

Appendix D - CSS Styles

Overview of Appendix D

App D

contextual selectors

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not needed - P14 Outlines

Note:

Appendix D in Carey 5e, but

Appendix C in Carey 6e.



Appendix D Styles

(Styles start on pD6)
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Selectors

The general form of a style declaration is:

```
selector {attribute1:value1; attribute2:value2; ...}
```

where *selector* is the selection of elements within the document to which the style will be applied; *attribute1*, *attribute2*, etc. are the different style attributes; and *value1*, *value2*, etc. are values associated with those styles. The following table shows some of the different forms that a selector can take.

Selector	Matches
*	All elements in the document
e	An element, e, in the document
e1, e2, e3, ...	A group of elements, e1, e2, e3, in the document
e1 e2	An element e2 nested within the parent element, e1
e1 > e2	An element e2 that is a child of the parent element, e1
e1+e2	An element, e2, that is adjacent to element e1
e1.class	An element, e1, belonging to the class class
.class	Any element belonging to the class class
#id	An element with the id value id
[att]	The element contains the att attribute
[att="val"]	The element's att attribute equals "val"
[att~="val"]	The element's att attribute value is a space-separated list of "words," one of which is exactly "val"
[att = "val"]	The element's att attribute value is a hyphen-separated list of "words" beginning with "val"
[att^="val"]	The element's att attribute begins with "val" (CSS3)
[att\$="val"]	The element's att attribute ends with "val" (CSS3)
[att*="val"]	The element's att attribute contains the value "val" (CSS3)
[ns att]	References all att attributes in the ns namespace (CSS3)

Pseudo-Elements and Pseudo-Classes

Pseudo-elements are elements that do not exist in HTML code but whose attributes can be set with CSS. Many pseudo-elements were introduced in CSS2.

Pseudo-Element	Matches
e:after {content: "text"}	Text content, text, that is inserted at the end of an element, e
e:before {content: "text"}	Text content, text, that is inserted at the beginning of an element, e
e:first-letter	The first letter in the element e
e:first-line	The first line in the element e
::selection	A part of the document that has been highlighted by the user (CSS3)

Pseudo-classes are classes of HTML elements that define the condition or state of the element in the Web page. Many pseudo-classes were introduced in CSS2.

Pseudo-Class	Matches
:canvas	The rendering canvas of the document
:first	The first printed page of the document (used only with print styles created with the @print rule)
:last	The last printed page of the document (used only with print styles created with the @print rule)
:left	The left side of a two-sided printout (used only with print styles created with the @print rule)
:right	The right side of a two-sided printout (used only with print styles created with the @print rule)
:root	The root element of the document
e:active	The element, <i>e</i> , that is being activated by the user (usually applies only to hyperlinks)
e:checked	The checkbox or radio button, <i>e</i> , that has been checked (CSS3)
e:disabled	The element, <i>e</i> , that has been disabled in the document (CSS3)
e:empty	The element, <i>e</i> , that has no children
e:enabled	The element, <i>e</i> , that has been enabled in the document (CSS3)
e:first-child	The element, <i>e</i> , which is the first child of its parent element
e:first-node	The first occurrence of the element, <i>e</i> , in the document tree
e:first-of-type	The first element of type <i>e</i> (CSS3)
e:focus	The element, <i>e</i> , that has received the focus of the cursor
e:hover	The mouse pointer is hovering over the element, <i>e</i>
e:lang(<i>text</i>)	Sets the language, <i>text</i> , associated with the element, <i>e</i>
e:last-child	The element, <i>e</i> , that is the last child of its parent element (CSS3)
e:last-of-type	The last element of type <i>e</i> (CSS3)
e:link	The element, <i>e</i> , has not been visited yet by the user (applies only to hyperlinks)
e:not	Negate the selector rule for the element, <i>e</i> , applying the style to all <i>e</i> elements that do not match the selector rules
e:nth-child(<i>n</i>)	Matches <i>n</i> th child of the element, <i>e</i> ; <i>n</i> can also be the keywords odd or even (CSS3)
e:nth-last-child(<i>n</i>)	Matches <i>n</i> th child of the element, <i>e</i> , counting up from the last child; <i>n</i> can also be the keywords odd or even (CSS3)
e:nth-of-type(<i>n</i>)	Matches <i>n</i> th element of type <i>e</i> ; <i>n</i> can also be the keywords odd or even (CSS3)
e:nth-last-of-type(<i>n</i>)	Matches <i>n</i> th element of type <i>e</i> , counting up from the last child; <i>n</i> can also be the keywords odd or even (CSS3)
e:only-child	Matches element <i>e</i> only if it is the only child of its parent (CSS3)
e:only-of-type	Matches element <i>e</i> only if it is the only element of its type nested within its parent (CSS3)
e:target	Matches an element, <i>e</i> , that's the target of the identifier in the document's URL (CSS3)
e:visited	The element, <i>e</i> , has been already visited by the user (applies only to hyperlinks)

