CSS Cheat Sheet

Internal Style Sheets

Internal style sheets are CSS rules that go inside an XHTML page. All CSS rules go inside a <style> element, which goes inside the <head> element.

Example:

```
<head>
<title>An Internal Style Sheet</title>
<style type="text/css">
    p {
        color: #000000;
    }
</style>
</head>
```

External Style Sheets

External style sheets must be called from inside an XHTML page using a <link> element, which goes inside the <head> element. External style sheet file names must end in ".css".

Example:

```
<head>
<title>An External Style Sheet</title>
<link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" />
</head>
```

External style sheets contain only CSS rules. They should never contain any XHTML tags such as <style>.

CSS Rules

All CSS rules are formatted like this:

```
selector {
    property: value;
}
```

Example:

```
p {
    color: #000000;
}
```

CSS Classes

CSS classes start the selector with a dot, such as this:

```
.bluetext {
    color: #0000ff;
}
```

CSS classes allow you to pinpoint a single element for special treatment. For example, if you want only one paragraph to be blue but not all of them, you add the class to the specific open <p> tag, like this:

```
<p class="bluetext">
```

You do not leave the dot in the class name when adding the class to an XHTML element.

Some Beginner's CSS Rules

Below are some sample property/value combinations. You choose the selector - either a tag like <h1>, or a class as mentioned above. The values below can easily be changed to something else in most cases.

Colors

Make Font Color Red
    color: #ff0000;
Make Background Color Green
    background-color: #00ff00;

Font Styles

Make Font a Sans-Serif Style
    font-family: Verdana, Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
Make Font a Serif Style
    font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
Make a Font Bold
    font-weight: bold;
Make a Font Italicized
    font-style: italic;
Make Text All Uppercase
    text-transform: uppercase;

Font Sizes

Make a Font Approximately 12pt
    text-size: small;
Make a Font Larger Than the Body Font
    text-size: 130%; (or 1.3em)
Make a Font Smaller Than the Body Font
    text-size: 90% (or .9em)

Text Decorations

Remove an Underline
    text-decoration: none;
Add an Underline
    text-decoration: underline;
Add an Overline
    text-decoration: overline;

Borders

Add a Thin, Dotted, Gray Bottom Border
    border-bottom: thin dotted #888888;
Remove a Border Around a Linked Image
    img {border: 0px;}

Text Positioning

Center-Align Text
    text-align: center;
Right-Align text
    text-align: right;
Add Spacing Between Lines of Text Within a Block Element
    line-height: 20px;

Links

An example of defining the color and underline for links in their unvisited, visited, hover and active states. *Hover* means the mouse is on the link but it has not been clicked yet. *Active* means the link has just been clicked but the new page has not yet appeared.

```
a:link {color: #000000; text-decoration: underline;}
a:visited {color: #444444; text-decoration: underline;}
a:hover, a:active {color: #FF3300; text-decoration: none;}
```