

# دوره آموزشی طراحی سایت



HTML5 – CSS3

# سرفصل ها

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# معرفی HTML

Year	Version
1989	Tim Berners-Lee invented www
1991	Tim Berners-Lee invented HTML
1993	Dave Raggett drafted HTML+
1995	HTML Working Group defined HTML 2.0
1997	W3C Recommendation: HTML 3.2
1999	W3C Recommendation: HTML 4.01
2000	W3C Recommendation: XHTML 1.0
2008	WHATWG HTML5 First Public Draft
2012	<a href="#">WHATWG HTML5 Living Standard</a>
2014	<a href="#">W3C Recommendation: HTML5</a>
2016	W3C Candidate Recommendation: HTML 5.1
2017	<a href="#">W3C Recommendation: HTML5.1 2nd Edition</a>
2017	<a href="#">W3C Recommendation: HTML5.2</a>

# معرفی Html

• Markup Language چیست؟

• تگ های Html

• نحوه اجرای Html در مرورگر

• شروع و پایان تگ

• <شروع تگ>

• <پایان تگ/>

# یک فایل ساده Html

• شروع و پایان صفحه با تگ Html

• <!DOCTYPE html>

• تگ head

• تگ title

• تگ body

• تگ h1

• تگ p

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>My First Heading</h1>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

# فایل های مورد نیاز برای یک سایت ساده



یک فایل Html (index.html)



فایل استایل (style.css)



فایل جاوا اسکریپت (java.js)

<p>  
</p>

# پاراگراف

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<body>  
  
<p>  
This paragraph  
contains a lot of lines  
in the source code,  
but the browser  
ignores it.  
</p>  
  
<p>  
This paragraph  
contains a lot of spaces  
in the source code,  
but the browser  
ignores it.  
</p>  
  
<p>  
The number of lines in a paragraph depends on the size of the browser window. If you resize the browser window,  
the number of lines in this paragraph will change.  
</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

This paragraph contains a lot of lines in the source code, but the browser ignores it.

This paragraph contains a lot of spaces in the source code, but the browser ignores it.

The number of lines in a paragraph depends on the size of the browser window. If you resize the browser window, the number of lines in this paragraph will change.

`<hr>`  
`</hr>`

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<p>This is some text.</p>
<hr>

<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<p>This is some other text.</p>
<hr>

<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<p>This is some other text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

# Horizontal Rule

## **This is heading 1**

This is some text.

---

## **This is heading 2**

This is some other text.

---

## **This is heading 2**

This is some other text.



`<br>`  
`</br>`

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<body>  
  
<p>This is<br>a paragraph<br>with line breaks.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

Break

This is  
a paragraph  
with line breaks.

```
<pre>
</pre>
```

Pre تگ

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p>The pre tag preserves both spaces and line breaks:</p>

<pre>
  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

  My Bonnie lies over the sea.

  My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

  Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.
</pre>

</body>
</html>
```

The pre tag preserves both spaces and line breaks:

```
My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

My Bonnie lies over the sea.

My Bonnie lies over the ocean.

Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.
```

`<b> </b>`

-----

`<i> </i>`

-----

`<sub> </sub>`

-----

`<sup> </sup>`

## ویژگی های متن

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p><b>This text is bold</b></p>
<p><i>This text is italic</i></p>
<p>This is<sub> subscript</sub> and <sup>superscript</sup></p>

</body>
</html>
```

**This text is bold**

*This text is italic*

This is <sub>subscript</sub> and <sup>superscript</sup>

# انواع لیست

An unordered HTML list:

- Item
- Item
- Item
- Item

```
<h2>An Unordered HTML List</h2>
```

```
<ul>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ul>
```

## An Unordered HTML List

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

An ordered HTML list:

1. First item
2. Second item
3. Third item
4. Fourth item

```
<h2>An Ordered HTML List</h2>
```

```
<ol>  
  <li>Coffee</li>  
  <li>Tea</li>  
  <li>Milk</li>  
</ol>
```

## An Ordered HTML List

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk

# Comments

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <body>

    <!-- This is a comment -->
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
    <!-- Comments are not displayed in the browser -->

  </body>
</html>
```

This is a paragraph.

# Indent

```
<html lang="en" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
  <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.3/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>
  <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.7.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
  <link href="assets/css/Style_Login.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" />
</head>
<body>
<div class="container-fluid bg-login p-5 mt-5 mr-4 ml-4">
  <div class="row justify-content-center m-5">
    <div class="col-md-4">
      <div class="justify-content-center row">
        
      </div>
      <form method="post" action="login-login">
        <div class="row">
          <div class="form-group">
            <label for="username">
              نام کاربری:
            </label>
            <input class="form-control" name="username" type="text" />
          </div>
          <div class="form-group">
            <label for="password">
              کلمه عبور:
            </label>
            <input class="form-control" name="password" type="password" />
          </div>
          <input type="submit" class="form-control mt-4" value="ورود" />
        </div>
      </form>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```



# تصاویر ، فونت ها ، رنگ ها

# Image (img)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>HTML Image</h2>


</body>
</html>
```

## HTML Image





## کاراکترهای خاص

Entity Number	Entity Name	Description	Result
&#160;	&nbsp;	non-breaking space	
&#60;	&lt;	less than	<
&#62;	&gt;	greater than	>
&#38;	&amp;	ampersand	&
&#162;	&cent;	cent	¢
&#163;	&pound;	pound	£
&#165;	&yen;	yen	¥
&#8364;	&euro;	euro	€
&#167;	&sect;	section	§
&#169;	&copy;	copyright	©
&#174;	&reg;	registered trademark	®
&#8482;	&trade;	trademark	™

Style="color" | | style="background-color"

# رنگ ها

RGB – RGBA – HEX – HSL - HSLA

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h3 style="color:Tomato;">Hello World</h3>

<p style="color:DodgerBlue;">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.</p>

<p style="color:MediumSeaGreen;">Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## Hello World

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>

<p style="background-color:Tomato;">
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.
Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## Hello World

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

# فونت ها

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p style="font-family:verdana">This is a paragraph.</p>
<p style="font-family:'Courier New'">This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<p style="font-size:30px">This is a paragraph.</p>
<p style="font-size:11px">This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

# مشکلات و خطاهای رایج

- مشکلات تصاویر
- مشکلات فونت ها
- سایر مشکل ها



# هایپر لینک ها

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>HTML Links</h1>

<p><a href="https://www.mousavi-ali.ir/">Visit mousavi-ali.ir!</a></p>

</body>
</html>
```

## HTML Links

[Visit mousavi-ali.ir!](https://www.mousavi-ali.ir/)

## هایپرلینک ها

- <A> tag

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Absolute URLs</h2>
<p><a href="https://www.w3.org/">W3C</a></p>
<p><a href="https://www.google.com/">Google</a></p>

<h2>Relative URLs</h2>
<p><a href="html_images.asp">HTML Images</a></p>
<p><a href="/css/default.asp">CSS Tutorial</a></p>

</body>
</html>
```

## Absolute URLs

[W3C](https://www.w3.org/)

[Google](https://www.google.com/)

## Relative URLs

[HTML Images](#)

[CSS Tutorial](#)

## هایپرلینک ها

- لینک های نسبی و مطلق ( داخلی و خارجی)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Image as a Link</h2>

<p>The image below is a link. Try to click on it.</p>

<a href="default.asp"></a>

</body>
</html>
```

## Image as a Link

The image below is a link. Try to click on it.



## هایپرلینک ها

- استفاده از عکس به عنوان لینک



The `target` attribute can have one of the following values:

- `_self` - Default. Opens the document in the same window/tab as it was clicked
- `_blank` - Opens the document in a new window or tab
- `_parent` - Opens the document in the parent frame
- `_top` - Opens the document in the full body of the window

## Example

Use `target="_blank"` to open the linked document in a new browser window or tab:

```
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com/" target="_blank">Visit W3Schools!</a>
```

## هایپرلینک ها

- `target` می تواند مقادیر زیر را داشته باشد:
- `_self` باز کردن لینک در همان پنجره
- `_blank` باز کردن لینک در یک پنجره یا تب جدید
- `_parent` باز کردن لینک در همان فریم
- `_top` باز کردن لینک در همان پنجره به طور کامل

# جدول ها

# معرفی جدول ها

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<style>
table, th, td {
  border:1px solid black;
}
</style>
<body>

<h2>A basic HTML table</h2>

<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Company</th>
    <th>Contact</th>
    <th>Country</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Alfreds Futterkiste</td>
    <td>Maria Anders</td>
    <td>Germany</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Centro comercial Moctezuma</td>
    <td>Francisco Chang</td>
    <td>Mexico</td>
  </tr>
</table>

<p>To understand the example better, we have added borders to the table.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

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## A basic HTML table

Company	Contact	Country
Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Germany
Centro comercial Moctezuma	Francisco Chang	Mexico

To understand the example better, we have added borders to the table.