Appendix D Cascading Stylesheets (continued)

@ Rules

CSS supports different “@ rules” designed to run commands within a style sheet. These commands can be used to import other styles, download font definitions, or define the format of printed output.

@ Rule	Description
<code>@charset "encoding"</code>	Defines the character set encoding used in the style sheet (this must be the very first line in the style sheet document)
<code>@font-face {font descriptors}</code>	Defines custom fonts that are available for automatic download when needed (CSS3)
<code>@import url(url) media</code>	Imports an external style sheet document into the current style sheet, where <code>url</code> is the location of the external stylesheet and <code>media</code> is a comma-separated list of media types (optional)
<code>@media media {style declaration}</code>	Defines the media for the styles in the <code>style declaration</code> block, where <code>media</code> is a comma-separated list of media types
<code>@namespace prefix url(url)</code>	Defines the namespace used by selectors in the style sheet, where <code>prefix</code> is the local namespace prefix (optional) and <code>url</code> is the unique namespace identifier; the <code>@namespace</code> rule must come before all CSS selectors (CSS3)
<code>@page label pseudo-class {styles}</code>	Defines the properties of a printed page, where <code>label</code> is a label given to the page (optional), <code>pseudo-class</code> is one of the CSS pseudo-classes designed for printed pages, and <code>styles</code> are the styles associated with the page

Miscellaneous Syntax

The following syntax elements do not fit into the previous categories but are useful in constructing CSS style sheets.

Item	Description
<code>style !important</code>	Places high importance on the preceding <code>style</code> , overriding the usual rules for inheritance and cascading
<code>/* comment */</code>	Attaches a <code>comment</code> to the style sheet

Units

Many style attribute values use units of measurement to indicate color, length, angles, time, and frequencies. The following table describes the measuring units used in CSS.

Units	Description
Color	Units of color
<code>currentColor</code>	The computed value of the color property (CSS3)
<code>flavor</code>	An accent color chosen by the user to customize the user interface of the browser (CSS3)
<code>name</code>	A color name; all browsers recognize 16 base color names: aqua, black, blue, fuchsia, gray, green, lime, maroon, navy, olive, purple, red, silver, teal, white, and yellow
<code>#rrggbb</code>	A hexadecimal color value, where <i>rr</i> is the red value, <i>gg</i> is the green value, and <i>bb</i> is the blue value
<code>#rgb</code>	A compressed hexadecimal value, where the <i>r</i> , <i>g</i> , and <i>b</i> values are doubled so that, for example, #A2F = #AA22FF
<code>hsl(hue, sat, light)</code>	Color value based on hue, saturation, and lightness, where <i>hue</i> is the degree measure on the color wheel ranging from 0° (red) up to 360°, <i>sat</i> is the saturation range from 0% to 100%, and <i>light</i> is the lightness range from 0% to 100% (CSS3)
<code>hsla(hue, sat, light, alpha)</code>	Semi-transparent color based on the HSL model with <i>alpha</i> representing the opacity of the color ranging from 0 (transparent) up to 1 (completely opaque) (CSS3)
<code>rgb(red, green, blue)</code>	The decimal color value, where <i>red</i> is the red value, <i>green</i> is the green value, and <i>blue</i> is the blue value
<code>rgb(red%, green%, blue%)</code>	The color value percentage, where <i>red%</i> is the percent of maximum red, <i>green%</i> is the percent of maximum green, and <i>blue%</i> is the percent of maximum blue
<code>rgba(red, green, blue, alpha)</code>	Semi-transparent color based on the RGB model with <i>alpha</i> representing the opacity of the color ranging from 0 (transparent) up to 1 (completely opaque) (CSS3)
Length	Units of length
<code>auto</code>	Keyword which allows the browser to automatically determine the size of the length
<code>ch</code>	Width of the "0" glyph found in the font (CSS3)
<code>em</code>	A relative unit indicating the width and the height of the capital "M" character for the browser's default font
<code>ex</code>	A relative unit indicating the height of the small "x" character for the browser's default font
<code>px</code>	A pixel, representing the smallest unit of length on the output device
<code>in</code>	An inch
<code>cm</code>	A centimeter
<code>mm</code>	A millimeter
<code>pt</code>	A point, approximately 1/72 inch
<code>pc</code>	A pica, approximately 1/12 inch
<code>%</code>	A percent of the width or height of the parent element
<code>xx-small</code>	Keyword representing an extremely small font size
<code>x-small</code>	Keyword representing a very small font size
<code>small</code>	Keyword representing a small font size

