What You Should Already Know

Before you continue you should have some basic understanding of the following:

- HTML / XHTML

If you want to study this subject first, find the tutorials on our Home page.

What is CSS?

- **CSS** stands for **C**ascading **S**tyle **S**heets
- Styles define **how to display** HTML elements
- Styles are normally stored in **Style Sheets**
- Styles were added to HTML 4.0 **to solve a problem**
- **External Style Sheets** can save you a lot of work
- External Style Sheets are stored in **CSS files**
- Multiple style definitions will **cascade** into one

CSS Demo

With CSS, your HTML documents can be displayed using different output styles:

See how it works

Styles Solve a Common Problem

HTML tags were originally designed to define the content of a document. They were supposed to say "This is a header", "This is a paragraph", "This is a table", by using tags like <h1>, <p>, <table>, and so on. The layout of the document was supposed to be taken care of by the browser, without using any formatting tags.

As the two major browsers - Netscape and Internet Explorer - continued to add new HTML tags and attributes (like the <font> tag and the color attribute) to the original HTML specification, it became more and more difficult to create Web sites where the content of HTML documents was clearly separated from the document's presentation layout.

To solve this problem, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) - the non profit, standard setting consortium, responsible for standardizing HTML - created STYLES in addition to HTML 4.0.

All major browsers support Cascading Style Sheets.

Style Sheets Can Save a Lot of Work

Styles sheets define HOW HTML elements are to be displayed, just like the font tag and the color attribute in HTML 3.2. Styles are normally saved in external .css files. External style sheets enable you to change the appearance and layout of all the pages in your Web, just by editing one single CSS document!

CSS is a breakthrough in Web design because it allows developers to control the style and layout of multiple Web pages all at once. As a Web developer you can define a style for each HTML element and apply it to as many Web pages as you want. To make a global change, simply change the style, and all elements in the Web are updated automatically.

Multiple Styles Will Cascade Into One

Style sheets allow style information to be specified in many ways. Styles can be specified inside a single HTML element, inside the <head> element of an HTML page, or in an external CSS file. Even multiple external style sheets can be referenced inside a single HTML document.

Cascading Order

What style will be used when there is more than one style specified for an HTML element?

Generally speaking we can say that all the styles will "cascade" into a new "virtual" style sheet by the following rules, where number four has the highest priority:

1. Browser default
2. External style sheet
3. Internal style sheet (inside the <head> tag)
4. Inline style (inside an HTML element)

So, an inline style (inside an HTML element) has the highest priority, which means that it will override a style declared inside the <head> tag, in an external style sheet, or in a browser (a default value).

Syntax

The CSS syntax is made up of three parts: a selector, a property and a value:

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

The selector is normally the HTML element/tag you wish to define, the property is the attribute you wish to change, and each property can take a value. The property and value are separated by a colon, and surrounded by curly braces:

```
body {color: black}
```

Note: If the value is multiple words, put quotes around the value:

```
p {font-family: "sans serif"}
```

Note: If you wish to specify more than one property, you must separate each property with a semicolon. The example below shows how to define a center aligned paragraph, with a red text color:

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

To make the style definitions more readable, you can describe one property on each line, like this:

```
p
{
text-align: center;
color: black;
font-family: arial
}
```

Grouping

You can group selectors. Separate each selector with a comma. In the example below we have grouped all the header elements. All header elements will be displayed in green text color:

```
h1,h2,h3,h4,h5,h6
```

```
{
color: green
}
```

The class Selector

With the class selector you can define different styles for the same type of HTML element.

Say that you would like to have two types of paragraphs in your document: one right-aligned paragraph, and one center-aligned paragraph. Here is how you can do it with styles:

```
p.right {text-align: right}
p.center {text-align: center}
```

You have to use the class attribute in your HTML document:

```
<p class="right">
This paragraph will be right-aligned.
</p>
<p class="center">
This paragraph will be center-aligned.
</p>
```

Note: To apply more than one class per given element, the syntax is:

```
<p class="center bold">
This is a paragraph.
</p>
```

The paragraph above will be styled by the class "center" AND the class "bold".

You can also omit the tag name in the selector to define a style that will be used by all HTML elements that have a certain class. In the example below, all HTML elements with class="center" will be center-aligned:

```
.center {text-align: center}
```

In the code below both the h1 element and the p element have class="center". This means that both elements will follow the rules in the ".center" selector:

```
<h1 class="center">
This heading will be center-aligned
</h1>
```

```
<p class="center">
This paragraph will also be center-aligned.
</p>
```

Do **NOT** start a class name with a number! It will not work in Mozilla/Firefox.

Add Styles to Elements with Particular Attributes

You can also apply styles to HTML elements with particular attributes.

The style rule below will match all input elements that have a type attribute with a value of "text":

```
input[type="text"] {background-color: blue}
```

The id Selector

You can also define styles for HTML elements with the id selector. The id selector is defined as a #.

The style rule below will match the element that has an id attribute with a value of "green":

```
#green {color: green}
```

The style rule below will match the p element that has an id with a value of "para1":

```
p#para1
{
text-align: center;
color: red
}
```

Do **NOT** start an ID name with a number! It will not work in Mozilla/Firefox.

CSS Comments

Comments are used to explain your code, and may help you when you edit the source code at a later date. A comment will be ignored by browsers. A CSS comment begins with "/*", and ends with "*/", like this:

```
/* This is a comment */
p
{
text-align: center;
/* This is another comment */
color: black;
font-family: arial
}
```

CSS How To...