# طول و عرض جدول

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<style>
table, th, td {
  border:1px solid black;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
</style>
<body>

<h2>Set the first column to 70% of the table width</h2>

<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th style="width:70%">Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>Smith</td>
    <td>50</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Eve</td>
    <td>Jackson</td>
    <td>94</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>John</td>
    <td>Doe</td>
    <td>80</td>
  </tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

## Set the first column to 70% of the table width

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

# طول و عرض جدول

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<style>
table, th, td {
border:1px solid black;
border-collapse: collapse;
}
</style>
<body>

<h2>Set the height of the second row to 200 pixels</h2>

<table style="width:100%">
<tr>
<th>Firstname</th>
<th>Lastname</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
<tr style="height:200px">
<td>Jill</td>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eve</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>Doe</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

## Set the height of the second row to 200 pixels

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

# طول و عرض جدول

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<style>
table, th, td {
border:1px solid black;
border-collapse: collapse;
}
</style>
<body>

<h2>Set the height of the second row to 200 pixels</h2>

<table style="width:100%">
<tr>
<th>Firstname</th>
<th>Lastname</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
<tr style="height:200px">
<td>Jill</td>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eve</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>Doe</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</table>

</body>
</html>
```

## Set the height of the second row to 200 pixels

Firstname	Lastname	Age
Jill	Smith	50
Eve	Jackson	94
John	Doe	80

# colspan

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, th, td {
border: 1px solid black;
border-collapse: collapse;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Cell that spans two columns</h2>
<p>To make a cell span more than one column, use the colspan attribute.</p>

<table style="width:100%">
<tr>
<th colspan="2">Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jill</td>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eve</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

## Cell that spans two columns

To make a cell span more than one column, use the colspan attribute.

Name		Age
Jill	Smith	43
Eve	Jackson	57

# rowspan

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, th, td {
border: 1px solid black;
border-collapse: collapse;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Cell that spans two rows</h2>
<p>To make a cell span more than one row, use the rowspan attribute.</p>

<table style="width:100%">
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<td>Jill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<th rowspan="2">Phone</th>
<td>555-1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>555-8745</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

## Cell that spans two rows

To make a cell span more than one row, use the rowspan attribute.

<b>Name</b>	Jill
<b>Phone</b>	555-1234
	555-8745



# rowspan

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid black;
  border-collapse: collapse;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Cell that spans two rows</h2>
<p>To make a cell span more than one row, use the rowspan attribute.</p>

<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Name</th>
    <td>Jill</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <th rowspan="2">Phone</th>
    <td>555-1234</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>555-8745</td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

## Cell that spans two rows

To make a cell span more than one row, use the rowspan attribute.

Name	Jill
Phone	555-1234
	555-8745

# قالب دهی به جدول

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table {
  border-collapse: collapse;
  width: 100%;
}

th, td {
  text-align: left;
  padding: 8px;
}

tr:nth-child(even) {
  background-color: #D6EEEE;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Zebra Striped Table</h2>
<p>For zebra-striped tables, use the nth-child() selector and add a background-color to all even (or odd) table rows:</p>

<table>
  <tr>
    <th>First Name</th>
    <th>Last Name</th>
    <th>Points</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Peter</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Lois</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
    <td>$150</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Joe</td>
    <td>Swanson</td>
    <td>$300</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Cleveland</td>
    <td>Brown</td>
    <td>$250</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

## Zebra Striped Table

For zebra-striped tables, use the nth-child() selector and add a background-color to all even (or odd) table rows:

First Name	Last Name	Points
Peter	Griffin	\$100
Lois	Griffin	\$150
Joe	Swanson	\$300
Cleveland	Brown	\$250

# قالب دهی به جدول

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table {
  border-collapse: collapse;
  width: 100%;
}
tr {
  border-bottom: 1px solid #ddd;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Bordered Table Dividers</h2>
<p>Add the border-bottom property to the tr elements for horizontal dividers:</p>

<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Savings</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Peter</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
    <td>$100</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Lois</td>
    <td>Griffin</td>
    <td>$150</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Joe</td>
    <td>Swanson</td>
    <td>$300</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Cleveland</td>
    <td>Brown</td>
    <td>$250</td>
  </tr>
</table>

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```

## Bordered Table Dividers

Add the border-bottom property to the tr elements for horizontal dividers:

Firstname	Lastname	Savings
Peter	Griffin	\$100
Lois	Griffin	\$150
Joe	Swanson	\$300
Cleveland	Brown	\$250

# قالب دهی به جدول

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table {
border-collapse: collapse;
width: 100%;
}

th, td {
padding: 8px;
text-align: left;
border-bottom: 1px solid #DDD;
}

tr:hover {background-color: #D6EEEE;}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Hoverable Table</h2>
<p>Move the mouse over the table rows to see the effect.</p>

<table>
<tr>
<th>First Name</th>
<th>Last Name</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>Griffin</td>
<td>$100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lois</td>
<td>Griffin</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe</td>
<td>Swanson</td>
<td>$300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>$250</td>
</tr>
</table>

```

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## Hoverable Table

Move the mouse over the table rows to see the effect.

First Name	Last Name	Points
Peter	Griffin	\$100
Lois	Griffin	\$150
Joe	Swanson	\$300
Cleveland	Brown	\$250

# فرم ها

# فرم ها و فیلدهای آنها

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>HTML Forms</h2>

<form action="/action_page.php">
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

<p>If you click the "Submit" button, the form-data will be sent to a page called "/action_page.php".</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## HTML Forms

First name:

Last name:

If you click the "Submit" button, the form-data will be sent to a page called "/action\_page.php".

# فرم ها و عناصر قابل درج در فرم ها

- `<input>`
- `<label>`
- `<select>`
- `<textarea>`
- `<button>`
- `<fieldset>`
- `<legend>`
- `<datalist>`
- `<output>`
- `<option>`
- `<optgroup>`

# انواع input

- `<input type="button">`
- `<input type="checkbox">`
- `<input type="color">`
- `<input type="date">`
- `<input type="datetime-local">`
- `<input type="email">`
- `<input type="file">`
- `<input type="hidden">`
- `<input type="image">`
- `<input type="month">`
- `<input type="number">`
- `<input type="password">`
- `<input type="radio">`
- `<input type="range">`
- `<input type="reset">`
- `<input type="search">`
- `<input type="submit">`
- `<input type="tel">`
- `<input type="text">`
- `<input type="time">`
- `<input type="url">`
- `<input type="week">`



# Post و Get

◦ Get:

```
/test/demo_form.php?name1=value1&name2=value2
```

◦ Post:

```
POST /test/demo_form.php HTTP/1.1  
Host: w3schools.com  
  
name1=value1&name2=value2
```

# Post و Get

- درخواست های GET را می توان کش کرد
- درخواست های GET در تاریخچه مرورگر باقی می مانند
- درخواست های GET را می توان نشانه گذاری کرد
- درخواست های GET هرگز نباید هنگام برخورد با داده های حساس استفاده شوند
- درخواست های GET دارای محدودیت های طول هستند
- درخواست های GET فقط برای درخواست داده استفاده می شوند (نه اصلاح)

- 
- درخواست های POST هرگز در حافظه پنهان ذخیره نمی شوند
  - درخواست های POST در تاریخچه مرورگر باقی نمی مانند
  - درخواست های POST را نمی توان نشانه گذاری کرد
  - درخواست های POST هیچ محدودیتی در طول داده ندارند

# ویدئو ، صوت و تصویر

# تصویر (img)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Image Size</h2>

<p>Here we use the style attribute to specify the width and height of an image:</p>



</body>
</html>
```

## Image Size

Here we use the style attribute to specify the width and height of an image:



# تصویر (img)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Image Size</h2>

<p>Here we specify the width and height of an image with the width and height attributes:</p>



</body>
</html>
```

## Image Size

Here we specify the width and height of an image with the width and height attributes:



# تصویر متحرک (gif)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Animated Images</h2>

<p>HTML allows moving images:</p>



</body>
</html>
```

## Animated Images

HTML allows moving images:



# تصویر به عنوان لینک

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Image as a Link</h2>

<p>The image is a link. You can click on it.</p>

<a href="default.asp">

</a>

</body>
</html>
```

## Image as a Link

The image is a link. You can click on it.



# Image map نقشه تصویر

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Image Maps</h2>
<p>Click on the computer, the phone, or the cup of coffee to go to a new page and read more about the topic:</p>



<map name="workmap">
  <area shape="rect" coords="34,44,270,350" alt="Computer" href="computer.htm">
  <area shape="rect" coords="290,172,333,250" alt="Phone" href="phone.htm">
  <area shape="circle" coords="337,300,44" alt="Cup of coffee" href="coffee.htm">
</map>

</body>
</html>
```

## Image Maps

Click on the computer, the phone, or the cup of coffee to go to a new page and read more about the topic:





So, the coordinates **34,44** is located 34 pixels from the left margin and 44 pixels from the top:

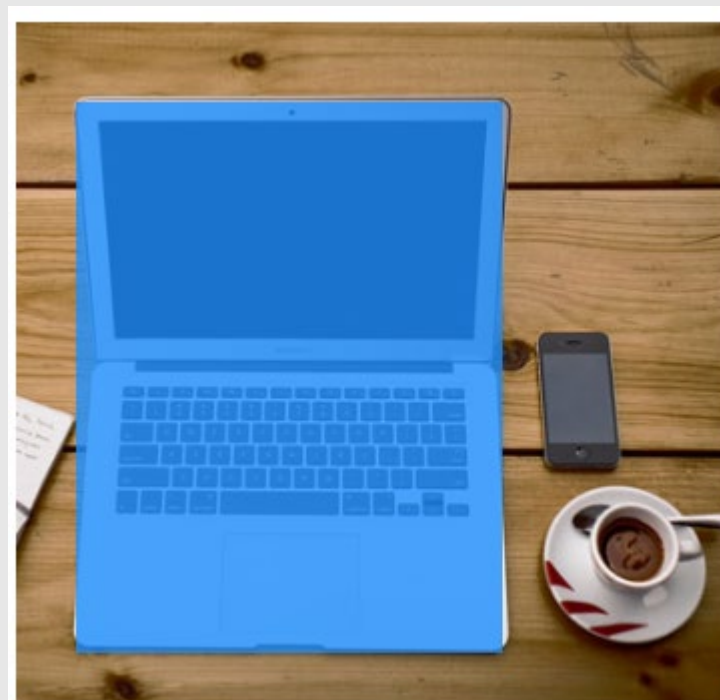


The coordinates **270,350** is located 270 pixels from the left margin and 350 pixels from the top:



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# Image map نقشه تصویر



# Image map نقشه تصویر

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Image Maps</h2>
<p>Click on the computer to go to a new page and read more about the topic:</p>



<map name="workmap">
  <area shape="rect" coords="34,44,270,350" alt="Computer" href="computer.htm">
</map>

</body>
</html>
```

## Image Maps

Click on the computer to go to a new page and read more about the topic:



# Background image تصویر زمینه

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>Background Image</h2>

<p>A background image for a p element:</p>

<p style="background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');">
You can specify background images<br>
for any visible HTML element.<br>
In this example, the background image<br>
is specified for a p element.<br>
By default, the background-image<br>
will repeat itself in the direction(s)<br>
where it is smaller than the element<br>
where it is specified. (Try resizing the<br>
browser window to see how the<br>
background image behaves.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## Background Image

A background image for a p element:

You can specify background images for any visible HTML element. In this example, the background image is specified for a p element. By default, the background-image will repeat itself in the direction(s) where it is smaller than the element where it is specified. (Try resizing the browser window to see how the background image behaves.)



