

## Introduction

Welcome to the Style Tag documentation PDF! The community has shown that a guide to the usages of the new style tag would be beneficial, and so here it is in all of its glory! This documentation will show you how to properly use the [attr] tags, the [newclass] tags, and all of the other smaller tags. You can find the page ladder below.

Have more questions? Feel free to PM me on PBS, or e-mail me at [me@btreptow.com](mailto:me@btreptow.com).

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## Page Ladder

- The [attr] tag (S1)
- The [newclass] tag (S2)
- The [nospaces] , [break], and [googlefont] tags (S3)
- The [var] tag (S4)

## The [attr] tag (S1)

This tag is the executor of the [newclass] tag. Without this tag, nothing *really* happens to your post. The [attr] tag can **only** be put inside **[div] tags**! It will not work inside [img], [a], [span], [quote], [blockquote], etc. This tag will not parse when inside a [code] tag, so post your fancy codes around in a [code] tag without a problem! This tag works by finding the closest [div] tag and adding whatever you want to it.

The syntax of the [attr] tag is as follows:

[attr="Attribute Type","Value"]

Where it is highlighted gray: This is the required form of this tag. It needs to start with [attr= and end with a ].

Where it is highlighted green: These are the places to fill in values. The “**Attribute Type**” can have any of the following values: id, class, rel, title, style. The “**Value**” can have any value that corresponds to the content you want the attribute to have.

For example: [attr="class","my-class"] would make the div have a class="my-class".

Where it is highlighted orange: The quotation marks (") can be omitted if desired. It's customary to use the quotations, but some people despise them.

A typical use of an [attr] tag would look something like this in a post:

[div][attr="style","box-shadow: 0 1px 0 black;"][/div]

In this fashion, there's no need for a [nospaces] tag. If you like to use tabs like I do, here's how it'd look otherwise (with a [nospaces] somewhere in the post):

```
[div]
[attr="style","box-shadow: 0 1px 0 black;"]
[/div]
```

## The [newclass] tag (S2)

This tag is the palette for the Style Tag plugin. It gives you the power to create CSS styles for elements in a post, especially the ones that you just gave new classes and ids in with the [attr] tag. The [newclass] tag only needs to be used **once** per page to keep styles. Once a single post has the classes defined, any other post that uses the same [div] and [attr] structure will use the styles already defined. In other words, save yourself from having to post such a huge chunk of code every time you post. Use it once per page (classes won't pass on if you have them defined in the first post and you start out on the second page, for example). Also keep in mind that your defined styles will only work in **your** posts, so keep that in mind when you create classes – they'll overlap and styles will go whacko if you have the same name for something. This tag will not parse when put into a [code] tag!

The syntax of the [newclass] tag is as follows:

```
[newclass="Selector Statement(s)"]CSS Styles[/newclass]
```

Where it is highlighted **gray**: This tag will only function if you start it with [newclass=""] and end with [/newclass], where there are **no breaks** inside of the “**CSS Styles**” section.

Where it is highlighted **green**: In the “Selector Statement(s)” spot, a valid CSS selector may be used. Multiple selectors can be defined at once if you want them to have the same styles (e.g. same height and width, but another style to define background color). For valid selector statements, learn from here. In the “CSS Styles” spot, any valid CSS style properties can be used. Spaces between properties is suggested, but is not required. For a list of valid CSS styles, check here.

Where it is highlighted **orange**: You may omit quotation marks if you prefer.

A standard use of the [newclass] tag would look something like:

```
[div]
  [attr="class","my-class"]
  This is my post!
[/div]
[newclass=".my-class"]background-color: blue; color:
black;[/newclass]
```

The result of this would display a strip of blue with “This is my post!” in black text within it.

You may put the [newclass] tag anywhere within a post; just keep in mind that if you don't use a [nospaces] tag, you might get some empty lines here and there that could mess with your template. It's also suggested to define all of your [newclass] tags in one spot.

