -moz-tab-size property.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> Opera 10.6 to 12.1 supports an alternative, the -o-tab-size property.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Text_align_46.html

```
<!--
```

The text-align property specifies the horizontal alignment of text in an element.

Syntax:

```
text-align: left|right|center|justify|initial|inherit;-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
  text-align: center;
}

h2 {
  text-align: left;
}

h3 {
  text-align: right;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>

<h2>This is heading 2</h2>

<h3>This is heading 3</h3>

</body>
</html>
```

Text_align_last_47.html

```
<!--
```

The text-align-last property specifies how to align the last line of a text.

Note: The text-align-last property will only work for elements with the text-align property set to "justify".

Syntax:

```
text-align-last: auto|left|right|center|justify|start|end|initial|inherit;
```

```
-->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  text-align: justify;
  -moz-text-align-last: right; /* Code for Firefox */
  text-align-last: right;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>
You can use the text-align-last property to align the last line of a text, if the text has the text-align
property set to justify. This text is where you will see the result of the text-align-last property. You can
use the text-align-last property to align the last line of a text, if the text has the text-align property set to
justify. This text is where you will see the result of the text-align-last property.
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Text_combine_upright_48.html

```
<!--
```

The **text-combine-upright** [CSS](#) property specifies the combination of multiple characters into the space of a single character. If the combined text is wider than 1em, the user agent must fit the contents within 1em. The resulting composition is treated as a single upright glyph for layout and decoration. This property only has an effect in vertical writing modes.

This is used to produce an effect that is known as *tate-chū-yoko* (縦中横) in Japanese, or as 直書横向 in Chinese.

Syntax:

```
Text-combine-upright: none|all|digits|digits 4|inherit|initial;
```

```
-->
```

```
<body>
<p lang="ja" class="exampleText">平成20年4月16日にこ</p>
</body>
<head>
<style>
.exampleText {
  writing-mode: vertical-lr;
  text-combine-upright: digits 2;
  font: 36px serif;
}
```

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

Text_indent_49.html

```
<!--
```

The text-indent property specifies the indentation of the first line in a text-block.

Note: Negative values are allowed. The first line will be indented to the left if the value is negative.

Syntax:

text-indent: Length/initial/inherit;

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
p {
```

```
    text-indent: 50px;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since. 'Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone,' he told me, 'just remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had.'
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Text_justify_50.html

```
<!--
```

The text-justify property specifies the justification method to use when text-align is set to "justify".

This property specifies how justified text should be aligned and spaced.

Syntax:

text-justify: auto/inter-word/inter-ideograph/inter-cluster/distribute/kashida/trim/initial/inherit;

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
div {
```

```
    text-align: justify;
```

```
    text-justify: inter-word;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```



```
</head>
<body>

<h1>CSS text-justify Example</h1>

<div>In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning
over in my mind ever since. 'Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone,' he told me, 'just remember that
all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had.'</div>

<p><b>Tip:</b> Resize the browser window to see how the value "justify" works.</p>

<p><b>Note:</b> The text-justify property only works in IE.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Text_transform_51.html

```
<!--
```

The text-transform property controls the capitalization of text.

Syntax:

```
text-transform: none|capitalize|uppercase|lowercase|initial|inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.uppercase {
    text-transform: uppercase;
}

p.lowercase {
    text-transform: lowercase;
}

p.capitalize {
    text-transform: capitalize;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p class="uppercase">This is some text.</p>
<p class="lowercase">This is some text.</p>
<p class="capitalize">This is some text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Text_white_space_52.html

```
<!--
```

The white-space property specifies how white-space inside an element is handled.

Syntax:

```
white-space: normal|nowrap|pre|pre-line|pre-wrap|initial|inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<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>
```

```
</html>
```

Text_word_break_53.html

```
<!--
```

The word-break property specifies line breaking rules for non-CJK scripts.

Tip: CJK scripts are Chinese, Japanese and Korean ("CJK") scripts.

Syntax:

```
word-break: normal|break-all|keep-all|initial|inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
p.test1 {
```

```
    width: 140px;
```

```
    border: 1px solid #000000;
```

```
    word-break: keep-all;
```

```
}
```

```
p.test2 {
```

```
width: 140px;
border: 1px solid #000000;
word-break: break-all;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<p class="test1">This paragraph contains some text. This line will-break-at-hyphens.</p>
```

```
<p class="test2">This paragraph contains some text. The lines will break at any character.</p>
```

```
<p><b>Note:</b> The word-break property is not supported in Opera 12 and earlier versions.</p>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

Text_word_spacing_54.html

```
<!--
```

The word-spacing property increases or decreases the white space between words.

Note: Negative values are allowed.

Syntax:

```
word-spacing: normal|length|initial|inherit;
```

```
-->
```

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

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

```
</body>
</html>
```

Text_word_wrap_55.html

```
<!--
```

The word-wrap property allows long words to be able to be broken and wrap onto the next line.

Syntax:

```
word-wrap: normal|break-word|initial|inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
p.test {
```

```
  width: 11em;
```

```
  border: 1px solid #000000;
```

```
  word-wrap: break-word;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p class="test"> This paragraph contains a very long word: thisisaveryveryveryveryveryverylongword.  
The long word will break and wrap to the next line.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Text Decoration Properties: 6

[text-decoration](#), [text-decoration-color](#), [text-decoration-line](#), [text-decoration-style](#), [text-shadow](#), [text-underline-position](#)

Text_decoration_56.html

```
<!--
```

The text-decoration property specifies the decoration added to text.

Note: In CSS3, the text-decoration property is a shorthand property for [text-decoration-line](#), [text-decoration-color](#), and [text-decoration-style](#), but this is currently not supported in any of the major browsers.

Note: In CSS3 you can use the text-decoration-color property to change the color of the decoration, otherwise the color is the same as the color of the text.

Syntax:

```
text-decoration: none|underline|overline|line-through|initial|inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
h1 {
```

