

CSS

Cascading Style Sheet

CSS

- Cascading style sheets (CSS) provides a simple way to style the content on your web pages
- As like as HTML, its pretty easy
- After you write a few lines of HTML page, add a little CSS and you immediately see the results

```
<html>
<head>
  <title>Ex of CSS</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>This is just HTML</p>
</body>
</html>
```

This is just HTML

- Then just make simple modify like :

`<p style="font-family: Tahoma;font-size: 200%">Hello, this
is a bit modify of HTML`

`</p>`



This is just HTML

CSS with HTML

```
<title>Sebelas Maret University</title>
<style type="text/css">
  h1 {
    color: #FF7643;
    font-family: Arial;
  }
  p {
    color: red;
    font-size: medium;
  }
  body{
    font-family: Tahoma;
  }
  a{
    text-decoration: none;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Sebelas Maret University</h1>
<p><a href="http://uns.ac.id">UNS</a>, don't think about WCU if still Teaching University
</p>
```

Sebelas Maret University

UNS, don't think about WCU if still Teaching University

- CSS contain rules with **two parts: selectors and properties**
- A **selector identifies what portion of your web page gets styled**. Within a selector are one or more properties and their values
- The **property tells the browser what to change** and the value lets the browser know what that change should be

Basic of CSS

h1 {

font-size: 200%;

}

• Selector Properties Value

• selector { property: value; }

• selector {
property: value;
}

- selector {
property: value;
property: value, value, value;
property: value value value value;
}
- selector, selector {
property: value;
}

Location of CSS

- Internal CSS

- Inline style. Langsung di enclosed tag html.

- `<... style=" ">`

- Enclosed style in header. Snippet di header
`<style></style>`

- External CSS

- Style in different file (.css)

- ```
<title>Sebelas Maret University</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/global.css">
<style type="text/css">
```

# Tag Selector

- Langsung terdefinisi untuk tag html tertentu
- Bagus jika memang dibuat seragam, buruk jika membuat tidak fleksibel

```
body{
 background-image:url("/home/dww/Pictures/bb.JPG");
 background-position: 0px 0px;
 background-attachment: fixed;
 background-repeat: no-repeat;
 background-color: white;
 margin: 0px;
```

# Class Selector

- Paling fleksibel

```
.Title1{
 color: maroon;
 font-size: 30px;
 font-family: "Chicago" , serif;
 padding-bottom: 4px;
}
.Title2{
 color: maroon;
 font-size: 15px;
 font-family: "Chicago" , serif;
 padding-bottom: 2px;
```

- When you want to apply the same CSS rule many times to different elements, use the class selector.
- For example, class selectors can be used to identify warnings with red color in a paragraph, as well as in a list item
- `.warning {  
 font-weight: bold;  
}`

```
<p class="Title1">What's up Today?</p>
See, web programming is easiest course
```

What's up Today?

See, web programming is easiest course

# ID Selector

- Mirip class selector hanya saja menggunakan ID

```
1 #header {
 position: absolute;
 left: 65%;
 top: 50%;
 width: 125px;
 font-size: small;
- }
1 #columnSmall {
 position: absolute;
 left: 35%;
 width: 15%;
 top: 1%;
 background: #fff;
 font-size: small;
- }
```

```
~www~
<div id="header">
 You can put the header here
</div>
```

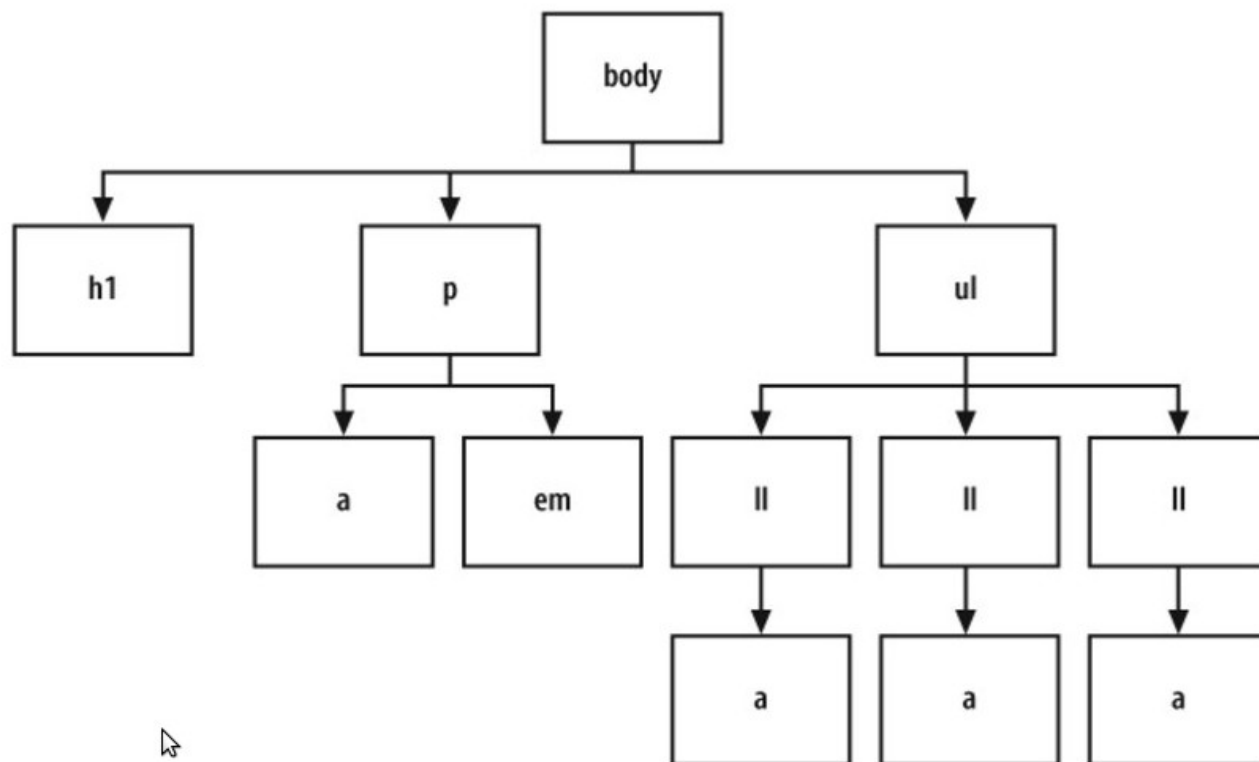
- ID selectors resemble class selectors except that according to the specification they appear only once in the document
- #navigation {  
border: 1px solid black;  
padding: 40px;  
}

# Styling Tag within tag

## Title of Page

This is a sample paragraph with a [link](#).

