

**:hover property**

adds a rule that styles elements the user hovers over.

Example code:

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

a:hover {
  text-decoration: underline;
  color: red;
}

h1:hover {
  font-size: 50px;
}
</style>

<h1>Hover over me!</h1>
<a href="/">Hover over me!</a>
```

**:visited property**

adds a rule that styles elements the user hovers over.

Example code:

```
<style>
a:hover {
  font-size: 30px;
}

a:active {
  font-size: 60px;
}

a:visited {
  color: green;
}
</style>

<a href="#">Click me!</a>
```

**background property**

is a shorthand for setting **background image** and **background color**.

Example code:

```
<style>
html {
  background: hotPink url(/images/textures/light2a.png);
}

section {
  background: yellow url(/images/textures/light7a.png);
}
</style>

<section>
  Example content
</section>
```

**background-image property**

sets the background image.

Example code:

```
<style>
html {
  background-image: url(/images/stars.jpg);
}

section {
  background-image: url(/images/carbon.png);
}
</style>

<section>
  Example content
</section>
```

**border property**

adds a border.

Example code:

```
<style>
img {
  border: 5px solid saddleBrown;
}

section {
  border-top: 5px solid orange;
  border-right: 2px dashed darkRed;
  border-bottom: 10px dotted brown;
  border-left: none;
}
</style>

<section>
  Picture of Super Cutey<br>
  
</section>
```

**border-color property**

sets the color of a border.

Example code:

```
<style>
img {
  border-color: XXX;
  border-style: solid;
  border-width: 10px;
}
</style>

Picture of Super Cutey<br>

```

## border-style property

sets the style of a border.

Example code:

```
<style>
img {
  border-color: red;
  border-style: XXX;
  border-width: 10px;
}
</style>
```

Picture of Super Cutey<br>
 

## box-shadow property

adds a box shadow. The order of the values is offset x, offset y, blur radius, spread radius, color.

Example code:

```
<style>
section {
  box-shadow: 2px 4px gray;
  border: 1px solid red;
  padding: 40px;
}
</style>

<section>
  Example content.
</section>
```

## list-style-image property

sets the image of the list bullet point.

Example code:

```
<style>
ul {
  list-style-image: url(/images/goldStar.png);
}
</style>

<section>
<ul>
  <li>Item 1
  <li>Item 2
  <li>Item 3
</ul>
</section>
```

## list-style-type property

sets the style of the list bullet point.

Example code:

```
<style>
ul {
  list-style-type: XXX;
}
</style>

<section>
<ul>
  <li>Item 1
  <li>Item 2
  <li>Item 3
</ul>
</section>
```

## margin property

adds space around the outside of an element. **margin** is shorthand for setting **margin-top**, **margin-right**, **margin-bottom** and **margin-left**

Example code:

```
<style>
img {
  margin: XXX;
  width: 50px;
}

section {
  background-color: yellow;
  margin-top: 0;
  margin-right: 5px;
  margin-bottom: 10px;
  margin-left: 20px;
}
</style>


<section>Example content 1</section>
<section>Example content 2</section>
```

## text-align property

set the text alignment.

Example code:

```
<style>
section {
  text-align: XXX;
}
</style>

<section>
  This example text is aligned with the super-fantastically-
  awesome text-align CSS property
</section>
```

## text-decoration property

set the text decoration.

Example code:

```
<style>
section {
  text-decoration: XXX;
}
</style>

<section>Example content</section>
```

## text-shadow property

adds a shadow to text. The order of the values is offset x, offset y, blur, color. Color can be first or last.

Example code:

```
<style>
section {
  font-size: 48px;
  font-weight: bold;
  text-shadow: XXX;
}
</style>

<section>Example content</section>
```

## alt attribute

(alternate text) describes an image for search engines (like Google) as well as blind people.

Example code:

```

```

## <canvas> (canvas) tag

gives you a way to draw graphics using JavaScript on a webpage.

**id** Makes it easy to link each canvas to JS and CSS.

**height** Sets vertical height of canvas

**width** Sets horizontal width of canvas

Example code:

```
<style>
  html{
    background-color:lightGrey;}
  #drawing{
    background-color:aliceBlue;
    border: slateGrey dashed 1px;
  }
</style>

<canvas id="drawing" width="200" height="200">
  HTML5 Canvas isn't working if you see this text.
</canvas>

<script>
  var draw = document.getElementById('drawing');
  var rectangle = draw.getContext('2d');
  rectangle.rect(25,25,50,50);
  rectangle.stroke();
</script>
```

## doctype

{{<!doctype html>}} is put at the start of your code to tell the "web browser" that your page uses "HTML5".

Example code:

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
  <head>
    <!-- title, meta and link tags go here -->
  </head>
  <body>
    Visible content goes here!
  </body>
</html>
```

## <footer> (footer) tag

normally contains information about the author, copyright data or links to related documents.

Example code:

```
<header>Logo and navigation links</header>

<section>Heading and content</section>

<footer>Author and copyright info</footer>
```

## <header> (header) tag

usually contains the logo and navigation links.

Example code:

```
<header>Logo and navigation links</header>

<section>Heading and content</section>

<footer>Author and copyright info</footer>
```

## href attribute

stands for "hypertext reference". This attribute sets the file that is linked to by anchor or link tags.

Example code:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/profile1.css">

<h1>Stylesheets</h1>
<p>Use the link tag to link to css stylesheets.
<p>Use the anchor tag to link to another page, like the
  <a href="/m/about.html">about us page</a>.
```

## <img> (img) tag

adds an image to a web page.

**src** gives the address of the image.

**alt** describes it to **search engines** and blind people.

**title** adds a **tooltip**.

**height** sets the height of the image.

**width** sets the width of the image.

Example code:

```

```

## <link> (link) tag

is used to link an **HTML** document to **CSS** stylesheets.

**rel** sets the type of link

**href** sets the address of the file to link to

Example code:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/profile1.css">

<h1>Stylesheets</h1>
<p>Use the link tag to link to css stylesheets.
```

## <meta> (meta) tag

tags give information about a web page; they are put in the **head** section of the code

**name** gives the type of information

**content** contains the information

*meta charset* sets the character encoding for the web page.

*meta description* describes your page to search engines.

*meta viewport* scales a page so that it looks good on mobile devices.

Example code:

```
<meta charset="utf-8">

<meta name="description" content="This pages is about...">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width">
```

## <section> (section) tag

contains a section of a document, typically starting with a heading element.

Example code:

```
<header>Logo and navigation links</header>
<section>Heading and content</section>
<footer>Author and copyright info</footer>
```

## <strong> (strong) tag

marks important text that is usually displayed with a bold font.

Example code:

```
<strong>Name:</strong> Mike<br>
<strong>Height:</strong> 1.78m
```

## <sup> (sup) tag

defines a span of text that should be displayed **higher** and smaller than the main text.

Example code:

```
x<sup>2</sup> + 5 = 0<br>
x<sub>n - 1</sub> = x<sub>n</sub> + 5
```

## <title> (title) tag

sets the text that appears on the web browser tab, and is used in search-engine results, and when a page is added to favorites.

Example code:

```
<!doctype html>
<title>This appears in the tab</title>
```

This text appears on the page