**CSS Reference**

CSS – Cascading Style Sheets

* describes style of an HTML document
* can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
* external style sheets are stored in CSS files
* World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) created CSS

CSS Syntax

* rule set consists of a selector and a declaration block

ex. h1 {color: black;}

selector declaration block

{property: value;}

element selector – using a full tag

ex. p

id selector – using an id attribute of an HTML element

ex. #p1

* id cannot start with a number

class selector – select elements with a specific class attribute; written with a period character followed by name of the class

ex. .para or p.para

group selectors – grouping element selectors

ex. h1, h2, p { color: black }

Comments

* Starts with /\* and ends with \*/

CSS can be inserted through an:

* external style sheet
  + <head><link rel=”stylesheet” type=”text/css” href=”...”></head>
* internal style sheet
  + <head><style>...</style></head>
* inline style
  + <h1 style=”...”></h1>

CSS Colors are most often specified by:

* valid color name
* RGB value
* HEX Value

background-image property:

* specifies an image to use as the background of an element
* by default the image is repeated so it covers the entire element

ex. body { background-image: url(“paper.gif”); }

* by default, the image property repeats an image both horizontally and vertically
* to repeat only horizontally use property **background-repeat: repeat-x;**
* to prevent repeat use property **background-repeat: no-repeat;**
* to move image use property **background-position: right top;**
* to make image fixed with webpage use property **background-attachment: fixed;**
* we can also use shorthand property to add all properties at once

ex. body { background: #ffffff url(“img\_tree.png”) no-repeat right top; }

Shorthand property

* must follow the proper order of values

border-style property

* **dotted** – dotted border
* **dashed** – dashed border
* **solid** – solid border
* **double** – double border
* **groove** – 3D grooved border
* **ridge** – 3D ridged border
* **inset** – 3D inset border (pushed in button)
* **outset** – 3D outset border (pushed out button)
* **none** – no border
* **hidden** – hidden border
* border-top-style, border-right-style, border-bottom-style, border-left-style
  + border-style can be used for shorthand property

border-width property

* can be measured in px, pt, cm, em, etc or by using predefined thin, medium, thick
* if property has four values ( 1px 2px 3px 4px ) then is defines top, right, bottom, left

border-color – used to define border color

border property can be used as shorthand property

* must follow specific order
* can use **border-left** or **border-bottom** for example

border-radius property can be used to add rounded borders to an element

ex. border-top-right-radius: 10px;

margin property

* used to generate space around elements
* margin-top, margin-right, margin-bottom, margin-left
* can take the following values:
  + auto – browser calculates margin, automatically centers
  + length – specifies margin in px, pt, cm, etc
  + % - specifies margin in % of the width of the containing element
  + inherit – specifies that the margin should be inherited from the parent element when <div> is used this can be useful
  + negative values are allowed

padding property

* used to generate space around content (clears area around content (inside border))
* can take the following values:
  + length – specifies in px, pt, cm, etc.
  + % - specifies a padding in % of the width of the containing element
  + inherit – specifies that the padding should be inherited from the parent element

Height and width properties

* used to set height and width of element
* can take value of:
  + length
  + %
  + auto
* max-width and max-height property can be used to set maximum element width/height
* min-width and min-height property can be used to set minimum element width/height

CSS Box Model

* content – content of the box, where text and images appear
* padding – clears an area around the content, transparent
* border – goes around padding and content
* margin – clears area around border, transparent

Outline property is a line that is drawn around elements (outside borders) to make the element stand out

* does not affect element’s dimensions; element’s total width and height is not affected by the width of the outline
* typical outline-width, outline-style, outline-color format

color property – used to set color of text

test-align property – used to set horizontal alignment of text

text-decoration property – used to add or remove decorations

* none, overline, line-through, underline

text-transformation property – used to specify uppercase and lowercase letters in a text

* uppercase, lowercase, capitalize

text-indent property – used to specify the indentation of the first line text

letter-spacing property – used to specify the space between the characters in a text

line-height property – specify space between lines

direction property – used to change direction of an element

* rtl

word-spacing property – used to specify space between the words in a text

text-shadow property – adds shadow to text