CSS Cheat Sheet

Properties:

Background

Property	Values	Notes
background-color:	you can use a color name (red) or a hexadecimal code (#ff000) *examples:* **background-color: red;** **background-color: #ff0000;**	For a full list of color names: http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colornames.asp
background-image:	**url(image.jpg);**	
background-attachment:	**scroll;** scrolls the background with the page **fixed;** background stays fixed when scrolling	
background-repeat:	**repeat;** tiles the image in both directions **repeat-x;** tiles the image horizontally, along the x axis **repeat-y;** tiles the image vertically, along the y axis **no-repeat;** doesn't tile the image	

Text

Property	Values	Notes
font-family:	**Helvetica, Arial, Sans-Serif;** **Times New Roman, Serif;**	Can have one font with fallback fonts. Any font names with spaces need to be wrapped in quotes.
font-size:	**font-size: 20px;**	Pixels (px), Ems (em), Rems (rem) are the most common values.
font-weight:	**normal;** **bold;** **bolder;** **lighter;** **100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800 or 900;**	When using a value for font-weight 400 is the same as normal and 700 is the same as bold.

font-style:	**normal;** text is shown normally **italic;** text is shown in italic	
text-align:	**left;** aligns text to the left **center;** centers text **right;** aligns text to the right **justify;** stretches the lines so that each line has equal width	
text-decoration:	**none;** displays normal text **underline;** displays a line below the text **overline;** displays a line above the text **line-through;** displays a line through the text	
color:	you can use a color name (red) or a hexadecimal code (#ff000) *examples:* **color: red;** **color: #ff0000;**	For a full list of color names: http://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css_colornames.asp
line-height:	**line-height: 20px;**	Pixels (px), Ems (em), Rems (rem) are the most common values.

Border

Property	Values	Notes
border-width:	**border-width: 3px;**	Adjusts border thickness, default is 1px
border-color:	you can use a color name (red) or a hexadecimal code (#ff000) *examples:* **border-color: red;** **border-color: #ff0000;**	Applies a color to the border, default is black
border-style:	**none, dotted, dashed, solid, double, groove, ridge**	Changes the appearance of the border, default is none
border-radius:	**border-radius: 10px;** **border-radius: 50%**	Defines the shape of a borders corners. Percentages (%), Pixels (px), Ems (em), Rems (rem) are the most common values.

Box-Model

Property	Values	Notes
display:	**inline;** **block;** **inline-block;** **none;** hides the element	This one is tricky, checkout http://learnlayout.com/display.html for really good explanation.
float:	**none;** element is not floated and will be displayed just where it occurs in the text **left;** floats an element to the left **right;** floats an element to the right	
width:	**width: 50%** **width: 200px;**	Defines a set width for an item. Percentages (%), Pixels (px), Ems (em), Rems (rem) are the most common values.
min-width: **max-width:**	**min-width: 50%** **min-width: 200px;** **max-width: 50%** **max-width: 200px;**	min-width prevents the element from becoming smaller than the specified value. max-width prevents the element from becoming larger than the specified value.
height:	**height: 50%** **height: 200px;**	Defines a set height for an item. Percentages (%), Pixels (px), Ems (em), Rems (rem) are the most common values.
min-height: **max-height:**	**min-height: 50%** **min-height: 200px;** **max-height: 50%** **max-height: 200px;**	min-height prevents the element from becoming smaller than the specified value. max-height prevents the element from becoming larger than the specified value.

margin:	margin: auto; let's browser calculate the margin margin: 20px; margin: 2%;	Adds space around the outside of an element. Keeps items outside of the element from touching the border.
padding:	margin: 20px; margin: 2%;	Adds space around the inside of an element. Keeps items contained within the element from touching the border.

Selectors:

Selector	Definition	Example

:hover	Applies styles to an element when the mouse cursor is currently over it.	p:hover {
		  color: orange;
		}

:active	Applies styles when a link is activated (clicked on)	a:active {
		  color: green;
		}

:visited	Applies styles to a link when it has been visited in the past in the browser.	a:visited {
		  color: purple;
		}

For a full list of CSS properties and selectors visit http://css-tricks.com/almanac/