

18 Useful CSS Cheat Sheets of 2019 | With New CSS3 Tags



Varun Kumar – January 1, 2019 – 5 min read

CSS is an inseparable part of front-end designers and developers, probably because it's the only real option to describe the presentation of a document written in a markup language. It saves a lot of work by controlling the layout of multiple webpages all at once.

Along with HTML and XHTML, the Cascading Style Sheets can be applied to any XML document such as XUL, SVG, XML, and one can use it to render speech or other media. In

most cases, browser support for CSS has never been a concern once you learn CSS. However, it's quite difficult for designers to remember all CSS properties and values.

To address this issue and increase productivity, most developers use cheat sheets. They are just a quick reference that helps you double check the snippet of code you've doubts about. To make your life easier, we are presenting some of the most useful CSS cheat sheets that will definitely help you get all the necessary elements at a glance. Since *they all are freely available, you don't need to pay anything.*

18. WordPress CSS Cheat Sheet

★ LOGIN / LOGOUT TAGS

is_user_logged_in

This Conditional Tag checks if the current visitor is logged in. This is a boolean function, meaning it returns either TRUE or FALSE.

```
<?php if ( is_user_logged_in() ) { ... } ?>
```

wp_login_url

This Template Tag returns the URL that allows the user to log in to the site.

```
<?php echo wp_login_url( $redirect ); ?>
```

```
$redirect {s}
```

★ POST TAGS

the_ID

Displays the numeric ID of the current post.

```
<?php the_ID(); ?>
```

the_title

Displays or returns the title of the current post.

```
<?php the_title( $before, $after, $display ); ?>
```

```
$before {s} / $after {s} / $display {b}
```

the_title_rss

Displays the title of the current post, formatted for RSS.

```
<?php the_title_rss(); ?>
```

You might be familiar with WordPress – it's a state-of-the-art publishing platform with a focus on web standards, aesthetics, and usability. The cheat sheet contains details of its blog info, list, dropdown, post, comment, author, trackback and link manager tags.

17. CSS Layout Cheat Sheet

Float

Controls whether text is wrapped around the element.

`float: left|right|none`

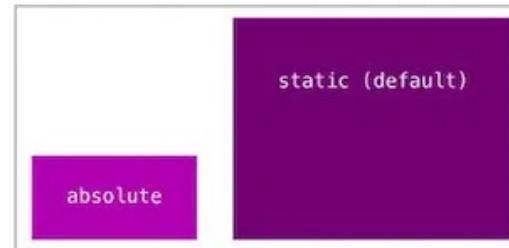


Allows other elements to wrap around the element.

Position

Gives strict, coordinate-based control over layout.

`position: absolute`



Move an element around based on coordinates.

This is a brief [cheat sheet](#) divided into 3 sections – layout mechanics, centering elements and common code. It is available on a single webpage in HTML format.

16. WordPress CSS Cheat Sheet For Beginners

```
#header .main-menu{} // container class
#header .main-menu ul {} // container class first unordered list
#header .main-menu ul ul {} //unordered list within an unordered
#header .main-menu li {} // each navigation item
#header .main-menu li a {} // each navigation item anchor
#header .main-menu li ul {} // unordered list if there is drop d
#header .main-menu li li {} // each drop down navigation item
#header .main-menu li li a {} // each drap down navigation item
.current_page_item{} // Class for Current Page
.current-cat{} // Class for Current Category
.current-menu-item{} // Class for any other current Menu Item
.menu-item-type-taxonomy{} // Class for a Category
```

The thing that makes WordPress so popular is its customizability. It lets you target very specific aspects of your website with CSS. On this page, you will find WordPress cheat sheet for default body class styles, post, format, menu, widget, common form and WISIWYG editor style.

15. Animations and Effects

grayscale(%)

Will desaturate text, elements & images.

0% is no change, 100% is black & white.

Make sure to spell “gray” the American way.

```
filter: grayscale(42%);
```

blur(px)

Will blur text, elements & images.

Accepts a pixel number representing the blur radius.

```
filter: blur(7px);
```

contrast(%)

Will adjust the contrast of text, elements & images.

100% is no change; 0% is completely grey; over 100% is more contrast-y.

```
filter: contrast(78%);
```

saturate(%)

Will adjust the colour saturation of text, elements & images.