Examples

- Look at Example 1
- Look at Example 2

How to Insert a Style Sheet

When a browser reads a style sheet, it will format the document according to it. There are three ways of inserting a style sheet:

External Style Sheet

An external style sheet is ideal when the style is applied to many pages. With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire Web site by changing one file. Each page must link to the style sheet using the <link> tag. The <link> tag goes inside the head section:

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

The browser will read the style definitions from the file mystyle.css, and format the document according to it.

An external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file should not contain any html tags. Your style sheet should be saved with a .css extension. An example of a style sheet file is shown below:

```
hr {color: sienna}
p {margin-left: 20px}
body {background-image: url("images/back40.gif")}
```

Do **NOT** leave spaces between the property value and the units! If you use "margin-left: 20 px" instead of "margin-left: 20px" it will only work properly in IE6 but it will not work in Mozilla/Firefox or Netscape.

Internal Style Sheet

An internal style sheet should be used when a single document has a unique style. You define internal styles in the head section by using the <style> tag, like this:

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
hr {color: sienna}
p {margin-left: 20px}
body {background-image: url("images/back40.gif")}
</style>
</head>
```

The browser will now read the style definitions, and format the document according to it.

Note: A browser normally ignores unknown tags. This means that an old browser that does not support styles, will ignore the <style> tag, but the content of the <style> tag will be displayed on the page. It is possible to prevent an old browser from displaying the content by hiding it in the HTML comment element:

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
hr {color: sienna}
p {margin-left: 20px}
body {background-image: url("images/back40.gif")}
-->
</style>
</head>
```

Inline Styles

An inline style loses many of the advantages of style sheets by mixing content with presentation. Use this method sparingly, such as when a style is to be applied to a single occurrence of an element.

To use inline styles you use the style attribute in the relevant tag. The style attribute can contain any CSS property. The example shows how to change the color and the left margin of a paragraph:

```
<p style="color: sienna; margin-left: 20px">
This is a paragraph
</p>
```

Multiple Style Sheets

If some properties have been set for the same selector in different style sheets, the values will be inherited from the more specific style sheet.

For example, an external style sheet has these properties for the h3 selector:

```
h3
{
color: red;
text-align: left;
font-size: 8pt
}
```

And an internal style sheet has these properties for the h3 selector:

```
h3
{
text-align: right;
font-size: 20pt
}
```

If the page with the internal style sheet also links to the external style sheet the properties for h3 will be:

```
color: red;
text-align: right;
font-size: 20pt
```

The color is inherited from the external style sheet and the text-alignment and the font-size is replaced by the internal style sheet.

The CSS background properties define the background effects of an element.

Examples

CSS Background Properties

The CSS background properties allow you to control the background color of an element, set an image as the background, repeat a background image vertically or horizontally, and position an image on a page.

Browser support: IE: Internet Explorer, F: Firefox, N: Netscape.

W3C: The number in the "W3C" column indicates in which CSS recommendation the property is defined (CSS1 or CSS2).

Property	Description	Values	IE	F	N	W3C
background	A shorthand property for setting all background properties in one declaration	*background-color background-image background-repeat background-attachment background-position*	4	1	6	1
background-attachment	Sets whether a background image is fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page	scroll fixed	4	1	6	1
background-color	Sets the background color of an element	*color-rgb color-hex color-name* transparent	4	1	4	1
background-image	Sets an image as the background	url(*URL*) none	4	1	4	1
background-position	Sets the starting position of a background image	top left top center top right center left center center center right bottom left bottom center bottom right *x% y% xpos ypos*	4	1	6	1
background-repeat	Sets if/how a background image will be repeated	repeat repeat-x repeat-y no-repeat	4	1	4	1

This example demonstrates how to set the background color for an element.

<html>

```
<head>

<style type="text/css">
body {background-color: yellow}
h1 {background-color: #00ff00}
h2 {background-color: transparent}
p {background-color: rgb(250,0,255)}
</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is header 1</h1>
<h2>This is header 2</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set an image as the background.
```
<html>
<head>

<style type="text/css">
body
{
background-image:
url('bgdesert.jpg')
}
</style>

</head>

<body>
</body>

</html>
```
This example demonstrates how to repeat a background image.
```
<html>
<head>

<style type="text/css">
body
background-image:
```

```
url('bgdesert.jpg');
background-repeat: repeat
}
</style>

</head>

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

This example demonstrates how to repeat a background image only horizontally.

```
<html>
<head>

<style type="text/css">
body
{
background-image:
url('bgdesert.jpg');
background-repeat: repeat-x
}
</style>
```

```
</head>

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

This example demonstrates how to display a background image only one time

```
<html>
<head>

<style type="text/css">
body
{
background-image: url('bgdesert.jpg');
background-repeat: no-repeat
}
</style>

</head>

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

This example demonstrates how to place the image on the page.