```
  text-decoration: overline;
```

```
}
```

```
h2 {
```

```
  text-decoration: line-through;
```

```
}
h3 {
  text-decoration: underline;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>

</body>
</html>
```

Text_decoration_color_57.html

```
<!--
```

The text-decoration-color property specifies the color of the text-decoration (underlines, overlines, linethroughs).

Note: The text-decoration-color property will only have an effect on elements with a visible text-decoration.

Syntax:

```
text-decoration-color: color/initial/inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  text-decoration: underline;
  -moz-text-decoration-color: red; /* Code for Firefox */
  text-decoration-color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<p>The color of the lines should now be red!</p>
```

```
<p><b>Note:</b> The text-decoration-color property is not supported in any of the major browsers.</p>
```

```
<p><b>Note:</b> Firefox supports an alternative, the -moz-text-decoration-color property.</p>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

Text_decoration_line_58.html

<!--

The text-decoration-line property specifies what type of line, if any, the decoration will have.

Note: You can also set the text-decoration-line using the text-decoration property, which is a short-hand property for the text-decoration-line, text-decoration-style, and the text-decoration-color properties.

Note: You can also combine more than one value, like underline *and* overline to display lines both under and over the text.

Syntax:

text-decoration-line: none|underline|overline|line-through|initial|inherit;

-->

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
p {
```

```
  -moz-text-decoration-line: overline; /* Code for Firefox */
```

```
  text-decoration-line: overline;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>The paragraphs in this example should be displayed with a line on top.</p>
```

```
<p><b>Note:</b> The text-decoration-line is not supported in any of the major browsers.</p>
```

```
<p><b>Note:</b> Firefox supports an alternative, the -moz-text-decoration-line property.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Text_decoration_style_59.html

<!--

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -moz- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

Syntax:

text-decoration-style: solid|double|dotted|dashed|wavy|initial|inherit;

-->

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
p {
```

```
  text-decoration: underline;
```

```
    text-decoration-style: wavy;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

<p>The paragraphs in this example should be displayed with a wavy line under the text.</p>

<p>Note: The text-decoration-style is only supported by Firefox.</p>

```
</body>
</html>
```

Text_shadow_60.html

```
<!--
```

The text-shadow property adds shadow to text.

This property accepts a comma-separated list of shadows to be applied to the text.

Syntax:

```
text-shadow: h-shadow v-shadow blur-radius color|none|initial|inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    text-shadow: 2px 2px #FF0000;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

<h1>Text-shadow effect</h1>

<p>Note: Internet Explorer 9 and earlier do not support the text-shadow property.</p>

```
</body>
</html>
```

Text_underline_position_61.html

```
<!--
```

The [CSS text-decoration-property](#) **text-decoration-property** property specifies the position of the underline which is set using the text-decoration underline value.

Syntax:

```
text-decoration-property: auto;
text-decoration-property: under;
```

```
text-decoration: underline left;
text-decoration: underline right;
text-decoration: underline left;
text-decoration: underline right;

/* Global values */
text-decoration: inherit;
text-decoration: initial;
text-decoration: unset;
-->
```

Font Properties: 20

[@font-face](#), [@font-feature-values](#), [font](#), [font-family](#), [font-feature-settings](#), [font-kerning](#), [font-language-override](#), [font-size](#), [font-size-adjust](#), [font-stretch](#), [font-style](#), [font-synthesis](#), [font-variant](#), [font-variant-alternates](#), [font-variant-caps](#), [font-variant-east-asian](#), [font-variant-ligatures](#), [font-variant-numeric](#), [font-variant-position](#), [font-weight](#)

Font_Face_62.html

```
<!--
```

With the `@font-face` rule, web designers do no longer have to use one of the "web-safe" fonts. In the new `@font-face` rule you must first define a name for the font (e.g. `myFirstFont`), and then point to the font file.

Tip: Use lowercase letters for the font URL. Uppercase letters can give unexpected results in IE! To use the font for an HTML element, refer to the name of the font (`myFirstFont`) through the `font-family` property:

Syntax:

```
@font-face {
    font-properties
}
font-family:name src:url font-strech: normal|condensed|ultra-condensed|extra-
condensed|semi-condensed|expanded|semi-expanded|extra-expanded|ultra-
condensed font-style:normal|italic|oblique font-weight:normal|bold|100|200
-->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
@font-face {
    font-family: myFirstFont;
    src: url(sansation_light.woff);
}

div {
    font-family: myFirstFont;
}
```



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

```
<div>With CSS3, websites can finally use fonts other than the pre selected "web-safe" fonts.</div>
```

```
<p><b>Note:</b> Internet Explorer 8 and earlier, do not support the @font-face rule with the WOFF
format (only support for EOT format).</p>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

Font_Family_63.html

```
<!--
```

The CSS font properties define the font family, boldness, size, and the style of a text.

CSS Font Families

In CSS, there are two types of font family names:

- **generic family** - a group of font families with a similar look (like "Serif" or "Monospace")
- **font family** - a specific font family (like "Times New Roman" or "Arial")

Generic family	Font family	Description
Serif	Times New Roman Georgia	Serif fonts have small lines at the ends on some characters
Sans-serif	Arial Verdana	"Sans" means without - these fonts do not have the lines at the ends of characters
Monospace	Courier New Lucida Console	All monospace characters have the same width

The font family of a text is set with the `font-family` property.

The `font-family` property should hold several font names as a "fallback" system. If the browser does not support the first font, it tries the next font, and so on.

Start with the font you want, and end with a generic family, to let the browser pick a similar font in the generic family, if no other fonts are available.

Note: If the name of a font family is more than one word, it must be in quotation marks, like: "Times New Roman".