Units	Description
medium	Keyword representing a medium-sized font
large	Keyword representing a large font
x-large	Keyword representing a very large font
xx-large	Keyword representing an extremely large font
Angle	Units of angles
deg	The angle in degrees
grad	The angle in gradients
rad	The angle in radians
turns	Number of complete turns (CSS3)
Time	Units of time
ms	Time in milliseconds
s	Time in seconds
Frequency	Units of frequency
hz	The frequency in hertz
khz	The frequency in kilohertz

Properties Attributes and Values for Styles

The following table describes the attributes and values for different types of elements. The attributes are grouped into categories to help you locate the features relevant to your particular design task.

Styles start here
↓

Aural -
not required

Attribute	Description
Aural	Styles for Aural Browsers
cue: url(url1) url(url2)	Adds a sound to an element: if a single value is present, the sound is played before and after the element; if two values are present, the first is played before and the second is played after
cue-after: url(url)	Specifies a sound to be played immediately after an element
cue-before: url(url)	Specifies a sound to be played immediately before an element
elevation: location	Defines the vertical location of the sound, where <i>location</i> is below, level, above, lower, higher, or an angle value
mark: before after	Adds a marker to an audio stream (CSS3)
mark-before: text	Marks an audio stream with the text <i>string</i> (CSS3)
mark-after: text	Marks an audio stream afterwards with the text <i>string</i> (CSS3)
pause: time1 time2	Adds a pause to an element: if a single value is present, the pause occurs before and after the element; if two values are present, the first pause occurs before and the second occurs after
pause-after: time	Adds a pause after an element
pause-before: time	Adds a pause before an element
phonemes: text	Specifies the phonetic pronunciation for the audio stream (CSS3)
pitch: value	Defines the pitch of a speaking voice, where <i>value</i> is x-low, low, medium, high, x-high, or a frequency value
pitch-range: value	Defines the pitch range for a speaking voice, where <i>value</i> ranges from 0 to 100; a low pitch range results in a monotone voice, whereas a high pitch range sounds very animated