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

<body>
<p><b>Note:</b> For this to work in Mozilla, the background-attachment property must
be set to "fixed".</p>
</body>
```

</html>

This example demonstrates how to position an image on the page using percent.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
body
{
background-image: url('smiley.gif');
background-repeat: no-repeat;
background-attachment:fixed;
background-position: 30% 20%;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p><b>Note:</b> For this to work in Mozilla, the background-attachment property must
be set to "fixed".</p>
</body>
</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to position an image on the page using pixels.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
body
{
background-image: url('smiley.gif');
background-repeat: no-repeat;
background-attachment:fixed;
background-position: 50px 100px;
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p><b>Note:</b> For this to work in Mozilla, the background-attachment property must
be set to "fixed".</p>
</body>
</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set a fixed background image. The image will not scroll with the rest of the page.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
body
{
background-image:
url('smiley.gif');
background-repeat:
no-repeat;
background-attachment:
fixed
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>The image will not scroll with the rest of the page</p>
<p>The image will not scroll with the rest of the page</p>
<p>The image will not scroll with the rest of the page</p>
<p>The image will not scroll with the rest of the page</p>
<p>The image will not scroll with the rest of the page</p>
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<p>The image will not scroll with the rest of the page</p>
<p>The image will not scroll with the rest of the page</p>
<p>The image will not scroll with the rest of the page</p>
</body>
```

</html>

This example demonstrates how to use the shorthand property for setting all of the background properties in one declaration.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
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>

The CSS text properties define the appearance of text.

Examples

[Set the color of the text](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the color of the text.

[Set the background-color of the text](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the background-color of a part of the text.

[Specify the space between characters](#)
This example demonstrates how to increase or decrease the space between characters.

[Specify the space between lines](#)
This example demonstrates how to specify the space between the lines in a paragraph.

[Align the text](#)
This example demonstrates how to align the text.

[Decorate the text](#)
This example demonstrates how to add decoration to text.

[Indent text](#)
This example demonstrates how to indent the first line of a paragraph.

[Control the letters in a text](#)
This example demonstrates how to control the letters in a text.

[Set the text direction of an element](#)
This example demonstrates how to change the text direction of an element.

[Increase the white space between words](#)
This example demonstrates how to increase the white space between words in a paragraph.

[Disable text wrapping inside an element](#)
This example demonstrates how to disable text wrapping inside an element.

CSS Text Properties

The CSS text properties allow you to control the appearance of text. It is possible to change the color of a text, increase or decrease the space between characters in a text, align a text, decorate a text, indent the first line in a text, and more.

Browser support: IE: Internet Explorer, F: Firefox, N: Netscape.

W3C: The number in the "W3C" column indicates in which CSS recommendation the property is defined (CSS1 or CSS2).

Property	Description	Values	IE	F	N	W3C
color	Sets the color of a text	*color*	3	1	4	1
direction	Sets the text direction	ltr rtl	6	1	6	2
line-height	Sets the distance between lines	normal *number* *length* *%*	4	1	4	1
letter-spacing	Increase or decrease the space between characters	normal *length*	4	1	6	1
text-align	Aligns the text in an element	left right center justify	4	1	4	1
text-decoration	Adds decoration to text	none underline overline line-through blink	4	1	4	1
text-indent	Indents the first line of text in an element	*length* *%*	4	1	4	1
text-shadow		none *color* *length*				
text-transform	Controls the letters in an element	none capitalize uppercase lowercase	4	1	4	1

unicode-bidi		normal embed bidi-override	5			2
white-space	Sets how white space inside an element is handled	normal pre nowrap	5	1	4	1
word-spacing	Increase or decrease the space between words	normal *length*	6	1	6	1

This example demonstrates how to set the color of the text.

```
<html>

<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1 {color: #00ff00}
h2 {color: #dda0dd}
p {color: rgb(0,0,255)}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<h1>This is header 1</h1>
<h2>This is header 2</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>

</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set the background-color of a part of the text.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
span.highlight
{
background-color:yellow
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
```

```
<p>
<span class="highlight">This is a text.</span> This is a text. This is a text. This is a text.
This is a text. This is a text. This is a text. This is a text. This is a text. <span
class="highlight">This is a text.</span>
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to increase or decrease the space between characters.

```
<html>

<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1 {letter-spacing: -3px}
h4 {letter-spacing: 0.5cm}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<h1>This is header 1</h1>
<h4>This is header 4</h4>
</body>

</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to specify the space between the lines in a paragraph.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p.small {line-height: 90%}
p.big {line-height: 200%}
</style>
</head>

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

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

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

</body>
</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to align the text.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1 {text-align: center}
h2 {text-align: left}
h3 {text-align: right}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<h1>This is header 1</h1>
<h2>This is header 2</h2>
<h3>This is header 3</h3>
</body>

</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to add decoration to text.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1 {text-decoration: overline}
h2 {text-decoration: line-through}
h3 {text-decoration: underline}
```

```
a {text-decoration: none}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<h1>This is header 1</h1>
<h2>This is header 2</h2>
<h3>This is header 3</h3>
<p><a href="http://www.w3schools.com/default.asp">This is a link</a></p>
</body>

</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to indent the first line of a paragraph.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p {text-indent: 1cm}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>
This is some text in a paragraph
This is some text in a paragraph
This is some text in a paragraph
This is some text in a paragraph
This is some text in a paragraph
This is some text in a paragraph
</p>
</body>

</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to control the letters in a text.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
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 in a paragraph</p>

<p class="lowercase">This is some text in a paragraph</p>

<p class="capitalize">This is some text in a paragraph</p>
</body>

</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to change the text direction of an element.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
div.one
{
direction: rtl
}
div.two
{
direction: ltr
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="one">Some text. Right-to-left direction.</div>
<div class="two">Some text. Left-to-right direction.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to increase the white space between words in a paragraph.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p
{
word-spacing: 30px
```

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

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

</body>
</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to disable text wrapping inside an element.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
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>
```

The CSS font properties define the font in text.

Examples

[Set the font of a text](#)
This example demonstrates how to set a font of a text.

