

CSS Text Properties

Color

text-align: value;

You can set the color of text with the following:

color: value;

Possible values are

- color name – example:(red, black...)
- hexadecimal number – example:(#ff0000, #000000)
- RGB color code – example:(rgb(255, 0, 0), rgb(0, 0, 0))

Possible values are

- left
- right
- center
- justify

Examples:

This text is aligned left.

This text is aligned in the center.

This text is aligned right.

This text is justified.

Letter Spacing

You can adjust the space between letters in the following manner. Setting the value to 0, prevents the text from justifying. You can use negative values.

letter-spacing: value;

Possible values are

- normal
- length

Example:

These letters are spaced at 5px.

Text Align

You can align text with the following:

Text Decoration

You can decorate text with the following:

text-decoration: value;

Possible values are

- none
- underline
- overline
- line through
- blink

Examples:

This text is underlined.

This text is overlined.

This text has a line through it.

This text is blinking (not in internet explorer).

Text Indent

You can indent the first line of text in an (X)HTML element with the following:

text-indent: value;

Possible values are

- length
- percentage

Examples:

This text is indented 10px pixels.

Text Transform

You can control the size of letters in an (X)HTML element with the following:

text-transform: value;

Possible values are

- none
- capitalize
- lowercase
- uppercase

Examples:

this first letter in each word is capitalized, though it is not in my file.

this text is all uppercase, though it is all lowercase in my file.

THIS TEXT IS ALL LOWERCASE.
THOUGH IT IS ALL UPPERCASE
IN MY FILE.

White Space

You can control the whitespace in an (X)HTML element with the following:

white-space: value;

Possible values are

- normal
- pre
- nowrap

Word Spacing

You can adjust the space between words in the following manner. You can use negative values.

word-spacing: value;

Possible values are

- normal
- length

Example:

These words are spaced at 5px.

CSS Font Properties

Font

The font property can set the style, weight, variant, size, line height and font:

```
font: italic bold normal small/1.4em  
Verdana, sans-serif;
```

The above would set the text of an element to an italic style a bold weight a normal variant a relative size a line height of 1.4em and the font to Verdana or another sans-serif typeface.

Font-Family

You can set what font will be displayed in an element with the font-family property.

There are 2 choices for values:

- family-name
- generic family

If you set a family name it is best to also add the generic family at the end. As this is a prioritized list. So if the user does not have the specified font name it will use the same generic family. (see below)

```
font-family: Verdana, sans-serif;
```

Font Size

You can set the size of the text used in an element by using the font-size property.

```
font-size: value;
```

There are a lot of choices for values:

- xx-large
- x-large
- larger
- large
- medium
- small
- smaller
- x-small
- xx-small
- length
- % (percent)

There is quite a bit to learn about font sizes with CSS so, I am not `even going to try to explain it. Actually there are already some great resources on how to size your text. (see below)

Font Style

You can set the style of text in a element with the font-style property

```
font-style: value;
```

Possible values are

- normal
- italic
- oblique

Font Variant

You can set the variant of text within an element with the font-variant property

font-variant: value;

Possible values are

- normal
 - small-caps
-

You can control the weight of text in an element with the font-weight property:

font-weight: value;

Possible values are

- lighter
 - normal
 - 100
 - 200
 - 300
 - bold
 - bolder
-

Font Weight

Styling Links

- a:link - a normal, unvisited link
- a:visited - a link the user has visited
- a:hover - a link when the user mouses over it
- a:active - a link the moment it is clicked

<style>

a:link{color:green;}

a:visited{color:red;}

a:hover{color:yellow;}

a:active{color:blue;}

</style>

CSS Backgrounds

Background

You can style the background of an element in one declaration with the background property.

background: #ffffff url(path_to_image) top left no-repeat fixed;

Values:

- attachment
- color
- image
- position
- repeat

Or you can set each property individually

Background Attachment

If you are using an image as a background. You can set whether the background scrolls with the page or is fixed when the user scrolls down the page with the background-attachment property

background-attachment: value;

Values:

- fixed
- scroll

Background Color

You can specifically declare a color for the background of an element using the background-color property.

background-color: value;

Values:

- color name
- hexadecimal number
- RGB color code
- transparent

Background Image

You can set an image for the background of an element using the background-image property.

background-image:
url(path_to_image);

Values:

- url
- none

Background Position

You can position an image used for the background of an element using the background-position property.

background-position: value;

Values:

- top left
- top center
- top right
- center left
- center center
- center right
- bottom left
- bottom center
- bottom right
- x-% y-%
- x-pos y-pos

Background Repeat

You can set if an image set as a background of an element is to repeat (across=x and/or down=y) the screen using the background-repeat property.