Style properties
+ values

Attribute	Description
play-during: url(url) mix repeat type	Defines a sound to be played behind an element, where <i>url</i> is the URL of the sound file; <i>mix</i> overlays the sound file with the sound of the parent element; <i>repeat</i> causes the sound to be repeated, filling up the available time; and <i>type</i> is auto to play the sound only once, none to play nothing but the sound file, or inherit
rest: before after	Specifies the rest-before and rest-after values for the audio (CSS3)
rest-before: type	Specifies a rest to be observed before speaking the content, where <i>type</i> is none, x-weak, weak, medium, strong, x-strong, or inherit (CSS3)
rest-after: type	Specifies a rest to be observed after speaking the content, where <i>type</i> is none, x-weak, weak, medium, strong, x-strong, or inherit (CSS3)
richness: value	Specifies the richness of the speaking voice, where <i>value</i> ranges from 0 to 100; a low value indicates a softer voice, whereas a high value indicates a brighter voice
speak: type	Defines how element content is to be spoken, where <i>type</i> is normal (for normal punctuation rules), spell-out (to pronounce one character at a time), none (to suppress the aural rendering), or inherit
voice-balance: type	Specifies the voice balance, where <i>type</i> is left, center, right, left-wards, rightwards, inherit, or a <i>number</i> (CSS3)
voice-duration: time	Specifies the duration of the voice (CSS3)
voice-family: text	Defines the name of the speaking voice, where <i>text</i> is male, female, child, or a text string indicating a specific speaking voice
voice-rate: type	Specifies the voice rate, where <i>type</i> is x-slow, slow, medium, fast, x-fast, inherit, or a <i>percentage</i> (CSS3)
voice-pitch: type	Specifies the voice pitch, where <i>type</i> is x-low, low, medium, high, x-high, inherit, a <i>number</i> , or a <i>percentage</i> (CSS3)
voice-pitch-range: type	Specifies the voice pitch range, where <i>type</i> is x-low, low, medium, high, x-high, inherit, or a <i>number</i> (CSS3)
voice-stress: type	Specifies the voice stress, where <i>type</i> is strong, moderate, none, reduced, or inherit (CSS3)
voice-volume: type	Specifies the voice volume, where <i>type</i> is silent, x-soft, soft, medium, loud, x-loud, inherit, a <i>number</i> , or a <i>percentage</i> (CSS3)
Backgrounds	Styles applied to an element's background
background: color url(url) repeat attachment position	Defines the background of the element, where <i>color</i> is a CSS color name or value, <i>url</i> is the location of an image file, <i>repeat</i> defines how the background image should be repeated, <i>attachment</i> defines how the background image should be attached, and <i>position</i> defines the position of the background image
background: url(url) position size repeat attachment origin clip color	Defines the background of the element, where <i>url</i> is the location of the image file, <i>position</i> is the position of the image, <i>size</i> is the size of the image, <i>repeat</i> defines how the image should be repeated, <i>attachment</i> defines how the image should be attached, <i>origin</i> defines the origin of the image, <i>clip</i> defines the location of the clipping box, and <i>color</i> defines the background color (CSS3)
background-attachment: type	Specifies how the background image is attached, where <i>type</i> is inherit, scroll (move the image with the page content), or fixed (fix the image and not scroll)
background-clip: location	Specifies the location of the background box, where <i>location</i> is border-box, padding-box, content-box, no-clip, a unit of <i>length</i> , or a <i>percentage</i> (CSS3)

Style

Attribute	Description
<code>background-color: color</code>	Defines the color of the background, where <code>color</code> is a CSS color name or value; the keyword "inherit" can be used to inherit the background color of the parent element, or "transparent" can be used to allow the parent element background image to show through
<code>background-image: url(url)</code>	Specifies the image file used for the element's background, where <code>url</code> is the URL of the image file
<code>background-origin: box</code>	Specifies the origin of the background image, where <code>box</code> is border-box, padding-box, or content-box (CSS3)
<code>background-position: x y</code>	Sets the position of a background image, where <code>x</code> is the horizontal location in pixels, as a percentage of the width of the parent element, or the keyword "left", "center", or "right", <code>y</code> is the vertical location in pixels, as a percentage of the height and of the parent element, or the keyword, "top", "center", or "bottom"
<code>background-repeat: type</code>	Defines the method for repeating the background image, where <code>type</code> is no-repeat, repeat (to tile the image in both directions), repeat-x (to tile the image in the horizontal direction only), or repeat-y (to tile the image in the vertical direction only)
<code>background-size: size</code>	Sets the size of the background image, where <code>size</code> is auto, cover, contain, a <code>length</code> , or a <code>percentage</code> (CSS3)
Block-Level Styles	
<code>border: length style color</code>	Defines the border style of the element, where <code>length</code> is the border width, <code>style</code> is the border design, and <code>color</code> is the border color
<code>border-bottom: length style color</code>	Defines the border style of the bottom edge of the element
<code>border-left: length style color</code>	Defines the border style of the left edge of the element
<code>border-right: length style color</code>	Defines the border style of the right edge of the element
<code>border-top: length style color</code>	Defines the border style of the top edge of the element
<code>border-color: color</code>	Defines the color applied to the element's border using a CSS color unit
<code>border-bottom-color: color</code>	Defines the color applied to the bottom edge of the element
<code>border-left-color: color</code>	Defines the color applied to the left edge of the element
<code>border-right-color: color</code>	Defines the color applied to the right edge of the element
<code>border-top-color: color</code>	Defines the color applied to the top edge of the element
<code>border-image: url(url) size</code>	Sets an image file for the border, where <code>url</code> is the location of the image file and <code>size</code> is stretch, repeat, round, none, a <code>length</code> , or a <code>percentage</code> (CSS3)
<code>border-style: style</code>	Specifies the design of the element's border (dashed, dotted, double, groove, inset, none, outset, ridge, or solid)
<code>border-style-bottom: style</code>	Specifies the design of the element's bottom edge
<code>border-style-left: style</code>	Specifies the design of the element's left edge
<code>border-style-right: style</code>	Specifies the design of the element's right edge
<code>border-style-top: style</code>	Specifies the design of the element's top edge
<code>border-radius: tr br bl tl</code>	Specifies the radius of the border corners in pixels, where <code>tr</code> is the top-right corner, <code>br</code> is the bottom-right corner, <code>bl</code> is the bottom-left corner, and <code>tl</code> is the top-left corner (CSS3)