More than one font family is specified in a comma-separated list:

```
-->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.serif {
  font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
}

p.sansserif {
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>CSS font-family</h1>
<p class="serif">This is a paragraph, shown in the Times New Roman font.</p>
<p class="sansserif">This is a paragraph, shown in the Arial font.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Font_Style_64.html

```
<!--
```

The font-style property is mostly used to specify italic text.

This property has three values:

- normal - The text is shown normally
- italic - The text is shown in italics
- oblique - The text is "leaning" (oblique is very similar to italic, but less supported)

```
-->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<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 in normal style.</p>
<p class="italic">This is a paragraph in italic style.</p>
<p class="oblique">This is a paragraph in oblique style.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Font_Size_px_65.html

```
<!--
```

The font-size property sets the size of the text.

Being able to manage the text size is important in web design. However, you should not use font size adjustments to make paragraphs look like headings, or headings look like paragraphs.

Always use the proper HTML tags, like <h1> - <h6> for headings and <p> for paragraphs.

The font-size value can be an absolute, or relative size.

Absolute size:

- Sets the text to a specified size
- Does not allow a user to change the text size in all browsers (bad for accessibility reasons)
- Absolute size is useful when the physical size of the output is known

Relative size:

- Sets the size relative to surrounding elements
- Allows a user to change the text size in browsers

Note: If you do not specify a font size, the default size for normal text, like paragraphs, is 16px (16px=1em).

```
-->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
  font-size: 40px;
}

h2 {
  font-size: 30px;
}

p {
  font-size: 14px;
}
</style>
```

```
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Font_Size_em_66.html

```
<!--
```

To allow users to resize the text (in the browser menu), many developers use em instead of pixels.

The em size unit is recommended by the W3C.

1em is equal to the current font size. The default text size in browsers is 16px. So, the default size of 1em is 16px.

The size can be calculated from pixels to em using this formula: $pixels/16=em$

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
  font-size: 2.5em; /* 40px/16=2.5em */
}

h2 {
  font-size: 1.875em; /* 30px/16=1.875em */
}

p {
  font-size: 0.875em; /* 14px/16=0.875em */
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>Specifying the font-size in em allows all major browsers to resize the text.
```

```
Unfortunately, there is still a problem with older versions of IE. When resizing the text, it becomes larger/smaller than it should.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Font_Weight_67.html

```
<!--
```

The `font-weight` property specifies the weight of a font:

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<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>
</html>
```

Font_Variant_68.html

```
<!--
```

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.

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
```

```
<style>
p.normal {
  font-variant: normal;
}

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

<p class="normal">My name is Hege Refsnes.</p>
<p class="small">My name is Hege Refsnes.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Writing Mode Properties: 6

[direction](#), [text-orientation](#), [text-combine-upright](#), [unicode-bidi](#), [user-select](#), [writing-mode](#)

Writing_Mode_direction_69.html

```
<!--
Set the text direction to "right-to-left":
Syntax:
direction: ltr|rtl|initial|inherit;
-->

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.ex1 {
  direction: rtl;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>Some text. Default writing direction.</div>
```

```
<div class="ex1">Some text. Right-to-left direction.</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Table Properties: 5

[border-collapse](#), [border-spacing](#), [caption-side](#), [empty-cells](#), [table-layout](#)

Table_border_collapse_70.html

```
<!--
```

The border-collapse property sets whether the table borders are collapsed into a single border or detached as in standard HTML.

Syntax:

```
border-collapse: separate|collapse|initial|inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
table {
```

```
    border-collapse: collapse;
```

```
}
```

```
table, td, th {
```

```
    border: 1px solid black;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
    <th>Firstname</th>
```

```
    <th>Lastname</th>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
    <td>Peter</td>
```

```
    <td>Griffin</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
    <td>Lois</td>
```

```
    <td>Griffin</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

Note: If a !DOCTYPE is not specified, the border-collapse property can produce unexpected results in IE8 and earlier versions.

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Table_border_spacing_71.html

```
<!--
```

The border-spacing property sets the distance between the borders of adjacent cells (only for the "separated borders" model).

Syntax:

border-spacing: Length/initial/inherit;

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
table.ex1 {
```

```
    border-collapse: separate;
```

```
    border-spacing: 10px;
```

```
}
```

```
table.ex2 {
```

```
    border-collapse: separate;
```

```
    border-spacing: 10px 50px;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<table class="ex1" border="1">
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Peter</td>
```

```
<td>Griffin</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Lois</td>
```

```
<td>Griffin</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

```
<br>
```

```
<table class="ex2" border="1">
```

```
<tr>
```



```
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenn</td>
<td>Quagmire</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

<p>Note: IE8 supports the border-spacing property if a !DOCTYPE is specified.</p>

```
</body>
</html>
```

Table_caption_side_72.html

```
<!--
```

The caption-side property specifies the placement of a table caption.

Syntax:

```
caption-side: top|bottom|initial|inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!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>Berghlunds 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>Note: IE8 supports the caption-side property if a !DOCTYPE is specified.</p>

```
</body>
</html>
```

Table_empty_cells_73.html

```
<!--
```

The empty-cells property sets whether or not to display borders and background on empty cells in a table (only for the "separated borders" model).

Syntax:

```
empty-cells: show|hide|initial|inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table {
```

```
border-collapse: separate;
empty-cells: hide;
}
</style>
</head>
```

```
<body>
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <td>Peter</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Lois</td>
    <td></td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

<p>Note: Internet Explorer 8 supports the empty-cells property if a !DOCTYPE is specified.</p>

```
</body>
</html>
```

Table_Layout_74.html

```
<!--
```

The table-layout property sets the table layout algorithm to be used for a table.

Syntax:

table-layout: auto|fixed|initial|inherit;

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table {
  border-collapse: separate;
  width: 100%;
  border: 1px solid black;
}

td {
  border: 1px solid black;
}

table.ex1 {
  table-layout: auto;
}
```

```
table.ex2 {
  table-layout: fixed;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>table-layout: auto:</p>
<table class="ex1">
  <tr>
    <td width="5%">100000000000000000000000000000000</td>
    <td width="95%">10000000</td>
  </tr>
</table>

<p>table-layout: fixed:</p>
<table class="ex2">
  <tr>
    <td width="5%">100000000000000000000000000000000</td>
    <td width="95%">10000000</td>
  </tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

Lists & Counters Properties: 6

[counter-increment](#), [counter-reset](#), [list-style](#), [list-style-image](#), [list-style-position](#), [list-style-type](#)

List_Counter_increment_75.html

