

Selectors		
Style x element(s) with y class	p.first	x.y
Style selector with x tag	a[href]	s[x]
Style selector with x tag with exact y content	a[href="http://google.com"]	s[x="y"]
Style selector with x tag containing y	a[href="*="google"]	s[x*="y"]
Style selector with x tag starting by y	a[href^="https"]	s[x^="y"]
Style selector with x tag ending by y	a[href\$="org"]	s[x\$="y"]
Style selector with x tag starting by y and ending by z	a[href="https://org"]	s[x^="y" & "\$="z"]
Style descendant selectors (element inside element)	.class div	s x
Style direct descendant selectors (direct element child inside element)	.class > div	s > x
Style direct sibling to element	.class + div	s + x
Select direct siblings after element	.class ~ div	s ~ x

Concepts

Selectors (cont)		
Specificity or weight	If multiple rules target the same element, the browser will apply the most specific.	ID selector > class, attribute selectors > element selector
To overrule specificity, !important can be used		color: royalblue !important;
Combining id and class will give us higher specificity		.highlight#product

Pseudo-class selectors	
Style first child of x element	x :first-child
Style last child of x element	x :last-child
Style each first x child element of each type	x :first-of-type
Style each last x child element of each type	x :last-of-type
Style odd child elements of x	x y:nth-child(odd)
Style visited URL	a:visited
Style all link anchors	a:link
Style element when hovered over	x:hover
Style element when selected	x:focus

Pseudo-element selectors	
Style first letter inside element	p::first-letter
Style first line inside element	p::first-line
Change selection to another color	::selection

Pseudo-element selectors (cont)	
Change selection of element to another color	p::selection
Insert content before element and incrust into DOM	::before { content: "..."; display: block}
Insert content after element and incrust into DOM	::after { content: "...";}

Inheritance	
Child elements automatically inherit some styles from parents.	
To stop from doing this, we use the 'initial' property on the child	color: initial;
Styles that aren't inherited can be forced to be, such as border with 'inherit'.	border: inherit;

Colors		
RGB	Amount of Red Green and Blue	hsl(1, 2, 3)
RGBA	Amount of Red Green and Blue with added Alpha (amount of transparency)	hsl(1, 2, 3, 4%)
HEX	Value representing numbers in the RGB system	#abc123
HSL	Hue (tone) Saturation (percentage of saturation) and Lighting (the amount of lightness)	hsl(1, 2%, 3%)



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 Page 1 of 2.

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Colors (cont)

HSLA Hue (tone) Saturation hsl((percentage of saturation) and Lighting (the amount of lightness), Alpha (Transparency) 4)

Gradients

They're technically images, so the properties used for colors don't work the same

Fill background: linear-gradient((blue,red); with a linear gradient

From left to right background: linear-gradient(to right, blue,red);

From bottom right background: linear-gradient(to bottom right, blue,red);

background: linear-gradient(45deg, blue,red);

Same linear-gradient(45deg, blue,red 90%); thing, mostly red

3 color linear-gradient(45deg, blue, red, yellow);

Radial radial-gradient(blue, red) gradient

Radial radial-gradient(circle, blue, red) gradient with rounder center

Radial radial-gradient(circle at top left, blue, red) gradient with circle centre located at the top left

Radial radial-gradient(circle at top left, blue, red) gradient with circle centre located at the top left

Radial radial-gradient(circle at top left, blue, red) gradient with circle centre located at the top left

Websites to generate gradients cssgradient.io

Borders

border: 10px line width solid, line style dotted, dashed, blue color

border-top

border-bottom

The order of the border lines matters: top, right, bottom, left border-width: 10px 20px 10px 30px

If we don't set left, left will inherit right. If we don't set top, bottom will inherit top. And viceversa.

Set a style for each line in borders border-style: dotted, dashed

Set a color for each line in borders border-color: red, blue, yellow;

Set roundness of borders. If absolute radius a circle is created. border-radius px, %

We can make even more shapes, just look up CSS Shapes

Shadows

The box-shadow property can be used to create shadows around elements. box-shadow

Positive values will shift the shadow to the right. box-shadow: 10px;

Negative values will shift the shadow to the left. box-shadow: -10px;

Two positive values will shift the shadow to the right and down. box-shadow: 10px 10px;

Shadows (cont)

One positive value and one negative value will shift the shadow to the right and left. box-shadow: 10px -10px;

One negative value and one positive value will shift the shadow to the left and right. box-shadow: -10px 10px;

To change the color of the shadow, just add it after size box-shadow: -10px 10px grey;

To change the degradation or blur of the color of the shadow, add a value before color color box-shadow: 10px 10px 10px grey;

For a soft central shadow under a shape, use this trick: box-shadow: 0 0 30px grey;

We can also use shadows for text

We use the property text-shadow just like box-shadow text-shadow: 0 0 30px grey;

For a softer grey shadow, we can use rgba text-shadow: 0 0 30px rgba(0,0,-0,0.2);

Spacing

margin

padding