Style

Attribute	Description
border-top-right-radius: horiz vert	Specifies the horizontal and vertical radius for the top-right corner (CSS3)
border-bottom-right-radius: horiz vert	Specifies the horizontal and vertical radius for the bottom-right corner (CSS3)
border-bottom-left-radius: horiz vert	Specifies the horizontal and vertical radius for the bottom-left corner (CSS3)
border-top-left-radius: horiz vert	Specifies the horizontal and vertical radius for the top-left corner (CSS3)
border-width: length	Defines the width of the element's border, in a unit of measure or using the keyword "thick", "medium", or "thin"
border-width-bottom: length	Defines the width of the element's bottom edge
border-width-left: length	Defines the width of the element's left edge
border-width-right: length	Defines the width of the element's right edge
border-width-top: length	Defines the width of the element's top edge
box-shadow: top right bottom left color	Adds a box shadow, where <i>top</i> , <i>right</i> , <i>bottom</i> , and <i>left</i> set the width of the shadow and <i>color</i> sets the shadow color (CSS3)
margin: top right bottom left	Defines the size of the margins around the top, right, bottom, and left edges of the element, in one of the CSS units of length
margin-bottom: length	Defines the size of the element's bottom margin
margin-left: length	Defines the size of the element's left margin
margin-right: length	Defines the size of the element's right margin
margin-top: length	Defines the size of the element's top margin
padding: top right bottom left	Defines the size of the padding space within the top, right, bottom, and left edges of the element, in one of the CSS units of length
padding-bottom: length	Defines the size of the element's bottom padding
padding-left: length	Defines the size of the element's left padding
padding-right: length	Defines the size of the element's right padding
padding-top: length	Defines the size of the element's top padding
Browser	Styles to affect the appearance of the browser
appearance: type	Specifies that an element should be displayed like a standard browser object, where <i>type</i> is normal, button, push-button, hyperlink, radio-button, checkbox, pop-up-menu, list-menu, radio-group, checkbox-group, field, or password (CSS3)
cursor: type	Defines the cursor image used, where <i>type</i> is n-resize, ne-resize, e-resize, se-resize, s-resize, sw-resize, w-resize, nw-resize, cross-hair, pointer, move, text, wait, help, auto, default, inherit, or a URL pointing to an image file
icon: value	Specifies that an element should be styled with an iconic equivalent, where <i>value</i> is auto, a <i>url</i> , or inherit (CSS3)
nav-down: position	Specifies where to navigate using the arrow-down and arrow-up navigation keys, where <i>position</i> is auto, a <i>target-name</i> , or an element <i>id</i> (CSS3)
nav-index: value	Specifies the tabbing order, where <i>value</i> is auto, inherit, or a <i>number</i> (CSS3)
nav-left: position	Specifies where to navigate using the arrow-left and arrow-right navigation keys, where <i>position</i> is auto, a <i>target-name</i> , or an element <i>id</i> (CSS3)