- abcd
- abcde
- abcdef





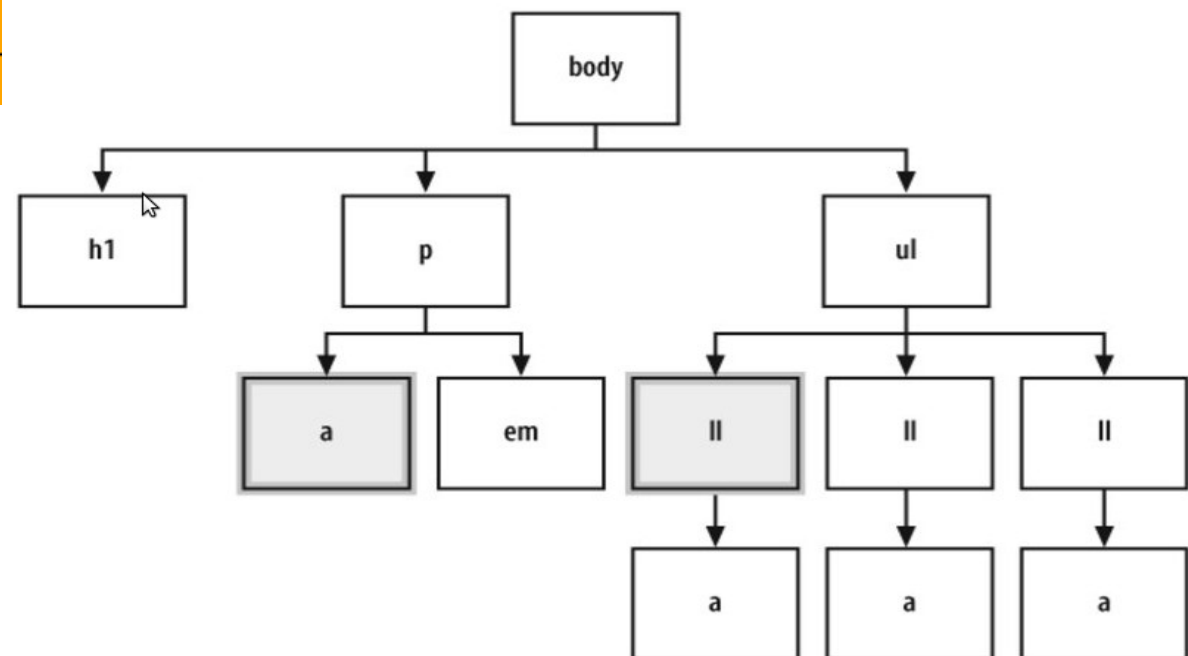
# Descendant selectors

- Descendant selectors come next in line and override the type and class selector styles
- They typically have two elements with the second element being a descendant of the first
- `li a {  
text-decoration: none;  
}`

# Title of Page

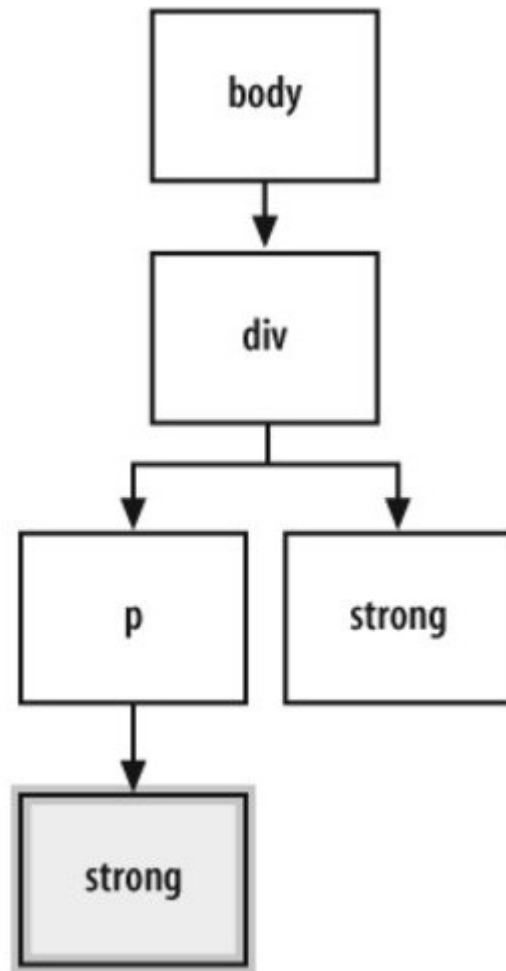
This is a sample paragraph with a [link](#). *using class "warning"*

- [abcd](#)
- [abcde](#)
- [abcdef](#)



# Child selectors

- A child selector means that an element is styled if it is the direct descendant of its parent element
- A child selector is signified by right-angled bracket often set between two type selectors
- `p > strong {  
text-decoration: underline;  
}`



