

Common CSS properties

FONTS

Font properties in CSS apply to the individual letter forms, changing their nature and shape

SHORTHAND

Lets you set the following properties (in this order, although not all need to be present):

`font: bold italic small-caps 14px/1.4 georgia, serif;`

weight

style

variant

size/line-height

family

EXAMPLE

| PROPERTY | WHAT IT DOES | VALUES | EXAMPLE |
|---------------------------|--|----------------------|---|
| <code>font-weight</code> | Sets the boldness of a font | bold, bolder, normal | <code>font-weight: bold;</code> |
| <code>font-style</code> | Sets whether a font is italic or oblique | italic, normal | <code>font-style: italic;</code> |
| <code>font-variant</code> | Sets a small-cap style | small-caps, normal | <code>font-variant: small-caps;</code> |
| <code>font-size</code> | Sets a size of font as an absolute measure or as a percentage of the font of the parent element | 00px, 00% | <code>font-size: 18px;</code> |
| <code>font-family</code> | Sets a specific font family by name, in order of priority separated by commas; fonts names of more than one word must be in quotes | font, "font name" | <code>font-family: garamond, serif</code> |

TEXT

Text properties in CSS apply to the blocks of text, changing color, spacing, alignment etc., but do not affect the letter forms themselves

| PROPERTY | WHAT IT DOES | VALUES | EXAMPLE |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|
| <code>color</code> | Sets the color of the text | #000000, rgb(0,0,0) | <code>color: white;</code> |
| <code>line-height</code> | Controls space between lines of text | 00px, 0.0, 00% | <code>line-height: 1.8;</code> |
| <code>letter-spacing</code> | Places space between each letter (tracking) | 00px, 00%, .0 em | <code>letter-spacing: .1 em;</code> |
| <code>text-align</code> | Sets the justification of text | left, center, right, justify | <code>text-align: justify;</code> |
| <code>text-indent</code> | Sets indent for first line of a block of text | 00px, 0 em | <code>text-indent: 18px;</code> |
| <code>text-transform</code> | Sets capitalization of letters | capitalize, uppercase, lowercase, none | <code>text-transform: uppercase;</code> |
| <code>text-decoration</code> | Sets an underline or line-through (usually used to remove a default) | none, line-through, underline | <code>text-decoration: none;</code> |

Common CSS properties

BACKGROUND

Font properties in CSS apply to the individual letter forms, changing their nature and shape


SHORTHAND

Lets you set the following properties (in this order, although not all need to be present):

`background: red url(images/bg.jpg) repeat-x fixed top 0`

COLOR IMAGE REPEAT ATTACHMENT POSITION



| PROPERTY | WHAT IT DOES | VALUES | EXAMPLE |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| <code>background-color</code> | Sets the color to fill an area of an element behind its content to its border | <code>#000000</code> , <code>rgb(0,0,0)</code> , <code>colorname</code> | <code>background-color: #7C5F3C;</code>  |
| <code>background-image</code> | Sets an image to appear behind an element's content and padding | <code>url(filename.jpg)</code> , <code>none</code> | <code>background-image: url(bg.png);</code> |
| <code>background-attachment</code> | Controls whether an image will scroll with the content or stay in place behind it | <code>scroll</code> , <code>fixed</code> | <code>background-attachment: fixed;</code> |
| <code>background-repeat</code> | Controls how and whether a background image will repeat horizontally and/or vertically, or appear just once | <code>repeat</code> , <code>no-repeat</code> , <code>repeat-x</code> , <code>repeat-y</code> | <code>background-repeat: no-repeat;</code> |
| <code>background-position</code> | Uses one or two values (separated by a space) to specify the distance from the top or left side of element where the background will start to appear (one value for top and left; two values for top and left respectively) | <code>00px 00px</code> , <code>top</code> , <code>bottom</code> , <code>left</code> , <code>right</code> , <code>center</code> | <code>background-position: 0 0;</code> |

Common CSS properties

BOX

All HTML elements have a box, and all boxes have a top, right, bottom and left side that you can style.