100% is no change; 0% is completely black & white; over 100% is more saturated.

```
filter: saturate(258%);
```

This [webpage](#) includes transforms, transitions, animations, filters and target. All properties are well-described along with their syntax. If you are interested, you can [learn](#) several interactions methods and triggering animations and transitions with those interactions.

14. CSS Properties

CSS Properties and Values

Property/Values	Description and notes
<code>background</code> any combination of the values for <code>background-attachment</code> , <code>background-color</code> , <code>background-image</code> , <code>background-repeat</code> , and/or <code>background-position</code> , or <code>inherit</code>	for changing the background color and image of elements initial value depends on individual properties; not inherited; percentages allowed for <code>background-position</code>
<code>background-attachment</code> either <code>scroll</code> , <code>fixed</code> , or <code>inherit</code>	for determining if and how background images should scroll initial value: <code>scroll</code> ; not inherited
<code>background-color</code> either a color, <code>transparent</code> , or <code>inherit</code>	for setting just the background color of an element initial value: <code>transparent</code> ; not inherited
<code>background-image</code> either a URL, <code>none</code> , or <code>inherit</code>	for setting just the background image of an element initial value: <code>none</code> ; not inherited
<code>background-position</code> either one or two percentages or lengths (or one percentage and one length) or one of <code>top</code> , <code>center</code> , or <code>bottom</code> , and/or one of <code>left</code> , <code>center</code> , or <code>right</code> . Or use <code>inherit</code> .	for setting the physical position of a specified background image initial value: <code>0% 0%</code> , if a single percentage is set, it is used for the horizontal position and the initial value of the vertical is set to <code>50%</code> , if only one keyword is used, the initial value of the other is <code>center</code> ; applies to block-level and replaced elements: not inherited; percentages refer to the size of the box itself

If you are looking for descriptions and notes of important CSS properties and values, look no further than simple infographics of [CSS_properties](#) provided by genautica.

13. CSS Click Chart

Example Code [\[select code \]](#)

[\[disable auto-size \]](#)

```
.element {  
  width: 200px;  
  padding: 0 30px;  
  box-sizing: border-box; /* content-box */  
}
```

Live Demonstration

Extra padding does not make this box wider or taller. It will be only as large as its width and/or height properties define.

Browser Support

[\[view mobile \]](#)

IE	Edge	Firefox	Chrome	Safari	Opera
9	14	54	60	10	46
10	15	55	61	10.1	47
11	16	56	62	11	48
		57	63	TP	49

✓ ✗ [Partial Support](#)

Global: 98.19% + 0% = 98.19%

Data from caniuse.com | Embed from caniuse.bitsofco.de

[CSS click chart](#) provides dozens on example code to manipulate your elements, for example code for box sizing, adding text shadow, keyframe animations, gradients, transforms and much more. It also gives you live demonstration and browser support information.

12. CSS Grid



As the name suggests, it's an ultimate [CSS grid](#) cheat sheet that allows you to draw (for testing purpose) any number of grids (both columns and rows) of any size.

11. Media Queries

```
/* PRINT VERSION */
@media print {
    h3:after {content: ' - PRINT'; display: inline;}
}

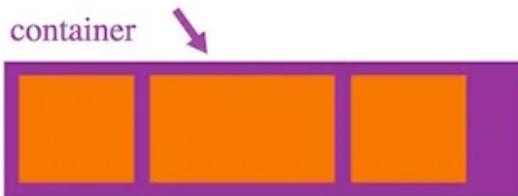
/* PHONE VERSION */
@media only screen and (min-width: 320px) {
    h3:after {content: ' - PHONE'; display: inline;}
}

/* TABLET VERSION */
@media only screen and (min-width: 768px) {
    h3:after {content: ' - TABLET'; display: inline;}
}

/* DESKTOP VERSION */
@media only screen and (min-width: 980px) {
    h3:after {content: ' - DESKTOP'; display: inline;}
}
```

The CSS3 cheat sheet for [media query](#) that contains the code for phone, tablet and desktop, with orientation.

10. Flexbox



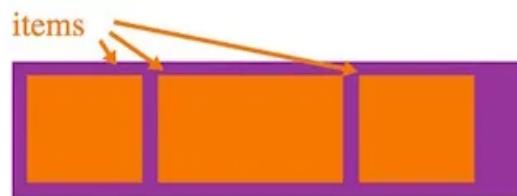
Properties for the Parent (flex container)

display

This defines a flex container; inline or block depending on the given value. It enables a flex context for all its direct children.