D10 - not included

Style

Attribute	Description
content: url(url)	Attaches the content of an external file indicated in the <i>url</i> to the element
counter-increment: id integer	Defines the element to be automatically incremented and the amount by which it is to be incremented, where <i>id</i> is an identifier of the element and <i>integer</i> defines by how much
counter-reset: id integer	Defines the element whose counter is to be reset and the amount by which it is to be reset, where <i>id</i> is an identifier of the element and <i>integer</i> defines by how much
crop: value	Allows a replaced element to be a rectangular area of an object instead of the whole object, where <i>value</i> is a shape or auto (CSS3)
hyphenate-after: value	Specifies the minimum number of characters after the hyphenation character, where <i>value</i> is an <i>integer</i> or auto (CSS3)
hyphenate-before: value	Specifies the minimum number of characters before the hyphenation character, where <i>value</i> is an <i>integer</i> or auto (CSS3)
hyphenate-character: string	Specifies the hyphenation character, <i>string</i> (CSS3)
hyphenate-line: value	Specifies the maximum number of hyphenated lines, where <i>value</i> is an <i>integer</i> or no-limit (CSS3)
hyphenate-resource: url(url)	Provides an external resource at <i>url</i> that defines hyphenation points (CSS3)
hyphens: type	Defines the hyphenation property, where <i>type</i> is none, manual, or auto (CSS3)
image-resolution: value	Defines the image resolution, where <i>value</i> is normal, auto, or the dpi of the image (CSS3)
marks: type	Defines an editor's mark, where <i>type</i> is crop, cross, or none (CSS3)
quotes: text1 text2	Defines the text strings for the open quotes (<i>text1</i>) and the close quotes (<i>text2</i>)
string-set: values	Accepts a comma-separated list of named strings, where <i>values</i> is the list of text strings (CSS3)
text-replace: string1 string2	Replaces <i>string1</i> with <i>string2</i> in the element content (CSS3)

Display Styles

Attribute	Styles that control the display of the element's content
clip: rect(top, right, bottom, left)	Defines what portion of the content is displayed, where <i>top</i> , <i>right</i> , <i>bottom</i> , and <i>left</i> are distances of the top, right, bottom, and left edges from the element's top-left corner; use a value of auto to allow the browser to determine the clipping region
display: type	Specifies the display type of the element, where <i>type</i> is one of the following: block, inline, inline-block, inherit, list-item, none, run-in, table, inline-table, table-caption, table-column, table-cell, table-column-group, table-header-group, table-footer-group, table-row, or table-row-group
height: length	Specifies the height of the element in one of the CSS units of length
min-height: length	Specifies the minimum height of the element
min-width: length	Specifies the minimum width of the element
max-height: length	Specifies the maximum height of the element
max-width: length	Specifies the maximum width of the element
overflow: type	Instructs the browser how to handle content that overflows the dimensions of the element, where <i>type</i> is auto, inherit, visible, hidden, or scroll

Style

Attribute

Description

<code>overflow-style: type</code>	Specifies the preferred scrolling method for overflow content, where <i>type</i> is auto, marquee-line, or marquee-block (CSS3)
<code>overflow-x: type</code>	Instructs the browser how to handle content that overflows the element's width, where <i>type</i> is auto, inherit, visible, hidden, or scroll (IE only)
<code>overflow-y: type</code>	Instructs the browser on how to handle content that overflows the element's height, where <i>type</i> is auto, inherit, visible, hidden, or scroll (IE only)
<code>text-overflow: type</code>	Instructs the browser on how to handle text overflow, where <i>type</i> is clip (to hide the overflow text) or ellipsis (to display the ... text string) (IE only)
<code>visibility: type</code>	Defines the element's visibility, where <i>type</i> is hidden, visible, or inherit
<code>width: length</code>	Specifies the width of the element in one of the CSS units of length

FONTS AND TEXT

`color: color`

Styles that format the appearance of fonts and text

Specifies the color of the element's foreground (usually the font color)

`direction: type`

Specifies the direction of the text flow, where *type* equals ltr, rtl, or inherit (CSS3)

`font: style variant weight size/line-height family`

Defines the appearance of the font, where *style* is the font's style, *variant* is the font variant, *weight* is the weight of the font, *size* is the size of the font, *line-height* is the height of the lines, and *family* is the font face; the only required attributes are *size* and *family*

`font-effect: type`

Controls the special effect applied to glyphs where *type* is none, emboss, engrave, or outline (CSS3)

`font-emphasize: emphasize position`

Sets the style of the font emphasis and decoration (CSS3)

`font-emphasize-position: position`

Sets the font emphasis position, where *position* is before or after (CSS3)

`font-emphasize-style: style`

Sets the emphasis style, where *style* is none, accent, dot, circle, or disc (CSS3)

