

**:first-letter property**

adds a rule that styles the first letter in an element.

Example code:

```
<style>
p:first-letter {
  background-color: #eee;
  font-size: 40px;
  margin-right: 10px;
  padding: 0 10px;
  float: left;
}
</style>

<h2>Style First Letter</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph of text that we want to style. To
style the first letter of the paragraph we use the pseudo-
class selector :first-letter.
```

**:first-line property**

adds a rule that styles the first line of text in an element.

Example code:

```
<style>
p:first-line {
  background-color: #eee;
}
</style>

<h2>Style First Letter</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph of text that we want to style. To
style the first line of the paragraph we use the pseudo-class
selector :first-line.
```

**:first-of-type property**

adds a rule that styles the first occurrence of an element.

Example code:

```
<style>
li:first-of-type {
  background-color: yellow;
}
</style>

<h2>Favourite animals</h2>
<ol>
  <li>Tiger
  <li>Capuchin Monkey
  <li>Eagle
  <li>Elephant
</ol>

<h2>Hobbies</h2>
<ul>
  <li>Singing
  <li>Playing Guitar
  <li>Hiking
  <li>Swimming
</ul>
```

**:last-of-type property**

adds a rule that styles the last occurrence of an element.

Example code:

```
<style>
li:last-of-type {
  background-color: yellow;
}
</style>

<h2>Favourite animals</h2>
<ol>
  <li>Tiger
  <li>Capuchin Monkey
  <li>Eagle
  <li>Elephant
</ol>

<h2>Hobbies</h2>
<ul>
  <li>Singing
  <li>Playing Guitar
  <li>Writing music
  <li>Hiking
</ul>
```

**:not property**

adds a rule that styles all elements that do not match what's between the parentheses {( )}.

Example code:

```
<style>
p:not(XXX) {
  background-color: #eee;
  color: #990033;
  font-size: 20px;
}
</style>

<h1>CSS Selectors</h1>

<p class="para1">This is a paragraph of text with the class
para1
<p class="para2">This is a paragraph of text with the class
para2
<p class="para3">This is a paragraph of text with the class
para3
<p class="para4">This is a paragraph of text with the class
para4
```

**@media property**

queries are used to define styles to be applied to different media types/devices depending on whether it matches the media query criteria.   
 ""{screen}"" used for computer screens, tablets, smart-phones etc.   
 ""{print}"" used for printers.

Example code:

```
<style>
@media screen and (XXX) {
  body {
    background-color: lightblue;
  }
}
</style>


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

## clear property

specifies which sides of an element are clear of floating elements

Example code:

```
<style>
section {
  background: #ddd;
}

.left {
  float: left;
}

.right {
  float: right;
}

.clear {
  background: yellow;
  clear: XXX;
}
</style>

<section>

Float is applied to both images

<p class="clear">Clear
</section>

<br style="clear:both">

<section>

Float is applied to both images

<p class="clear">Clear
</section>
```

## color property

sets the color of text.

Example code:

```
<style>
section {
  color: XXX;
}
</style>

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

## float property

sets an element right or left, with text and other inline elements wrapped around it

Example code:

```
<style>
img {
  float: XXX;
}
</style>


<section>
  Float is a CSS positioning property which takes an element
  from its normal flow and positions it along the left or right
  side of its container. The text and other inline elements
  will then wrap around it.
</section>
```

## font-family property

sets the generic font family.

Example code:

```
<style>
section {
  font-family: XXX;
}
</style>

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

## font-size property

sets font size.

Example code:

```
<style>
section {
  font-size: XXX;
}
</style>

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

## max-width property

sets the maximum width of an element.

Example code:

```
<style>
html {
  background-color: lightBlue;
}

section {
  background-color: white;
  margin: 0 auto;
  max-width: XXX;
}
</style>
<section>

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

## min-width property

sets the minimum width of an element.

Example code:

```
<style>
label {
  display: inline-block;
  min-width: XXX;
}
</style>
<label><input type="checkbox"> 1</label>
<label><input type="checkbox"> Two</label>
<label><input type="checkbox"> Checkbox 3</label><br>
<label><input type="checkbox"> Checkbox Number Four</label>
```

## <aside> (aside) tag

is put around a section that is tangentially related to the content around it

Example code:

```
<style>
  aside,
  article{
    box-sizing: border-box;
    border: 1px solid black;
    display: inline-block;
    padding: 10px;
  }
  article {
    width: 60%;
  }
  aside{
    width: 40%;
  }
</style>

<header>Logo and navigation links</header>
<article>
  Heading and article content
</article>
<aside>
  Related content
</aside>

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

## class attribute

is used to specify one or more class names that classify similar HTML elements.

It is often used in combination with CSS "'class selectors"' in order to style all elements with a given class name.

Example code:

```
<style>
.redText {
  color: red;
}

.blackBackground {
  background-color: black;
}
</style>

<p class="redText">Here is some red text
<p>Here is some normal text
<p class="redText blackBackground">Red text with a black
background
```

## <div> (div) tag

is put around a division or a section in an HTML document.

Example code:

```
<style>
div {
  background-color: yellow;
}
</style>

<div>
  <h2>This is a heading</h2>
  <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</div>
```

## <figure> (figure) tag

is put around content like images, maps and videos that are important to the meaning of the page but can be positioned anywhere without changing the meaning. The **figcaption** is optional.

Example code:

```
<figure>
  
  <figcaption>Sargent Mike</figcaption>
</figure>
```

## id attribute

is an attribute used to specify the unique id of the element.

The id attribute can be given to any HTML5 element and is often used in combination with CSS id selectors in order to style the element with the given id.

Example code:

```
<style>
#night {
  background-color: black;
  color: white;
}

#day {
  background-color: lightBlue;
  color: green;
}
</style>

<p id="day">Text with a day time theme
<p>Some normal text
<p id="night">Text with a night time theme
```

## <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:

```

```