# Background image تصویر زمینه (در head)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Background Image</h2>

<p>You can specify background images<br>
for any visible HTML element.<br>
In this example, the background image<br>
is specified for a div element.<br>
By default, the background-image<br>
will repeat itself in the direction(s)<br>
where it is smaller than the element<br>
where it is specified. (Try resizing the<br>
browser window to see how the<br>
background image behaves.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## Background Image

You can specify background images for any visible HTML element. In this example, the background image is specified for a div element. By default, the background-image will repeat itself in the direction(s) where it is smaller than the element where it is specified. (Try resizing the browser window to see how the background image behaves.



# Background image تصویر زمینه (کل بدنه)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Background Image</h2>

<p>By default, the background image will repeat itself if it is smaller than the element where it is specified, in this case the body element.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## Background Image

By default, the background image will repeat itself if it is smaller than the element where it is specified, in this case the body element.



# Background image تصویر زمینه (بدون تکرار)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
background-image: url('example_img_girl.jpg');
background-repeat: no-repeat;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

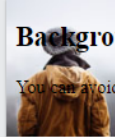
<h2>Background No Repeat</h2>

<p>You can avoid the image from being repeated by setting the background-repeat property to "no-repeat".</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## Background No Repeat

You can avoid the image from being repeated by setting the background-repeat property to "no-repeat".



# Background image تصویر زمینه (کاور)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-attachment: fixed;
  background-size: cover;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Background Cover</h2>

<p>Set the background-size property to "cover" and the background image will cover the entire element, in this case the body element.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## Background Cover

Set the background-size property to "cover" and the background image will cover the entire element, in this case the body element.



# Background image تصویر زمینه (درصد)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
background-image: url('img_girl.jpg');
background-repeat: no-repeat;
background-attachment: fixed;
background-size: 100% 100%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Background Stretch</h2>

<p>Set the background-size property to "100% 100%" and the background image will be stretched to cover the entire element, in this case the body element.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## Background Stretch

Set the background-size property to "100% 100%" and the background image will be stretched to cover the entire element, in this case the body element.







# WebP

```

```

```
<picture>  
  <source srcset="img.webp" type="image/webp">  
  <source srcset="img.jpg" type="image/jpeg">  
    
</picture>
```

```
<picture>  
  <source media="(min-width: 650px)" srcset="img_food.jpg">  
  <source media="(min-width: 465px)" srcset="img_car.jpg">  
    
</picture>
```

# شفافیت Transparency



opacity 0.2



opacity 0.5



opacity 1  
(default)

## Example

```
img {  
  opacity: 0.5;  
}
```

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# انیمیشن

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
width: 100px;
height: 100px;
background-color: red;
animation-name: example;
animation-duration: 4s;
}

@keyframes example {
from {background-color: red;}
to {background-color: yellow;}
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>CSS Animation</h1>

<div></div>

<p><b>Note:</b> When an animation is finished, it goes back to its original style.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## CSS Animation



**Note:** When an animation is finished, it goes back to its original style.

# انیمیشن

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
width: 100px;
height: 100px;
background-color: red;
position: relative;
animation-name: example;
animation-duration: 4s;
}

@keyframes example {
0% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
25% {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}
50% {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}
75% {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}
100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>CSS Animation</h1>

<div></div>

<p><b>Note:</b> When an animation is finished, it goes back to its original style.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## CSS Animation



**Note:** When an animation is finished, it goes back to its original style.

# انیمیشن

```
animation-iteration-count: 3;
```

تعداد تکرار انیمیشن:

```
animation-delay: 2s;
```

تاخیر اجرای انیمیشن:

```
animation-direction: reverse;
```

جهت اجرا: برعکس

```
animation-iteration-count: 2;  
animation-direction: alternate;
```

یک بار اجرا و سپس برعکس

# انیمیشن — Animation-timing-function

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
width: 100px;
height: 50px;
background-color: red;
font-weight: bold;
position: relative;
animation: mymove 5s;
animation-fill-mode: forwards;
}

#div1 {animation-timing-function: linear;}
#div2 {animation-timing-function: ease;}
#div3 {animation-timing-function: ease-in;}
#div4 {animation-timing-function: ease-out;}
#div5 {animation-timing-function: ease-in-out;}

@keyframes mymove {
from {left: 0px;}
to {left: 300px;}
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>CSS Animation</h1>

<p>The animation-timing-function property specifies the speed curve of the animation. The following example shows some of the different speed curves that can be used:</p>

<div id="div1">linear</div>
<div id="div2">ease</div>
<div id="div3">ease-in</div>
<div id="div4">ease-out</div>
<div id="div5">ease-in-out</div>

</body>
</html>
```

## CSS Animation

The animation-timing-function property specifies the speed curve of the animation. The following example shows some of the different speed curves that can be used:



## انیمیشن – shorthand

```
div {  
  animation-name: example;  
  animation-duration: 5s;  
  animation-timing-function: linear;  
  animation-delay: 2s;  
  animation-iteration-count: infinite;  
  animation-direction: alternate;  
}
```

```
div {  
  animation: example 5s linear 2s infinite alternate;  
}
```

# ويدئو

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<video width="400" controls>
  <source src="mov_bbb.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  <source src="mov_bbb.ogv" type="video/ogg">
  Your browser does not support HTML video.
</video>

<p>
Video courtesy of
<a href="https://www.bigbuckbunny.org/" target="_blank">Big Buck Bunny</a>.
</p>

</body>
</html>
```



Video courtesy of [Big Buck Bunny](https://www.bigbuckbunny.org/).



## ویدئو – option ها

```
<video width="320" height="240" autoplay muted>
```

پخش خودکار و بی صدا

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls>
```

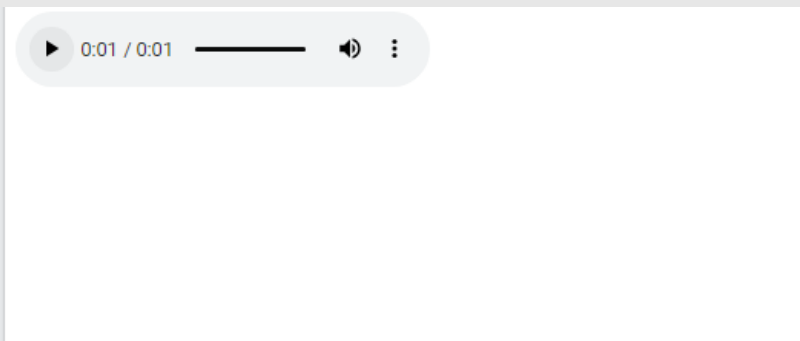
نمایش کنترل ها

# Audio

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<audio controls>
  <source src="horse.ogg" type="audio/ogg">
  <source src="horse.mp3" type="audio/mpeg">
Your browser does not support the audio element.
</audio>

</body>
</html>
```



`<audio controls autoplay muted>`

پخش خودکار و بی صدا

`<audio controls>`

نمایش کنترل ها



# CSS

# CSS چیست؟



# CSS — Cascading Style Sheet

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-color: lightblue;
}

h1 {
  color: white;
  text-align: center;
}

p {
  font-family: verdana;
  font-size: 20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>My First CSS Example</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

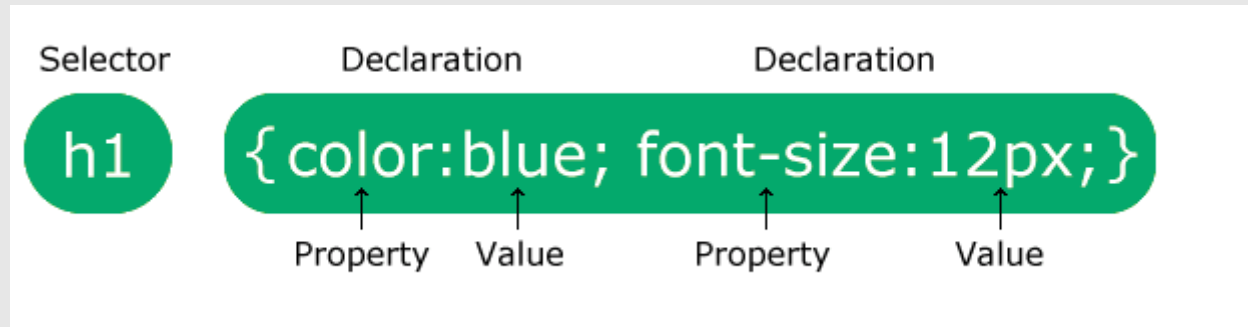
## My First CSS Example

This is a paragraph.