Boxes can be set to automatically position themselves in context to surrounding boxes in two ways:

Inline boxes flow side-by-side horizontally, left to right, until they reach the right edge of the element and soft-return to the next line. **Block** boxes stack on top of each other vertically.

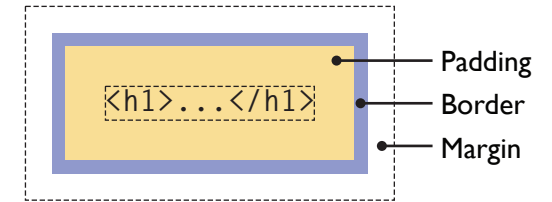
```
<h1>...</h1>
```

| PROPERTY | WHAT IT DOES | VALUES | EXAMPLE |
|--|--|---|----------------------------------|
| <code>display</code> | Sets whether the element's box will be inline, block, or whether it appears at all. | <code>inline</code> , <code>block</code> , <code>list-item</code> , <code>none</code> | <code>display: block;</code> |
| <code>visibility</code> | Sets whether the box is visible or not. (An invisible element still takes up space.) | <code>visible</code> , <code>hidden</code> | <code>visibility: hidden;</code> |
| <code>float</code> | Positions the box to the left or right within its parent element. (Any content below the element will wrap around it.) | <code>left</code> , <code>right</code> | <code>float: left;</code> |
| <code>clear</code> | Specifies which sides of an element where other floating elements are not allowed. | <code>left</code> , <code>right</code> , <code>both</code> | <code>clear: both;</code> |
| <code>width</code> | Sets horizontal length of the box. | <code>00px</code> , <code>00%</code> , <code>auto</code> | <code>width: 960px;</code> |
| <code>height</code> | Sets vertical length of the box. | <code>00px</code> , <code>00%</code> , <code>auto</code> | <code>height: 300px;</code> |
| <code>overflow</code> | Specifies how to treat content if the box is not large enough to accommodate it. | <code>hidden</code> , <code>visible</code> , <code>scroll</code> , <code>auto</code> | <code>overflow: scroll;</code> |
| <code>max-width</code> , <code>max-height</code> | Sets maximum size for a box. | <code>00px</code> , <code>00%</code> , <code>auto</code> | <code>max-width: 500px;</code> |
| <code>min-width</code> , <code>max-height</code> | Sets minimum size for a box. | <code>00px</code> , <code>00%</code> , <code>auto</code> | <code>min-width: 65%;</code> |

Common CSS properties

BOX

Boxes have three levels: **Border** is the rule around the element's box. **Padding** is the space from the edge of the content to the edge of its border. **Margin** is the space between the element's border and the other elements on the page. Border, padding and margin values can be set so that all four sides are the same or each of the sides can be set individually.



SHORTHAND

Lets you set all three properties for a border separated by a space (ALL THREE must be present):

`border: 3px dotted red;`
 WIDTH STYLE COLOR



MULTIPLE VALUES: Lets you set the border properties, padding or margin values all at once. **One** value for all four sides, **two** values separated by a space for top/bottom and left/right, and **four** values for top, right, bottom, left (in that order).

`padding: 30px 10px 20px 50px;` `margin: 30px 10px;`
 TOP RIGHT BOTTOM LEFT TOP/BOTTOM R/L

| PROPERTY | WHAT IT DOES | VALUES | EXAMPLE |
|-------------------------------|--|---|---|
| <code>border-width</code> | Sets the thickness of the border. | 00px, thin, medium, thick | <code>border-width: 3px;</code> |
| <code>border-color</code> | Sets the color of the border. | #000000, rgb(00,00,00) | <code>border-color: #e6ac16;</code> |
| <code>border-style</code> | Sets a predefined border pattern. | solid, dashed, dotted, double, groove, ridge, inset, outset | <code>border-style: solid;</code> |
| <code>border-top</code> | Shorthand for setting all three properties for just the top side of the box. (Also border-left, border-right, border-bottom) | (same as above) | <code>border-top: 3px dotted red;</code> |
| <code>border-width-top</code> | Specifies the width property for the top border only. (Also border-style-left, etc.) | (same as above) | <code>border-width-top: 3px;</code> |
| <code>padding</code> | Sets space between the content of an element's box and its border. | 00px, 00% | <code>padding: 10px;</code> <i>Padding is 10 pixels on all four sides</i> |
| <code>margin</code> | Sets space between the border of an element and other elements on the page. | 00px, 00% | <code>margin: 30px 0;</code> <i>Margin is 30 pixels on top and bottom, zero on left and right</i> |