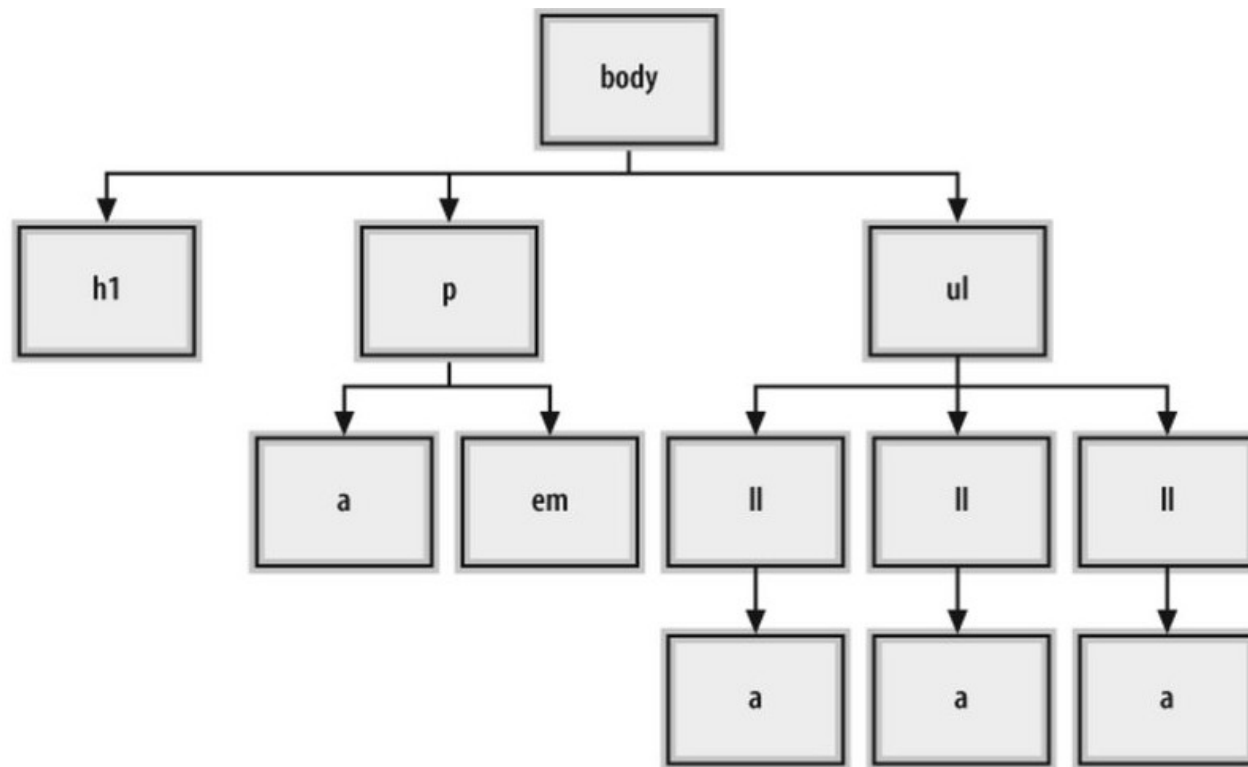
```
<div>
 <p>Nothing happens to this part of the sentence because this
strong isn't the direct child of div.</p>
 However, this strong is the child of div.
 Therefore, it receives the style dictated in the CSS rule.
</div>
```

Nothing happens to this part of the sentence  
because this **strong** isn't the direct child of div.

However, this **strong** is the child of div. Therefore,  
it receives the div > strong style.

# Universal selectors

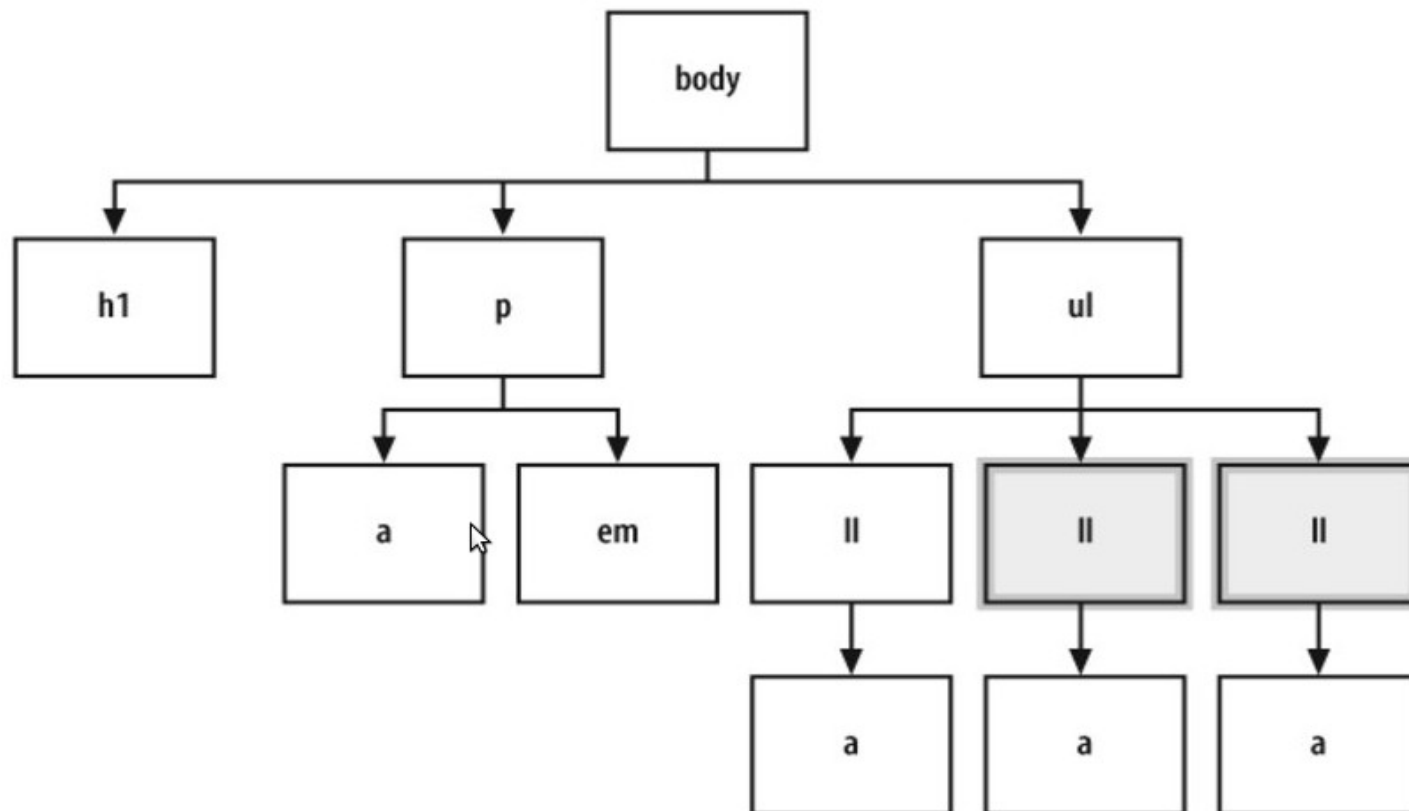
- Universal selectors are represented with an asterisk (\*) and apply to all elements
- \* {  
font-family: Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;  
}
- **Every element** containing HTML text would be styled with a Verdana, Arial, or some other sans-serif font