# CSS — Cascading Style Sheet

- CSS مخفف عبارت Cascading Style Sheets است
- CSS نحوه نمایش عناصر HTML را بر روی صفحه، کاغذ یا رسانه های دیگر توضیح می دهد
- CSS مقدار زیادی از کار را ذخیره می کند. این می تواند طرح بندی چندین صفحه وب را به طور همزمان کنترل کند
- شیوه نامه های خارجی در فایل های CSS ذخیره می شوند

# CSS — Cascading Style Sheet



# CSS — Cascading Style Sheet

- می‌توانیم انتخابگرهای CSS را به پنج دسته تقسیم کنیم:
- انتخابگرهای ساده (انتخاب عناصر بر اساس نام، شناسه، کلاس)
- انتخابگرهای ترکیبی (انتخاب عناصر بر اساس یک رابطه خاص بین آنها)
- انتخابگرهای شبه کلاس (انتخاب عناصر بر اساس یک حالت خاص)
- انتخابگرهای شبه عناصر (انتخاب و استایل بخشی از یک عنصر)
- انتخابگرهای ویژگی (انتخاب عناصر بر اساس یک ویژگی یا مقدار ویژگی)



# CSS — Cascading Style Sheet

```
p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

انتخابگر ساده

```
#para1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

انتخابگر بر اساس Id

```
.center {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

انتخابگر بر اساس کلاس

```
h1 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

```
h2 {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

```
p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

انتخابگر بر اساس گروه

```
h1, h2, p {  
  text-align: center;  
  color: red;  
}
```

# CSS انواع CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

External

"mystyle.css"

```
body {
  background-color: lightblue;
}

h1 {
  color: navy;
  margin-left: 20px;
}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-color: linen;
}

h1 {
  color: maroon;
  margin-left: 40px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Internal

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Inline

# CSS کامنت

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  color: red; /* Set text color to red */
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>My Heading</h2>

<!-- These paragraphs will be red -->
<p>Hello World!</p>
<p>This paragraph is styled with CSS.</p>
<p>CSS comments are not shown in the output.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

# CSS رنگ ها

Same as color name "Tomato":

`rgb(255, 99, 71)`

`#ff6347`

`hsl(9, 100%, 64%)`

`rgba(255, 99, 71, 0.5)`

`hsla(9, 100%, 64%, 0.5)`

# Pseudo شبه کلاس

یک شبه کلاس برای تعریف یک حالت خاص از یک عنصر استفاده می شود. به عنوان مثال، می توان از آن برای موارد زیر استفاده کرد:

زمانی که کاربر روی عنصری قرار می گیرد، به آن استایل بدهید  
سبک لینک های بازدید شده و بازدید نشده متفاوت است  
زمانی که عنصری فوکوس می کند، به آن استایل بدهید

```
selector:pseudo-class {  
  property: value;  
}
```

# Pseudo شبه کلاس

```
/* unvisited link */
a:link {
  color: #FF0000;
}

/* visited link */
a:visited {
  color: #00FF00;
}

/* mouse over link */
a:hover {
  color: #FF00FF;
}

/* selected link */
a:active {
  color: #0000FF;
}
```

# Pseudo شبه کلاس - تاثیر روی تگ دیگر

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  display: none;
  background-color: yellow;
  padding: 20px;
}

div:hover p {
  display: block;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>Hover over this div element to show the p element
  <p>Tada! Here I am!</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Hover over this div element to show the p element

# Pseudo شبه کلاس - اولین فرزند

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p:first-child {
  color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>This is some text.</p>
<p>This is some text.</p>

<div>
  <p>This is some text.</p>
  <p>This is some text.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

This is some text.

This is some text.

This is some text.

This is some text.



# Pseudo شبه کلاس - تغییر علائم

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
q:lang(no) {
  quotes: "~" "~";
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>Some text <q lang="no">A quote in a paragraph</q> Some text.</p>
<p>In this example, :lang defines the quotation marks for q elements with lang="no":</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Some text ~A quote in a paragraph~ Some text.

In this example, :lang defines the quotation marks for q elements with lang="no":

# Pseudo element شبه عنصر

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p::first-line {
  color: #ff0000;
  font-variant: small-caps;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>You can use the ::first-line pseudo-element to add a special effect to the first line of a text.
Some more text. And even more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more,
and more, and more, and more, and more.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

YOU CAN USE THE ::FIRST-LINE PSEUDO-ELEMENT TO ADD A SPECIAL EFFECT TO THE FIRST LINE OF A TEXT. SOME MORE TEXT. AND even more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more.

# Pseudo element شبه عنصر

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p::first-letter {
  color: #ff0000;
  font-size: xx-large;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>You can use the ::first-letter pseudo-element to add a special effect to the first character of a text!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

**Y**ou can use the ::first-letter pseudo-element to add a special effect to the first character of a text!


# شبه عنصر Pseudo element

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1::before {
  content: url(smiley.gif);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>


<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>The ::before pseudo-element inserts content before the content of an element.</p>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

 **This is a heading**

The ::before pseudo-element inserts content before the content of an element.

 **This is a heading**

# Pseudo element شبه عنصر ::marker

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
::marker {
  color: red;
  font-size: 23px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ul>

<ol>
  <li>First</li>
  <li>Second</li>
  <li>Third</li>
</ol>

</body>
</html>
```

- Coffee
  - Tea
  - Milk
1. First
  2. Second
  3. Third



# BACKGROUND







# Background- background-attachment

**Scroll:** تصویر پس‌زمینه همراه با صفحه حرکت می‌کند. این پیش‌فرض است.

**Fixed:** تصویر پس‌زمینه با صفحه اسکرول نمی‌شود.

**local:** تصویر پس‌زمینه با محتویات عنصر اسکرول می‌شود.

**initial:** ویژگی را به مقدار پیش‌فرض خود تنظیم می‌کند. در مورد اولیه بخوانید

**inherit:** این ویژگی را از عنصر والد خود به ارث می‌برد.

# Background- background-color

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-color: coral;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The background-color Property</h1>

<p>The background color can be specified with a color name.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## The background-color Property

The background color can be specified with a color name.

RGB – RGBA – HEX – HSL - HSLA

# Background- background-image

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-image: url("paper.gif");
  background-color: #cccccc;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The background-image Property</h1>

<p>Hello World!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## The background-image Property

Hello World!

# Background- background-image

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
background-image: url("img_tree.gif"), url("paper.gif");
background-color: #cccccc;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```



# Background- background-image (hero image)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<style>
body {
  margin: 0;
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
}

.hero-image {
  background-image: url("/w3images/photographer.jpg");
  background-color: #cccccc;
  height: 500px;
  background-position: center;
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-size: cover;
  position: relative;
}

.hero-text {
  text-align: center;
  position: absolute;
  top: 50%;
  left: 50%;
  transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
  color: white;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="hero-image">
  <div class="hero-text">
    <h1 style="font-size:50px">I am Jane Doe</h1>
    <h3>And I'm a Photographer</h3>
    <button>Hire me</button>
  </div>
</div>
```



Page content..

Note that this technique will also make the image responsive: Resize the browser window to see the effect.

# Background- background-size

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#example1 {
border: 2px solid black;
padding: 25px;
background: url(mountain.jpg);
background-repeat: no-repeat;
background-size: auto;
}

#example2 {
border: 2px solid black;
padding: 25px;
background: url(mountain.jpg);
background-repeat: no-repeat;
background-size: 300px 100px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>background-size: auto (default):</h2>
<div id="example1">
<h2>Hello World</h2>
<p>The background image is displayed in its original size.</p>
</div>

<h2>background-size: 300px 100px:</h2>
<div id="example2">
<h2>Hello World</h2>
<p>Here, the background image is set to 300px wide and 100px high.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

## background-size: auto (default):

### Hello World

The background image is displayed in its original size.

## background-size: 300px 100px:

### Hello World

Here, the background image is set to 300px wide and 100px high.

# Background- background-repeat

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-image: url("paper.gif");
  background-repeat: repeat-y;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The background-repeat Property</h1>
<p>Here, the background image is repeated only vertically.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## The background-repeat Property

Here, the background image is repeated only vertically.



# Background- background-repeat

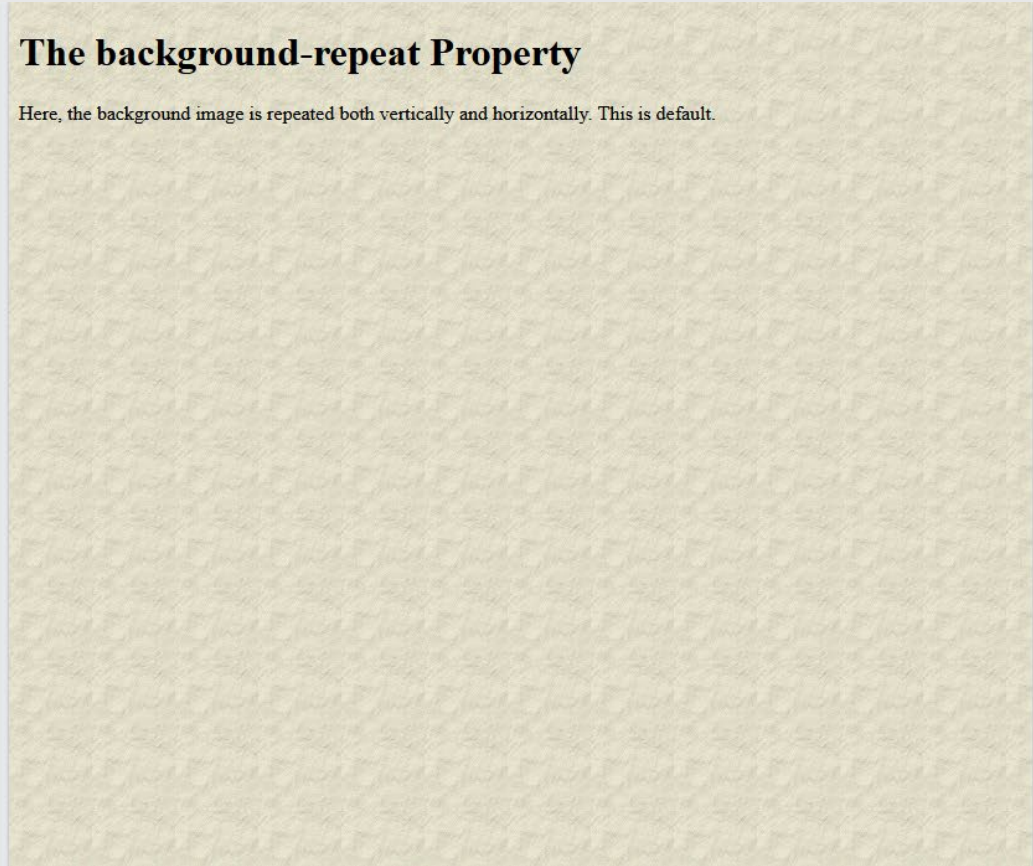
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-image: url("paper.gif");
  background-repeat: repeat;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The background-repeat Property</h1>
<p>Here, the background image is repeated both vertically and horizontally. This is default.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## The background-repeat Property

Here, the background image is repeated both vertically and horizontally. This is default.





# Background- background-repeat

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-image: url("paper.gif");
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The background-repeat Property</h1>
<p>Here, the background image is not repeated. The image will only be shown once.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## The background-repeat Property

Here, the background image is not repeated. The image will only be shown once.

# Background- background-repeat

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#example1 {
border: 2px solid black;
padding: 25px;
background: url("w3css.gif");
background-repeat: repeat;
}

#example2 {
border: 2px solid black;
padding: 25px;
background: url("w3css.gif");
background-repeat: space;
}

#example3 {
border: 1px solid black;
padding: 25px;
background: url("w3css.gif");
background-repeat: round;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>background-repeat: repeat (default)</h2>
<p>Here, the background image is repeated both vertically and horizontally. The last image will be clipped if it does not fit. This is default:</p>
<div id="example1">
<h3>Hello World!</h3>
</div>

<h2>background-repeat: space</h2>
<p>Here, the background-image is repeated as much as possible without clipping. The first and last images are pinned to either side of the element, and whitespace is distributed evenly between the images.</p>
```