```
<!--
```

The table-layout property sets the table layout algorithm to be used for a table.

Syntax:

```
counter-increment: none|id|initial|inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
body {
```

```
  counter-reset: section;
```

```
}
```

```
h1 {
```

```
  counter-reset: subsection;
```

```
}

h1:before {
  counter-increment: section;
  content: "Section " counter(section) ". ";
}

h2:before {
  counter-increment: subsection;
  content: counter(section) "." counter(subsection) " ";
}
</style>
</head>

<body>

<p><b>Note:</b> IE8 supports these properties only if a !DOCTYPE is specified.</p>

<h1>HTML tutorials</h1>
<h2>HTML Tutorial</h2>
<h2>XHTML Tutorial</h2>
<h2>CSS Tutorial</h2>

<h1>Scripting tutorials</h1>
<h2>JavaScript</h2>
<h2>VBScript</h2>

<h1>XML tutorials</h1>
<h2>XML</h2>
<h2>XSL</h2>

</body>
</html>
```

List_Counter_reset_76.html

```
<!--
```

The counter-reset property creates or resets one or more counters.

The counter-reset property is usually used together with the counter-increment property and the content property.

Syntax:

```
counter-reset: none|name number|initial|inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
```

```
body {
  counter-reset: section;
}

h1 {
  counter-reset: subsection;
}

h1:before {
  counter-increment: section;
  content: "Section " counter(section) ". ";
}

h2:before {
  counter-increment: subsection;
  content: counter(section) "." counter(subsection) " ";
}
</style>
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p><b>Note:</b> IE8 supports these properties only if a !DOCTYPE is specified.</p>
```

```
<h1>HTML tutorials</h1>
<h2>HTML Tutorial</h2>
<h2>XHTML Tutorial</h2>
<h2>CSS Tutorial</h2>
```

```
<h1>Scripting tutorials</h1>
<h2>JavaScript</h2>
<h2>VBScript</h2>
```

```
<h1>XML tutorials</h1>
<h2>XML</h2>
<h2>XSL</h2>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

List_Style_77.html

```
<!--
```

The list-style shorthand property sets all the list properties in one declaration.

The properties that can be set, are (in order): list-style-type, list-style-position, list-style-image.

If one of the values above are missing, e.g. "list-style:circle inside;", the default value for the missing property will be inserted, if any.

Syntax:

list-style: list-style-type list-style-position list-style-image/initial/inherit;

-->

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
  list-style: square inside url("sqpurple.gif");
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

List_Style_Colors_78.html

<!--

We can also style lists with colors, to make them look a little more interesting.

Anything added to the or tag, affects the entire list, while properties added to the tag will affect the individual list items:

-->

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ol {
  background: #ff9999;
  padding: 20px;
}

ul {
  background: #3399ff;
  padding: 20px;
}

ol li {
```

```
background: #ffe5e5;
padding: 5px;
margin-left: 35px;
}

ul li {
background: #cce5ff;
margin: 5px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Styling Lists With Colors:</h1>

<ol>
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Coca Cola</li>
</ol>

<ul>
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

Animation Properties: 10

[@keyframes](#), [animation](#), [animation-delay](#), [animation-direction](#), [animation-duration](#), [animation-fill-mode](#), [animation-iteration-count](#), [animation-name](#), [animation-play-state](#), [animation-timing-function](#)

Keyframes_79.html

<!--

The @keyframes rule specifies the animation code.

The animation is created by gradually changing from one set of CSS styles to another.

During the animation, you can change the set of CSS styles many times.

Specify when the style change will happen in percent, or with the keywords "from" and "to", which is the same as 0% and 100%. 0% is the beginning of the animation, 100% is when the animation is complete.

Tip: For best browser support, you should always define both the 0% and the 100% selectors.

Note: Use the animation properties to control the appearance of the animation, and also to bind the animation to selectors.

Syntax:

```
@keyframes animationname {keyframes-selector {css-styles;}}
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
div {
```

```
    width: 100px;
```

```
    height: 100px;
```

```
    background: red;
```

```
    position :relative;
```

```
    -webkit-animation: mymove 5s infinite; /* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
```

```
    animation: mymove 5s infinite;
```

```
}
```

```
/* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
```

```
@-webkit-keyframes mymove {
```

```
    0% {top: 0px;}
```

```
    25% {top: 200px;}
```

```
    75% {top: 50px}
```

```
    100% {top: 100px;}
```

```
}
```

```
/* Standard syntax */
```

```
@keyframes mymove {
```

```
    0% {top: 0px;}
```

```
    25% {top: 200px;}
```

```
    75% {top: 50px}
```

```
    100% {top: 100px;}
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

<p>Note: The @keyframes rule is not supported in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

```
<div></div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Animation_80.html

```
<!--
```

CSS3 animations allows animation of most HTML elements without using JavaScript or Flash!

An animation lets an element gradually change from one style to another.

You can change as many CSS properties you want, as many times you want.

To use CSS3 animation, you must first specify some keyframes for the animation.

Keyframes hold what styles the element will have at certain times.

The @keyframes Rule

When you specify CSS styles inside the @keyframes rule, the animation will gradually change from the current style to the new style at certain times.

To get an animation to work, you must bind the animation to an element.