# Adjacent sibling selectors

- Adjacent siblings describe the relationship between two elements that are placed side-by-side within the flow of a web page's markup
- `li + li {`  
    `font-size: 200%;`  
    `}`
  - Apples
  - Bananas
  - Cherries





# Group selector

- Jika ingin banyak tag memiliki keseragaman

```
h1, h2, h3 {
 color: #102536;
 font-family: Georgia, Times, serif;
}
```

# Pseudo-classes

- You may want to add style to items that aren't based on elements' name, attributes, or content

- ```
a:link {  
  color: orange;  
}  
a:visited {  
  color: purple;  
}  
a:hover {  
  color: red;  
}  
a:active {  
  color: gray;  
}
```

In this setup, a basic link appears in blue. As soon as the mouse pointer hovers over the link, it changes to red. During the clicking of the link, the link appears gray. When returning to the page with the link after visiting, the link appears purple.

```
a:link {  
  color: orange;  
  text-decoration:overline line-through;  
}  
a:visited {  
  color: purple;  
  text-decoration:none;  
}  
a:hover {  
  color: red;  
  text-decoration:blink  
}  
a:active {  
  color: gray;  
}
```

Pseudo-elements

- With most selectors, a developer makes use of elements and their arrangement within a web document to style a document
- However, sometimes a developer can style an item within a web document that's not marked up by elements through the use of pseudo-elements
- Pseudo-elements consist of :first-letter, :first-line, :before, and :after.

- `p:first-letter {
font-size: 200%;
font-weight: bold;
}`

-

Title of Page

This is a sample par
consectetuer adipiscing

- p:first-letter {
first-line: 200%;
font-weight: bold;
}

Title of Page

This is a sample paragraph with

a link. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam

- **:active**
- This applies to an element during the period in which it is activated
- The most common example of this is clicking on a hyperlink in an HTML document: during the time that the mouse button is held down, the link is active
- **a:active {color: red;}**
***:active {background: blue;}**

- **:after**
- This allows the author to insert generated content at the end of an element's content
- **a.external:after {content: " " url(/icons/globe.gif);}**
p:after {content: " | "};}

- **:before**
- This allows the author to insert generated content at the beginning of an element's content
- `a[href]:before {content: "[LINK] "};`
`p:before {content: attr(class);}`

- **:first-child**
- With this pseudo-class, an element is matched only when it is the first child of another element
- **body *:first-child {font-weight: bold;}**
p:first-child {font-size: 125%;}

- `:first-letter`
- This is used to style the first letter of an element
- `h1:first-letter {font-size: 166%;}`
`a:first-letter {text-decoration: underline;}`

- **:first-line**
- This is used to style the first line of text in an element, no matter how many or how few words may appear in that line
- **p.lead:first-line {font-weight: bold;}**

- **:focus**
- This applies to an element during the period in which it has focus
- One example from HTML is an input box that has the text-input cursor within it
- **a:focus {outline: 1px dotted red;}**
input:focus {background: yellow;}

- `:hover`
- This applies to an element during the period in which it is "hovered"
- Hovering is defined as the user designating an element without activating it
- `a[href]:hover {text-decoration: underline;}`
`p:hover {background: yellow;}`

- `:lang`
- This matches elements based on their human language encoding
- Such language information must be contained within or otherwise associated with the document; it cannot be assigned from CSS
- `html:lang(en) {background: silver;}`
`*:lang(fr) {quotes: '« ' ' »';}`

- :link
- This applies to a link to a URI that has not been visited
- `a:link {color: blue;}`
`*:link {text-decoration: underline;}`

- `:visited`
- This applies to a link to a URI that has been visited
- `a:visited {color: purple;}`
`*:visited {color: gray;}`

Saving Time with Inheritance

- Inheritance is the process by which CSS properties applied to one tag are passed on to nested tags
- For example, a `<p>` tag is always nested inside of the `<body>` tag, so properties applied to the `<body>` tag get inherited by the `<p>` tag

Determining When to Use Class and ID Selectors

- You want to determine the best use for class and ID selectors.
- Use class selectors when you need to apply a style multiple times within a document and ID selectors for one-time only appearances of a style within a document.
- (#)...., ID selector
- (.)... , class

```

<!--
body {
margin: 0;
font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
font-size: .75em;
padding: 0;
}
#banner {
margin-top: 0;
margin-bottom: 0;
background-color: #900;
border-bottom: solid 1px #000;
padding: 5px 5px 5px 10px;
line-height: 75%;
color: #fff;|
}
#sub_banner {
background-color: #ccc;
border-bottom: solid 1px #999;
font-size: .8em;
font-style: italic;
padding: 3px 0 3px 10px;
}
#content {
position: absolute;
margin-left: 18%;
width: 40%;
top: 100px;
padding: 5px;

```

```

#nav1 {
position: absolute;
width: 30%;
left: 60%;
top: 100px;
padding: 5px;
}
#nav2 {
position: absolute;
padding: 5px 5px 5px 10px;
top: 100px;
width: 15%;
}
#footer {
text-align: center;
padding-top: 7em;
}
.warning {
font-weight: bold;
color: red;
}
.title {
font-size: 120%;
}
.content {
font-family: Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;
margin-left: 20px;
margin-right: 20px;
}
.footer {
font-size: 75%;
}