[Set a paragraph font using the "caption" value](#)
This example demonstrates how to set a paragraph font using the "caption" value.

[Set the size of the font](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the size of a font.

[Set the size of the font using font-size-adjust](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the size of a font using font-size-adjust.

[Set the style of the font](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the style of a font.

[Set the variant of the font](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the variant of a font.

[Set the boldness of the font](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the boldness of a font.

[All the font properties in one declaration](#)
This example demonstrates how to use the shorthand property for setting all of the font properties in one declaration.

CSS Font Properties

The CSS font properties allow you to change the font family, boldness, size, and the style of a text.

Note: In CSS1 fonts are identified by a font name. If a browser does not support the specified font, it will use a default font.

Browser support: IE: Internet Explorer, F: Firefox, N: Netscape.

W3C: The number in the "W3C" column indicates in which CSS recommendation the property is defined (CSS1 or CSS2).

Property	Description	Values	IE	F	N	W3C
[font](#)	A shorthand property for setting all of the properties for a font in one declaration	*font-style* *font-variant* *font-weight* *font-size/line-height* *font-family* caption icon	4	1	4	1

		menu message-box small-caption status-bar				
font-family	A prioritized list of font family names and/or generic family names for an element	*family-name* *generic-family*	3	1	4	1
font-size	Sets the size of a font	xx-small x-small small medium large x-large xx-large smaller larger *length* *%*	3	1	4	1
font-size-adjust	Specifies an aspect value for an element that will preserve the x-height of the first-choice font	none *number*	-	-	-	2
font-stretch	Condenses or expands the current font-family	normal wider narrower ultra-condensed extra-condensed condensed semi-condensed semi-expanded expanded extra-expanded ultra-expanded	-	-	-	2
font-style	Sets the style of the font	normal italic oblique	4	1	4	1
font-variant	Displays text in a small-caps font or a normal font	normal small-caps	4	1	6	1
font-weight	Sets the weight of a font	normal bold bolder lighter	4	1		

		100			
		200			
		300			
		400			
		500			
		600			
		700			
		800			
		900			

This example demonstrates how to set a font of a text.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h3 {font-family: times}
p {font-family: courier}
p.sansserif {font-family: sans-serif}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<h3>This is header 3</h3>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p class="sansserif">This is a paragraph</p>
</body>

</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set a paragraph font using the "caption" value.

```
<html>
<body>

<p>This is a normal paragraph</p>
<p style="font: caption">This is a paragraph with a "caption" font</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set the size of a font.

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1 {font-size: 150%}
h2 {font-size: 130%}
p {font-size: 100%}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<h1>This is header 1</h1>
<h2>This is header 2</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>

</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set the size of a font using font-size-adjust.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1 {font-size-adjust: 0.50}
h2 {font-size-adjust: 0.40}
p {font-size-adjust: 0.60}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is header 1</h1>
<h2>This is header 2</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set the style of a font.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
h1 {font-style: italic}
h2 {font-style: normal}
p {font-style: oblique}
</style>
</head>

<body>
```

```
<h1>This is header 1</h1>
<h2>This is header 2</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>

</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set the variant of a font.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p.normal {font-variant: normal}
p.small {font-variant: small-caps}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p class="normal">This is a paragraph</p>
<p class="small">This is a paragraph</p>
</body>

</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set the boldness of a font.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p.normal {font-weight: normal}
p.thick {font-weight: bold}
p.thicker {font-weight: 900}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p class="normal">This is a paragraph</p>

<p class="thick">This is a paragraph</p>

<p class="thicker">This is a paragraph</p>
</body>

</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to use the shorthand property for setting all of the font properties in one declaration.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p
{
font: italic small-caps 900 12px arial
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
</body>

</html>
```

The CSS border properties define the borders around an element.

Examples

All the border properties in one declaration
This example demonstrates a shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the four borders in one declaration, can have from one to three values.

Set different borders on each side
This example demonstrates how to set different borders on each side of the element.

All the top border properties in one declaration
This example demonstrates a shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the top border in one declaration.

All the bottom border properties in one declaration
This example demonstrates a shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the bottom border in one declaration.

All the left border properties in one declaration
This example demonstrates a shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the left border in one declaration.

[All the right border properties in one declaration](#)
This example demonstrates a shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the right border in one declaration.

[Set the style of the four borders](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the style of the four borders.

[Set the style of the top border](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the style of the top border.

[Set the style of the bottom border](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the style of the bottom border.

[Set the style of the left border](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the style of the left border.

[Set the style of the right border](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the style of the right border.

[All the width of the border properties in one declaration](#)
This example demonstrates a shorthand property for setting the width of the four borders in one declaration, can have from one to four values.

[Set the width of the top border](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the width of the top border.

[Set the width of the bottom border](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the width of the bottom border.

[Set the width of the left border](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the width of the left border.

[Set the width of the right border](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the width of the right border.

[Set the color of the four borders](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the color of the four borders. It can have from one to four colors.

[Set the color of the top border](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the color of the top border.

[Set the color of the bottom border](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the color of the bottom border.

[Set the color of the left border](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the color of the left border.

[Set the color of the right border](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the color of the right border.

CSS Border Properties

The CSS border properties allow you to specify the style and color of an element's border. In HTML we use tables to create borders around a text, but with the CSS border properties we can create borders with nice effects, and it can be applied to any element.

Browser support: IE: Internet Explorer, F: Firefox, N: Netscape.

W3C: The number in the "W3C" column indicates in which CSS recommendation the property is defined (CSS1 or CSS2).