## background-repeat: repeat (default)

Here, the background image is repeated both vertically and horizontally. The last image will be clipped if it does not fit. This is default:



## background-repeat: space

Here, the background-image is repeated as much as possible without clipping. The first and last images are pinned to either side of the element, and whitespace is distributed evenly between the images.



## background-repeat: round

Here, the background-image is repeated and squished or stretched, to fill the space (no gaps):



# Background- background-position

Value	Description
left top left center left bottom right top right center right bottom center top center center center bottom	If you only specify one keyword, the other value will be "center"
<i>x% y%</i>	The first value is the horizontal position and the second value is the vertical. The top left corner is 0% 0%. The right bottom corner is 100% 100%. If you only specify one value, the other value will be 50%. Default value is: 0% 0%
<i>xpos ypos</i>	The first value is the horizontal position and the second value is the vertical. The top left corner is 0 0. Units can be pixels (0px 0px) or any other <a href="#">CSS units</a> . If you only specify one value, the other value will be 50%. You can mix % and positions
initial	Sets this property to its default value. <a href="#">Read about <i>initial</i></a>
inherit	Inherits this property from its parent element. <a href="#">Read about <i>inherit</i></a>

# Background- background-clip

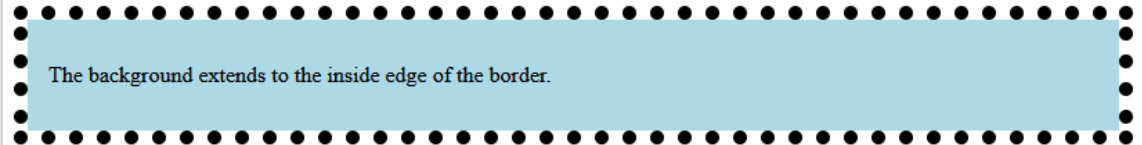
## The background-clip Property

The background-clip property defines how far the background should extend within an element.

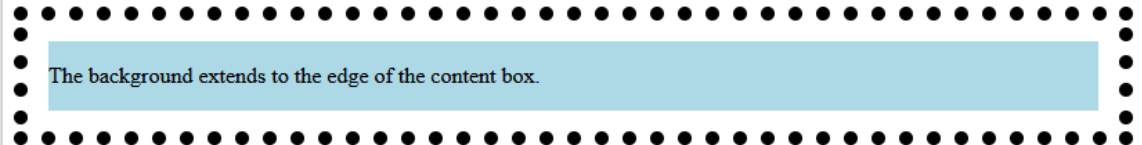
background-clip: border-box (this is default):



background-clip: padding-box:



background-clip: content-box:



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#example1 {
border: 10px dotted black;
padding: 15px;
background: lightblue;
background-clip: border-box;
}

#example2 {
border: 10px dotted black;
padding: 15px;
background: lightblue;
background-clip: padding-box;
}

#example3 {
border: 10px dotted black;
padding: 15px;
background: lightblue;
background-clip: content-box;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The background-clip Property</h1>

<p>The background-clip property defines how far the background should extend within an element.</p>

<p>background-clip: border-box (this is default):</p>
<div id="example1">
<p>The background extends behind the border.</p>
</div>

<p>background-clip: padding-box:</p>
<div id="example2">
<p>The background extends to the inside edge of the border.</p>
</div>

<p>background-clip: content-box:</p>
<div id="example3">
<p>The background extends to the edge of the content box.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

# Background- background-origin

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#example1 {
  border: 10px dashed black;
  padding: 25px;
  background: url(paper.gif);
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-origin: padding-box;
}

#example2 {
  border: 10px dashed black;
  padding: 25px;
  background: url(paper.gif);
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-origin: border-box;
}

#example3 {
  border: 10px dashed black;
  padding: 25px;
  background: url(paper.gif);
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-origin: content-box;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

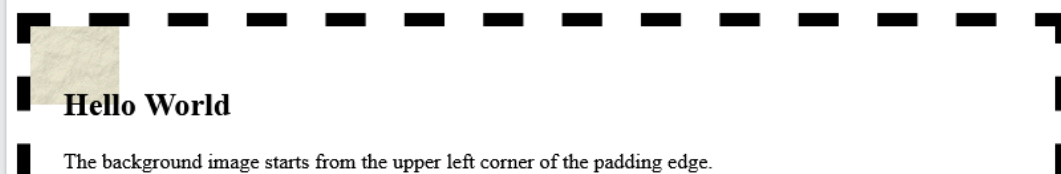
<h2>background-origin: padding-box (default):</h2>
<div id="example1">
  <h2>Hello World</h2>
  <p>The background image starts from the upper left corner of the padding edge.</p>
</div>

<h2>background-origin: border-box:</h2>
<div id="example2">
  <h2>Hello World</h2>
  <p>The background image starts from the upper left corner of the border.</p>
</div>

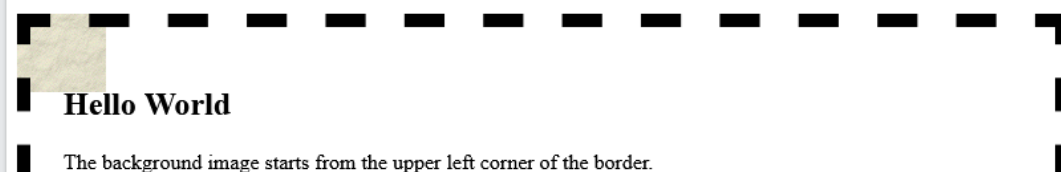
<h2>background-origin: content-box:</h2>
<div id="example3">
  <h2>Hello World</h2>
  <p>The background image starts from the upper left corner of the content.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

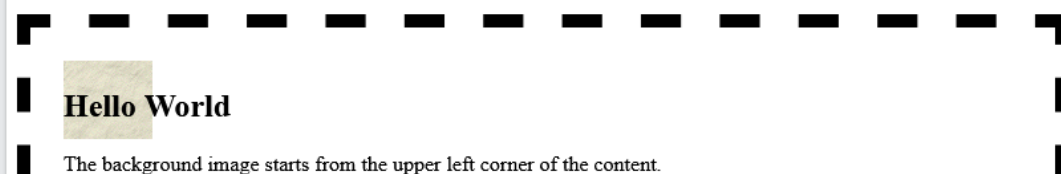
## background-origin: padding-box (default):



