

# CSS Style Codes:

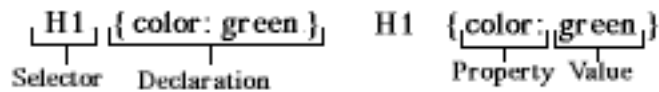
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## Code Basics

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### Code Parts

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### Placement of CSS tags

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```
<head>
<title>Title name here</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!-- CSS Styles placed here -->
</style>
</head>
```

### CSS Styles based on an HTML codes

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*Example*—`h2 {color: #000099; font-family: ariel; font-style: italic}`

*Example*—`p {color: #0000cc; font-family: serif}`

### Class tags (specifies formatting only to the tags selected)

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*Example*—*Inside head*—`p.answer {color: #000099; font-style: italic; background-color: #ffffcc}`

*In text* `<p class="answer">`

*Example*—*Inside head*—`p.question {color: #000000; background-color: #ccffff}`

*In text* `<p class="question">`

### Generic class that can be placed inside any tag

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*Example*—*In head*—`.indent {text-indent: 20pt}`

*In text* `<p class="indent">` or `<h2 class="indent">`

### SPAN internal class, similar to the way `<b>` or `<i>` work.

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*Example*—`span.yellow {background-color: yellow}` *Inside <style> tags in the heading*  
`<span class="yellow">` text area being affected `</span>` *Placed in the text*

### DIV external class, similar to the way `<h1>`, `<h2>`, etc. tags work.

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*Example*—`div.blue {background-color: #ccccff}` *(external link that can be applied to a specific area and can overlap several sections. Adds a space before and after the <div> tag)*

`<div class="blue">` text area being affected `</div>` *Placed in the text*

## Formatting Codes and Examples

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### TEXT AND PARAGRAPH FORMATTING

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**Weight** `{font-weight: bold}`

**Style** p.style{font-style: italic, oblique, or normal}

**Indent** .indent{text-indent: \_\_\_\_pt, \_\_\_\_mm, \_\_\_\_cm, \_\_\_\_in, \_\_\_\_pc, \_\_\_\_ex (xheight) or em}

**Font size** {font-size: xx-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large or font size}

**Font-family** p.font {font-family: “ariel”, “san serif”}

serif—(Times, Palatino)

san-serif—(Helvetica, Arial)

monospace—(Monoco, Courier)

cursive— (*NuptialScript, Florentine*)

**Text-transform** h2 {text-transform: capitalize, uppercase, lowercase, or none}

**Text-align** formats the alignment of the text.

*Example*—h3 {text-align: left, right, center or justify}

**Line-height** multiplies the line height by the value specified

*Example*—p {line-height: 2.0, 3.0, etc.}

**Letter-spacing**

*Example*—.widespace {letter-spacing: \_\_\_\_pt, \_\_\_\_mm, \_\_\_\_cm, \_\_\_\_in, \_\_\_\_pc, \_\_\_\_ex (xheight) or em}

**Font-variant** can be used to produce SMALL CAPS.

*Example*—h2 {font-variant: normal or small-caps}

**Font-stretch** stretches the letters in a paragraph

*Example*—h2 {font-stretch: normal, wider, narrower, ultra-condensed, extra condensed, condensed, semi-condensed, semi-expanded, expanded, extra-expanded, or ultra-expanded}

**Font-weight** specifies the weigh of the desired font within the current family.

nomal            bold            bolder            lighter

100   200   300   400   500   600   700   800   900

Note: Nomal is the same as 400, and bold is the same as 700.

*Example*—b {font-weight: 700}

**Margins** adds a margin to the text or graphic by the specified amount.

*Example*—p.insect {margin-left: 200} Can also use margin-right, margin-top, or margin-bottom

**Padding** adds space around an item.

*Example*—p.insect {[padding: 25px}

**Font color** changes the color of the text.

*Example*—h1 {color: #330000}

**Text Background-color** adds color to the background of text.

*Example*—h1 {background-color: #330000}

**First Letter Special** This is a “Pseudo tag” that makes the first letter of a paragraph different.

*Example*—p.initial:first-letter {color: #ff0000; font-size:xx-large}

**First Line Special** makes the first line of a paragraph different.

*Example*—`p.line:first-line {color: #ff0000; font-variant: small-caps}`