```

- And apply to the HTML

```
<body style="background-color: orange;">
<div id="header">
<h1>Ex of CSS</h1>
<h2>Showcase of CSS Web Sites</h2>
</div>
<div id="content">
<h3>Page Title</h3>
<p class="title">Content Item Title</p>
<p class="content">Content goes here.</p>
</div>
<div id="navigation">
<h3>List</h3>
<a href="http://a.com/">Submit a site</a><br>
<a href="http://b.com/">CSS resources</a><br>
<a href="http://c.com/">RSS</a><br>
<h3>CSS Cookbook Stuff</h3>
<a href="http://d.com/">Home</a><br>
<a href="http://e.com/">About</a><br>
<a href="http://f.com/">Blog</a><br>
<a href="http://g.com/">Services</a><br>
</div>
<div id="blipverts">|
<h3>Ads go here.</h3>
</div>
<div id="siteinfo">
<p class="footer">Copyright 2006</p>
</div>
</body>
```

Ex of CSS

Showcase of CSS Web Sites

List

[Submit a site](#)
[CSS resources](#)
[RSS](#)

CSS Content

[Home](#)
[About](#)
[Blog](#)
[Services](#)

Ads go here.

Copyright 2010

Page Title

Content Item Title

Content goes here.

- The ID selectors identify unique attributes that have one instance in the document tree, whereas class selectors can be used frequently throughout the web page
- Typically, web developers will use ID selectors to mark off unique sections of a web page
- Notice that the page is divided into the following sections: header, content, navigation, blipverts, siteinfo

Understanding CSS Properties

- To learn more about CSS properties
- Properties fall between the brackets and their values
- selector {
property: value;
}

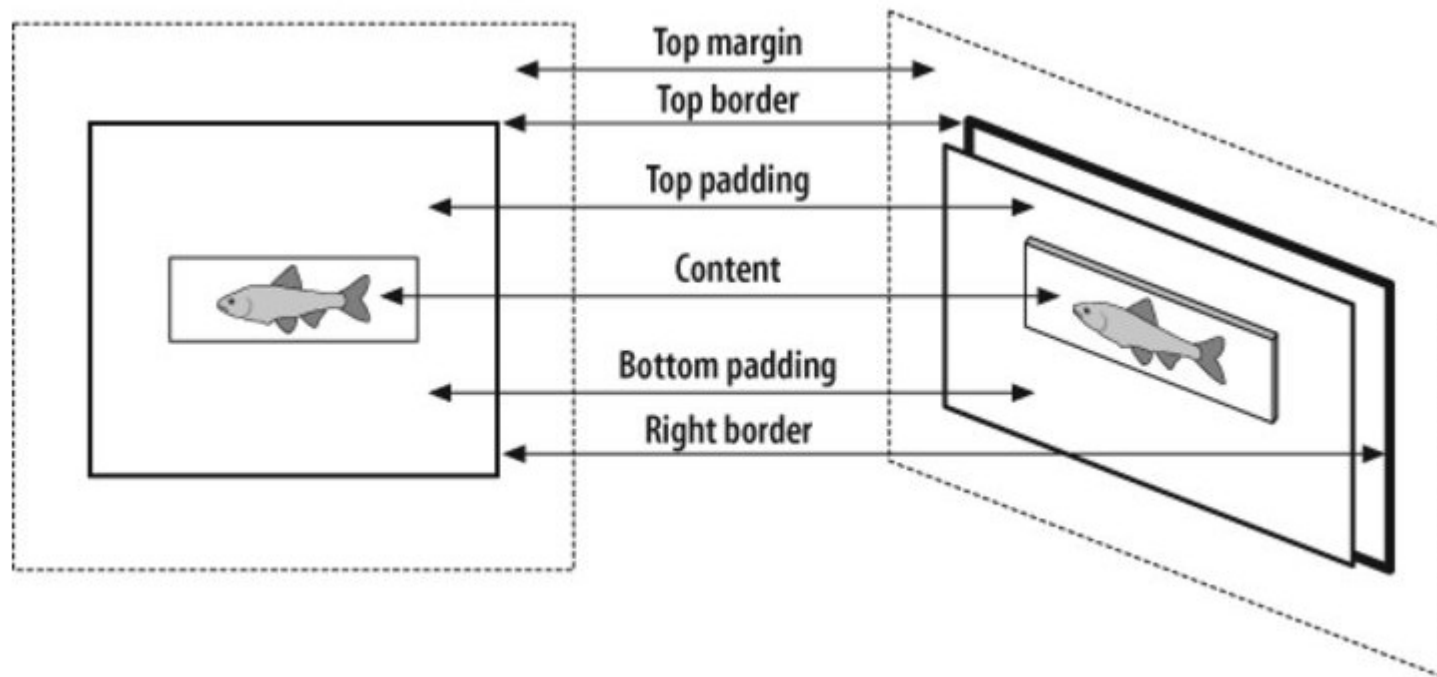
- `li {
list-style-type: square;
}`
- **Any time li appears in the document**, the bullet appears as a square rather than a traditional bullet
- **Selectors identify what should be styled** within a web document, while properties and selectors identify the what and how that portion of the web document should be modified

- For example, the **color property means** the element's color will change, but not what color

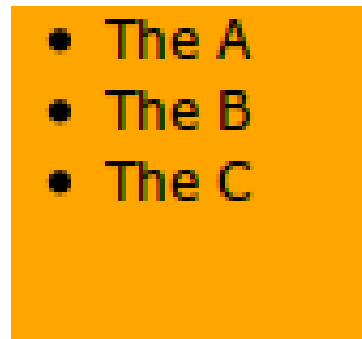
| Property | Value |
|--------------|---|
| font-weight | bold |
| border-color | Color name or color
hexadecimal HTML value (e.g.,
#000000 for black and #ffffff for
white) |
| border-style | solid
dotted
dashed
double |
| text-align | left
center
right
justify |