CSS

```
.container {
  display: flex; /* or inline-flex */
}
```



Properties for the Children (flex items)

order

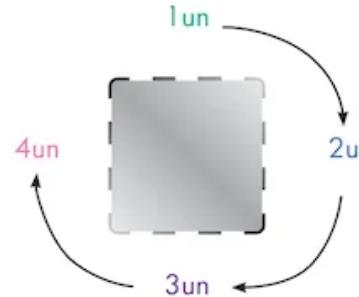


The [Flexbox Layout](#) (flexible box) module offers a more efficient way to lay out, align and distribute space among items present in a container, even if their size is dynamic or not known. This page gives a detail on how to implement these flexible boxes.

9. CSS Shorthand Cheat Sheet

margin, padding, border-width, outline-width:

1un 2un 3un 4un



specifying 4 parameters:

border-color, outline-color: #xxx #xxx #xxx #xxx
border-style, outline-style: solid dotted dashed double

specifying less than 4 parameters:

(one:) 1un (two:) 1un 1un (three:) 1un
1un 1un 2un 2un 2un 2un
1un 1un 3un

border, border-left, border-right, border-top, border-bottom:

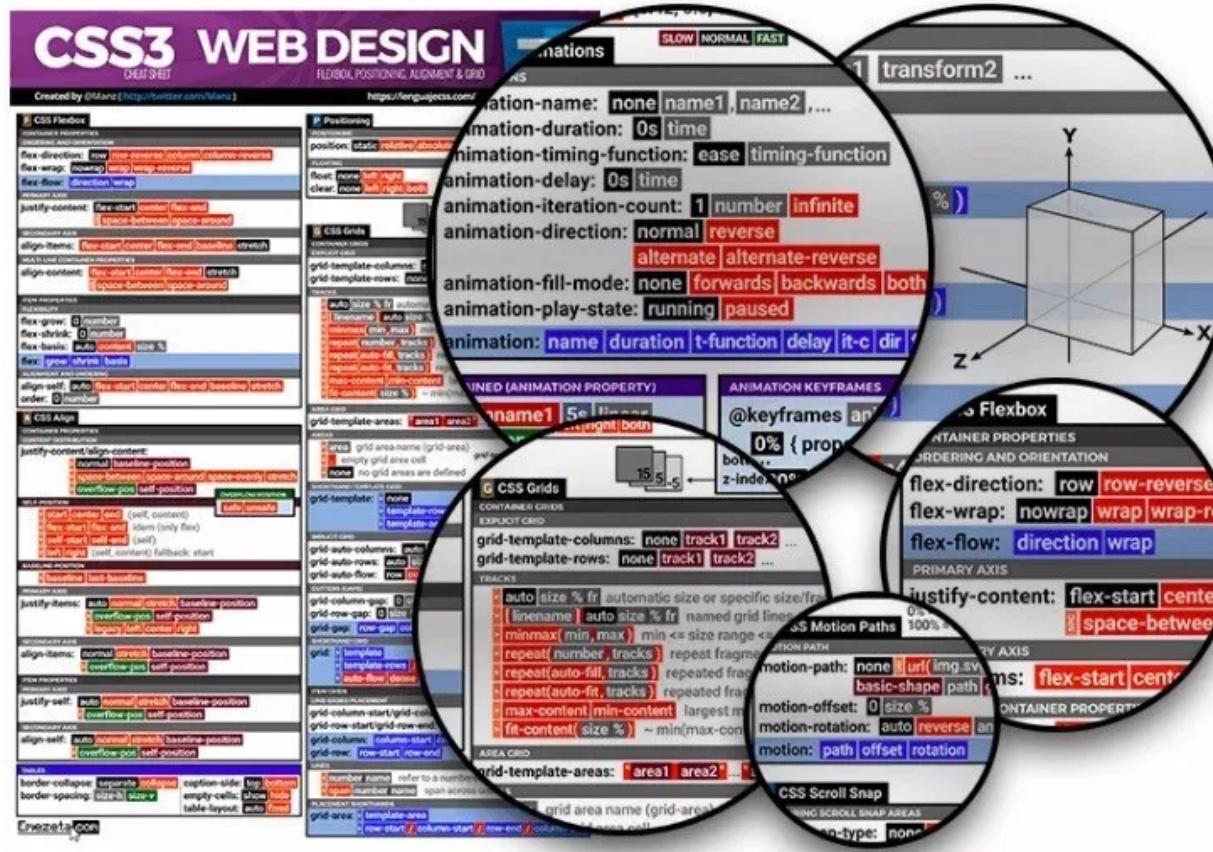
default: medium none #xxx;
(width) (style) (color)