The following example binds the "example" animation to the <div> element. The animation will last for 4 seconds, and it will gradually change the background-color of the <div> element from "red" to "yellow":

-->

```
!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: red;
  -webkit-animation-name: example; /* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
  -webkit-animation-duration: 4s; /* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
  animation-name: example;
  animation-duration: 4s;
}

/* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
@-webkit-keyframes example {
  from {background-color: red;}
  to {background-color: yellow;}
}

/* Standard syntax */
@keyframes example {
  from {background-color: red;}
  to {background-color: yellow;}
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

<p>Note: This example does not work in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

<div></div>

<p>Note: When an animation is finished, it changes back to its original style.</p>

```
</body>
</html>
```

Animation_81.html

```
<!--
```

The following example will change both the background-color and the position of the <div> element when the animation is 25% complete, 50% complete, and again when the animation is 100% complete:

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: red;
  position: relative;
  -webkit-animation-name: example; /* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
  -webkit-animation-duration: 4s; /* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
  animation-name: example;
  animation-duration: 4s;
}

/* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
@-webkit-keyframes example {
  0% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
  25% {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}
  50% {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}
  75% {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}
  100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
}

/* Standard syntax */
@keyframes example {
  0% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
  25% {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}
  50% {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}
  75% {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}
  100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

<p>Note: This example does not work in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

```
<div></div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Animation_Delay_82.html

```
<!--
```

The animation-delay property specifies a delay for the start of an animation.

The following example has a 2 seconds delay before starting the animation:

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
div {
```

```
  width: 100px;
```

```
  height: 100px;
```

```
  background-color: red;
```

```
  position: relative;
```

```
  -webkit-animation-name: example; /* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
```

```
  -webkit-animation-duration: 4s; /* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
```

```
  -webkit-animation-delay: 2s; /* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
```

```
  animation-name: example;
```

```
  animation-duration: 4s;
```

```
  animation-delay: 2s;
```

```
}
```

```
/* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
```

```
@-webkit-keyframes example {
```

```
  0% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
```

```
  25% {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}
```

```
  50% {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}
```

```
  75% {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}
```

```
  100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
```

```
}
```

```
/* Standard syntax */
```

```
@keyframes example {
```

```
  0% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
```

```
  25% {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}
```

```
  50% {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}
```

```
  75% {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}
```

```
  100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

<p>Note: This example does not work in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

<div></div>

</body>

</html>

Animation_Iteration_Count_83.html

<!--

The `animation-iteration-count` property specifies the number of times an animation should run.

The following example will run the animation 3 times before it stops:

-->

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: red;
  position: relative;
  -webkit-animation-name: example; /* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
  -webkit-animation-duration: 4s; /* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
  -webkit-animation-iteration-count: 3; /* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
  animation-name: example;
  animation-duration: 4s;
  # animation-iteration-count: 3;
  # animation-iteration-count: infinite;
}
```

```
/* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
```

```
@-webkit-keyframes example {
  0% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
  25% {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}
  50% {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}
  75% {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}
  100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
}
```

```
/* Standard syntax */
```

```
@keyframes example {
  0% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
  25% {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}
  50% {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}
  75% {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}
  100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
}
```

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

<p>Note: This example does not work in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

```
<div></div>
```

```
</body>  
</html>
```

Animation_Reverse_Direction_84.html

```
<!--
```

The `animation-direction` property is used to let an animation run in reverse direction or alternate cycles.

The following example will run the animation in reverse direction:

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
div {  
  width: 100px;  
  height: 100px;  
  background-color: red;  
  position: relative;  
  -webkit-animation-name: example; /* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */  
  -webkit-animation-duration: 4s; /* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */  
  -webkit-animation-iteration-count: 3; /* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */  
  -webkit-animation-direction: reverse; /* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */  
  animation-name: example;  
  animation-duration: 4s;  
  animation-iteration-count: 3;  
  animation-direction: reverse;  
  # animation-direction: alternate;  
}
```

```
/* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */  
@-webkit-keyframes example {  
  0% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}  
  25% {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}  
  50% {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}  
  75% {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}  
  100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}  
}
```

```
/* Standard syntax */
```

```
@keyframes example {
  0% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
  25% {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}
  50% {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}
  75% {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}
  100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

<p>Note: This example does not work in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

```
<div></div>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

Animation_Speed_Curve_85.html

```
<!--
```

The animation-timing-function property specifies the speed curve of the animation.

The animation-timing-function property can have the following values:

- ease - specifies an animation with a slow start, then fast, then end slowly (this is default)
- linear - specifies an animation with the same speed from start to end
- ease-in - specifies an animation with a slow start
- ease-out - specifies an animation with a slow end
- ease-in-out - specifies an animation with a slow start and end
- cubic-bezier(n,n,n,n) - lets you define your own values in a cubic-bezier function

The following example shows the some of the different speed curves that can be used:

```
-->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 50px;
  background-color: red;
  font-weight: bold;
  position: relative;
  -webkit-animation: mymove 5s infinite; /* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
  animation: mymove 5s infinite;
}

/* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
```

```
#div1 {-webkit-animation-timing-function: linear;}
#div2 {-webkit-animation-timing-function: ease;}
#div3 {-webkit-animation-timing-function: ease-in;}
#div4 {-webkit-animation-timing-function: ease-out;}
#div5 {-webkit-animation-timing-function: ease-in-out;}
```

```
/* Standard syntax */
```

```
#div1 {animation-timing-function: linear;}
#div2 {animation-timing-function: ease;}
#div3 {animation-timing-function: ease-in;}
#div4 {animation-timing-function: ease-out;}
#div5 {animation-timing-function: ease-in-out;}
```

```
/* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
```

```
@-webkit-keyframes mymove {
  from {left: 0px;}
  to {left: 300px;}
}
```

```
/* Standard syntax */
```

```
@keyframes mymove {
  from {left: 0px;}
  to {left: 300px;}
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

<p>Note: The animation-timing-funtion property is not supported in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

```
<div id="div1">linear</div>
```

```
<div id="div2">ease</div>
```

```
<div id="div3">ease-in</div>
```

```
<div id="div4">ease-out</div>
```

```
<div id="div5">ease-in-out</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Animation_Shorthand_86.html

```
<!--
```

The same animation effect as above can be achieved by using the shorthand `animation` property:

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```



```
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: red;
  position: relative;
  -webkit-animation: myfirst 5s linear 2s infinite alternate; /* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
  animation: myfirst 5s linear 2s infinite alternate;
}

/* Safari 4.0 - 8.0 */
@-webkit-keyframes myfirst {
  0% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
  25% {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}
  50% {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}
  75% {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}
  100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
}

/* Standard syntax */
@keyframes myfirst {
  0% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
  25% {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}
  50% {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}
  75% {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}
  100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p><b>Note:</b> This example does not work in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

<div></div>

</body>
</html>
```

Transform Properties: 6

[backface-visibility](#), [perspective](#), [perspective-origin](#), [transform](#), [transform-origin](#), [transform-style](#)

Backface_visibility_87.html

```
<!--
```

The backface-visibility property defines whether or not an element should be visible when not facing the screen.

