Introduction to Web Design
CSS Reference

Inline Style Syntax:

```
<selector style="property:value;">
```

```
Example: <p style="color:red;">Text</p>
```

Internal Style Sheet Syntax:

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

```
Example:
```

```
<head>
...
  <style type="text/css">
    p {
      color: red;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

External Style Sheet Syntax:

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

```
Example (XHTML document):
```

```
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" />
  ...
</head>
```

```
Example (CSS style sheet):
```

```
p {
  color: red;
}
```

Comment Syntax:

```
/* This is a CSS comment. */
```

Shorthand Syntax:

```
padding/margin: <all four sides>
padding/margin: <top and bottom> <right and left>
padding: <padding-top> <padding-right> <padding-bottom> <padding-left>
margin: <margin-top> <margin-right> <margin-bottom> <margin-left>
border: <border-width> <border-style> <border-color> (all four sides)

Examples:

padding: 10px;
margin: 10px 5px;
padding: 20px 10px 5px 15px;
margin: 5px 10px 15px 0px;
border: 2px solid black;
```

Classes and IDs Syntax:

```
#idname {property: value;}
.classname {property: value;}

Example:

  #idname {
    text-align: center;
  }
  .classname {
    font-style: italic;
  }
  ...
  <p id="idname" class="classname">Text</p>
```

CSS Cascade Rank:

1. Inline style (highest priority)
2. Internal style sheet (second priority)
3. External style sheet (third priority)
4. Web browser default (only if not defined elsewhere)

CSS 2.1 Color Names and Hex Codes:

White #FFFFFF   Silver #C0C0C0   Gray #808080   Black #000000
Red #FF0000   Maroon #800000   Yellow #FFFF00   Olive #808000
Lime #00FF00   Green #008000   Aqua #00FFFF   Teal #008080
Blue #0000FF   Navy #000080   Fuchsia #FF00FF   Purple #800080
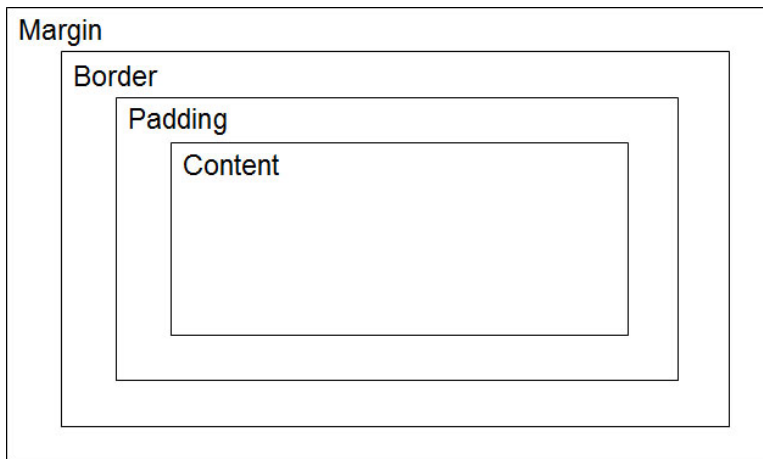Orange #FFA500

Web-Safe Fonts:

Sans-serif:

Arial
Arial Black
Century Gothic
Comic Sans MS
Lucida Sans Unicode
Tahoma
Trebuchet MS
Verdana

Serif:

Book Antiqua
Courier New
Georgia
Palatino Linotype
Times New Roman

Box Model:

```
Margin
  Border
    Padding
      Content
```

CSS Validation:

http://jigsaw.w3.org/css-validator/   [Choose CSS Level 2.1]

CSS Property	Description	Common Values
background-color	Sets the background color of the content and padding area of an element.	<color name> <#Hex code>
background-image	Sets a background image for an element. By default, image will tile horizontally and vertically to fill the space available.	<file location>
background-repeat	Determines if background image tiles to fill the available space.	no-repeat, repeat repeat-x, repeat-y
border-collapse	Determines if table cells share a common border or maintain their own borders.	collapse separate
border-color	Sets the color of the border of an element.	<color name> <#Hex code>
border-style	Defines a paragraph of content with white space above and below the content.	none, solid, dashed, dotted, double, inset, outset, groove, ridge
border-width	Sets the thickness of the border of an element.	<number of pixels> thin, medium, thick
border	Shorthand property to set the border between an element's padding and margin. See Shorthand Syntax section.	<border width> + <border style> + <border color>
bottom	Used in conjunction with the position property, moves an element up from its default location.	<number of pixels> <number in percent>
clear	Discontinues elements from being displayed alongside floated elements, forcing them to the next empty line.	none, both left, right
color	Defines the color of text within an element.	<color name> <#Hex code>
float	Determines if other elements will display alongside an element instead of below it.	none left right
font-family	Sets a preference list of fonts to be used for affected text. If first choice is not available, second choice will be used, and so on.	Arial, Tahoma, Verdana, Georgia, "Times New Roman", sans-serif, serif
font-size	Specifies the font size of text.	<size in pixels> <size in percentage> xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large
font-style	Determines if text is displayed in italics or not.	italic normal
font-weight	Determines if text is displayed in bold or not.	bold normal

CSS Property	Description	Common Values
height	Defines the vertical height of an element.	<number of pixels> <number in percent>
left	Used in conjunction with the position property, moves an element right of its default location.	<number of pixels> <number in percent>
margin	Shorthand property to set the space between an element's border and outer edge. See Shorthand Syntax section.	<number of pixels> <number in percent> auto
padding	Shorthand property to set the space between an element's content and border. See Shorthand Syntax section.	<number of pixels> <number in percent> auto
position	Determines the position of an element in a web document. Used in conjunction with bottom, top, right, and left properties.	absolute, fixed, relative, static
right	Used in conjunction with the position property, moves an element left of its default location.	<number of pixels> <number in percent>
text-align	Determined the horizontal location of an element (not just text) on the page.	center, justify, left, right
text-decoration	Defines whether text has any special features.	blink, line-through, none, overline, underline
top	Used in conjunction with the position property, moves an element down from its default location.	<number of pixels> <number in percent>
width	Defines the horizontal width of an element.	<number of pixels> <number in percent>
z-index	Sets the visual priority of elements that overlap on the screen, determining which ones are "on top" of others.	<integer>