(leave style out & it defaults to none,
making the width zero!!!)

example: 3px solid #888;

A very brief cheat sheet that shows the parameters of commonly used properties such as border, font, background, example, color, and more. It is available in JPEG format only.

8. CSS CheatSheet



This [cheatsheet](#) is packed with detailed information about different CSS modules, including attributes, pseudoclasses, fonts, colors, composition, filter, effects, transitions, animations, transformations, positioning, alignment, and more. It's available in PDF format.

7. Practical CSS Cheat Sheet

Syntax

```
/* Comments */  
@media type {  
  selector {  
    property: value;  
  }  
}
```

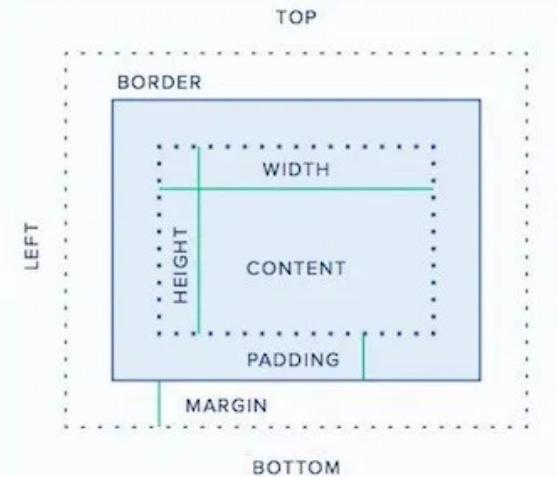
Note: media type is optional

Inline Style
<tag style="property: value;">

Embedded Style
<head>
 <style type="text/css">
 selector { property: value; }
 </style>
</head>

External Style Sheet
<head>

Box Model



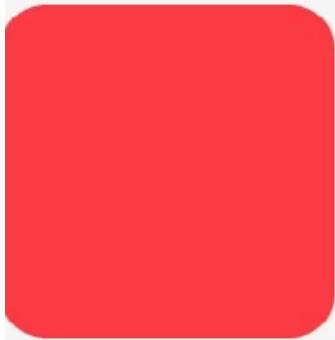
This is a quick reference guide by [Toptal](#). It includes some of the most important selectors, properties, units, syntax and other useful information in brief.

6. Interactive CSS Cheat Sheet



The [interactive CSS cheat sheet](#) consists of common codes that you can easily copy and paste in your project. With interactive widgets, you can generate code for styling gradient, text shadow, box, background, fonts, buttons, transform, border and more.

5. CSS3 Animation Cheat Sheet



[SEE MORE EXAMPLES →](#)

The is a [collection](#) of preset, plug-and-play animations for your next project. To implement this, you have to add the stylesheet on your webpage and apply the predesigned CSS classes to the element you want to animate. That's all!

4. Mega CSS3 Infographics

PSEUDO-ELEMENT

::first-letter	Adds special style to the first letter of a text
::first-line	Adds special style to the first line of a text
::before	Inserts some content before an element
::after	Inserts some content after an element

ABSOLUTE MEASUREMENT

%	percentage
cm	centimeter
in	inch

COLORS

color name	red, blue, green, dark green
rgb(x,y,z)	red = rgb(255,0,0)
rgb(x%,y%,z%)	red = rgb(100%,0,0)
rgba(x,y,z,alpha)	red = rgba(255,0,0)
#rrggbb	red = #f10000 (or shorthand = #f00) hsl(hue, saturation, lightness)
red=hsl	(0, 100%, 50%)
flavor	An accent color (typically chosen by the user) to customize the user interface of the user agent itself.