This property is useful when an element is rotated, and you do not want to see its backside.

Syntax:

```
backface-visibility: visible|hidden|initial|inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
div {
```

```
    position: relative;
```

```
    height: 60px;
```

```
    width: 60px;
```

```
    background-color: red;
```

```
    -webkit-transform: rotateY(180deg); /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
```

```
    transform: rotateY(180deg);
```

```
}
```

```
#div1 {
```

```
    -webkit-backface-visibility: hidden; /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
```

```
    backface-visibility: hidden;
```

```
}
```

```
#div2 {
```

```
    -webkit-backface-visibility: visible; /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
```

```
    backface-visibility: visible;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>This example shows two div elements, rotated 180 degrees, facing away from the user.</p>
```

```
<p>The first div element has the backface-visibility property set to "hidden", and should therefore be invisible.</p>
```

```
<div id="div1">DIV 1</div>
```

```
<div id="div2">DIV 2</div>
```

```
<p><strong>Note:</strong> The backface-visibility property is not supported in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Perspective_88.html

```
<!--
```

The perspective property defines how many pixels a 3D element is placed from the view. This property allows you to change the perspective on how 3D elements are viewed.

When defining the perspective property for an element, it is the CHILD elements that get the perspective view, NOT the element itself.

Note: The perspective property only affects 3D transformed elements!

Syntax:

perspective: Length|none;

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
#div1 {
```

```
    position: relative;
```

```
    height: 150px;
```

```
    width: 150px;
```

```
    margin: 50px;
```

```
    padding: 10px;
```

```
    border: 1px solid black;
```

```
    -webkit-perspective: 150px; /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
```

```
    perspective: 150px;
```

```
}
```

```
#div2 {
```

```
    padding: 50px;
```

```
    position: absolute;
```

```
    border: 1px solid black;
```

```
    background-color: red;
```

```
    -webkit-transform: rotateX(45deg); /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
```

```
    transform: rotateX(45deg);
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p><strong>Note:</strong> The perspective property is not supported in IE9 and earlier versions.</p>
```

```
<div id="div1">
```

```
  <div id="div2">HELLO</div>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Perspective_Origin_89.html

<!--

The perspective-origin property defines where a 3D element is based in the x- and the y-axis. This property allows you to change the bottom position of 3D elements.

When defining the perspective-origin property for an element, it is the CHILD elements that are positioned, NOT the element itself.

Note: This property must be used together with the perspective property, and only affects 3D transformed elements!

Syntax:

perspective-origin: x-axis y-axis/initial/inherit;

-->

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
#div1 {
```

```
    position: relative;
```

```
    height: 150px;
```

```
    width: 150px;
```

```
    margin: 50px;
```

```
    padding: 10px;
```

```
    border: 1px solid black;
```

```
    -webkit-perspective: 150px; /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
```

```
    -webkit-perspective-origin: 10% 10%; /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
```

```
    perspective: 150px;
```

```
    perspective-origin: 10% 10%;
```

```
}
```

```
#div2 {
```

```
    padding: 50px;
```

```
    position: absolute;
```

```
    border: 1px solid black;
```

```
    background-color: red;
```

```
    -webkit-transform: rotateX(45deg); /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
```

```
    transform: rotateX(45deg);
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

<p>Note: The perspective-origin property is not supported in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

```
<div id="div1">
```

```
<div id="div2">HELLO</div>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Transform_Rotate_90.html

```
<!--
```

The transform property applies a 2D or 3D transformation to an element. This property allows you to rotate, scale, move, skew, etc., elements.

Syntax:

```
transform: none|transform-functions|initial|inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
width: 200px;
height: 100px;
background-color: yellow;

/* Rotate div */
-ms-transform: rotate(7deg); /* IE 9 */
-webkit-transform: rotate(7deg); /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
transform: rotate(20deg);

/* matrix div */
transform:matrix(0.866,0.5,-0.5,0.866,0,0);

/* translate div */
transform:translate(20px,10px);

/* scale div */
transform:scale(1.1,1.1);
# transform:scale(1.5,1.5);
# transform:scale(2,2);

/* scaleX div */
transform:scaleX(1.1);

/* scaleY div */
transform:scaleY(1.1);

/* rotate div */
transform:rotate(10deg);

/* rotateX div */
```

```
transform: rotateX(60deg);

/* rotateY div */
transform: rotateY(60deg);

/* rotateZ div */
transform: rotateZ(45deg);

/* skew div */
transform: skew(30deg, 30deg);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>Hello</div>
<br>

<p><b>Note:</b> Internet Explorer 8 and earlier versions do not support the transform property.</p>

<p><b>Note:</b> Internet Explorer 9 supports an alternative, the -ms-transform property. Newer
versions of IE support the transform property (do not need the ms prefix).</p>

<p><b>Note:</b> Chrome, Safari and Opera supports an alternative, the -webkit-transform
property.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Transition Properties: 5

[transition](#), [transition-property](#), [transition-duration](#), [transition-timing-function](#), [transition-delay](#)

Transition_91.html

```
<!--
```

The transition-property property specifies the name of the CSS property the transition effect is for (the transition effect will start when the specified CSS property changes).

Tip: A transition effect could typically occur when a user hover over an element.

Note: Always specify the transition-duration property, otherwise the duration is 0, and the transition will have no effect.

Syntax:

```
transition-property: none|all|property|initial|inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
```

```
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background: red;
  -webkit-transition-property: width, height; /* Safari */
  -webkit-transition-duration: 2s; /* Safari */
  transition-property: width, height;
  transition-duration: 2s;
}
```

```
div:hover {
  width: 300px;
  height: 300px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

<p>Note: This example does not work in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>

<div></div>

<p>Hover over the div element above, to see the transition effect.</p>

```
</body>
</html>
```

Basic UI Properties: 16

[box-sizing](#), [content](#), [cursor](#), [ime-mode](#), [nav-down](#), [nav-index](#), [nav-left](#), [nav-right](#), [nav-up](#), [outline](#), [outline-color](#), [outline-offset](#), [outline-style](#), [outline-width](#), [resize](#), [text-overflow](#)

BoxSizing_92.html

```
<!--
```

The box-sizing property is used to tell the browser what the sizing properties (width and height) should include.

Should they include the border-box? Or just the content-box (which is the default value of the width and height properties)?

Syntax:

```
box-sizing: content-box|border-box|initial|inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.div1 {
  width: 300px;
  height: 100px;
```

```
border: 1px solid blue;
box-sizing: border-box;
}

.div2 {
width: 300px;
height: 100px;
padding: 50px;
border: 1px solid red;
box-sizing: border-box;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>With box-sizing</h2>
<div class="div1">Both divs are the same size now!</div>
<br>
<div class="div2">Hooray!</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Content_93.html

```
<!--
```

The content property is used with the :before and :after pseudo-elements, to insert generated content.

Syntax:

```
content: normal|none|counter|attr|string|open-quote|close-quote|no-open-
quote|no-close-quote|url|initial|inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
a:after {
```

```
content: "(" attr(href) ");
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p><a href="https://www.activenetinformatics.com">ActiveNET</a> contains free tutorials and
references.</p>
```

```
<p><b>Note:</b> IE8 supports the content property only if a !DOCTYPE is specified.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```


Cursor_94.html

```
<!--
```

The cursor property specifies the type of cursor to be displayed when pointing on an element.

Syntax:

```
cursor: alias/all-scroll/auto/cell/context-menu/col-resize/copy/crosshair/default/e-resize/ew-resize/grab/grabbing/help/move/n-resize/ne-resize/nsw-resize/ns-resize/nw-resize/nwse-resize/no-drop/none/not-allowed/pointer/progress/row-resize/s-resize/se-resize/sw-resize/text/URL/vertical-text/w-resize/wait/zoom-in/zoom-out/initial/inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<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:grab">grab</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>
<span style="cursor:not-allowed">not-allowed</span><br>
<span style="cursor:no-drop">no-drop</span><br>
</body>
</html>
```

Outline_95.html

```
<!--
```

The CSS `outline` properties specify the style, color, and width of an outline.

An outline is a line that is drawn around elements (outside the borders) to make the element "stand out".

However, the outline property is different from the border property - The outline is NOT a part of an element's dimensions; the element's total width and height is not affected by the width of the outline.

The `outline-style` property specifies the style of the outline.

The outline-style property can have one of the following values:

- dotted - Defines a dotted outline
- dashed - Defines a dashed outline
- solid - Defines a solid outline
- double - Defines a double outline
- groove - Defines a 3D grooved outline. The effect depends on the outline-color value
- ridge - Defines a 3D ridged outline. The effect depends on the outline-color value
- inset - Defines a 3D inset outline. The effect depends on the outline-color value
- outset - Defines a 3D outset outline. The effect depends on the outline-color value
- none - Defines no outline
- hidden - Defines a hidden outline

-->

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  border: 1px solid black;
  outline-color:red;
}
p.dotted {outline-style: dotted;}
p.dashed {outline-style: dashed;}
p.solid {outline-style: solid;}
p.double {outline-style: double;}
p.groove {outline-style: groove;}
p.ridge {outline-style: ridge;}
p.inset {outline-style: inset;}
p.outset {outline-style: outset;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<h2>The outline-style Property</h2>
```

```
<p class="dotted">A dotted outline</p>
<p class="dashed">A dashed outline</p>
<p class="solid">A solid outline</p>
<p class="double">A double outline</p>
<p class="groove">A groove outline</p>
<p class="ridge">A ridge outline</p>
<p class="inset">An inset outline</p>
<p class="outset">An outset outline</p>
```

```
<b>Note:</b> IE8 supports the outline properties only if a !DOCTYPE is specified.
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Resize_96.html

```
<!--
```

The `resize` property specifies whether or not an element is resizable by the user.

Note: The `resize` property applies to elements whose computed overflow value is something other than "visible".

```
resize: none/both/horizontal/vertical/initial/inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
div {
```

```
    border: 2px solid;
```

```
    padding: 20px;
```

```
    width: 300px;
```

```
    resize: both;
```

```
    overflow: auto;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p><b>Note:</b> Internet Explorer does not support the resize property.</p>
```

```
<div>Let the user resize both the height and the width of this div element.</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Text_Overflow_97.html

```
<!--
```

The `text-overflow` property specifies how overflowed content that is not displayed should be signaled to the user.

```
text-overflow: clip/ellipsis/string/initial/inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
#div1 {
```

```
    white-space: nowrap;
```

```
    width: 12em;
```

```
    overflow: hidden;
```

```
text-overflow: clip;
border: 1px solid #000000;
}
```

```
#div2 {
  white-space: nowrap;
  width: 12em;
  overflow: hidden;
  text-overflow: ellipsis;
  border: 1px solid #000000;
}
```

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

<p>The following two divs contains a long text that will not fit in the box. As you can see, the text is clipped.</p>

<p>This div uses "text-overflow:clip":</p>
<div id="div1">This is some long text that will not fit in the box</div>

<p>This div uses "text-overflow:ellipsis":</p>
<div id="div2">This is some long text that will not fit in the box</div>

```
</body>
</html>
```

Multi Column Layout Properties: 14

[break-after](#), [break-before](#), [break-inside](#), [column-count](#), [column-fill](#), [column-gap](#), [column-rule](#), [column-rule-color](#), [column-rule-style](#), [column-rule-width](#), [column-span](#), [column-width](#), [columns](#), Windows

Column_count_98.html

```
<!--
```

The column-count property specifies the number of columns an element should be divided into.