Property	Description	Values	IE	F	N	W3C
border	A shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the four borders in one declaration	*border-width* *border-style* *border-color*	4	1	4	1
border-bottom	A shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the bottom border in one declaration	*border-bottom-width* *border-style* *border-color*	4	1	6	1
border-bottom-color	Sets the color of the bottom border	*border-color*	4	1	6	2
border-bottom-style	Sets the style of the bottom border	*border-style*	4	1	6	2
border-bottom-width	Sets the width of the bottom border	thin medium thick *length*	4	1	4	1
border-color	Sets the color of the four borders, can have from one to four colors	*color*	4	1	6	1
border-left	A shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the left	*border-left-width* *border-style* *border-color*	4	1	6	1

	border in one declaration					
border-left-color	Sets the color of the left border	*border-color*	4	1	6	2
border-left-style	Sets the style of the left border	*border-style*	4	1	6	2
border-left-width	Sets the width of the left border	thin medium thick *length*	4	1	4	1
border-right	A shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the right border in one declaration	*border-right-width* *border-style* *border-color*	4	1	6	1
border-right-color	Sets the color of the right border	*border-color*	4	1	6	2
border-right-style	Sets the style of the right border	*border-style*	4	1	6	2
border-right-width	Sets the width of the right border	thin medium thick *length*	4	1	4	1
border-style	Sets the style of the four borders, can have from one to four styles	none hidden dotted dashed solid double groove ridge inset outset	4	1	6	1
border-top	A shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the top border in one declaration	*border-top-width* *border-style* *border-color*	4	1	6	1
border-top-color	Sets the color of the top border	*border-color*	4	1	6	2
border-top-style	Sets the style of the top border	*border-style*	4	1	6	2
border-top-width	Sets the width of the top border	thin medium	4	1	4	1

		thick *length*				
border-width	A shorthand property for setting the width of the four borders in one declaration, can have from one to four values	thin medium thick *length*				

This example demonstrates a shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the four borders in one declaration, can have from one to three values.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p
{
border: medium double rgb(250,0,255)
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>Some text</p>
</body>

</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set different borders on each side of the element

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p.soliddouble {border-style: solid double}
p.doublesolid {border-style: double solid}
p.groovedouble {border-style: groove double}
p.three {border-style: solid double groove}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p class="soliddouble">Some text</p>

<p class="doublesolid">Some text</p>
```

<p class="groovedouble">Some text</p>

<p class="three">Some text</p>
</body>

</html>

This example demonstrates a shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the top border in one declaration.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p
{
border-top: medium solid #ff0000
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>Some text.</p>
</body>

</html>
```

This example demonstrates a shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the bottom border in one declaration.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p
{
border-bottom: medium solid #ff0000
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>Some text.</p>
</body>

</html>
```

This example demonstrates a shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the left border in one declaration.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p
{
border-left: medium solid #ff0000
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>Some text.</p>
</body>

</html>
```

This example demonstrates a shorthand property for setting all of the properties for the right border in one declaration.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p
{
border-right: medium solid #ff0000
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>Some text.</p>
</body>

</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set the style of the four borders.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
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}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<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>
</body>

</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set the style of the top border.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p.dotted {border-top-style: dotted}
p.dashed {border-top-style: dashed}
p.solid {border-top-style: solid}
p.double {border-top-style: double}
p.groove {border-top-style: groove}
p.ridge {border-top-style: ridge}
p.inset {border-top-style: inset}
p.outset {border-top-style: outset}
</style>
</head>

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

This example demonstrates how to set the style of the bottom border.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p.dotted {border-bottom-style: dotted}
p.dashed {border-bottom-style: dashed}
p.solid {border-bottom-style: solid}
p.double {border-bottom-style: double}
p.groove {border-bottom-style: groove}
p.ridge {border-bottom-style: ridge}
p.inset {border-bottom-style: inset}
p.outset {border-bottom-style: outset}
</style>
</head>

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

</html>

This example demonstrates how to set the style of the left border.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p.dotted {border-left-style: dotted}
p.dashed {border-left-style: dashed}
p.solid {border-left-style: solid}
p.double {border-left-style: double}
p.groove {border-left-style: groove}
p.ridge {border-left-style: ridge}
p.inset {border-left-style: inset}
p.outset {border-left-style: outset}
</style>
</head>

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

This example demonstrates how to set the style of the right border.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p.dotted {border-right-style: dotted}
p.dashed {border-right-style: dashed}
p.solid {border-right-style: solid}
p.double {border-right-style: double}
p.groove {border-right-style: groove}
p.ridge {border-right-style: ridge}
```

This example demonstrates a shorthand property for setting the width of the four borders in one declaration, can have from one to four values.

