CSS Cheatsheet

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) add color and shape to HTML documents. When writing CSS you create rules that pick elements in an HTML document, then change those elements' properties.

The `<style>` element

The easiest way to add CSS to an HTML document is to create a `<style>` element and put your CSS in it, either in the `<head>` or `<body>` element of the document. If you are adding CSS to HTML in a system like TileMill, put your `<style>` element first.

Rules

CSS rules start with a selector and `{`. Starting on the next line, a property and its value are listed (separated by `:`) and each line ends with `;`. Finally, on its own line, the rule ends with `}`. For example:

```
p {
    color: green;
    font-weight: bold;
    margin: 15px;
}
```

This rule selects all `<p>` HTML elements on the page, then changes three properties for all of those elements. It sets `color` to `green`, `font-weight` to `bold`, and `margin` to `15px`. These properties and their values are described below in **Properties**.

You can define as many rules as you need. **An element is styled using the last, most specific, rule that applies to it.**

Selectors

There are three basic types of selectors, in order of specificity:
- **elements:** Select all elements of a type by using the name of the element without the `<` and `>`. For example, to select all `<a>` elements, use `a`.
- **classes:** Select all elements of a class by using a `.` followed by the class name. For example, to select all elements with class `legend-box`, use `.legend-box`.
- **ids:** Select an element with an id by using a `#` followed by the id of the element. For example, to select the element with id `legend`, use `#legend`.

Selectors become powerful as you combine them to select elements in more specific ways:

- **nested elements:** Select elements within other elements by putting spaces between the selectors. For example, to find every `<a>` element within a `<p>` element, use `p a` as your selector.
- **AND:** Select elements for which two selectors are true by listing them without spaces. For example, to find every `<a>` element of class `legend-link`, use `a.legend-link` as your selector.
- **OR:** Select elements where one or more selectors are true by separating each selector with a comma (`,`). For example, to find all `<p>` elements and all `<div>` elements, use `p, div` as your selector.

Properties

There are many CSS properties[1]. Here are the ones you will most likely be using:

`color`	Set the foreground color (eg, text color). Can be a common color name (eg, `red` or `blue`), a hex color starting with `#`, or an HSL color, eg, `hsl(175, 47%, 50%)`.
`background-color`	Set the background color. Accepts the same values as `color`.
`font-family`	The font family, eg `Arial`, `Helvetica`, or more generically `sans-serif`. Will only work if the person viewing the page has that font installed on their computer.
`font-size`	The font size, in pixels. Eg, `24px`.
`font-weight`	The font weight, eg, `normal` or `bold`.
`height`	Set the height of the element. Most commonly as the number of pixels (eg, `25px`) or a percentage of the parent element (eg, `50%`).
`width`	Set the width of the element. Takes the same values as `height`.
`padding`	Set the padding of the element, usually in pixels. Eg, `30px`.
`padding-top`	Set the padding on the **top** side of the element.
`padding-right`	**Right** padding.
`padding-bottom`	**Bottom** padding.
`padding-left`	**Left** padding.
`margin`	Set the margin of the element (the outside of the border), eg `30px`. Set the margin by side using `margin-top`, `margin-right`, `margin-bottom`, and `margin-left` as with `padding`, above.
`border`	Set the border of the element: `width style color`. Eg `2px solid black`. Can be dashed or dotted. You can use `border-top`, `border-right`, `border-bottom`, `border-left` as you can with `padding`, above.
`display`	How the element should be displayed. You'll mostly use `none` (don't show the element), `inline` (the element will not take up the entire width of the page), `block` (the element will take up the entire width of the page), and `inline-block` (the element will not take up the entire width of the page, but you will be able to set the width and height of the element). If setting `width` or `height` does not work for you, consider setting this to `inline-block`.
`z-index`	Think of elements on an HTML page as layers: a higher `z-index` value makes an element appear on top of elements with lower `z-index` values.
`list-style`	Only applies to `<ul>` elements. Handy for removing bullets from a bulleted list, eg, `list-style: none`.

1: Find all properties here: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/Reference