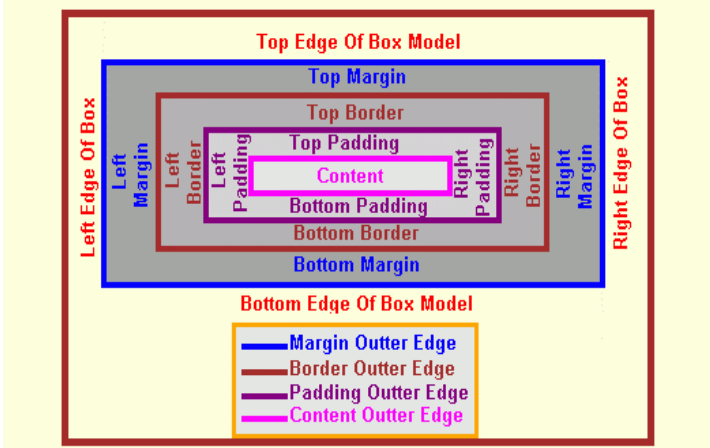
background-repeat: value;

Values:

- no-repeat
- repeat
- repeat-x
- repeat-y

CSS Borders

The Cascading Style Sheets(CSS) Box Model



Border

You can set the color, style and width of the borders around an element in one declaration by using the border property.

```
border: 1px solid #333333;
```

Values:

- color
- style
- width

Or you can set each property individually

Border Color

You can set the color of a border independently with the border-color property.

```
border-color: value;
```

Values:

- color name
- hexadecimal number
- RGB color code
- transparent

Border Style

You can set the style of a border independently with the border-style property.

```
border-style: value;
```

Values:

- dashed
- dotted
- double
- groove
- hidden
- inset
- none
- outset
- ridge
- solid

Border Width

You can set the width of a border independently with the border-width property.

```
border-width: value;
```

Values:

- Length
- Thin
- Medium

- Thick

Or you can set the elements for each borders side individually

Border Bottom

You can set the color, style and width of the bottom border around an element in one declaration with the border-bottom property.

border-bottom: 1px solid #333333;

Values:

- color
- style
- width

Or you can set each value individually

Border Bottom Color

You can set the color of the bottom border around an element with the border-bottom-color property.

border-bottom-color: value;

Border Bottom Style

You can set the style of the bottom border around an element with the border-bottom-style property.

border-bottom-style: value;

Border Bottom Width

You can set the width of the bottom border around an element with the border-bottom-width property.

border-bottom-width: value;

Border Left

You can set the color, style and width of the left border around an element with the border-left property.

border-left: 1px solid #333333;

Values:

- color
- style
- width

Or you can set each value individually

Border Left Color

You can set the color of the left border around an element with the border-left-color property.

border-left-color: value;

Border Left Style

You can set the style of the left border around an element with the border-left-style property.

border-left-style: value;

Border Left Width

You can set the width of the left border around an element with the border-left-width property.

border-left-width: value;

Border Right

You can set the color, style and width of the right border around an element in one declaration with the border-right property.

border-right: 1px solid #333333;

Values:

- color
- style
- width

Or you can set each value individually

Border Right Color

You can set the color of the right border around an element with the border-right-color property.

border-right-color: value;

Border Right Style

You can set the style of the right border around an element with the border-right-style property.

border-right-style: value;

Border Right Width

You can set the width of the right border around an element with the border-right-width property.

border-right-width: value;

Border Top

You can set the color, style and width of the top border around an element in one declaration with the border-top property.

border-top: 1px solid #333333;

Values:

- color
- style
- width

Or you can set each value individually

Border Top Color

You can set the color of the top border around an element with the border-top-color property.

border-top-color: value;

Border Top Style

You can set the style of the top border around an element with the border-top-style property.

border-top-style: value;

Border Top Width

You can set the width of the top border around an element with the border-top-width property.

border-top-width: value;

CSS Lists

List Style

You can control the appearance of ordered and unordered lists in one declaration with the list-style property

list-style: value value;

Values:

- image
- position
- type
-

Or you can control them individually

List Style Image

You can use an image for the bullet of unordered lists with the list-style property

list-style-image: url(path_to_image.gif, jpg or png);

If you use an image, it is a good idea to declare the list-style-type also in case the user has images turned off.

List Style Position

You can control the position of ordered and unordered lists with the list-style-position property

list-style-position: value;

Values

- inside
- outside

List Style Type

You can control the type of bullet ordered and unordered lists use with the list-style-type property

list-style-type: value;

Values

- disc
- circle
- square
- decimal
- lower-roman
- upper-roman
- lower-alpha
- upper-alpha
- none