Understanding the Box Model

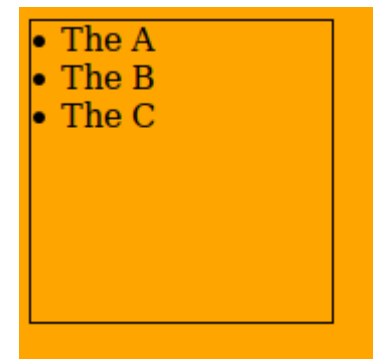
- To better understand the box model and how margins, borders, and padding work around content.
- Every **block level element, like a p or div** element, contains a top, right, bottom, and left edge
- These sides of block elements are composed of three layers surrounding the content



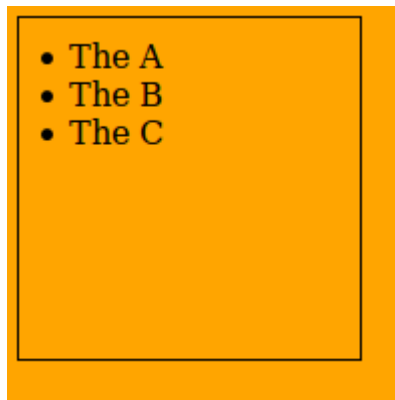
- `div {
height: 150px;
width: 150px;
}`



- Add `border: thin solid #000000;`
then u can see a border

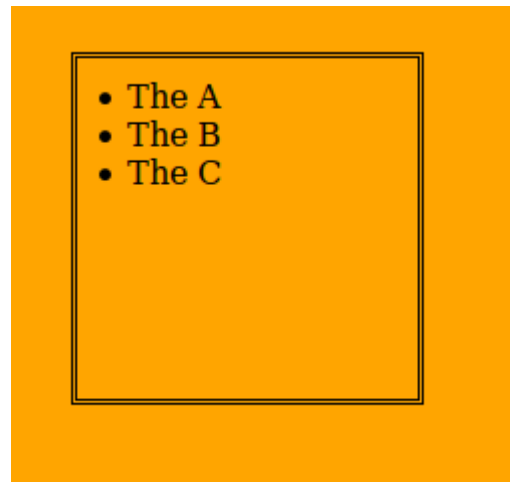


- and `padding:10px`



- ```
div {
 border: 5px double #000000;
 height: 150px;
 width: 150px;
 padding: 10px;
 margin: 25px;
}
```

- 



# Associating Styles to a Web Page

- To know about the different ways of adding styles to a web page
- You can apply styles in three ways: external, internal, and inline
- A unique web page may have its own style sheet so styles only affect the page and not all web pages. Define internal styles within the style tags



- `<style>`

`<!--`

`.....`

`-->`

`</style>`

# How to Use Different Types of Style Sheets

- To provide style sheets for different media types
- Ex, make 3 external css such as print.css, screen.css and projection.css
- Then link all as different media, ex below:
  - `<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="/css/print.css" media="print" />`
  - `<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="/css/screen.css" media="screen" />`
  - `<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="/css/projection.css" media="projection" />`

- Then how to use, you could use the **@media rule instead** to specific the different media rules within the same style sheet

- ```
<style type="text/css">
<!--
@media one {
  body { font: 10pt times, georgia, serif }
}

@media two {
  body { font: 12pt verdana, arial, sans-serif}
}

@media three {
  body { font-size: 14pt }
}

@media one, two, three {
  body { line-height: 120% }
}
-->
</style>
```

Organizing the Contents of a Style Sheet

- To know how effectively to organize contents within a style sheet for easier management
- Managing CSS can **be accomplished by grouping common visual elements** of a web page together
 - Elements (h1h6, p, a, list, links, images)
 - Typography
 - Page layout (header, content, navigation, global navigation, subnavigation, sidebar, footer)
 - Form tags (form, fieldset, label, legend)
 - Content (post, events, news)

- Manage CSS files by placing them in their own directory
 - `/.../css/one.css`
 - `/.../css/two.css`
- Place all css in one directory or hierarchy directory, it make easier to remember and manage

Absolute and Relative Positioning

- Use the position property
- Absolute → exact, relative → follow the flow

```
.absolute {  
  position: absolute;  
  bottom: 50px;  
  left: 100px;  
}
```



shfshdfbndbvnbxvbdh
vjxvjxbvjxcbjxbjxcvbbvchvb
xnvxhjvhsdjkhjxhv.....

```
.relative {  
  position: relative;  
  top: 100px;  
  left: 20px;  
}
```