## The [nospaces], [break], and [googlefont] tags (S3)

These first two tags are to be used together! The [nospaces] tag strips the post it's used in of any and all breaks (other than those the [break] tag creates). This is useful when you've got a complex [div] tag structure, and you're tabbing it like a boss and don't want all of those extra lines to show up. When using a [nospaces] tag, the only way to create a line break is to use the [break] tag. The [nospaces] tag should only be used once per post; the [break] tag can be used however many times you see fit.

The [googlefont] tag lets you use new fonts that aren't available on a system by default. The list of fonts enabled can be found at: <http://google.com/fonts>. To use a font in your template, simply use the CSS property font-family in a [newclass] CSS style section, or use it in a [div] tag's native style attribute ([div style="font-family: Font;"]).

None of these tags will parse when put inside a [code] tag!

The syntax of the [nospaces] tag is as follows:

**[nospaces]**

Where it is highlighted gray: This tag does not require any values to be passed. Use once per post.

The syntax of the [break] tag is as follows:

**[break]**

Where it is highlighted gray: This tag does not require any values to be passed. Just put [break] wherever you want a line break when using a [nospaces] tag.

The syntax of the [googlefont] tag is as follows:

**[googlefont="Name of Font"]**

Where it is highlighted gray: This tag requires you start with [googlefont= and end with ].

Where it is highlighted green: Enter the name of the font, along with any weights you want after a colon (e.g. for weights 400, 700, and 800 of the font "Open Sans", this value would be Open Sans:400,700,800)

Where it is highlighted orange: You may omit quotation marks if you desire.

## The [var] tag (S4)

This tag is new to version 1.6.0, and it allows for the ease of editing for people who feel they are code-illiterate. The [var] tag can be used anywhere in a post, and once declared, will only work for that one post in question. It will still work for other posts that use the same [div] structure with the [newclass] styles.

This tag will simply fill in spots with values that you define. It is suggested to declare them all in one spot, as well as near the [newclass] tags you're using. You can only use the [var="Variable Name"] form of this tag inside of a [newclass] tag's CSS styles.

This tag will not parse inside a [code] tag!

The syntax of the **setter form** of the [var] tag is as follows:

```
[var name="Variable Name" value="Variable Value"]
```

Where it is highlighted gray: This tag must follow the exact form as given. Exchange of attributes (name and value) will result in the tag not parsing at all. It should always be [var name="Variable Name" value="Variable Value"].

Where it is highlighted green: The **"Variable Name"** spot is the name you'll use later on when you use the getter form of this tag. Make it something unique so that it doesn't overlap with other variables you've created. The variable name may contain letters, numbers, and any of these symbols: !@#\$\$%^&\*(). The **"Variable Value"** spot is the value of the variable in question. It can contain a hexadecimal value (#000000), an rgb value (rgb(255,0,0)), an rgba value (rgba(255,255,255,0.1)), or any other CSS property that you can think of that would need to be editable. It can also be used for background images (the setter would be the URL to the image, and the getter would be inside a background-image: url(""); style).

Where it is highlighted orange: You may omit quotation marks.

The syntax of the **getter form** of the [var] tag is as follows:

```
[var="Variable Name"]
```

Where it is highlighted gray: This form requires starting with [var= and ending with ].

Where it is highlighted green: This is the variable name that you want the value of. It should have been set prior to its usage with the setter form ([var name="Variable Name" value="Variable Value"]). Wherever this is placed in the CSS style of a [newclass] tag, it will be replaced with the variable value set before.

Where it is highlighted orange: You may omit quotation marks.

An example of a standard use of the [var] tag:

```
[div]
[attr="class","my-class"]
```

This is my post!

```
[/div]
[var name="primary" value="black"]
[var name="secondary" value="blue"]
[newclass=".my-class"]background-color: [var="primary"]; color:
[var="secondary"];[/newclass]
```

This would result in a [div] with the class as my-class and with a style of a black background and blue text.