```
border-style: solid;
border-width: 5px 10px 1px
}
p.five
{
border-style: solid;
border-width: 5px 10px 1px medium
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p class="one">Some text</p>
<p class="two">Some text</p>
<p class="three">Some text</p>
<p class="four">Some text</p>
<p class="five">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>
```

This example demonstrates how to set the width of the top border.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p.one
{
border-style: solid;
border-top-width: 15px
}
p.two
{
border-style: solid;
border-top-width: thin
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p class="one"><b>Note:</b> The "border-top-width" property does not work if it is used alone. Use the "border-style" property to set the borders first.</p>
<p class="two">Some text. Some more text.</p>
</body>
```

This example demonstrates how to set the width of the bottom border.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p.one
{
border-style: solid;
border-bottom-width: 15px
}
p.two
{
border-style: solid;
border-bottom-width: thin
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p class="one"><b>Note:</b> The "border-bottom-width" property does not work if it is
used alone. Use the "border-style" property to set the borders first.</p>
<p class="two">Some text. Some more text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set the width of the left border.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p.one
{
border-style: solid;
border-left-width: 15px
}
p.two
{
border-style: solid;
border-left-width: thin
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<p class="one"><b>Note:</b> The "border-left-width" property does not work if it is
used alone. Use the "border-style" property to set the borders first.</p>
<p class="two">Some text. Some more text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set the width of the right border.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p.one
{
border-style: solid;
border-right-width: 15px
}
p.two
{
border-style: solid;
border-right-width: thin
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p class="one"><b>Note:</b> The "border-right-width" property does not work if it is
used alone. Use the "border-style" property to set the borders first.</p>
<p class="two">Some text. Some more text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set the color of the four borders. It can have from one
to four colors.

```
<html>
<head>

<style type="text/css">
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>
```

This example demonstrates how to set the color of the top border.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p
{
border-style: solid;
border-top-color: #ff0000
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>Some text.</p>
```

```
</body>

</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set the color of the bottom border.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p
{
border-style: solid;
border-bottom-color: #ff0000
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>Some text.</p>
</body>

</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set the color of the left border.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p
{
border-style: solid;
border-left-color: #ff0000
}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>Some text.</p>
</body>

</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set the color of the right border.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p
```

The CSS table properties allow you to set the layout of a table.

Examples

Set the layout of a table
This example demonstrates how to set the layout of a table.

Show empty cells in a table
This example demonstrates whether or not to show empty cells in a table.

Collapse a table border
This example demonstrates whether the table borders are collapsed into a single border or detached as in standard HTML.

Set the space between table borders
This example demonstrates how to set the distance between cell borders.

Set the position of the table caption
This example demonstrates how to position the table caption.

CSS Table Properties

The CSS table properties allow you to set the layout of a table.

Browser support: IE: Internet Explorer, M: Mac IE only, F: Firefox, N: Netscape.

W3C: The number in the "W3C" column indicates in which CSS recommendation the property is defined (CSS1 or CSS2).

Property	Description	Values	IE	F	N	W3C
border-collapse	Sets whether the table borders are collapsed into a single border or detached as in standard HTML	collapse separate	5	1	7	2
border-spacing	Sets the distance that separates cell borders (only for the "separated borders" model)	*length length*	5M	1	6	2
caption-side	Sets the position of the table caption	top bottom left right	5M	1	6	2
empty-cells	Sets whether or not to show empty cells in a table (only for the "separated borders" model)	show hide	5M	1	6	2
table-layout	Sets the algorithm used to display the table cells, rows, and columns					

This example demonstrates how to set the layout of a table.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
table.one
{
table-layout: automatic
}
table.two
{
table-layout: fixed
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<table class="one" border="1" width="100%">
<tr>
<td width="20%">1000000000000000000000000000000</td>
```

```
<td width="40%">10000000</td>
<td width="40%">100</td>
</tr>
</table>

<br />

<table class="two" border="1" width="100%">
<tr>
<td width="20%">100000000000000000000000000000</td>
<td width="40%">10000000</td>
<td width="40%">100</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

This example demonstrates whether or not to show empty cells in a table.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
table
{
border-collapse: separate;
empty-cells: show
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

This example demonstrates whether the table borders are collapsed into a single border or detached as in standard HTML.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
table.coll
{
border-collapse: collapse
}
table.sep
{
border-collapse: separate
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<table class="coll" border="1">
<tr>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>Griffin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lois</td>
<td>Griffin</td>
</tr>
</table>

<br />

<table class="sep" border="1">
<tr>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>Griffin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lois</td>
<td>Griffin</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set the distance between cell borders.

```
<html>
<head>
```

```
<style type="text/css">
table.one
{
border-collapse: separate;
border-spacing: 10px
}
table.two
{
border-collapse: separate;
border-spacing: 10px 50px
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<table class="one" border="1">
<tr>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>Griffin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lois</td>
<td>Griffin</td>
</tr>
</table>

<br />

<table class="two" border="1">
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenn</td>
<td>Quagmire</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to position the table caption.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
```

```
caption
{
caption-side:bottom
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<table border="1">
<caption>This is a caption</caption>
<tr>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>Griffin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lois</td>
<td>Griffin</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

The CSS dimension properties allow you to control the height and width of an element. It also allows you to increase the space between two lines.

Examples

Set the height of an image using a pixel value
This example demonstrates how to set the height of an element using a pixel value.

Set the height of an image using percent
This example demonstrates how to set the height of an element using a percent value.

Set the width of an element using a pixel value
This example demonstrates how to set the width of an element using a pixel value.

Set the width of an element using percent
This example demonstrates how to set the width of an element using a percent value.

Set the maximum height of an element
This example demonstrates how to set the maximum height of an element.

[Set the maximum width of an element using a pixel value](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the maximum width of an element using a pixel value.

[Set the maximum width of an element using percent](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the maximum width of an element using a percent value.

[Set the minimum height of an element](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the minimum height of an element.

[Set the minimum width of an element using a pixel value](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the minimum width of an element using a pixel value.

[Set the minimum width of an element using percent](#)
This example demonstrates how to set the minimum width of an element using a percent value.

[Specify the space between lines using a percent value](#)
This example demonstrates how to specify the space between the lines in a paragraph using a percent value.

