

2nd Quarter Reviewer



∴ 🎵 Lesson 1 : Formatting Text

FONT PROPERTIES:

- ★ Font-family
 - Indicates the typeface
 - Values: any typeface, font style
- ★ Font-style
 - Indicates if the text is written in italics, obliquely, or normal
 - Values: italic, obliquely, normal
- ★ Font-weight
 - Indicates the thickness of the characters
 - Values: thin-black, any number from 100-900 (100 - thinnest)
- ★ Font-size
 - Indicates the size of the text
 - Values: xx-small-xx-large, any number (px, pt, or %)
- ★ Font-variant
 - Is used to do small-caps within a text element
 - Values: normal, small-caps

TEXT PROPERTIES:

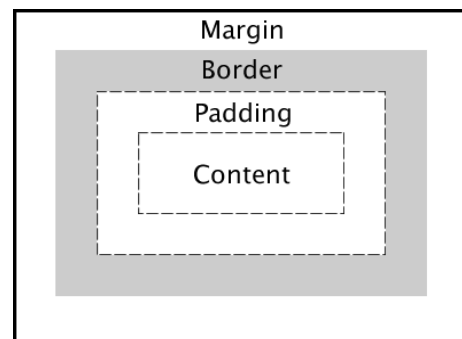
- ★ Text-align
 - Indicates the alignment
 - Values: left, right, center, justify
- ★ Text-decoration
 - Indicates the decoration applied
 - Values: none, underline, overline, line-through, sub, super

- ★ Text-transform
 - Indicates the case of the text
 - Values: none, capitalize, uppercase, lowercase
- ★ Line-height
 - Indicates the line spacing taken up by each line
 - Values: normal, any number (px, pt, or %)
 - each paragraph
 - Values: any number (px, pt, cm, em, or %)
- ★ Text-indent
 - Indents the first line of

∴ 🎵 Lesson 2 : Formatting Layout

BOX MODEL

- The CSS Box Model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element.



- ★ Margin
 - Clears an area outside the border.
- ★ Border
 - A border that goes around the padding and content.
- ★ Padding
 - Clears an area around the content.



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★ Content

- Text and images appear.

FLOAT PROPERTY:

- The Float Property allows you to control where a specified block element will be placed on the page and where the other elements will be positioned in relation to the said block.
- Values: left, right

MARGIN PROPERTY:

- Indicates the specific margin around an element.
- Values:
margin-(top/bottom/left/right)

·: ♪ Lesson 3 : Background Properties

BACKGROUND PROPERTIES:

- ★ Background-color
 - Specifies the background color to be used
 - Values: color (hex, rgb, hsl), transparent
- ★ Background-image
 - Specifies one or more background images to be used
 - Values: url ('link')
- ★ Background-position
 - Specifies the position of the background images
 - Values:
left (top/center/bottom),
right (top/center/bottom),
center (top/center/bottom),
x% y%, x px y px
- ★ Background-size
 - Specifies the size of the background images

- Values: auto, contain, cover, any number (px, pt, or %)

★ Background-repeat

- Specifies how to repeat the background images
- Values: repeat, repeat-x, repeat-y, no-repeat

★ Background-attachment

- Specifies whether the background images are fixed or scrolls with the rest of the page
- Values: scroll, fixed

LIST PROPERTIES:

★ List-style-type

- Indicates the type of bullet
- Values: circle, disc, square

★ List-style-image

- Indicates the image to be used as bullet
- Values: none, url ('link')

★ List-style-position

- Indicates the position of the marker
- Values: inside, outside

★ List-style

- Shorthand notation for all the properties for lists

·: ♪ Lesson 4 : Formatting Borders

BORDER PROPERTIES:

★ Border-style

- Specifies the kind of border to display.
- Values: Dotted, Dashed, Solid, Double, Groove, Ridge, Inset, Outset, and None.



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- ★ **Border-width**
 - Specifies the width of a border.
 - Values: Thin, Medium, Thick, any number (px, pt, or %)
- ★ **Border-color**
 - Specifies the color of a border.
 - Values: color (hex, rgb, hsl), transparent
- ★ **Border (Shorthand Notation)**
 - Specifies the border thickness, style and color in a single line.
 - Values: Width, Style, Color
- ★ **Border-image**
 - Specifies an image as a border.
 - Values: Border-Image-Slice and Border-Image-Repeat
 - ★ **Border-Image-Slice**
 - Specifies how the image is divided to create a border.
 - Values: any number (number, %)
 - ★ **Border-Image-Repeat**
 - Specifies how an image is repeated around the border.
 - Values: stretch, repeat, round, space
 - ★ **Gradients**
 - Specifies a gradient as the border-image.
- ★ **Border-radius**
 - Defines the radius of an element's corners clockwise (from the top).
 - Values: any number (px, pt, or %)

OUTLINE PROPERTY:

- Acts like a shorthand notation for border but it outlines the border.
- It is useful when combining borders together.
- Values: Width, Style, Color

·:♪ Lesson 5 : CSS Gradient

- ★ **CSS Gradient**
 - Enables smooth transitions to be displayed between two or more colors.

4 TYPES OF GRADIENTS:

1. **Linear Gradient**
 - (down/up/left/right/diagonally)
 - Requires at least 2 colors.
 - You can set a starting point and a direction/angle.

↔ **Color Stops**

 - Colors between which you want to make a smooth change.
 - You can specify where these changes will happen with %.

↔ **Direction**

 - Specifies the direction of the gradient line.
 - left to right/top to bottom/etc.
 - to right/left/bottom/top/top left/bottom right/etc.

↔ **Angle**

 - Specifies the direction of the gradient line with more control.
 - (number)deg [ex. 30deg]
 - 0deg = to top // 90deg = to right
2. **Radial Gradient**
 - Defined by its center.
 - Requires at least 2 colors.
 - Can be elliptical (ellipse, default) or circular (circle).



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3. Conic Gradient
 - A gradient with color transitions rotated around a center point.
 - Requires at least 2 colors.
 - Can make a chart pie by utilizing border-radius: 50%
4. Repeating Gradient
 - Functions that are used to repeat gradients.
 - 3 variations:
 - Repeating-Linear-Gradient
 - Repeating-Radial-Gradient
 - Repeating-Conic-Gradient

∴ 🎵 Lesson 6 : CSS Transition

TRANSITION PROPERTIES:

- Allows elements to change their values over a certain amount of time, instead of having the changes happen all at once.
- ★ Transition (Shorthand Notation)
 - Used to represent up to four transition-related longhand properties
 - Values:
 - ↳ transition-property,
 - ↳ transition-duration,
 - ↳ transition-timing-function,
 - ↳ transition-delay.
- ★ Transition-Property
 - Sets the CSS properties to which a transition effect should be applied.
 - Ex. transition-property: all;
- ★ Transition-Duration
 - Sets the length of time a transition animation should take to complete.
 - By default, the value is 0s (no animation)
 - Ex. transition-duration: 2s;

- ★ Transition-Delay
 - Sets the duration to wait before starting a property's transition effect when its value changes.
 - Ex. transition-delay: 1s;
- ★ Transition-Timing-Function
 - Specifies the speed curve of the transition effect.
 - Values:
 - ↳ ease (slow-fast-slow),
 - ↳ linear (constant speed)
 - ↳ ease-in (slow start),
 - ↳ ease-out (slow end),
 - ↳ ease-in-out (slow-slow),
 - ↳ cubic-bezier (n,n,n,n) (lets you define your own values)
 - <https://cubic-bezier.com>