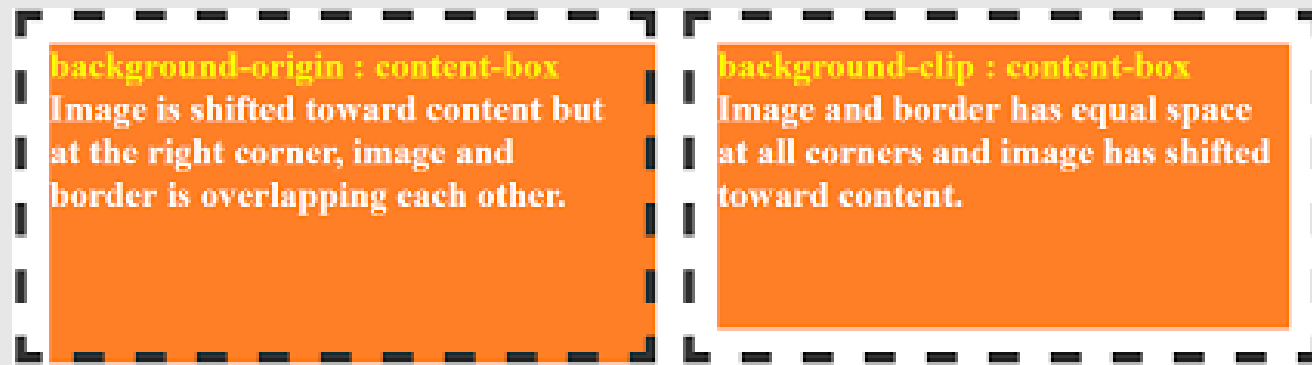
## background-origin: border-box:



## background-origin: content-box:



# Background- background-origin vs background-padding





# FONT

# فونت – font-family

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.p1 {
font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
}

.p2 {
font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
}

.p3 {
font-family: "Lucida Console", "Courier New", monospace;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>CSS font-family</h1>
<p class="p1">This is a paragraph, shown in the Times New Roman font.</p>
<p class="p2">This is a paragraph, shown in the Arial font.</p>
<p class="p3">This is a paragraph, shown in the Lucida Console font.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## CSS font-family

This is a paragraph, shown in the Times New Roman font.

This is a paragraph, shown in the Arial font.

This is a paragraph, shown in the Lucida Console font.



# فونت – font-style

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.normal {
font-style: normal;
}

p.italic {
font-style: italic;
}

p.oblique {
font-style: oblique;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The font-style property</h1>

<p class="normal">This is a paragraph in normal style.</p>
<p class="italic">This is a paragraph in italic style.</p>
<p class="oblique">This is a paragraph in oblique style.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## The font-style property

This is a paragraph in normal style.

*This is a paragraph in italic style.*

*This is a paragraph in oblique style.*

# فونت – font-weight

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.normal {
font-weight: normal;
}
p.light {
font-weight: lighter;
}
p.thick {
font-weight: bold;
}
p.thicker {
font-weight: 900;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The font-weight property</h1>

<p class="normal">This is a paragraph.</p>
<p class="light">This is a paragraph.</p>
<p class="thick">This is a paragraph.</p>
<p class="thicker">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## The font-weight property

This is a paragraph.

This is a paragraph.

**This is a paragraph.**

**This is a paragraph.**

# فونت – font-variant

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.normal {
font-variant: normal;
}

p.small {
font-variant: small-caps;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The font-variant property</h1>

<p class="normal">My name is Hege Refsnes.</p>
<p class="small">My name is Hege Refsnes.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## The font-variant property

My name is Hege Refsnes.

My NAME IS HEGE REFSNES.

# فونت – font-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.a {
font: 20px Arial, sans-serif;
}

p.b {
font: italic small-caps bold 12px/30px Georgia, serif;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The font Property</h1>

<p class="a">This is a paragraph. The font size is set to 20 pixels, and the font family is Arial.</p>

<p class="b">This is a paragraph. The font is set to italic, small-caps and bold, the font size is set to 12 pixels, the line height is set to 30 pixels, and the font family is Georgia.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## The font Property

This is a paragraph. The font size is set to 20 pixels, and the font family is Arial.

*THIS IS A PARAGRAPH. THE FONT IS SET TO ITALIC, SMALL-CAPS AND BOLD, THE FONT SIZE IS SET TO 12 PIXELS, THE LINE HEIGHT IS SET TO 30 PIXELS, AND THE FONT FAMILY IS GEORGIA.*



# LIST STYLE

# List- style - type

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul.a {
list-style-type: circle;
}
ul.b {
list-style-type: square;
}
ol.c {
list-style-type: upper-roman;
}
ol.d {
list-style-type: lower-alpha;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>The list-style-type Property</h2>

<p>Example of unordered lists:</p>
<ul class="a">
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>

<ul class="b">
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>

<p>Example of ordered lists:</p>
<ol class="c">
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Coca Cola</li>
</ol>

<ol class="d">
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
```

## The list-style-type Property

Example of unordered lists:

- o Coffee
- o Tea
- o Coca Cola

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

Example of ordered lists:

- I. Coffee
- II. Tea
- III. Coca Cola

- a. Coffee
- b. Tea
- c. Coca Cola

# List- style - image

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
  list-style-image: url('sqpurple.gif');
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>The list-style-image Property</h2>

<p>The list-style-image property specifies an image as the list item marker:</p>

<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

## The list-style-image Property

The list-style-image property specifies an image as the list item marker:

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

# List- style - position

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul.a {
  list-style-position: outside;
}
ul.b {
  list-style-position: inside;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The list-style-position Property</h1>

<h2>list-style-position: outside (default):</h2>
<ul class="a">
  <li>Coffee - A brewed drink prepared from roasted coffee beans, which are the seeds of berries from the Coffea plant</li>
  <li>Tea - An aromatic beverage commonly prepared by pouring hot or boiling water over cured leaves of the Camellia sinensis, an evergreen shrub (bush) native to Asia</li>
  <li>Coca Cola - A carbonated soft drink produced by The Coca-Cola Company. The drink's name refers to two of its original ingredients, which were kola nuts (a source of caffeine) and coca leaves</li>
</ul>

<h2>list-style-position: inside:</h2>
<ul class="b">
  <li>Coffee - A brewed drink prepared from roasted coffee beans, which are the seeds of berries from the Coffea plant</li>
  <li>Tea - An aromatic beverage commonly prepared by pouring hot or boiling water over cured leaves of the Camellia sinensis, an evergreen shrub (bush) native to Asia</li>
  <li>Coca Cola - A carbonated soft drink produced by The Coca-Cola Company. The drink's name refers to two of its original ingredients, which were kola nuts (a source of caffeine) and coca leaves</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

## The list-style-position Property

### list-style-position: outside (default):

- Coffee - A brewed drink prepared from roasted coffee beans, which are the seeds of berries from the Coffea plant
- Tea - An aromatic beverage commonly prepared by pouring hot or boiling water over cured leaves of the Camellia sinensis, an evergreen shrub (bush) native to Asia
- Coca Cola - A carbonated soft drink produced by The Coca-Cola Company. The drink's name refers to two of its original ingredients, which were kola nuts (a source of caffeine) and coca leaves

### list-style-position: inside:

- Coffee - A brewed drink prepared from roasted coffee beans, which are the seeds of berries from the Coffea plant
- Tea - An aromatic beverage commonly prepared by pouring hot or boiling water over cured leaves of the Camellia sinensis, an evergreen shrub (bush) native to Asia
- Coca Cola - A carbonated soft drink produced by The Coca-Cola Company. The drink's name refers to two of its original ingredients, which were kola nuts (a source of caffeine) and coca leaves

- Coffee - A brewed drink prepared from roasted coffee beans...
- Tea
- Coca-cola

list-style-position: inside;" means that the bullet points will be inside the list item. As it is part of the list item, it will be part of the text and push the text at the start:

- Coffee - A brewed drink prepared from roasted coffee beans...
- Tea
- Coca-cola



# List- style

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
  list-style: square inside url("sqpurple.gif");
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>The list-style Property</h2>

<p>The list-style property is a shorthand property, which is used to set all the list properties in one declaration.</p>

<ul>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

## The list-style Property

The list-style property is a shorthand property, which is used to set all the list properties in one declaration.

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola



# MARGIN

# Margin

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
border: 1px solid black;
margin-top: 100px;
margin-bottom: 100px;
margin-right: 150px;
margin-left: 80px;
background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>Using individual margin properties</h2>

<div>This div element has a top margin of 100px, a right margin of 150px, a bottom margin of 100px, and a left margin of 80px.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

## Using individual margin properties

This div element has a top margin of 100px, a right margin of 150px, a bottom margin of 100px, and a left margin of 80px.

# Margin

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
border: 1px solid black;
margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px;
background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>The margin shorthand property - 4 values</h2>

<div>This div element has a top margin of 25px, a right margin of 50px, a bottom margin of 75px, and a left margin of 100px.
</div>

<hr>

</body>
</html>
```

## The margin shorthand property - 4 values

This div element has a top margin of 25px, a right margin of 50px, a bottom margin of 75px, and a left margin of 100px.

---

# Margin

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
border: 1px solid black;
margin: 25px 50px 75px 100px;
background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>The margin shorthand property - 4 values</h2>

<div>This div element has a top margin of 25px, a right margin of 50px, a bottom margin of 75px, and a left margin of 100px.
</div>

<hr>

</body>
</html>
```

## The margin shorthand property - 4 values

This div element has a top margin of 25px, a right margin of 50px, a bottom margin of 75px, and a left margin of 100px.

---

# Margin

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
border: 1px solid black;
margin: 25px 50px 75px;
background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>The margin shorthand property - 3 values</h2>

<div>This div element has a top margin of 25px, a right and left margin of 50px, and a bottom margin of 75px.</div>

<hr>

</body>
</html>
```

## The margin shorthand property - 3 values

This div element has a top margin of 25px, a right and left margin of 50px, and a bottom margin of 75px.