`font-family: family`

Specifies the font face used to display text, where *family* is sans-serif, serif, fantasy, monospace, cursive, or the name of an installed font

`font-size: value`

Specifies the size of the font in one of the CSS units of length

`font-size-adjust: value`

Specifies the aspect *value* (which is the ratio of the font size to the font's ex unit height) (CSS3)

`font-smooth: type`

Specifies the type of font smoothing, where *type* is auto, never, always, or a specified size (CSS3)

`font-stretch: type`

Expands or contracts the font, where *type* is narrower, wider, ultra-condensed, extra-condensed, condensed, semi-condensed, normal, semi-expanded, extra-expanded, or ultra-expanded (CSS3)

`font-style: type`

Specifies a style applied to the font, where *type* is normal, italic, or oblique

`font-variant: type`

Specifies a variant of the font, where *type* is inherit, normal, or small-caps

`font-weight: value`

Defines the weight of the font, where *value* is 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, normal, lighter, bolder, or bold

<i>Style</i>	
Attribute	Description
<code>hanging-punctuation: type</code>	Determines whether a punctuation mark may be placed outside the text box, where <code>type</code> is <code>none</code> , <code>start</code> , <code>end</code> , or <code>end-edge</code> (CSS3)
<code>letter-spacing: value</code>	Specifies the space between letters, where <code>value</code> is a unit of length or the keyword "normal"
<code>line-height: value</code>	Specifies the height of the lines, where <code>value</code> is a unit of length or the keyword, "normal"
<code>punctuation-trim: type</code>	Determines whether or not a full-width punctuation character should be trimmed if it appears at the start or end of a line, where <code>type</code> is <code>none</code> , <code>start</code> , <code>end</code> , or <code>adjacent</code> (CSS3)
<code>text-align: type</code>	Specifies the horizontal alignment of text within the element, where <code>type</code> is <code>inherit</code> , <code>left</code> , <code>right</code> , <code>center</code> , or <code>justify</code>
<code>text-align-last: type</code>	Specifies how the last line of a block is aligned for fully justified text, where <code>type</code> is <code>start</code> , <code>end</code> , <code>left</code> , <code>right</code> , <code>center</code> , or <code>justify</code> (CSS3)
<code>text-decoration: type</code>	Specifies the decoration applied to the text, where <code>type</code> is <code>blink</code> , <code>line-through</code> , <code>none</code> , <code>overline</code> , or <code>underline</code>
<code>text-emphasis: type location</code>	Specifies the emphasis applied to the text, where <code>type</code> is <code>none</code> , <code>accent</code> , <code>dot</code> , <code>circle</code> , or <code>disk</code> and <code>location</code> is before or after (CSS3)
<code>text-indent: length</code>	Specifies the amount of indentation in the first line of the text, where <code>length</code> is a CSS unit of length
<code>text-justify: type</code>	Specifies the justification method applied to the text, where <code>type</code> is <code>auto</code> , <code>inter-word</code> , <code>inter-ideograph</code> , <code>inter-cluster</code> , <code>distribute</code> , <code>kashida</code> , or <code>tibetan</code> (CSS3)
<code>text-outline: value1 value2</code>	Specifies a text outline, where <code>value1</code> represents the outline thickness and <code>value2</code> represents the optional blur radius (CSS3)
<code>text-shadow: color x y blur</code>	Applies a shadow effect to the text, where <code>color</code> is the color of the shadow, <code>x</code> is the horizontal offset in pixels, <code>y</code> is the vertical offset in pixels, and <code>blur</code> is the size of the blur radius (optional); multiple shadows can be added with shadow effects separated by commas (CSS3)
<code>text-transform: type</code>	Defines a transformation applied to the text, where <code>type</code> is <code>capitalize</code> , <code>lowercase</code> , <code>none</code> , or <code>uppercase</code>
<code>text-wrap: type</code>	Specifies the type of text wrapping, where <code>type</code> is <code>normal</code> , <code>unrestricted</code> , <code>none</code> , or <code>suppress</code> (CSS3)
<code>unicode-bidi: type</code>	Allows text that flows left-to-right to be mixed with text that flows right-to-left, where <code>type</code> is <code>normal</code> , <code>embed</code> , <code>bidi-override</code> , or <code>inherit</code> (CSS3)
<code>vertical-align: type</code>	Specifies how to vertically align the text with the surrounding content, where <code>type</code> is <code>baseline</code> , <code>middle</code> , <code>top</code> , <code>bottom</code> , <code>text-top</code> , <code>text-bottom</code> , <code>super</code> , <code>sub</code> , or one of the CSS units of length
<code>white-space: type</code>	Specifies the handling of white space (blank spaces, tabs, and new lines), where <code>type</code> is <code>inherit</code> , <code>normal</code> , <code>pre</code> (to treat the text as pre-formatted text), or <code>nowrap</code> (to prevent line-wrapping)
<code>white-space-collapse: type</code>	Defines how white space inside the element is collapsed, where <code>type</code> is <code>preserve</code> , <code>collapse</code> , <code>preserve-breaks</code> , or <code>discard</code> (CSS3)
<code>word-break: type</code>	Controls line-breaks within words, where <code>type</code> is <code>normal</code> , <code>keep-all</code> , <code>loose</code> , <code>break-strict</code> , or <code>break-all</code> (CSS3)
<code>word-spacing: length</code>	Specifies the amount of space between words in the text, where <code>length</code> is either a CSS unit of length or the keyword "normal" to use normal word spacing