shfshdfbndbvnbxvbdh vjxvjxbvjxcbjxbjxcvbbvcb

| Name | Values | Initial value | Applies to(Default: all) | Inherited? | Percentages(Default: N/A) | Media groups |
|-------------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 'background-attachment' | scroll fixed inherit | scroll | | no | | visual |
| 'background-color' | <color> transparent inherit | transparent | | no | | visual |
| 'background-image' | <uri> none inherit | none | | no | | visual |
| 'background-position' | [[<percentage> <length> left center right] [<percentage> <length> top center bottom]?] [[left center right] [top center bottom]] inherit | 0% 0% | | no | refer to the size of the box itself | visual |
| 'background-repeat' | repeat repeat-x repeat-y no-repeat inherit | repeat | | no | | visual |
| 'background' | ['background-color' 'background-image' 'background-repeat' 'background-attachment' 'background-position'] inherit | see individual properties | | no | allowed on 'background-position' | visual |
| 'border-collapse' | collapse separate inherit | separate | 'table' and 'inline-table' elements | yes | | visual |
| 'border-color' | [<color> transparent]{1,4} inherit | see individual properties | | no | | visual |
| 'border-spacing' | <length> <length>? inherit | 0 | 'table' and 'inline-table' elements | yes | | visual |
| 'border-style' | <border-style>{1,4} inherit | see individual properties | | no | | visual |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 'border-top'
'border-right'
'border-bottom'
'border-left' | [<border-width> <border-style> >'border-top-color'
] inherit | see individual properties | | no | | visual |
| 'border-top-color'
'border-right-color' 'border-bottom-color'
'border-left-color' | <color> transparent inherit | the value of the 'color' property | | no | | visual |
| 'border-top-style'
'border-right-style' 'border-bottom-style'
'border-left-style' | <border-style> inherit | none | | no | | visual |
| 'border-top-width'
'border-right-width' 'border-bottom-width'
'border-left-width' | <border-width> inherit | medium | | no | | visual |
| 'border-width' | <border-width>{1,4} inherit | see individual properties | | no | | visual |
| 'border' | [<border-width> <border-style> >'border-top-color'
] inherit | see individual properties | | no | | visual |
| 'bottom' | <length> <percentage> auto inherit | auto | positioned elements | no | refer to height of containing block | visual |
| 'caption-side' | top bottom inherit | top | 'table-caption' elements | yes | | visual |
| 'clear' | none left right both inherit | none | block-level elements | no | | visual |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----|--|---------------------|
| 'clip' | <shape> auto inherit | auto | absolutely positioned elements | no | | visual |
| 'color' | <color> inherit | depends on user agent | | yes | | visual |
| 'content' | normal none [<string> <uri> <counter> attr(<identifier>) open-quote close-quote no-open-quote no-close-quote]+ inherit | normal | :before and :after pseudo-elements | no | | all |
| 'counter-increment' | [<identifier> <integer>?]+ none inherit | none | | no | | all |
| 'counter-reset' | [<identifier> <integer>?]+ none inherit | none | | no | | all |
| 'cursor' | [[<uri> ,]* [auto crosshair default pointer move e-resize ne-resize nw-resize n-resize se-resize sw-resize s-resize w-resize text wait help progress]] inherit | auto | | yes | | visual, interactive |
| 'direction' | ltr rtl inherit | ltr | all elements, but see prose | yes | | visual |
| 'display' | inline block list-item run-in inline-block table inline-table table-row-group table-header-group table-footer-group table-row table-column-group table-column table-cell table-caption none inherit | inline | | no | | all |
| 'empty-cells' | show hide inherit | show | 'table-cell' elements | yes | | visual |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|---------------------------|---|-----|---|--------|
| 'float' | left right none inherit | none | all, but see 9.7 | no | | visual |
| 'font-family' | [[<family-name> <generic-family>] [, <family-name> <generic-family>]*] inherit | depends on user agent | | yes | | visual |
| 'font-size' | <absolute-size> <relative-size> <length> <percentage> inherit | medium | | yes | refer to parent element's font size | visual |
| 'font-style' | normal italic oblique inherit | normal | | yes | | visual |
| 'font-variant' | normal small-caps inherit | normal | | yes | | visual |
| 'font-weight' | normal bold bolder lighter 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 inherit | normal | | yes | | visual |
| 'font' | [['font-style' 'font-variant' 'font-weight']? 'font-size' [/ 'line-height']? 'font-family'] caption icon menu message-box small-caption status-bar inherit | see individual properties | | yes | see individual properties | visual |
| 'height' | <length> <percentage> auto inherit | auto | all elements but non-replaced inline elements, table columns, and column groups | no | Allowed; percentage is calculated with respect to the height of the generated box's containing block. If the height of the containing block is not specified explicitly (i.e., it depends on the content height), the value is interpreted like "auto." | visual |
| 'left' | <length> <percentage> auto inherit | auto | positioned elements | no | refer to width of containing block | visual |
| 'letter-spacing' | normal <length> inherit | normal | | yes | | visual |
| 'line-height' | normal <number> <length> <percentage> inherit | normal | | yes | refer to the font size of the element itself | visual |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|-----|------------------------------------|--------|
| 'list-style-image' | <uri> none inherit | none | elements with
'display: list-item' | yes | | visual |
| 'list-style-position' | inside outside inherit | outside | elements with
'display: list-item' | yes | | visual |
| 'list-style-type' | disc circle square decimal decimal-leading-zero lower-roman upper-roman lower-greek lower-latin upper-latin armenian georgian lower-alpha upper-alpha none inherit | disc | elements with
'display: list-item' | yes | | visual |
| 'list-style' | ['list-style-type' 'list-style-position' 'list-style-image'] inherit | see individual properties | elements with
'display: list-item' | yes | | visual |
| 'margin-right'
'margin-left' | <margin-width> inherit | 0 | all elements except elements with table display types other than table and inline-table | no | refer to width of containing block | visual |
| 'margin-top'
'margin-bottom' | <margin-width> inherit | 0 | all elements except elements with table display types other than table and inline-table | no | refer to width of containing block | visual |
| 'margin' | <margin-width>{1,4} inherit | see individual properties | all elements except elements with table display types other than table and inline-table | no | refer to width of containing block | visual |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------|---|-----|---|---------------------|
| 'max-height' | <length> <percentage> none inherit | none | all elements but non-replaced inline elements, table columns, and column groups | no | Allowed; percentage is calculated with respect to the height of the generated box's containing block. If the height of the containing block is not specified explicitly (i.e., it depends on the content height), the value is interpreted like "auto." | visual |
| 'max-width' | <length> <percentage> none inherit | none | all elements but non-replaced inline elements, table rows, and row groups | no | refer to width of containing block | visual |
| 'min-height' | <length> <percentage> inherit | 0 | all elements but non-replaced inline elements, table columns, and column groups | no | Allowed; percentage is calculated with respect to the height of the generated box's containing block. If the height of the containing block is not specified explicitly (i.e., it depends on the content height), the value is interpreted like "auto." Allowed; percentage is calculated with respect to the height of the generated box's containing block. If the height of the containing block is not specified explicitly (i.e., it depends on the content height), the value is interpreted like "auto." | visual |
| 'min-width' | <length> <percentage> inherit | 0 | all elements but non-replaced inline elements, table rows, and row groups | no | refer to width of containing block | visual |
| 'orphans' | <integer> inherit | 2 | block-level elements | yes | | visual, paged |
| 'outline-color' | <color> invert inherit | invert | | no | | visual, interactive |
| 'outline-style' | <border-style> inherit | none | | no | | visual, interactive |
| 'outline-width' | <border-width> inherit | medium | | no | | visual, interactive |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|--|-----|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 'outline' | ['outline-color' 'outline-style' 'outline-width'] inherit | see individual properties | | no | | visual, interactive |
| 'overflow' | visible hidden scroll auto inherit | visible | non-replaced block-level elements, table cells, and inline-block elements | no | | visual |
| 'padding-top'
'padding-right'
'padding-bottom'
'padding-left' | <padding-width> inherit | 0 | all elements except elements with table display types other than table, inline-table, and table-cell | no | refer to width of containing block | visual |
| 'padding' | <padding-width>{1,4} inherit | see individual properties | all elements except elements with table display types other than table, inline-table, and table-cell | no | refer to width of containing block | visual |
| 'page-break-after' | auto always avoid left right inherit | auto | block-level elements | no | | visual, paged |
| 'page-break-before' | auto always avoid left right inherit | auto | block-level elements | no | | visual, paged |
| 'page-break-inside' | avoid auto inherit | auto | block-level elements | yes | | visual, paged |
| 'position' | static relative absolute fixed inherit | static | | no | | visual |
| 'quotes' | [<string> <string>]+ none inherit | depends on user agent | | yes | | visual |
| 'right' | <length> <percentage> auto inherit | auto | positioned elements | no | refer to width of containing block | visual |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|--|--------|
| 'table-layout' | auto fixed inherit | auto | 'table' and 'inline-table' elements | no | | visual |
| 'text-align' | left right center justify inherit | 'left' if 'direction' is 'ltr'; 'right' if 'direction' is 'rtl' | block-level elements, table cells and inline blocks | yes | | visual |
| 'text-decoration' | none [underline overline line-through blink] inherit | none | | Allowed; percentage is calculated with respect to the height of the generated box's containing block. If the height of the containing block is not specified explicitly (i.e., it depends on the content height), the value is interpreted like "auto." | | visual |
| 'text-indent' | <length> <percentage> inherit | 0 | block-level elements, table cells and inline blocks | yes | refer to width of containing block | visual |
| 'text-transform' | capitalize uppercase lowercase none inherit | none | | yes | | visual |
| 'top' | <length> <percentage> auto inherit | auto | positioned elements | no | refer to height of containing block | visual |
| 'unicode-bidi' | normal embed bidi-override inherit | normal | all elements, but see prose | no | | visual |
| 'vertical-align' | baseline sub super top text-top middle bottom text-bottom <percentage> <length> inherit | baseline | inline-level and 'table-cell' elements | no | refer to the 'line-height' of the element itself | visual |
| 'visibility' | visible hidden collapse inherit | visible | | yes | | visual |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|--------|---|-----|------------------------------------|---------------|
| 'white-space' | normal pre nowrap pre-wrap pre-line inherit | normal | | yes | | visual |
| 'widows' | <integer> inherit | 2 | block-level elements | yes | | visual, paged |
| 'width' | <length> <percentage> auto inherit | auto | all elements but non-replaced inline elements, table rows, and row groups | no | refer to width of containing block | visual |
| 'word-spacing' | normal <length> inherit | normal | | yes | | visual |
| 'z-index' | auto <integer> inherit | auto | positioned elements | no | | Visual |