---

# Margin

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
border: 1px solid black;
margin: 25px 50px;
background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>The margin shorthand property - 2 values</h2>

<div>This div element has a top and bottom margin of 25px, and a right and left margin of 50px.</div>

<hr>

</body>
</html>
```

## The margin shorthand property - 2 values

This div element has a top and bottom margin of 25px, and a right and left margin of 50px.

# Margin

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
border: 1px solid black;
margin: 25px;
background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>The margin shorthand property - 1 value</h2>
<div>This div element has a top, bottom, left, and right margin of 25px.</div>
<hr>
</body>
</html>
```

## The margin shorthand property - 1 value

This div element has a top, bottom, left, and right margin of 25px.



# Margin-collapse

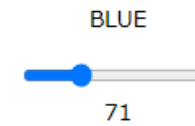
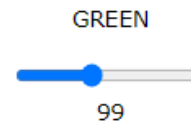
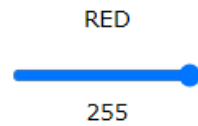
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
  margin: 0 0 50px 0;
}
h2 {
  margin: 20px 0 0 0;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>In this example the h1 element has a bottom margin of 50px and the h2 element has a top margin of 20px. So, the vertical margin between h1 and h2 should have been 70px (50px + 20px). However, due to margin collapse, the actual margin ends up being 50px.</p>
<h1>Heading 1</h1>
<h2>Heading 2</h2>
</body>
</html>
```

In this example the h1 element has a bottom margin of 50px and the h2 element has a top margin of 20px. So, the vertical margin between h1 and h2 should have been 70px (50px + 20px). However, due to margin collapse, the actual margin ends up being 50px.

## Heading 1

## Heading 2

# رنگ ها RGB -



## Example

`rgb(255, 0, 0)`

`rgb(0, 0, 255)`

`rgb(60, 179, 113)`

`rgb(238, 130, 238)`

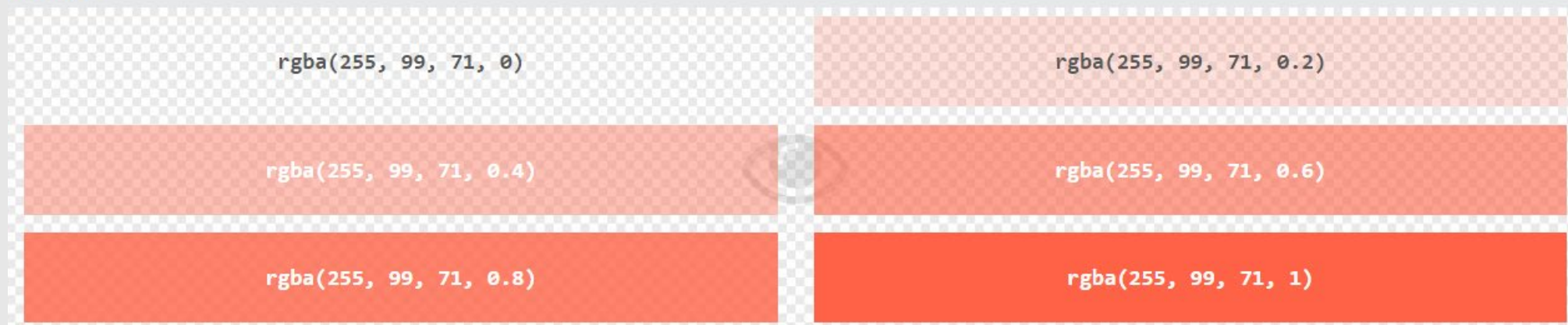
`rgb(255, 165, 0)`

`rgb(106, 90, 205)`

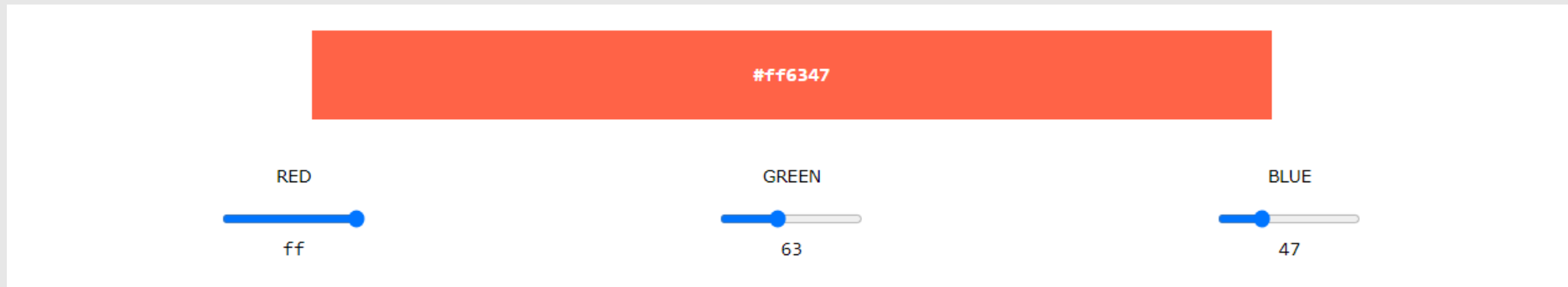
# رنگ ها RGBA -



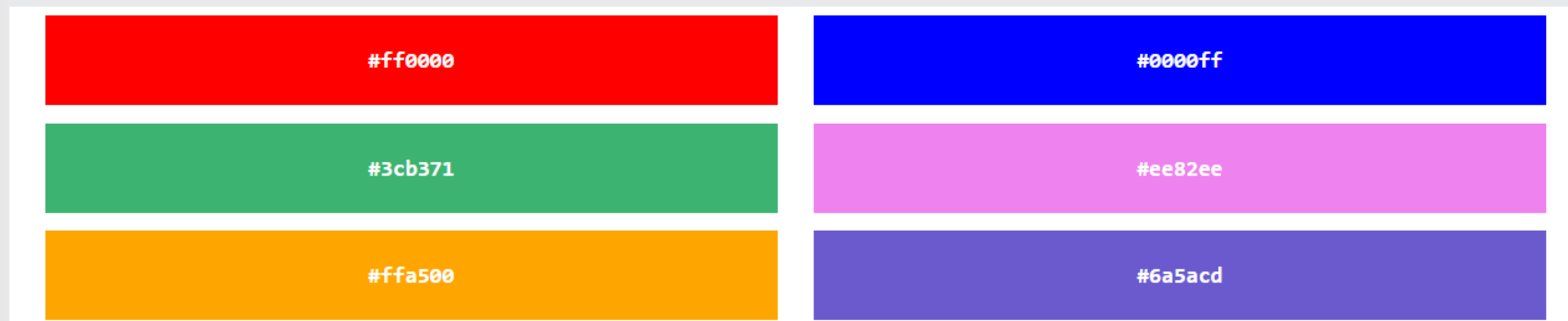
## Example



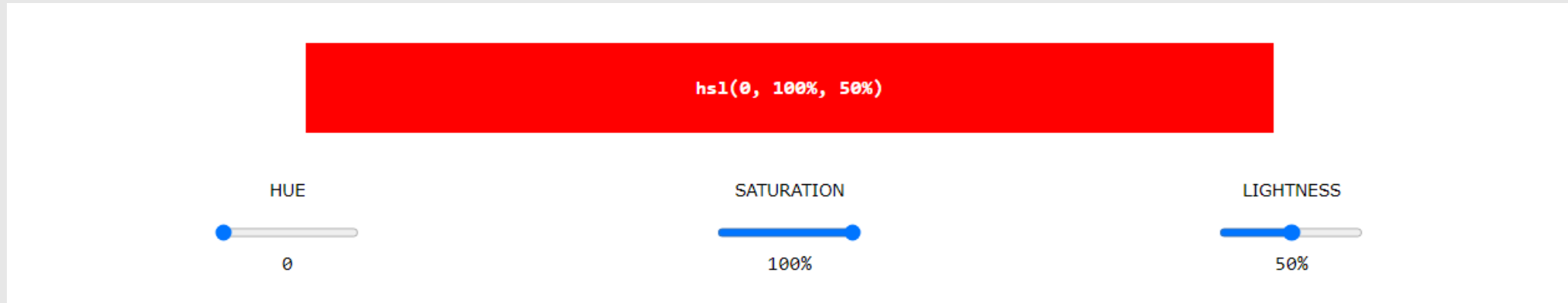
# رنگ ها HEX -



## Example



# رنگ ها HSL -



## Example



# رنگ ها HSLA -



## Example



# direction

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.rtl {
  direction: rtl;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The direction Property</h1>

<p>This text goes from left to right. This is default.</p>

<p class="rtl">This text goes from right to left.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## The direction Property

This text goes from left to right. This is default.

.This text goes from right to left

# Letter spacing

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
  letter-spacing: 3px;
}
h2 {
  letter-spacing: 2px;
}
h3 {
  letter-spacing: -1px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
</body>
</html>
```

**This is heading 1**

**This is heading 2**

**This is heading 3**



# Line height

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.a {
  line-height: normal;
}

div.b {
  line-height: 1.6;
}

div.c {
  line-height: 80%;
}

div.d {
  line-height: 200%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The line-height Property</h1>

<h2>line-height: normal (default):</h2>
<div class="a">This is a paragraph with a standard line-height.<br>
The standard line height in most browsers is about 110% to 120%.</div>

<h2>line-height: 1.6 (recommended):</h2>
<div class="b">This is a paragraph with the recommended line-height.<br>
The line height is here set to 1.6. This is a unitless value;<br>
meaning that the line height will be relative to the font size.</div>

<h2>line-height: 80%:</h2>
<div class="c">This is a paragraph with a smaller line-height.<br>
The line height is here set to 80%.</div>

<h2>line-height: 200%:</h2>
<div class="d">This is a paragraph with a bigger line-height.<br>
The line height is here set to 200%.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

## The line-height Property

### line-height: normal (default):

This is a paragraph with a standard line-height.  
The standard line height in most browsers is about 110% to 120%.