```
column-count: number|auto|initial|inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
.newspaper {
  -webkit-column-count: 3; /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
  -moz-column-count: 3; /* Firefox */
  column-count: 3;
}
```

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

```
<p><strong>Note:</strong> The column-count property is not supported in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.</p>
```

```
<div class="newspaper">
```

```
  Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis autem vel eum iriure dolor in hendrerit in vulputate velit esse molestie consequat, vel illum dolore eu feugiat nulla facilisis at vero eros et accumsan et iusto odio dignissim qui blandit praesent luptatum zzril delenit augue duis dolore te feugait nulla facilisi. Nam liber tempor cum soluta nobis eleifend option congue nihil imperdiet doming id quod mazim placerat facer possim assum. Typi non habent claritatem insitam; est usus legentis in iis qui facit eorum claritatem. Investigationes demonstraverunt lectores legere me lius quod ii legunt saepius.
```

```
</div>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

Column_fill_99.html

```
<!--
```

The column-fill property specifies how to fill columns, balanced or not.

```
column-fill: balance|auto|initial|inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
.newspaper1 {
```

```
  -webkit-column-count: 3; /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
```

```
  -moz-column-count: 3; /* Firefox */
```

```
  column-count: 3;
```

```
  -webkit-column-fill: auto; /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
```

```
  -moz-column-fill: auto; /* Firefox */
```

```
  column-fill: auto;
```

```
}
```

```
.newspaper2 {
```

```
  -webkit-column-count: 3; /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
```

```
  -moz-column-count: 3; /* Firefox */
```

```
  column-count: 3;
```

```
  -webkit-column-fill: balance; /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
```

```
  -moz-column-fill: balance; /* Firefox */
```

```
  column-fill: balance;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
<body>

<div class="newspaper1">
column-fill: auto: Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh
euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis
nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis autem
vel eum iriure dolor in hendrerit in vulputate velit esse molestie consequat, vel illum dolore eu feugiat
nulla facilisis at vero eros et accumsan et iusto odio dignissim qui blandit praesent luptatum zzril delenit
augue dui dolore te feugait nulla facilisi.
</div>
<br><br>

<div class="newspaper2">
column-fill: balance: Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh
euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis
nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis autem
vel eum iriure dolor in hendrerit in vulputate velit esse molestie consequat, vel illum dolore eu feugiat
nulla facilisis at vero eros et accumsan et iusto odio dignissim qui blandit praesent luptatum zzril delenit
augue dui dolore te feugait nulla facilisi.
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Column_gap_100.html

```
<!--
```

The column-gap property specifies the gap between the columns.

```
column-gap: Length|normal|initial|inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
.newspaper {
```

```
  -webkit-column-count: 3; /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
```

```
  -moz-column-count: 3; /* Firefox */
```

```
  column-count: 3;
```

```
  -webkit-column-gap: 40px; /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
```

```
  -moz-column-gap: 40px; /* Firefox */
```

```
  column-gap: 40px;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
  Place div with id newspaper
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Column_rule_101.html

```
<!--
```

The column-rule property is a shorthand property for setting all the column-rule-* properties.

The column-rule property sets the width, style, and color of the rule between columns.

```
column-rule: column-rule-width      column-rule-style      column-rule-color | initial | inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
.newspaper {
```

```
  -webkit-column-count: 3; /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
```

```
  -moz-column-count: 3; /* Firefox */
```

```
  column-count: 3;
```

```
  -webkit-column-gap: 40px; /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
```

```
  -moz-column-gap: 40px; /* Firefox */
```

```
  column-gap: 40px;
```

```
  -webkit-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
```

```
  -moz-column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff; /* Firefox */
```

```
  column-rule: 4px outset #ff00ff;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Column_rule_style_102.html

```
<!--
```

The column-rule-style property specifies the style of the rule between columns.

```
column-rule-style:
```

```
none | hidden | dotted | dashed | solid | double | groove | ridge | inset | outset | initial | inherit;
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
.newspaper {
```

```
  /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
```

```
  -webkit-column-count: 3;
```

```
-webkit-column-gap: 40px;
-webkit-column-rule-style: dotted;

/* Firefox */
-moz-column-count: 3;
-moz-column-gap: 40px;
-moz-column-rule-style: dotted;

column-count: 3;
column-gap: 40px;
column-rule-style: dotted;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
```

Paged Media Properties: 4

Orphans, [page-break-after](#), [page-break-before](#), [page-break-inside](#)

Generated Content for Paged Media Properties: 2

marks, quotes

Filter Effects Properties: 1

filter

Filter_103.html

```
<!--
```

The filter property defines visual effects (like blur and saturation) to an element (often).

```
filter: none | blur() | brightness() | contrast() | drop-shadow() |
grayscale() | hue-rotate() | invert() | opacity() | saturate() |
sepia() | url();
```

```
-->
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
  -webkit-filter: grayscale(100%); /* Safari 6.0 - 9.0 */
  filter: grayscale(100%);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<p>Convert the image to grayscale:</p>
```



```

```

```
<p><strong>Note:</strong> The filter property is not supported in Internet Explorer, Edge 12, or Safari 5.1 and earlier.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Image Values and Replaced Content: 5

image-orientation, image-rendering, image-resolution, object-fit, object-position

Masking Properties: 2

mask, mask-type

Speech Properties: 14

Mark, mark-after, mark-before, Phonemes, rest, rest-after, rest-before, voice-balance, voice-duration, voice-pitch, voice-pitch-range, voice-rate, voice-stress, voice-volume

Marquee Properties: 4

marquee-direction, marquee-play-count, marquee-speed, marquee-style