

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

Korzhumbayev Azamat

- Specifies whether to clip content or to add scrollbars when the content of an element is too big to fit in a specified area. Has the following values:
 - `visible` | `scroll` | `hidden` | `auto`
- **Note:** The overflow property only works for block elements with a specified height and width

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

```
img {float : right;}  
div {clear:right;}
```

Note: The same effect can be achieved by inline-block value of display property.

- To horizontally center a block element `margin` can be used. Works only if width is set.
- Another method is to use `position, float`
- To just center the text inside an element, use `text-align`.
- For vertical align use `padding, line-height` (equal to height)
- `Question: How to align image?`

- Used to define a special state of an element:
 - :first-child; :last-child;
 - :Nth-child(*n*) selects the element that is the *n*th child **regardless of parent's type**
 - :Nth-of -type(*n*) matches every element that is the *n*th child, of a **particular type**, of its parent.
 - :not(selector), etc.

- Used to style specified parts of an element:

::after

::before

::first-line

::first-letter

::selection - (color, background, cursor, outline properties can be used)

- Specifies the transparency of an element. IE8 and earlier use `filter:alpha(opacity=x)`, $0 \leq x \leq 100$.
- We can use RGBA color values to avoid text from being transparent:
- `rgba (red, green, blue, alpha)`;
 $0.0 \leq \text{alpha} \leq 1.0$