A [printable CSS3 cheat sheet](#), containing all the properties, selectors types and values in the current specification of W3C. All properties are provided in a different section, available in high-resolution PDF.

3. CSS Almanac

CSS Selectors

A

::after / ::before
:active
:any-link
Adjacent sibling
[attribute]

B

:blank

C

:checked
Child
Class

CSS Properties

A

align-content
align-items
align-self
all
animation
appearance

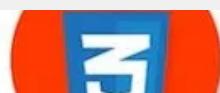
B

backface-visibility
background
background-attachment
background-blend-mode
background-clip
background-color
background-image

A quick [reference guide](#) to many features of CSS, organized alphabetically. Clicking on each element takes you to the new URL, where will you find a detailed information (along with examples) about the element you've clicked.

Read: [35 Impressive Ajax and CSS Loaders / Spinners](#)

2. Comprehensive CSS3 Cheat Sheet





3D/2D TRANSFORM

backface-visibility

visible | hidden

perspective

none

number

perspective-origin

%

left | center | right

top | center | bottom

left | center | right

top | center | bottom

transform-style

flat | preserve-3d

transform

none | matrix | matrix3d |
translate3d | tranlateX |
translateY | translateZ | scale |
scale3d | scaleX | scaleY |
scaleZ | rotate | rotate3d |
rotateX | rotateY | rotateZ |
skewX | skewY | skew |
perspective

transform-origin

%

left | center | right

top | center | bottom

left | center | right

top | center | bottom

This is an [ultimate cheat sheet](#) including all important CSS3 tags. It is designed as an eye-catching infographics that is available in both PNG and PDF format.

1. Mega CSS Cheat Sheet

```
font
font-style
font-variant
font-weight
font-size/line-height
font-family
caption | icon | menu | messagebox
| small-caption | status-bar

font-size-adjust
none | inherit
number

font-family
normal | wider | narrower |
ultra-condensed | extracondensed
| condensed | semicondensed
| semi-expanded |
ultra-expanded | inherit

font-style
normal | italic | oblique |
inherit

font-variant
normal | small-caps | inherit

font-size
xx-small | x-small | small |
medium | large | x-large | xxlarge
| smaller | larger |
inherit
length
 %

font-weight
normal | bold | bolder | lighter
| 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 |
600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | inherit
```

Read: [22 Creative CSS Hover Effects](#)

This a long, detailed CSS [cheat sheet](#) of total 29 pages, available in PDF and PNG format. You can treat it as a small book that comes with a neat table of content. All elements like backgrounds, fonts, texts, grid positioning, etc. are organized into different chapters to provide better readability.



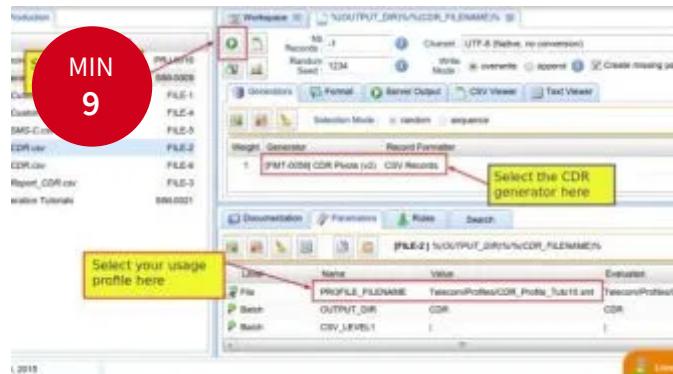
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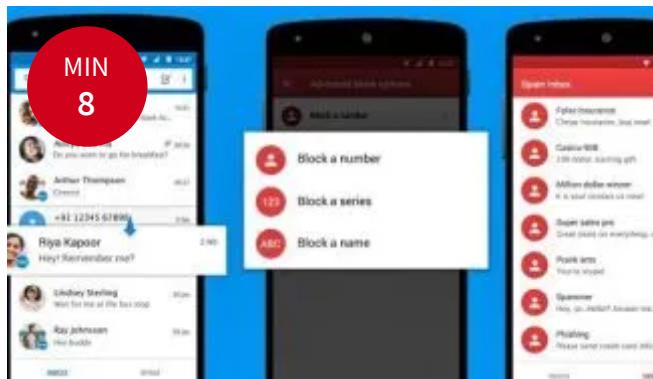


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