### line-height: 1.6 (recommended):

This is a paragraph with the recommended line-height.  
The line height is here set to 1.6. This is a unitless value;  
meaning that the line height will be relative to the font size.

### line-height: 80%:

This is a paragraph with a smaller line-height.  
The line height is here set to 80%.

### line-height: 200%:

This is a paragraph with a bigger line-height.  
The line height is here set to 200%.

# Line height

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.a {
  line-height: 10px;
}
div.b {
  line-height: 30px;
}
div.c {
  line-height: 0.5cm;
}
div.d {
  line-height: 1cm;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The line-height Property</h1>

<h2>line-height: 10px:</h2>
<div class="a">This is a paragraph with a specified line-height.<br>
The line height is here set to 10 pixels.</div>

<h2>line-height: 30px:</h2>
<div class="b">This is a paragraph with a specified line-height.<br>
The line height is here set to 30 pixels.</div>

<h2>line-height: 0.5cm:</h2>
<div class="c">This is a paragraph with a specified line-height.<br>
The line height is here set to 0.5 centimeter.</div>

<h2>line-height: 1cm:</h2>
<div class="d">This is a paragraph with a specified line-height.<br>
The line height is here set to 1 centimeter.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

## The line-height Property

### line-height: 10px:

This is a paragraph with a specified line-height.  
The line height is here set to 10 pixels.

### line-height: 30px:

This is a paragraph with a specified line-height.  
The line height is here set to 30 pixels.

### line-height: 0.5cm:

This is a paragraph with a specified line-height.  
The line height is here set to 0.5 centimeter.

### line-height: 1cm:

This is a paragraph with a specified line-height.  
The line height is here set to 1 centimeter.

# Line height

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.a {
  line-height: 0.5;
}
div.b {
  line-height: 1.6;
}
div.c {
  line-height: 2;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The line-height Property</h1>

<p>Here we set the line height to a number. The number will be multiplied with the current font-size to set the line height.
</p>

<h2>line-height: 0.5:</h2>
<div class="a">This is a paragraph with a specified line-height.<br>
The line height is here set to 0.5.</div>

<h2>line-height: 1.6:</h2>
<div class="b">This is a paragraph with the recommended line-height.<br>
The line height is here set to 1.6.</div>

<h2>line-height: 2:</h2>
<div class="c">This is a paragraph with a specified line-height.<br>
The line height is here set to 2.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

## The line-height Property

Here we set the line height to a number. The number will be multiplied with the current font-size to set the line height.

### line-height: 0.5:

This is a paragraph with a specified line-height.  
The line height is here set to 0.5.

### line-height: 1.6:

This is a paragraph with the recommended line-height.  
The line height is here set to 1.6.

### line-height: 2:

This is a paragraph with a specified line-height.  
The line height is here set to 2.

# Text align

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.a {
  text-align: center;
}
div.b {
  text-align: left;
}
div.c {
  text-align: right;
}
div.d {
  text-align: justify;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The text-align Property</h1>

<div class="a">
<h2>text-align: center:</h2>
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.</p>
</div>

<div class="b">
<h2>text-align: left:</h2>
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.</p>
</div>

<div class="c">
<h2>text-align: right:</h2>
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.</p>
</div>

<div class="d">
<h2>text-align: justify:</h2>
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.</p>
</div>
```

## The text-align Property

### text-align: center:

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.

### text-align: left:

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.

### text-align: right:

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.

### text-align: justify:

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.

# Text decoration

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
  text-decoration: overline;
}
h2 {
  text-decoration: line-through;
}
h3 {
  text-decoration: underline;
}
h4 {
  text-decoration: underline overline;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
<h4>This is heading 4</h4>

</body>
</html>
```

**This is heading 1**

~~This is heading 2~~

This is heading 3

**This is heading 4**

# Text-decoration-style

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.a {
text-decoration-line: underline;
text-decoration-style: solid;
}

div.b {
text-decoration-line: underline;
text-decoration-style: wavy;
}

div.c {
text-decoration-line: underline;
text-decoration-style: double;
}

div.d {
text-decoration-line: overline underline;
text-decoration-style: wavy;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The text-decoration-style Property</h1>

<div class="a">This is some text with a solid underline.</div>
<br>

<div class="b">This is some text with a wavy underline.</div>
<br>

<div class="c">This is some text with a double underline.</div>
<br>

<div class="d">This is some text with a wavy over- and underline.</div>

<p><b>Note:</b> The text-decoration-line property is not supported in Edge prior
79.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## The text-decoration-style Property

This is some text with a solid underline.

This is some text with a wavy underline.

This is some text with a double underline.

This is some text with a wavy over- and underline.

**Note:** The text-decoration-line property is not supported in Edge prior 79.

# Text decoration-thickness

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
  text-decoration: underline;
  text-decoration-thickness: auto;
}

h2 {
  text-decoration: underline;
  text-decoration-thickness: 5px;
}

h3 {
  text-decoration: underline;
  text-decoration-thickness: 50%;
}

/* Use shorthand property */
h4 {
  text-decoration: underline solid red 50%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<h3>This is heading 3</h3>
<h4>This is heading 4</h4>

</body>
</html>
```

**This is heading 1**

**This is heading 2**

**This is heading 3**

**This is heading 4**

# Text decoration

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
  text-decoration: underline overline dotted red;
}
h2 {
  text-decoration: underline wavy blue 5px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>

</body>
</html>
```

**This is heading 1**

**This is heading 2**



# Text-decoration-color

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
text-decoration: underline;
-webkit-text-decoration-color: red; /* Safari */
text-decoration-color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The text-decoration-color Property</h1>

<p>The color of the underline should now be red!</p>

<p><strong>Note:</strong> The text-decoration-color property is not supported in Edge prior 79.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## The text-decoration-color Property

The color of the underline should now be red!

**Note:** The text-decoration-color property is not supported in Edge prior 79.

# Text decoration-line

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.a {
  text-decoration-line: overline;
}
div.b {
  text-decoration-line: underline;
}
div.c {
  text-decoration-line: line-through;
}
div.d {
  text-decoration-line: overline underline;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The text-decoration-line Property</h1>

<div class="a">This is some text with a line on top.</div>
<br>

<div class="b">This is some text with an underline.</div>
<br>

<div class="c">This is some text with a line-through.</div>
<br>

<div class="d">This is some text with an overline and an underline.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

## The text-decoration-line Property

This is some text with a line on top.

This is some text with an underline.

~~This is some text with a line through.~~

This is some text with an overline and an underline.

# Text text-indent

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.a {
  text-indent: 50px;
}
div.b {
  text-indent: -2em;
}
div.c {
  text-indent: 30%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The text-indent Property</h1>
<h2>text-indent: 50px:</h2>
<div class="a">
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.</p>
</div>

<h2>text-indent: -2em:</h2>
<div class="b">
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.</p>
</div>

<h2>text-indent: 30%:</h2>
<div class="c">
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

## The text-indent Property

### text-indent: 50px:

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.

### text-indent: -2em:

em ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.

### text-indent: 30%:

>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit. Vestibulum volutpat tellus diam, consequat gravida libero rhoncus ut.

# Text text-transform

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.a {
  text-transform: uppercase;
}

div.b {
  text-transform: lowercase;
}

div.c {
  text-transform: capitalize;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>The text-transform Property</h1>

<h2>text-transform: uppercase:</h2>
<div class="a">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.</div>

<h2>text-transform: lowercase:</h2>
<div class="b">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.</div>

<h2>text-transform: capitalize:</h2>
<div class="c">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

## The text-transform Property

### text-transform: uppercase:

LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET, CONSECTETUR ADIPISCING ELIT.

### text-transform: lowercase:

lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

### text-transform: capitalize:

Lorem Ipsum Dolor Sit Amet, Consectetur Adipiscing Elit.

# Vertical align

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img.a {
  vertical-align: baseline;
}
img.b {
  vertical-align: text-top;
}
img.c {
  vertical-align: text-bottom;
}
img.d {
  vertical-align: sub;
}
img.e {
  vertical-align: super;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The vertical-align Property</h1>

<h2>vertical-align: baseline (default):</h2>
<p>An  image with a default alignment.</p>

<h2>vertical-align: text-top:</h2>
<p>An  image with a text-top alignment.</p>

<h2>vertical-align: text-bottom:</h2>
<p>An  image with a text-bottom alignment.</p>


<h2>vertical-align: sub:</h2>
<p>An  image with a sub alignment.</p>

<h2>vertical-align: sup:</h2>
<p>An  image with a super alignment.</p>


</body>
</html>
```

## The vertical-align Property


### vertical-align: baseline (default):

An  image with a default alignment.


### vertical-align: text-top:

An  image with a text-top alignment.


### vertical-align: text-bottom:

An  image with a text-bottom alignment.

### vertical-align: sub:

An  image with a sub alignment.

### vertical-align: sup:

An  image with a super alignment.

# Word spacing

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.a {
  word-spacing: normal;
}
p.b {
  word-spacing: 30px;
}
p.c {
  word-spacing: 1cm;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The word-spacing Property</h1>

<h2>word-spacing: normal:</h2>
<p class="a">This is some text. This is some text.</p>

<h2>word-spacing: 30px:</h2>
<p class="b">This is some text. This is some text.</p>

<h2>word-spacing: 1cm:</h2>
<p class="c">This is some text. This is some text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

## The word-spacing Property

### word-spacing: normal:

This is some text. This is some text.

### word-spacing: 30px:

This is some text. This is some text.

### word-spacing: 1cm:

This is some text. This is some text.

# با تشکر از شما

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Reference : W3Schools

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