NOTE: Negative values are allowed for margin, but not for border or padding.

Common CSS properties

POSITION

Every HTML element box can be positioned, either **relative** to its natural position (where it would appear if left untouched) or an **absolute** distance from the edge of its most immediate parent element with positioning set. To set the position of a box, you need to do two things:

1. SET THE POSITION TYPE

Until this is set, all elements have a “natural” position, which is where they would appear if left untouched by positioning.

Think of setting a position type as “turning on” positioning.

| PROPERTY | WHAT IT DOES | VALUES | EXAMPLE |
|----------|------------------------------------|----------|---|
| position | Defines a position type for a box. | relative | Positioned from its natural position. |
| | | absolute | Positioned relative to the immediate parent with a position set. |
| | | fixed | Positioned relative to the browser window and does not scroll with the page. |

2. SET THE 2-D POSITION

Setting the position type does NOT change an element’s position. It prepares the element to have positioning properties applied to it.

| PROPERTY | WHAT IT DOES | VALUES | EXAMPLE |
|----------|---|------------|---------------|
| top | Moves the element down from its normal position (relative) or from the top edge of its parent element (absolute) or the browser window (fixed) | auto, 00px | top: 25px; |
| right | Moves the element to the left from its normal position (relative) or from the right edge of its parent element (absolute) or the browser window (fixed) | auto, 00px | right: 25px; |
| bottom | Moves the element up from its normal position (relative) or from the bottom edge of its parent element (absolute) or the browser window (fixed) | auto, 00px | bottom: 25px; |
| left | Moves the element to the right from its normal position (relative) or from the left edge of its parent element (absolute) or the browser window (fixed) | auto, 00px | left: 25px; |

SETTING THE 3-D POSITION

Once elements start getting moved around, they may end up “stacking.” By default, their order is based on where the code appears in the HTML. The first element has a z-index of 0, and its siblings increase this number by 1 (1,2,3,4,etc.) with higher numbers appearing above lower numbers. You can control the stacking order, however, by changing an element’s z-index property.

| PROPERTY | WHAT IT DOES | VALUES | EXAMPLE |
|----------|--|--------|---------------|
| z-index | Sets the 3-D position of the box. Higher numbers appear higher in a stack. | 00 | z-index: 100; |

Common CSS properties

LISTS

Lists are used in Web design to actually create ordered (numbered) lists and unordered (bulleted) ones. In addition, lists are often used to help organize links and menus.

| PROPERTY | WHAT IT DOES | VALUES | EXAMPLE |
|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| <code>list-style-type</code> | Sets the marker style for the list | disc, circle, square, none | <code>list-style-type: none;</code> |
| <code>list-style-image</code> | Sets an image file to be used as a marker | url(url.jpg), none | <code>list-style-image: url(hit.png);</code> |
| <code>list-style-position</code> | Sets whether a list item's lines of text appear indented (outside) or justified (inside) | outside, inside | <code>list-style-position: outside;</code> |

The most common use of the list properties is to remove the bullets (`list-style-type: none`) from an unordered list.

TABLES

Tables should only be used to present tabular data.

| PROPERTY | WHAT IT DOES | VALUES | EXAMPLE |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------|---|
| <code>border-spacing</code> | Sets the space between table data cells. (Uses same multiple value options as borders) | 00px | <code>border-spacing: 6px 2px;</code> |
| <code>border-collapse</code> | Sets how borders between table data cells are treated; collapse will “combine” their borders | collapse, separate | <code>border-collapse: collapse;</code> |
| <code>caption-side</code> | Sets where a table caption appears. | top, bottom | <code>caption-side: bottom;</code> |

COMMENTS

Use this structure for notes to yourself, or to temporarily a rule or declaration.

