

# CSS CHEATSHEET

## One way to create style rules for your html:

```
<head>
<style type="text/css">

</style>
</head>
```

- needed to render styles in your html file.
- Place within <head> section of your html

## The elements of CSS styles

*The element you want to target*

*The property/value pair is called a declaration*

selector {property:value;}

*The property you want to set*

*The value you want to give that property*

## Another way to create style rules for your html:

```
<p style="color: #FFCCCC;">I am a paragraph</p>
```

- You can style an element by adding the "style" attribute to the element. This is called an inline style.

## STYLING THE BODY ELEMENT

```
body {
  font-family: Helvetica, Arial, sans-serif;
  color: #FFFFCC;
  background-color:tan;
}
```

- the body element wraps around all the visible elements on an HTML page. When you apply styles to it, many of those styles will affect its "child" elements.
- background color declaration makes a page background
- Text declarations in this element are inherited by all the text "children" of it.

## STYLING TEXT ELEMENTS

h1 to h6, p, blockquote, em, strong, ul, ol, li

These are some of the text elements you can style

## Example of styling a text element :

```
h1 {
  font-size: 10px;
  font-family: "Trebuchet MS", Helvetica,
  Arial, sans serif;
  font-weight: normal;
  font-color: #FFCCCC;
  text-align: left;
  text-decoration: none;
}
```

- font size can be in pixels, ems, %, keywords, points
- font families go from most specific to least specific
- really there are only two weights: normal and bold
- color can be in hex - #112233 or in RGB - rgb(233,222,15)
- text align aligns the text left, right or center
- text decoration removes or adds an underline

<p><b>How to style an &lt;hr&gt; element:</b></p> <pre>hr {   background-color: #517693;   height: 2px;   border:none; }</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Background-color give the &lt;hr&gt; element its color</li> <li>• by default, &lt;hr&gt; elements have a funky beveled border. If you want a plain horizontal rule, specify border:none;</li> </ul>
<p><b>How to make your links without underlines:</b></p> <pre>a {   text-decoration:none; }</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• text-decoration selector removes the default underline on link elements</li> </ul>
<p><b>SOME MISCELLANEOUS TRICKS (don't worry about knowing exactly how all these trick work right at the moment - we'll examine them in depth later.)</b></p>	
<p><b>How to make some space between your page and the edge of the browser window:</b></p> <pre>body {   margin: 0 15%; }</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• this creates a 15% margin on the left and right of the &lt;body&gt; element, and a 0 margin on the top and bottom of the &lt;body&gt; element.</li> </ul>
<p><b>How to make your text wrap around your images - without smushing up against them.</b></p> <pre>img {   margin: 0 15px 15px 0;   float:left; }</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• when you float an element, it is taken out of the normal flow of the document and everything flows around it.</li> </ul>
<p><b>How to make your links have different states:</b></p> <pre>a:link {   color: #FF6600; }  a:visited {   color: #FF6600; }  a:hover {   color: #458B00; }  a:active {   color: #FF0000; }</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The "pseudoclasses" at left control how the links look in various states (which are pretty self-explanatory.</li> <li>• pseudoclasses pretty much exist to style the various link states.</li> <li>• they must be in the order at left to work (lvha)</li> <li>• a mnemonic - love before hate.</li> </ul>

**How to make your text wrap around your images  
- without smushing up against them.**

```
img {  
  margin: 0 15px 15px 0;  
  float: left;  
}
```