[Specify the space between lines using a pixel value](#)
This example demonstrates how to specify the space between the lines in a paragraph using a pixel value.

[Specify the space between lines using a number value](#)
This example demonstrates how to specify the space between the lines in a paragraph using a number value.

CSS Dimension Properties

The CSS dimension properties allow you to control the height and width of an element. It also allows you to increase the space between two lines.

Browser support: IE: Internet Explorer, F: Firefox, N: Netscape.

W3C: The number in the "W3C" column indicates in which CSS recommendation the property is defined (CSS1 or CSS2).

Property	Description	Values	IE	F	N	W3C
[height](#)	Sets the height of an	auto	4	1	6	1

	element	*length* *%*				
[line-height](#)	Sets the distance between lines	normal *number* *length* *%*	4	1	4	1
[max-height](#)	Sets the maximum height of an element	none *length* *%*	-	1	6	2
[max-width](#)	Sets the maximum width of an element	none *length* *%*	-	1	6	2
[min-height](#)	Sets the minimum height of an element	*length* *%*	-	1	6	2
[min-width](#)	Sets the minimum width of an element	*length* *%*	-	1	6	2
[width](#)	Sets the width of an element	auto *%* *length*	4	1	4	1

This example demonstrates how to set the height of an element using a pixel value.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
img.normal
{
height: auto
}

img.big
{
height: 160px
}

img.small
{
height: 30px
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<img class="normal" src="logocss.gif" width="95" height="84" />
```

```
<br />
<img class="big" src="logocss.gif" width="95" height="84" />
<br />
<img class="small" src="logocss.gif" width="95" height="84" />

</body>
</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set the height of an element using a percent value.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
img.normal
{
height: auto
}

img.big
{
height: 50%
}

img.small
{
height: 10%
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<img class="normal" src="logocss.gif" width="95" height="84" />
<br />
<img class="big" src="logocss.gif" width="95" height="84" />
<br />
<img class="small" src="logocss.gif" width="95" height="84" />

</body>
</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set the width of an element using a pixel value.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
img
{
width: 200px
```

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

<img src="logocss.gif" width="95" height="84" />

</body>
</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set the width of an element using a percent value.
```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
img
{
width: 50%
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<img src="logocss.gif" width="95" height="84" />

</body>
</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set the maximum height of an element.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p
{
max-height: 10px
}
</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.</p>

<img src="logocss.gif" width="95" height="84" />

</body>
</html>
```

This example demonstrates how to set the maximum width of an element using a pixel value.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p
{
max-width: 300px
}
</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.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

his example demonstrates how to specify the space between the lines in a paragraph using a number value.

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
p.small
{
line-height: 0.5
}
p.big
{
line-height: 2
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>
This is a paragraph with a standard line-height.
The default line height in browsers is "1".
This is a paragraph with a standard line-height.
This is a paragraph with a standard line-height.
</p>

<p class="small">
```

This is a paragraph with a smaller line-height.
This is a paragraph with a smaller line-height.
This is a paragraph with a smaller line-height.
This is a paragraph with a smaller line-height.
</p>

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

</body>
</html>

This example demonstrates how to add other styles to hyperlinks.
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
a.one:link {color: #ff0000}
a.one:visited {color: #0000ff}
a.one:hover {color: #ffcc00}

a.two:link {color: #ff0000}
a.two:visited {color: #0000ff}
a.two:hover {font-size: 150%}

a.three:link {color: #ff0000}
a.three:visited {color: #0000ff}
a.three:hover {background: #66ff66}

a.four:link {color: #ff0000}
a.four:visited {color: #0000ff}
a.four:hover {font-family: monospace}

a.five:link {color: #ff0000; text-decoration: none}
a.five:visited {color: #0000ff; text-decoration: none}
a.five:hover {text-decoration: underline}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<p>Mouse over the links to see them change layout.</p>

```
<p><b><a class="one" href="default.asp" target="_blank">This link changes
color</a></b></p>
<p><b><a class="two" href="default.asp" target="_blank">This link changes font-
size</a></b></p>
<p><b><a class="three" href="default.asp" target="_blank">This link changes
background-color</a></b></p>
<p><b><a class="four" href="default.asp" target="_blank">This link changes font-
family</a></b></p>
<p><b><a class="five" href="default.asp" target="_blank">This link changes text-
decoration</a></b></p>
</body>

</html>
```

The following image gallery is created with CSS:

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
div.img
  {
  margin: 2px;
  border: 1px solid #0000ff;
  height: auto;
  width: auto;
  float: left;
  text-align: center;
  }
div.img img
  {
  display: inline;
  margin: 3px;
  border: 1px solid #ffffff;
  }
div.img a:hover img
  {
  border: 1px solid #0000ff;
  }
div.desc
  {
  text-align: center;
  font-weight: normal;
  width: 120px;
  margin: 2px;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="img">
  <a target="_blank" href="klematis_big.htm">
  <img src="klematis_small.jpg" alt="Klematis" width="110"
  height="90" />
  </a>
  <div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>
```