A comment in CSS begins with a slash followed by an asterisk, then the comment closes when this pattern is reversed.

`/* Anything placed within this pair will be ignored */`

A little CSS3 ...

Some of the cooler design enhancements of CSS3 have yet to be set as standards. You should use these rules not for critical parts of your design, but as enhancements that will be visible to those using (most) modern browsers.

SHADOWS

You can add drop shadows to text elements as well as to the box.

| PROPERTY | WHAT IT DOES | EXAMPLE |
|--|---|---|
| <code>text-shadow</code> | Adds a specified drop shadow to a text element. | <code>text-shadow: rgb(50,50,50) 4px 2px 6px;</code> (This sets the shadow color and, in order, its horizontal offset, its vertical offset and blur radius.) |
| <code>box-shadow</code> <code>-moz-box-shadow</code> <code>-webkit-box-shadow</code> | Adds a specified drop shadow to a box. | <code>box-shadow: rgb(50,50,50) 4px 2px 6px;</code> <code>-moz-box-shadow: rgb(50,50,50) 4px 2px 6px;</code> <code>-webkit-box-shadow: rgb(50,50,50) 4px 2px 6px;</code> (This sets the shadow color and, in order, its horizontal offset, its vertical offset and blur radius. Firefox (-moz) and Safari (-webkit) have their own versions) |

ROUNDED CORNERS

You can round the corners of a box.

| PROPERTY | WHAT IT DOES | EXAMPLE |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| <code>border-radius</code> <code>-moz-border-radius</code> <code>-webkit-border-radius</code> | Sets the roundness of box corners. | <code>border-radius: 4px;</code> <code>-moz-border-radius: 4px;</code> <code>-webkit-border-radius: 4px;</code> |

OPACITY

You can adjust the transparency level of any element.

| PROPERTY | WHAT IT DOES | EXAMPLE |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| <code>opacity</code> | Sets the opacity level on a scale from 0.0 (clear) to 1.0 (opaque). | <code>opacity: 0.5;</code> |

A little CSS3 ...

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OUTLINE

You can create a border for a box without occupying any space in the design. It uses the same shorthand for border, but all sides must be the same.

| PROPERTY | WHAT IT DOES | EXAMPLE |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <code>outline</code> | Shorthand that sets the three outline properties (width, style and color) | <code>outline: 5px solid blue;</code> |

ROTATION

You can rotate a box in your design using the rotation property. You can set the origin point and the amount of the rotation.

| PROPERTY | WHAT IT DOES | EXAMPLE |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <code>rotation</code> | Specifies the amount of rotation, using degrees (deg) | <code>rotation: 5(deg);</code> |
| <code>rotation-point:</code> | Sets the point where a box is rotated based on the top left corner (as a pair of values); the default is 50% 50%. | <code>rotation-point: 50% 50%;</code> |

DOWNLOADABLE FONTS

Before CSS3, web designers had to use fonts that were already installed on the user's computer. With CSS3, web designers can use whatever font he/she likes. When you have found/bought the font you wish to use, simply include the font file in the web site, and it will be downloaded automatically to the user when needed. You will have to describe your selected font with the new CSS3 @font-face rule.

In the @font-face rule you define a name for the font, and the URL to the font file:

| PROPERTY | WHAT IT DOES | EXAMPLE |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| <code>@font-face</code> | Specifies the location of a font to be downloaded to the user at the top of the CSS. | <pre>@font-face { font-family: "fontin sans"; src: url(../fonts/Fontin_Sans_R-45b.otf); }</pre> <code>font-family: "fontin sans", "gill sans mt", verdana, sans-serif</code> |

For a complete list of CSS properties, including CSS3, go to www.w3schools.com/cssref/default.asp