Ext

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------|
| 'background-position-x' | <length> <percentage> left center right | 0% | | no | yes | visual |
| 'background-position-y' | <length> <percentage> top center bottom | 0% | | no | yes | visual |
| 'filter' | See http://tinyurl.com/c8vpf | n/a | | no | | filter properties |
| 'ime-mode' | auto active inactive disabled | auto | | yes | | visual |
| 'layout-grid' | mode type line char | both loose none none | | yes | | visual |
| 'layout-grid-char' | <length> <percentage> none auto | none | | no | yes | visual |
| 'layout-grid-line' | <length> <percentage> none auto | none | | no | yes | visual |
| 'layout-grid-mode' | both none line char | both | | yes | | visual |
| 'layout-grid-type' | loose strict fixed | loose | | yes | | visual |
| 'line-break' | normal strict | normal | | yes | | visual |
| 'overflow-x' | visible scroll hidden auto | visible (except for textarea, then initial value is hidden) | | no | | visual |
| 'overflow-y' | visible scroll hidden auto | visible (except for textarea, then initial value is auto) | | | | visual |
| 'scrollbar-3dlight-color' | <color> | default color | element with scroll bar | yes | | visual |
| 'scrollbar-arrow-color' | <color> | default color | element with scroll bar | yes | | visual |
| 'scrollbar-base-color' | <color> | default color | element with scroll bar | yes | | visual |
| 'scrollbar-darkshadow-color' | <color> | default color | element with scroll bar | yes | | visual |
| 'scrollbar-face-color' | <color> | default color | element with scroll bar | yes | | visual |
| 'scrollbar-highlight-color' | <color> | default color | element with scroll bar | yes | | visual |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------|-------------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| 'scrollbar-shadow-color' | <color> | default color | element with scroll bar | yes | | visual |
| 'text-autospace' | none ideograph-alpha ideograph-numeric ideograph-parenthesis ideograph-space | none | | no | | visual |
| 'text-justify' | auto distribute distribute-all-lines distribute-center-last inter-cluster inter-ideograph inter-word kashida newspaper | auto | | yes | | visual |
| 'text-kashida-space' | <percentage> inherit | 0% | | yes | | visual |
| 'text-underline-position' | above below auto auto-pos | auto | | yes | | visual |
| 'word-break' | normal break-all keep-all | normal | | yes | | visual |
| 'word-wrap' | normal break-word | normal | | yes | | visual |
| 'writing-mode' | lr-tb tb-rl | lr-tb | | no | | visual |
| 'zoom' | normal <number> <percentage> | normal | | no | yes | visual |

Practice using CSS

- Formatting Text
- Margin, Padding, Borders
- Adding Image to webpages
- Navigation
- Formatting table and forms
- Page Layout
- Printed Page