```
</div>
<div class="img">
  <a target="_blank" href="klematis2_big.htm">
  <img src="klematis2_small.jpg" alt="Klematis" width="110"
  height="90" />
  </a>
  <div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>
</div>
<div class="img">
  <a target="_blank" href="klematis3_big.htm">
  <img src="klematis3_small.jpg" alt="Klematis" width="110"
  height="90" />
  </a>
  <div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>
</div>
<div class="img">
  <a target="_blank" href="klematis4_big.htm">
  <img src="klematis4_small.jpg" alt="Klematis" width="110"
  height="90" />
  </a>
  <div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Creating transparent images - mouseover effect

```
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
img
{
opacity:0.4;
filter:alpha(opacity=40)
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Image Transparency</h1>
<img src="klematis.jpg" width="150" height="113" alt="klematis"
onmouseover="this.style.opacity=1;this.filters.alpha.opacity=100"
onmouseout="this.style.opacity=0.4;this.filters.alpha.opacity=40" />

<img src="klematis2.jpg" width="150" height="113" alt="klematis"
onmouseover="this.style.opacity=1;this.filters.alpha.opacity=100"
onmouseout="this.style.opacity=0.4;this.filters.alpha.opacity=40" />
</body>
</html>
```

Creating a transparent box with text on a background image

```html
<html>
<head>
<style type="text/css">
div.background
{
  width: 500px;
  height: 250px;
  background: url(klematis.jpg) repeat;
  border: 2px solid black;
}
div.transbox
{
  width: 400px;
  height: 180px;
  margin: 30px 50px;
  background-color: #ffffff;
  border: 1px solid black;
  filter:alpha(opacity=60);
  opacity:0.6;
}
div.transbox p
{
  margin: 30px 40px;
  font-weight: bold;
  color: #000000;
}
</style>
</head>
<body><div class="background">
<div class="transbox">
<p>This is some text that is placed in the transparent box.
This is some text that is placed in the transparent box.
This is some text that is placed in the transparent box.
This is some text that is placed in the transparent box.
This is some text that is placed in the transparent box.
</p>
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS Examples

CSS Background Examples

Text

Font

[Font properties explained](#)

Border

[All the border properties in one declaration](#)
[Set different borders on each side](#)
[All the top border properties in one declaration](#)
[All the bottom border properties in one declaration](#)
[All the left border properties in one declaration](#)
[All the right border properties in one declaration](#)
[Set the style of the four borders](#)
[Set the style of the top border](#)
[Set the style of the bottom border](#)
[Set the style of the left border](#)
[Set the style of the right border](#)
[All the width border properties in one declaration](#)
[Set the width of the top border](#)
[Set the width of the bottom border](#)
[Set the width of the left border](#)
[Set the width of the right border](#)
[Set the color of the four borders](#)
[Set the color of the top border](#)
[Set the color of the bottom border](#)
[Set the color of the left border](#)
[Set the color of the right border](#)

[Border properties explained](#)

Outline

[Draw a line around an element, outside the border edge (outline)](#) (Does not work in IE)
[Set the style of an outline](#) (Does not work in IE)
[Set the color of an outline](#) (Does not work in IE)
[Set the width of an outline](#) (Does not work in IE)

[Outline properties explained](#)

Margin

All the margin properties in one declaration
Set the top margin of a text using a cm value
Set the top margin of a text using a percent value
Set the bottom margin of a text using a cm value
Set the bottom margin of a text using a percent value
Set the left margin of a text using a cm value
Set the left margin of a text using a percent value
Set the right margin of a text using a cm value
Set the right margin of a text using a percent value

Margin properties explained

Padding

Set the left padding of a tablecell
Set the right padding of a tablecell
Set the top padding of a tablecell
Set the bottom padding of a tablecell
All the padding properties in one declaration

Padding properties explained

List

The different list-item markers in unordered lists
The different list-item markers in ordered lists
All the list style types
Set an image as the list-item marker
Place the list-item marker
All list properties in one declaration

List properties explained

Table

Set the layout of a table
Show empty cells in a table
Collapse a table border
Set the space between table borders
Set the position of the table caption

Positioning

[Position an element relative to its normal position](#)
[Position an element with an absolute value](#)
[Set the shape of an element](#)
[How to show overflow in an element using scroll](#)
[How to hide overflow in an element](#)
[How to show set the browser to automatically handle overflow](#)
[Vertical alignment of an image](#)
[Place an element "behind" another element](#)
[Place an element "behind" another element 2](#)
[Set the top edge of an image using a pixel value](#)
[Set the top edge of an image using a percent value](#)
[Set the bottom edge of an image using a pixel value](#)
[Set the bottom edge of an image using a percent value](#)
[Set the left edge of an image using a pixel value](#)
[Set the left edge of an image using a percent value](#)
[Set the right edge of an image using a pixel value](#)
[Set the right edge of an image using a percent value](#)

[Positioning properties explained](#)

Generated Content

[Changes the quotation marks on a page](#)

Pseudo-classes

[Add different colors to a hyperlink](#)
[Add other styles to hyperlinks](#)
[Hyperlink: use of :focus](#) (does not work in IE)
[:first-child - change first child <p>](#) (for IE [<!DOCTYPE>](#) must be declared)
[:first-child - change first child <em> in all <p> elements](#) (for IE [<!DOCTYPE>](#) must be declared)
[:first-child - change all <em> elements in first child <p>](#) (for IE [<!DOCTYPE>](#) must be declared)
[:lang](#) (does not work in IE)

[Pseudo-classes explained](#)

Pseudo-elements

[Make the first letter special in a text](#)
[Make the first line special in a text](#)
[Make the first letter and first line special](#)
[Use :before to insert some content before an element](#) (Does not work in IE)
[Use :after to insert some content after an element](#) (Does not work in IE)

[Pseudo-elements explained](#)

http://www.learn-html-tutorial.com/index.php