**Text-indent Property:** Indents the first line of a sentence in a paragraph.

*Example*—`P {text-indent: 1em}` - indents the paragraphs the equivalent of the font height. Measure for the indent can be a length (absolute or relative) or a percentage of the line length. Positive as well as negative indents can be used. Negative indents result in a “hanging” indent where the first line overlaps the block of text.

## MISCELLANEOUS

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**Border** adds a frame of a designated type around the item specified.

*Example*—`p.content {border: medium double teal; padding: 10px}` Can also use thin and thick, but must have a style to display such as: solid, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset, dotted, or dashed. *Probably should also add padding as is shown in example.*

**Border on Specified Side/s** `h3 {border-left: double 5px; border-right double 5px}` can also use border-top and border-bottom.

**Positioning an Element with Float Property**, which places the item in a specific location relative to other items.

*Example*—`img.leftfloat {float: left; margin-right: 5; margin-left: 8}` *between <style> tags*

*Example*—`` *in image tag between body tags.*

## LINK FORMATTING

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**No Underlined Links** removes the line usually displayed under the links

*Example*—`A:link {text-decoration: none} A:visited {text-decoration: none}`

**Line over links when hovering** displays a line over a link when the mouse is over it.

*Example*—`A:hover {text-decoration: overline underline}`

**Color in background** of link when hovering adds a color behind a link when the mouse is over it.

*Example*—`A:hover {color: #ff0000; background-color: #ffff00}`

**Links that change color** when hovering display a link in another color when mouse is over it.

*Example*—`A:hover {color: #ff0000}`

## LISTS FORMATTING

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**Lists Styles**

*Example*—`ul {list-style-type: disk, circle, square}`

*Example*—`ol {list-style-type: decimal, lower-roman, upper-roman, lower-alpha, lower-latin, upper-alpha, upper-latin, lower-greek, hebrew, or none}`

**Image as a Bullet** this command uses an image in place of the standard bullet.

*Example*—`ul {list-style-image: url ("http://png.com/ellipse.png")}`

**Lists-style-position** positions the list item label either inside or outside of the list box.

*Example*—`ul {list-style-position: outside}` text is aligned on the left and the bullet is outside the block of text.

- A list with the bullet position outside of the content of the bulleted items.
- A list with the bullet position outside of the content of the bulleted items.

*Example*—`ul {list-style-position: inside}` bullet is embedded in the block of text.

- A list with the bullet position inside of the content of the bulleted items.
- A list with the bullet position inside of the content of the bulleted items.

## **BACKGROUND IMAGE**

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Background image does not tile

*Example*—`BODY {background: #ffffff url(filename.gif) no-repeat}`

## **EXTERNAL CSS FILES**

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**Placing CSS styles in a separate file** and linking it to your pages

Useful if:

you have a lot of CSS coding on your page or

if you want to place the same CSS coding on all your Html document.

You can insert the .css file in your HTML document with one line of code.

### **Steps:**

Use your text editor to write your .css file. This file contains your style codes without the `<style>` and `</style>` tags.

Save the file as a .css file.

*Example Name*—`sheet1.css`

Upload your *filename?.css* file to your web page server (Note: Not all web page hosts support .css files).

Then insert the line of code below in your HTML document:

Place this line of code between the `<head>` and `</head>` tags.

`<LINK REL=stylesheet HREF="filename.css" TYPE="text/css">`

If you want to change the CSS coding, edit your .css file and upload it to your server again, which will copy over your old .css file and reflect the changes.

### **HTML SPECIAL CODES**

<http://www.tntluoma.com/sidebars/codes/>

### **CSS LESSONS and TRICKS**

<http://www.draac.com/css/css1.html>