

A CSS1 Quickie

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Last updated: 19 May 2004
Reference: [Cascading Style Sheets](#) (2000) by Eric A. Meyer (O'Reilly Books)

Using with HTML / Importing

Link tag

```
<head><link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="cssPath.css"
title="Default">
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="cssPath2.css"
title="myAlternative"></head>
```

`title`: optional; gives each linked style sheet a name, allowing user to switch between style sheets in the browser (not widely supported)

Style tag

```
<head><style type="text/css"><!--
BODY{ color: black; }
--></style></head>
```

Inline styles

```
<p style="color: gray; font-weight: bold;">foo</p>
```

@import – must be used at beginning of CSS file

```
@import url(someStyles.css); /* notice: no quotes in path */
@import url(styles/someMoreStyles.css);
BODY { color:black; }
```

Comments

```
BODY { color: blue; } /* single line comment */
/* multi line
comment */
TABLE { color: white; } // <-- DOESN'T WORK
```

Selectors

Tag

`B { color: yellow; }` all bold tags now make their text yellow as well as bold

Class

```
<head><style type="text/css"><!--
.foo { color: red; }
B.foo {color: green; }
--></style></head>
<p class="foo">red text</p>
<p class="foo">red text <b class="foo">green text</b> red text</p>
```

ID

like classes, but with a higher importance (ID is used if a class and an ID have the same name)

```
<head><style type="text/css"><!--
#foo { color: red; }
B#foo {color: green; }
--></style></head>
<p id="foo">red text <b id="foo">green text</b> red text</p>
<p id="foo">red text</p>
```

Pseudo-class

<code>A:link {color: blue; }</code>	unvisited hyperlink
<code>A:visited { color: violet; }</code>	visited hyperlink
<code>A:active { color: red; }</code>	hyperlink in the process of being clicked
<code>A:hover { color: yellow; }</code>	hyperlink with the mouse cursor over it

Pseudo-element

<code>P:first-letter { color: red; }</code>	makes the first letter in <code>P</code> tags red
<code>P:first-line { color: red; }</code>	makes the first line in <code>P</code> tags red

Contextual

`P B { color: gray; }` only `B` tags that are nested in `P` tags will make their text gray

Grouping

```
BODY, TABLE.someClass, H1, .aClass, #anID { color: gray; }
```

all these selectors will make their text gray

Length Units

can be used in any situation requiring a length value (positions, fonts, sizes, etc)
can be negative in many situations pertaining to position

Absolute

<u>inches</u>	in	
<u>centimeters</u>	cm	2.54cm in an inch
<u>millimeters</u>	mm	0.254mm in an inch
<u>points</u>	pt	72 in an inch
<u>picas</u>	pc	6 in an inch

Relative

<u>em-height</u>	em	looks at the font size of the current text and multiplies its size by the em value (ex. text with a size of 12 points with an em value of 2 will be 24 points) <i>this unit is recommended for font sizes</i>
<u>x-height</u>	ex	height of the font's 'x' character (most fonts don't support this, so in these cases, 0.5 ex = 1.0 em)
<u>pixels</u>	px	
<u>percentage</u>	%	

Fonts

Generic font types – all fonts fall into one of the following categories

serif	fonts with fancy curves, etc like 'l'
sans-serif	fonts without the fancy stuff
monospace	each character has the same width
cursive	fonts where all letters in a word are connected
fantasy	stuff like Wingdings

Font properties

font-family - specifies the font type or a specific font for some text

```
BODY { font-family: Arial, 'New York', serif; }
```

will try using `Arial`; if it's not on the local machine, it tries the next and so on.

font-size: smaller | larger | <length>

use the smaller and larger values with identical nested tags:

```
<head><style type="text/css"><!--  
B { font-size: larger; }  
--></style></head>  
<b>large<b>larger<b>larger still</b></b></b>
```

font-weight: normal | bold | bolder | lighter | [100-900]

see font-size for bolder / lighter explanation

font-style: normal | italic | oblique

oblique just slants, while italic slants and adds fancy curves, etc

font-variant: normal | small-caps

small-caps uses small-sized upper case letters in place of lower-case letters

text-decoration: none | [underline || overline || line-through || blink]

Color - ways of declaring color

```
BODY { color: red; }  
BODY { color: rgb(100%, 0%, 0%); }  
BODY { color: rgb(255, 0, 0); }  
BODY { color: #FF0000; }
```

Positioning

position: static | relative | absolute | fixed | inherit

static	positions element normally (default)
relative	positions element in relation to its static position
absolute	positions element exactly where you want it to
fixed	like absolute, but scrolling does not effect its position

top | right | bottom | left: auto | static-position | <length>

width | height: auto | <length>

[max | min] | [-width | -height]: none | inherit | <length>

visibility: inherit | visible | hidden

z-index: auto | <integer>

used with overlapping elements; the higher the number, the more "on top" it is.

Other Helpful Properties

Many of these can be used in just about any circumstance (e.g. a background image to a section of text, a margin around an image, a purple submit button, etc). Default values are always listed first.

Note: performance will vary from browser to browser

* *either one value is required, or four values are required which represent the top, bottom, left, and right (ex. `margin: 2in;` or `margin: 2in 2in 1.25in 1.25in;`)*

background-color: transparent | <color>

background-image: none | url(...)

background-repeat: repeat | repeat-x | repeat-y | no-repeat

background-position: <x-pos> <y-pos>

<x-pos> = [left | center | right] | <length>

<y-pos> = [top | center | bottom] | <length>

background-attachment: scroll | fixed

***border-style: none | dotted | dashed | solid | double | groove | ridge | inset | outset**

***border-width: thin | medium | thick | <length>**

***border-color: <color>**

list-style-image: none | url(...)

used with a list tag; replaces the dots or numbers with an image

list-style-type: disc | circle | square | decimal | upper-alpha | lower-alpha | upper-roman | lower-roman | none

display: block | none | inline | list-item

used mainly with XML; can be used to not display images:

```
IMG { display: none; }
```

***margin: <length>** pushes outside elements away from inside elements

***padding: <length>** pushes inside elements away from outside elements

text-indent: <length>

indents the first line of paragraphs

text-align: left | center | right | justify

white-space: normal | pre | nowrap

pre property can be used to display all spaces (similar to the `pre` tag)

line-height: normal | <number> | <length>

[word | letter]-spacing: normal | <length>

float: none | left | right

pushes text or an image to the side and allows other text to flow around it.

use the width property when using this with text!!

clear: none | left | right | both

ensures the object is drawn on a line with no floating objects