Attribute	Description
Layout	Styles that define the layout of elements
bottom: <i>y</i>	Defines the vertical offset of the element's bottom edge, where <i>y</i> is either a CSS unit of length or the keyword "auto" or "inherit"
clear: <i>type</i>	Places the element only after the specified margin is clear of floating elements, where <i>type</i> is inherit, none, left, right, or both
float: <i>type</i>	FLOATS the element on the specified margin with subsequent content wrapping around the element, where <i>type</i> is inherit, none, left, right, or both
float-offset: <i>horiz vert</i>	PUSHES floated elements in the opposite direction of where they would have been, where <i>horiz</i> is the horizontal displacement and <i>vertical</i> is the vertical displacement (CSS3)
left: <i>x</i>	Defines the horizontal offset of the element's left edge, where <i>x</i> is either a CSS unit of length or the keyword "auto" or "inherit"
move-to: <i>type</i>	CAUSES the element to be removed from the page flow and reinserted at later point in the document, where <i>type</i> is normal, here, or an <i>id</i> value (CSS3)
position: <i>type</i>	Defines how the element is positioned on the page, where <i>type</i> is absolute, relative, fixed, static, and inherit
right: <i>x</i>	Defines the horizontal offset of the element's right edge, where <i>x</i> is either a CSS unit of length or the keyword "auto" or "inherit"
top: <i>y</i>	Defines the vertical offset of the element's top edge, where <i>y</i> is a CSS unit of length or the keyword "auto" or "inherit"
z-index: <i>value</i>	Defines how overlapping elements are stacked, where <i>value</i> is either the stacking number (elements with higher stacking numbers are placed on top) or the keyword "auto" to allow the browser to determine the stacking order
Lists	Styles that format lists
list-style: <i>type image position</i>	Defines the appearance of a list item, where <i>type</i> is the marker type, <i>image</i> is the URL of the location of an image file used for the marker, and <i>position</i> is the position of the marker
list-style-image: <i>url(url)</i>	Defines image used for the list marker, where <i>url</i> is the location of the image file
list-style-type: <i>type</i>	Defines the marker type used in the list, where <i>type</i> is disc, circle, square, decimal, decimal-leading-zero, lower-roman, upper-roman, lower-alpha, upper-alpha, or none
list-style-position: <i>type</i>	Defines the location of the list marker, where <i>type</i> is inside or outside
marker-offset: <i>length</i>	Defines the distance between the marker and the enclosing list box, where <i>length</i> is either a CSS unit of length or the keyword "auto" or "inherit" (CSS3)
Outlines	Styles to create and format outlines
outline: <i>color style width</i>	Creates an outline around the element content, where <i>color</i> is the color of the outline, <i>style</i> is the outline style, and <i>width</i> is the width of the outline
outline-color: <i>color</i>	Defines the color of the outline
outline-offset: <i>value</i>	Offsets the outline from the element border, where <i>value</i> is the length of the offset (CSS3)
outline-style: <i>type</i>	Defines the style of the outline, where <i>type</i> is dashed, dotted, double, groove, inset, none, outset, ridge, solid, or inherit

Outlines -
not required