

CSS Property Names, definitions, accepted values, and examples. Some may not list all accepted values, and only the most relevant of properties are listed, this will be updated through the year.

Property Name:	Usage:	Accepted Values:	Examples:
background	Shorthand name for all other background properties	Any value accepted for any other background property, typically color	background: blue; background: center; background: no-repeat;
background-attachment	Sets whether a background image scrolls with the rest of the page, or is fixed	fixed, scroll	background-attachment: fixed; background-attachment: scroll;
background-color	Specifies the background color of an element	Color names, hex codes	background-color: gray; background-color: #000000;
background-image	Specifies one or more background images for an element	url("image url or destination")	background-image: url("picture.img");
background-position	Specifies the position of a background image	bottom, center, top, right, left, inherit	background-position: center;
background-repeat	Sets if/how a background image will be repeated	repeat, repeat-x, repeat-y, no-repeat	background-repeat: repeat;
background-size	Specifies the size of the background images	contain, cover, size values (px), percentages	background-size: cover; background-size: 50%
border	A shorthand property for all other border properties	Any value accepted for any other border properties	border: 2px solid black; border: 5px dashed blue;
border-width	Sets the width of the four borders	Size values (px)	border-width: 3px;
border-style	Sets the style of the four borders	dashed, dotted, double, groove, ridge,	border-style: dotted;

		solid	
border-color	Sets the color of the four borders	Any color name, hex codes	border-color: blue; border-color: #3b3b3b
box-shadow	Attaches one or more shadows to an element	Size values (px) and color values / hex codes	box-shadow: 1px 20px 34px lightgrey;
color	Sets the color of text	Color values / hex codes	color: lightblue;
cursor	Specifies the mouse cursor to be displayed when pointing over an element	Cursor types: copy, crosshair, grab, help, pointer, text, wait, w-resize, s-resize, zoom-in, image urls	cursor: text; cursor: zoom-in; cursor: url("image.png");
display	Specifies how a certain HTML element should be displayed	flex, grid, inline, none, table, etc.	display: none; display: flex;
filter	Defines effects (e.g. blurring or color shifting) on an element before the element is displayed	grayscale, blur, brightness, opacity, saturate, contrast, etc.	filter: grayscale(100%);
float	Specifies whether an element should float to the left, right, or neither	left, right, none	float: left;
font-family	Specifies the font family for text	Any font-family name	font-family: times new roman;
font-size	Specifies the font size of text	Size values, percentages	font-size: 30px;
height	Sets the height of an element	Size values, percentages	height: 300px; height: 50%;
margin	Sets all the margin properties in one declaration	Size values, percentages	margin: 30px; margin: 20%; margin-left: 12px;
opacity	Sets the opacity level for an element	percentages	opacity: 12%;

overflow	Specifies what happens if content overflows an element's box	visible, hidden, clip, scroll, etc.	overflow: hidden;
padding	A shorthand property for all the padding properties	Size values, percentages	padding: 12px; padding-right: 9%;
position	Specifies the type of positioning method used for an element	static, relative, absolute, fixed, etc.	position: relative;
rotate	Specifies the rotation of an element	angle values (deg)	rotate: 30deg;
text-align	Specifies the horizontal alignment of text	center, left, right	text-align: center;
text-decoration	Specifies the decoration added to text	Underline, overline, strikethrough	text-decoration: underline;
text-decoration-color	Specifies the color of the text-decoration	Color values, hex codes	text-decoration-color: red;
text-shadow	Adds shadow to text	Size values (px) and color values / hex codes	text-shadow: 0px 0px 5px blue;
width	Sets the width of an element	Size values (px), percentages	width: 40px; width: 3%;
z-index	Sets the stack order of a positioned element	Relative values	z-index: -1;